

Lac, Wisconsin, as the Lieutenant Colonel James “Maggie” Megellas Post Office, 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 motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. RUSSELL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WOMACK. 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 406, nays 1, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 108]

YEAS—406

Abraham	Collins (GA)	Fudge
Adams	Collins (NY)	Gabbard
Aderholt	Comstock	Gallego
Aguilar	Conaway	Garamendi
Allen	Connolly	Garrett
Amash	Conyers	Gibbs
Amodei	Cook	Gibson
Ashford	Cooper	Gohmert
Babin	Costello (PA)	Goodlatte
Barletta	Courtney	Gosar
Barr	Cramer	Gowdy
Barton	Crawford	Graham
Bass	Crenshaw	Granger
Becerra	Crowley	Graves (GA)
Benishek	Cuellar	Graves (LA)
Bera	Culberson	Graves (MO)
Beyer	Cummings	Grayson
Billirakis	Curbelo (FL)	Green, Al
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)	Griffith
Bishop (MI)	Davis, Danny	Grijalva
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Rodney	Grothman
Black	DeFazio	Guinta
Blackburn	DeGette	Guthrie
Blum	Delaney	Gutiérrez
Bonamici	DeLauro	Hahn
Bost	DelBene	Hanna
Boustany	Denham	Hardy
Boyle, Brendan	Dent	Harper
F.	DeSantis	Harris
Brady (PA)	Desaulnier	Hartzler
Brady (TX)	DesJarlais	Hastings
Brat	Deutch	Heck (NV)
Bridenstine	Diaz-Balart	Heck (WA)
Brooks (AL)	Dingell	Hensarling
Brooks (IN)	Doggett	Hice, Jody B.
Brown (FL)	Dold	Higgins
Brownley (CA)	Donovan	Hill
Buchanan	Doyle, Michael	Himes
Buck	F.	Holding
Bucshon	Duckworth	Honda
Burgess	Duffy	Hoyer
Bustos	Duncan (SC)	Hudson
Butterfield	Duncan (TN)	Huelskamp
Calvert	Edwards	Huffman
Capps	Ellison	Huizenga (MI)
Capuano	Ellmers (NC)	Hultgren
Carney	Emmer (MN)	Hunter
Carson (IN)	Engel	Hurd (TX)
Carter (GA)	Eshoo	Hurt (VA)
Carter (TX)	Esty	Israel
Cartwright	Farenthold	Issa
Castor (FL)	Farr	Jackson Lee
Castro (TX)	Fattah	Jeffries
Chabot	Fincher	Jenkins (KS)
Chaffetz	Fitzpatrick	Jenkins (WV)
Chu, Judy	Fleischmann	Johnson (GA)
Cicilline	Fleming	Johnson (OH)
Clark (MA)	Flores	Johnson, E. B.
Clarke (NY)	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Clawson (FL)	Fortenberry	Jolly
Clay	Foster	Jones
Cleaver	Foxo	Jordan
Clyburn	Frankel (FL)	Joyce
Coffman	Franks (AZ)	Kaptur
Cohen	Frelinghuysen	Katko

