

STEM EDUCATION ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1020) to define STEM education to include computer science, and to support existing STEM education programs at the National Science Foundation, 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 Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 8, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 88]

YEAS—412

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

LaMalfa	Nunes	Sherman
Lamborn	O'Rourke	Shimkus
Lance	Olson	Shuster
Langevin	Palazzo	Simpson
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Sinema
Larson (CT)	Palmer	Sires
Latta	Pascrell	Slaughter
Lawrence	