Keating	Mooney (WV)	Scott (VA)
Kelly (IL)	Moulton	Scott, Austin
Kelly (MS)	Mullin	Scott, David
Kelly (PA)	Murphy (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Kennedy	Murphy (PA)	Serrano
Kildee	Nadler	Sessions
Kilmer	Neal	Sewell (AL)
Kind	Neugebauer	Sherman
King (IA)	Newhouse	Shimkus
King (NY)	Noem	Shuster
Kinzinger (IL)	Nolan	Simpson
Kirkpatrick	Norcross	Sinema
Kline	Nugent	Sires
Knight	Nunes	Slaughter
Kuster	O'Rourke	Smith (MO)
Labrador	Olson	Smith (NE)
LaHood	Palazzo	Smith (NJ)
LaMalfa	Pallone	Smith (TX)
Lamborn	Palmer	Speier
Lance	Paulsen	Stefanik
Langevin	Payne	Stewart
Larsen (WA)	Pearce	Stivers
Larson (CT)	Pelosi	Stutzman
Latta	Perlmutter	Swalwell (CA)
Lawrence	Perry	Takai
Lee	Peters	Takano
Levin	Peterson	Thompson (CA)
Lewis	Pingree	Thompson (MS)
Lieu, Ted	Pittenger	Thompson (PA)
Lipinski	Pocan	Thornberry
LoBiondo	Poe (TX)	Tiberi
Loeb sack	Poliquin	Tipton
Lofgren	Polis	Titus
Long	Pompeo	Tonko
Loudermilk	Posey	Torres
Love	Price (NC)	Trott
Lowenthal	Price, Tom	Tsongas
Lowey	Rangel	Turner
Lucas	Ratcliffe	Upton
Luetkemeyer	Reed	Valadao
Lujan Grisham	Reichert	Van Hollen
(NM)	Renacci	Vargas
Lujan, Ben Ray	Ribble	Veasey
(NM)	Rice (NY)	Vela
Lummis	Rice (SC)	Velázquez
Lynch	Richmond	Visclosky
MacArthur	Rigell	Walberg
Maloney	Roby	Walden
Carolyn	Rogers (AL)	Walker
Maloney, Sean	Rogers (KY)	Walorski
Marchant	Rohrabacher	Walters, Mimi
Marino	Rooney (FL)	Walz
Massie	Ros-Lehtinen	Wasserman
Matsui	Roskam	Schultz
McCarthy	Ross	Waters, Maxine
McClintock	Rothfus	Watson Coleman
McCollum	Rouzer	Weber (TX)
McGovern	Royce	Webster (FL)
McHenry	Ruiz	Wenstrup
Hahn	Ruppersberger	Westerman
McKinley	Rush	Whitfield
McMorris	Russell	Williams
Rodgers	Ryan (OH)	Wilson (FL)
McNerney	Salmon	Wilson (SC)
McSally	Sánchez, Linda	Wittman
Meadows	T.	Womack
Meehan	Sanford	Woodall
Meeks	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
Meng	Scalise	Yoder
Messer	Mica	Yoho
Mica	Schakowsky	Young (IA)
Miller (FL)	Schiff	Young (IN)
Miller (MI)	Schrader	Zeldin
Moolenaar	Schweikert	

NAYS—1

Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—26

Beatty	McCaul	Rokita
Blumenauer	McDermott	Roybal-Allard
Byrne	Moore	Sanchez, Loretta
Cárdenas	Mulvaney	Smith (WA)
Cole	Napolitano	Wagner
Costa	Pascrell	Welch
Green, Gene	Pitts	Westmoreland
Herrera Beutler	Quigley	Zinke
Hinojosa	Roe (TN)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1039

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and 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:

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and not present for rollcall vote No. 108. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on final passage of S. 1826, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 99 West 2nd Street in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, as the Lieutenant Colonel James “Maggie” Megellas Post Office.

## BLOCKING REGULATORY INTERFERENCE FROM CLOSING KILNS ACT OF 2016

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 635, I call up 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 ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 635, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4557

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns Act of 2016”.

### SEC. 2. EXTENDING COMPLIANCE DATES (PENDING JUDICIAL REVIEW) OF RULES ADDRESSING NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR BRICK AND STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING OR CLAY CERAMICS MANUFACTURING.

(a) EXTENSION OF COMPLIANCE DATES.—

(1) EXTENSION.—Each compliance date of any final rule described in subsection (b) is deemed to be extended by the time period equal to the time period described in subsection (c).

(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “compliance date” means, with respect to any requirement of a final rule described in subsection (b), the date by which any State, local, or tribal government or other person is first required to comply.

(b) FINAL RULES DESCRIBED.—A final rule described in this subsection is any final rule to address national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for brick and structural clay products manufacturing or clay ceramics manufacturing under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412), including—

(1) the final rule entitled “NESHAP for Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing; and NESHAP for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing” published at 80 Fed. Reg. 65469 (October 26, 2015);

(2) the final rule entitled “NESHAP for Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing; and NESHAP for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing” published at 80 Fed. Reg. 75817 (December 4, 2015); and

(3) any final rule that succeeds or amends the rule described in paragraph (1) or (2).

(c) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The time period described in this subsection is the period of days that—

(1) begins on the date that is 60 days after the day on which notice of promulgation of a final rule described in subsection (b) appears in the Federal Register; and

(2) ends on the date on which judgment becomes final, and no longer subject to further appeal or review, in all actions (including actions that are filed pursuant to section 307 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7607))—

(A) that are filed during the 60 days described in paragraph (1); and

(B) that seek review of any aspect of such rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on H.R. 4557.

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

There was no objection.

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

Today, we have the important opportunity to protect the American brick manufacturing industry and the ceramic kiln industry and its 7,000 employees from a costly regulation that has yet to survive a judicial scrutiny.

At this time, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), one of the original sponsors of this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I certainly appreciate the opportunity to speak on this bill.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4557, the Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns Act, or the BRICK Act. This legislation is important to preserving the viability of brick manufacturing facilities all across the country.

Simply put, the BRICK Act pauses the EPA's 2015 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants until court challenges of the rule are resolved. I am very concerned that brick manufacturers in my district, as well as those in the districts of my colleagues, may be required to spend hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars to satisfy an EPA requirement similar to the EPA's 2003 rule, a rule, it should be noted, that was vacated by the Federal courts.

□ 1045

For example, Cherokee Brick & Tile from Macon, Georgia, spent over \$1.5 million to install controls in order to comply with the EPA's invalidated 2003 rule.

Cherokee is a small, family-owned business, and as my colleagues with

small businesses in their districts can attest, \$1.5 million is a very substantial sum that can cut heavily into a bottom line. This rule impacts more than just Cherokee Brick & Tile in my State, but also General Shale and Pine Hall Brick, among others.

A basic material for home building and construction, bricks are more than just a figurative cornerstone in the United States construction industry. Passing this legislation would guarantee the EPA would wait until its 2015 emission standards are reviewed by the courts before implementing the rule and before manufacturers across the country are needlessly required to spend millions of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 4557, the BRICK Act.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4557 is an unnecessary bill that would set a terrible precedent.

As the Statement of Administration Policy, which outlines the justification for President Obama's veto threat, states:

"H.R. 4557 would undermine the public health protections of the Clean Air Act by allowing further emissions of approximately 30 tons per month of toxic air pollution from brick and clay products production facilities. These toxic emissions include mercury, gases, and other hazardous metals which are associated with a variety of acute and chronic health effects, including cancers."

Mr. Speaker, the statement from President Obama goes on to say:

"Because H.R. 4557 threatens the health of Americans by allowing more toxic air pollution, if the President were presented with H.R. 4557, his senior advisers would recommend that he veto the bill."

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4557 is the wrong remedy at the wrong time. Mr. Speaker, this bill is premature.

While I understand that the industry feels that it has been penalized for complying with the 2003 rule, that is not sufficient reason in itself to set up a unique process that incentivizes all parties that object to this rule to file endless challenges to the rulemaking.

The Brick and Clay Maximum Achievable Control Technology, or MACT, regulations that are the subject of this legislation are the subject of ongoing legal actions by industry and by public health communities across this Nation.

The courts already have the ability to grant a stay on this rule, yet for some reason the industry has not yet made that request to the court. But there are a number of pending cases filed by the industry on this very rule.

This week, Mr. Speaker, it was reported that the industry petitioned the court to put four suits on hold until the EPA decides whether to grant their requests to reconsider the regulations.

The pending decision by the court and by the EPA indicate that there is

no need for H.R. 4557, as there are ample remedies available under the Clean Air Act to address concerns about this rule. Additionally, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4557 does not actually address the merits or the faults with the Brick and Clay MACT rules.

Instead, what this bill does is takes these rules and this rulemaking outside of the process in the Clean Air Act that allows the EPA to issue final rules with deadlines for their implementation, without waiting for the conclusion of all the appeals and all the reviews.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would also delay any subsequent rule issued that is similar in scope and similar in objective until any legal challenges to it were completed as well. In other words, Mr. Speaker, this bill allows an opportunity for endless lawsuits on this very issue.

I fear, Mr. Speaker, that if H.R. 4557 were to become law, we would end up in a situation where we would never, ever control air polluting emissions from these facilities, no matter how cost-effective or how necessary that rule might be. Mr. Speaker, this is a policy that we must reject.

As the Statement of Administration Policy also noted, if rules cannot go forward until all legal actions are complete, there is a strong incentive to use frivolous legal challenges to prevent any rules from being implemented.

Under that scenario, we never would have achieved the improvements in air quality and in public health that have been accomplished under the Clean Air Act. We know, Mr. Speaker, that the Clean Air Act has delivered many cost-effective health benefits to the American people over the years.

It has been demonstrated many times that we do not have to make a choice between healthy air and jobs in this Nation. We can have both.

We cannot agree, Mr. Speaker, to setting this precedent and establishing a process that will delay important public health protections and encourage, at the same time, frivolous legal challenges to our clean air rules.

The brick, clay, and tile industries would be better served by pursuing the options available to them right now under the Clean Air Act.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I must urge all of my colleagues to oppose this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) for introducing this important bill. This is an industry that has been hard hit by the recession. It has lost 45 percent of its jobs. There are 70 of these plants around the country, and they employ 7,000 people.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the BRICK Act would simply allow for the consideration and completion of any judicial review regarding the

EPA's 2015 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the brick, clay, and tile industries before requiring compliance.

So why is this important? Because this rule needlessly jeopardizes good-paying jobs all across America, as the chart right here next to me clearly demonstrates.

And for what reason? Why are they jeopardizing these jobs? The EPA itself concedes in the rule: "We do not expect that the combined emissions . . . would result in substantial cumulative health and environmental impacts."

Instead, the real health impacts due to this rule will be felt by the workers who lose their jobs, their health benefits, and even the education and training opportunities offered by their employers.

The brick industry primarily consists of small, family-owned businesses. They are often located in small communities that depend on the plant for good-paying jobs.

To comply with the EPA's requirement, these small businesses will be forced to borrow millions of dollars to pay for the required control technology. Many brick companies are already struggling to find the capital for plant modernization. I can't imagine how difficult it will be for these companies to secure the needed investments to pay for new control equipment, equipment that provides zero return on investment.

And let's not forget that the brick industry has already been through this before. The EPA finalized a similar rule in 2003 that required brick companies to spend millions of dollars on control equipment. A few years later, a Federal court vacated that rule.

Unfortunately, the brick industry couldn't roll back the clock and recover the investments they had made. Worse yet, the EPA's new emission rules use the reductions achieved by the vacated rule as the baseline for further reduction requirements, so the industry essentially got no credit for the hard work that they had already done.

This history further underscores why this legislation is so important. It also baffles me when I hear some of my colleagues say the BRICK Act is not needed because parties can already seek a judicial stay.

However, the EPA has effectively indicated, in a statement for the RECORD submitted to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, that they would oppose any requests to stay the rule.

Further, while the EPA's Clean Power Plan was recently stayed, the parties were only able to obtain relief by going to the U.S. Supreme Court. Here, the EPA's rule threatens the very existence of small brick and tile companies. These companies do not have unlimited resources to litigate against the Federal Government, and their jobs should not be put at risk due to a rule which has been vacated once already and has yet to be reviewed by the courts.

Mr. Speaker, the brick industry is part of our American culture. It has helped build some of the most iconic buildings, cities, and towns in existence in our country today. We must make certain our regulations and laws preserve this industry, not destroy it. The BRICK Act will do that.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers right now.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT).

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

I rise in favor of this very important, I think, legislation sponsored by my colleague from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON). I want to thank him for his leadership on this bill because it is a very pro-growth jobs bill. I think it is very important that we pass this.

I happen to be the chairman of the House Committee on Small Business, and our Nation's brick industry is primarily made up of small, family-owned businesses that employ thousands of workers. In Ohio alone, brick companies directly employ more than 700 workers and ensure the livelihoods of thousands of other workers.

□ 1100

Brick is used to construct, as we all know, residential homes and has been used to build some of our country's most iconic landmarks, such as Independence Hall, the birthplace of this great Nation.

With the severe downturn in construction during the Great Recession, the brick industry suffered significantly and still has not fully recovered. The industry is operating at about 50 percent of its capacity and suffered a 45 percent job loss from 2005 to 2012.

Now, small brick manufacturers are facing a costly new EPA regulation that may make it impossible for them to keep their doors open. That means those jobs would go away.

Compliance will require many companies to remove and replace costly air pollution control equipment with new devices that may not be able to meet the new, stringent emissions standards.

It is estimated to cost \$4.4 million to retrofit two kilns—the average number of kilns in a facility—with the new pollution control equipment. While the regulation is being challenged in Federal court, it just makes common sense to delay the compliance deadlines until that matter is resolved.

As chairman of the Small Business Committee, I urge my colleagues to stand up for small brick manufacturers and support this bill. This is a jobs bill.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) for his leadership in moving this bill forward.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). The gen-

tleman from Illinois has 21½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Kentucky has 22½ minutes remaining.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the BRICK Act.

I agree with my colleagues that the brick, clay, and tile industries are in a tough position. The Bush administration issued final brick and clay emission standards—or Brick and Clay MACT standards—in 2003, 3 years after they were supposed to be completed.

Unfortunately, the rule was flawed and, when challenged, the court vacated those standards as unlawful. As a result, the EPA Administrator was able to redo the brick and clay rule.

I am sympathetic to the fact that the brick, clay, and tile industries have been facing some real challenges since 2007, when the housing market began to decline, but some proponents of this bill will have you believe that all of the challenges are a result of the improvements the industry must make to meet the 2015 Brick and Clay MACT rule. What they refuse to acknowledge are the real health benefits that will come with the reduction of several major air pollutants.

I understand the industry stakeholders' reluctance to make further investments in pollution control technology to comply with this rule, given their previous experience with the 2003 rule, but the Clean Air Act provides a number of remedies that are available to them.

The courts are the proper venue for resolving issues with the Brick and Clay MACT. To date, industry groups have filed lawsuits on the merits of the rule, but none of the interested parties have actually asked the court to stay the rule's compliance dates.

The industry can also ask EPA to reconsider the rule, which I understand has already happened. In fact, earlier this week industry groups asked the D.C. Circuit Court to postpone consideration of their pending lawsuits until EPA makes a decision on whether to reconsider the rule. Neither of those remedies require action by Congress, but a legislative quick fix is the only remedy the proponents of this bill appear to care about.

H.R. 4557 does not resolve the ongoing issues with this rule. In fact, it is far more likely to create a drawn-out rulemaking process fueled by an endless stream of court challenges. That wouldn't resolve any of the industry's problems with the Brick and Clay MACT rule.

The bill also sets, in my opinion, a terrible precedent by delaying all of the rule's compliance requirements until all legal actions are complete.

If this remedy sounds familiar, that is because it is. The majority included a similar provision in a bill we considered earlier in this Congress: H.R. 2042,

the Ratepayer Protection Act. I opposed that bill, and I oppose this one for the same reasons.

If we had included a litigation delay policy in the Clean Air Act, we would never have achieved the improvements in air quality and public health that we now enjoy.

The Clean Air Act provides ample opportunities for industry and the public to influence the development and implementation of regulations. These tools should be used in this case.

Finally, I do not support legislation to resolve the issues being raised by the bill's supporters. These issues can and should be resolved by the courts.

So I urge my colleagues to reject this attempt to get around the courts. I ask that they vote "no" on H.R. 4557.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), one of the original cosponsors of this legislation.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to voice my support for H.R. 4557, the BRICK Act.

I want to tell a story about a small company in my hometown of Selma, Alabama. Henry Brick Company has been a family-owned business since 1945, providing jobs and economic support to the Black Belt of Alabama.

In 2003, the EPA passed a rule requiring Henry Brick Company, along with all other brick and structural clay manufacturers, to reduce their air pollutant emissions.

In order to meet these new regulations by 2006, Henry Brick Company of Selma, Alabama, spent \$1.5 million to come into compliance with the rule. This was a major financial burden for this small company, but Henry Brick Company is a good corporate citizen and understands the importance of protecting our environment.

However, 1 year after they spent \$1.5 million, the courts vacated the EPA's 2003 regulation. So the EPA went back to the drawing board to create a new rule, but they did not give these brick companies credit for emission reductions achieved under the previous rule.

On the contrary, in their new rule, the EPA actually used the emission reductions achieved under the vacated rule as a baseline for further reduction requirements.

Now, Henry Brick Company faces a new brick and clay manufacturing rule with even stricter emissions requirements and must come into compliance by December 2018.

This time the small company may have to spend up to \$8 million to comply with the new emissions standards, leaving Henry Brick Company one step closer to being forced to close their doors.

I am supportive, Mr. Speaker, of reducing emissions, and I am also in favor of protecting our environment. But this must be done in an economically viable way. It is simply unfair for regulators to continue to move the goalposts on small brick manufacturers like Henry Brick Company.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I yield the gentlewoman an additional 1 minute.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. That is why I support this legislation to delay the enforcement of the new EPA rule until all of the legal challenges have been concluded.

This is a necessary and commonsense bill. I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on final passage.

I want to thank Representative JOHNSON of Ohio and all of those that are working hard to make sure that small brick companies, like Henry Brick Company of Selma, Alabama, do not have to close its doors.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4557, the BRICK Act.

Once again American businesses find themselves facing millions of dollars in compliance costs due to burdensome EPA regulations.

It is estimated that the EPA's Brick MACT rule may cost the brick and ceramics industry up to \$100 million per year, with the cost of compliance for the average facility at approximately \$4.4 million.

In addition, the industry will not be able to meet the requirement deadlines imposed by the rule, which is currently being challenged in Federal court.

The EPA's first attempt at a Brick MACT rule was judicially vacated, but not before the industry spent millions in compliance measures ultimately found to be invalid.

Small brick and ceramics businesses have been the hardest hit by the first rule, and if this situation repeats itself, many of these businesses will be forced to close their doors for good.

H.R. 4557 would provide much-needed regulatory relief to brick and ceramic businesses by stating that no additional compliance measures shall be mandated by the EPA until judicial review of the rule is completed.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, which will protect a vital industry and its thousands of jobs from potentially devastating regulatory uncertainty.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. KELLY).

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of the Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns Act, or the BRICK Act.

Rules handed down by the EPA have real-world consequences on businesses and our economy. You have heard the backstory today regarding the 2015 Brick MACT standards and the impact it will have on the brick manufacturing industry.

In my district, Columbus Brick Company, a fifth-generation, family-owned small business, will be forced to spend millions of dollars in compliance costs

and significantly downsize or go out of business and tell 85 dedicated employees to find a new job. What is even more disappointing is that Columbus Brick has been forced to navigate this decision before.

The EPA promulgated Brick MACT standards in 2003, and then the rule was vacated by a Federal court in 2007, but not until a significant monetary investment had been made by Columbus Brick in an attempt to be in compliance. That is why it is imperative that we pass the BRICK Act today.

Companies like Columbus Brick aren't asking for zero regulation, but they are asking to be regulated fairly, to have a seat at the table in determining new rules, and some certainty when it comes to making future business decisions.

The American people deserve better. They deserve a government that can ensure citizens have clean air to breathe without eliminating essential industries.

That is why I urge you to support the BRICK Act. Let's wait until judicial review is complete so our businesses aren't forced to make unnecessary, costly decisions with minimal or unknown environmental benefits.

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

Mr. Speaker, I don't know why we are even here debating this issue, which is an important issue, but not a prevailing issue. This is an issue that concerns one industry.

It is a concern that is already under consideration by the courts and by the administration. In fact, Mr. Speaker, it is a problem that is more appropriately addressed by those branches of government than by this Congress.

There are many other issues that this Congress has before it that it is our job to address. Yet, Mr. Speaker, we are not spending ample time on those things that are closely tied to the economic benefits and jobs for all Americans.

Our water infrastructure, Mr. Speaker, is in dire need of repair and maintenance. We spend little to no time on our water infrastructure and the problems associated with it.

We have Superfund sites and brownfield sites that need to be cleaned up and put to productive use. No time, no energy, no congressional resources are used to address these vital issues.

Our States need support for modernizing and hardening the electricity grid. We are AWOL on these issues.

And still, Mr. Speaker, many Americans are underemployed, unemployed, and underpaid for the work that they are doing.

□ 1115

Where is the time allocation, the resource allocation? Where are our efforts on behalf of these people?

All of these things, Mr. Speaker, particularly and especially the infrastructure issue, must be addressed by the Congress. There is no other place that

can address these issues as appropriately, as effectively, as efficiently, except this Congress. And these issues, these infrastructure issues affect every industry, every State, every American in our Nation.

So, Mr. Speaker, let us use this body's time and efforts on the critical issues that are of great importance to the American people. Mr. Speaker, our time could be better served if we would just address some of these prevailing issues of the day.

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

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

I will conclude my remarks over on this side. I was listening to the debate on the rule about this bill, and some people did make the comment that this was not a particularly important issue.

I might say to the 7,000 people employed in this industry, to the owners of the companies, this is very important because some of them may very well lose their business, may very well lose their jobs.

So we have two goals with this legislation. One is simply to say this regulation coming out of EPA needs to be considered by the courts before these companies are required to invest significant sums of money.

In fact, the industry itself has said that the average plant has two kilns, and a plant with two kilns would have to spend roughly \$4 million to meet the requirements of this regulation.

Now, remember, in 2003, EPA came out with a regulation for this industry and, by 2006, the industry had to comply. They did comply and they reduced emissions of the regulated substance by 96 percent.

We see a pattern developing at EPA. They know full well that this President would veto any legislation that changes in any way anything coming out of EPA, so the only avenue left to the regulated parties is to file a lawsuit.

So just as the brick industry filed a lawsuit in 2003 on that extreme regulation, they had to comply by 2006; and then the Court, in 2007, after they had already complied, ruled that the regulation was illegal, but the money had already been spent.

Now, the money has already been spent, 96 percent reduction has occurred, and now the EPA is coming back with a new regulation.

So these people involved, they have no avenue. I mean, they are talking to EPA, pleading with EPA, and EPA, as usual, is not responsive.

So all this legislation does is say, we are not trying to reverse the regulation, change the regulation. We are simply saying, let the Court decide.

And guess what?

A pattern is also developing over at EPA because they are losing these court cases.

Now, on the Clean Energy Plan, which was one of the most extreme regu-

lations ever to come from EPA, 3 days before Judge Scalia died, the Supreme Court issued a stay on the Clean Energy Plan, saying that you cannot implement this plan until the judicial remedies have been exhausted.

Then, even under Utility MACT, that also went to the Supreme Court, and the Court said, well, you didn't consider certain costs; we are remanding this. But most of the industries have already spent the money, met the requirements, and some of them have closed as well.

So the question becomes, are we going to let an EPA adopting extreme rules under this administration make all the decisions?

Or will the Congress of the United States try to stand up and pass some legislation, not reversing, not changing, but simply saying, since lawsuits have been filed, let's give the Court the opportunity to determine if the regulation is legal or not legal?

So that is all we are doing here.

I want to thank those who introduced this legislation, both the Democrats and Republicans. And I would urge our colleagues to pass this legislation, to simply provide some commonsense balance, and let the courts make a decision before we require the companies to spend all this money and, in many cases, lay off employees and, in some cases, even close the business.

So I would urge the passage of H.R. 4557.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I voted against H.R. 4557, the Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns Act of 2016, yet another bill in a series of Republican attempts to block EPA's ability to effectively regulate pollution in a way that protects our health and the environment.

H.R. 4557 would delay the enactment of an important rule limiting mercury and other hazardous pollution from clay and brick products production facilities. I was disappointed to see it pass the House, but I know that President Obama and Democrats in the Senate will ensure that this misguided bill does not become law this year.

The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to establish standards for pollution from all industrial sectors, and many other sectors are already complying to improve air quality. There is no reason to further delay this rule, and no reason for this legislation.

I am hopeful that House Republicans will drop its obsession with pro-pollution bills and allow us to get to work on a budget and bills that will improve the lives of Oregonians.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, we have the opportunity today to help many struggling small businesses and the jobs they support by voting yes on H.R. 4557, the BRICK Act.

How did we get here? Last October, the EPA finalized an extremely stringent new rule for the brick making industry. Most of the companies that find themselves threatened by this rule are small businesses—many are family-owned—and the industry is still dealing with the effects of the recession and the weak recovery that continues to suppress demand for bricks and other building materials. Few, if any, brick makers can easily afford the esti-

mated \$4.4 million dollars it will take to bring a typical facility into compliance and the industry is currently challenging the rule in federal court.

The BRICK Act simply extends the compliance deadlines for the rule until after judicial review is complete. This commonsense step would prevent brick makers from having to initiate costly and potentially irreversible compliance steps—and in some cases shut their doors entirely and lay off workers—over a rule whose legality is still in question.

This is far from a hypothetical concern. EPA's last set of Brick standards in 2003 were vacated by a federal court in 2007, but by that time the industry had already been forced to spend millions on compliance. None of us want to see that happen again. It's a matter of fairness. It's a matter of commonsense.

For the sake of brick makers and their thousands of employees across the country, including nearly 2,000 in Michigan I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the BRICK Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 635, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

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

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. 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, this 15-minute vote on passage of the bill will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 163, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 109]

YEAS—238

Abraham	Cole	Flores
Aderholt	Collins (GA)	Forbes
Allen	Collins (NY)	Fortenberry
Amash	Comstock	Fox
Amodei	Conaway	Franks (AZ)
Ashford	Cook	Frelinghuysen
Babin	Cooper	Gibbs
Barletta	Costello (PA)	Gibson
Billirakis	Cramer	Gohmert
Bishop (GA)	Crawford	Goodlatte
Bishop (MI)	Crenshaw	Gosar
Bishop (UT)	Cuellar	Gowdy
Black	Culberson	Granger
Blackburn	Curbelo (FL)	Graves (LA)
Blum	Davis, Rodney	Graves (MO)
Bost	Denham	Griffith
Boustany	Dent	Grothman
Brady (TX)	DeSantis	Guinta
Brat	DesJarlais	Guthrie
Bridenstine	Diaz-Balart	Hanna
Brooks (AL)	Dold	Hardy
Brooks (IN)	Donovan	Harper
Buchanan	Duffy	Harris
Buck	Duncan (SC)	Hartzler
Bucshon	Duncan (TN)	Heck (NV)
Byrne	Ellmers (NC)	Hice, Jody B.
Calvert	Emmer (MN)	Hill
Carter (GA)	Farenthold	Holding
Carter (TX)	Fincher	Hudson
Chaffetz	Fitzpatrick	Huelskamp
Clawson (FL)	Fleischmann	Huizenga (MI)
Coffman	Fleming	Hultgren

Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Hurt (VA)  
Issa  
Jenkins (KS)  
Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jolly  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce  
Katko  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Knight  
Labrador  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Latta  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
MacArthur  
Marchant  
Marino  
Massie  
McCarthy  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McSally  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Messer  
Mica

Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Murphy (PA)  
Neugebauer  
Newhouse  
Noem  
Nugent  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Paulsen  
Pearce  
Perry  
Peterson  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Poliquin  
Pompeo  
Posey  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rice (SC)  
Rigell  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rokita  
Rooney (FL)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Rouzer  
Royce  
Russell  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise

Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Sewell (AL)  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Stefanik  
Paulsen  
Stivers  
Stutzman  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Trott  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Walters, Mimi  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

## NAYS—163

Adams  
Aguilar  
Bass  
Becerra  
Bera  
Beyer  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Cappert  
Capuano  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Ellison

Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Graham  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hastings  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Honda  
Huffman  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kuster  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lipinski  
Loebach  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey

Lujan Grisham  
(NM)  
Luján, Ben Ray  
(NM)  
Lynch  
Maloney,  
Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moulton  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Neal  
Nolan  
Norcross  
O'Rourke  
Pallone  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Rice (NY)  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schradner  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Sires  
Slaughter

Swalwell (CA)  
Takai  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres

Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz

Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters, Maxine  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

## NOT VOTING—32

Barr  
Barton  
Beatty  
Benishke  
Burgess  
Cárdenas  
Chabot  
Cleaver  
Costa  
Edwards  
Garrett

Graves (GA)  
Green, Gene  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa  
Hoyer  
Kirkpatrick  
McCaul  
Moore  
Mulvaney  
Napolitano

Pascarell  
Price, Tom  
Richmond  
Roybal-Allard  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Scott, David  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Thompson (PA)  
Westmoreland

## □ 1140

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Messrs. MARCHANT and ZELDIN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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:

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 109, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 109, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I was absent on Thursday, March 3, 2016. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following ways:

Vote “no” on rollcall No. 106—Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4557.

Vote “no” on rollcall No. 107—H. Res. 635—Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4557—Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns (BRICK) Act of 2016.

Vote “yes” on rollcall No. 108—S. 1826—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 99 West 2nd Street in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, as the Lieutenant Colonel James “Maggie” Megellas Post Office.

Vote “no” on rollcall No. 109—Passage of H.R. 4557—Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns (BRICK) Act of 2016.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. McCaul. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for votes due to official business outside of Washington, D.C.

If I were present, I would vote in the following manner on the following votes:

(1) Previous Question—“yes.”

(2) Adoption of the Rule—“yes.”

(3) S. 1826—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 99 West 2nd Street in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, as the Lieutenant Colonel James “Maggie” Megellas Post Office—“yes.”

(4) H.R. 4557, Blocking Regulatory Interference from Closing Kilns Act—“yes.”

## THE JOURNAL

The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 154, answered “present” 1, not voting 61, as follows:

## [Roll No. 110]

## AYES—217

Abraham  
Adams  
Allen  
Ashford  
Barletta  
Barr  
Becerra  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Bonamici  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brat  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (FL)  
Buchanan  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Capps  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (TX)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Cole  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Cooper  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Dent  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donovan  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Duncan (SC)  
Emmer (MN)  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi

Garrett  
Goodlatte  
Gowdy  
Graham  
Griffith  
Guthrie  
Hahn  
Hardy  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings  
Heck (WA)  
Himes  
Huffman  
Hultgren  
Issa  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jolly  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
King (NY)  
Kline  
Kuster  
Labrador  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lipinski  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lowenthal  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan Grisham  
(NM)  
Luján, Ben Ray  
(NM)  
Lummis  
Maloney,  
Carolyn  
Marino  
Massie  
McCarthy  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McHenry  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meeks  
Meng  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moulton  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Neugebauer  
Newhouse  
Noem  
Nunes  
O'Rourke  
Olson

Palmer  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Polis  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Ratcliffe  
Ribble  
Roby  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney (FL)  
Ross  
Rothfus  
Royce  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Russell  
Salmon  
Sanford  
Scalise  
Schiff  
Schradner  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sewell (AL)  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Sinema  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stutzman  
Takai  
Takano  
Thornberry  
Titus  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Wagner  
Walden  
Walorski  
Walters, Mimi  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Wenstrup  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (FL)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Yarmuth  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke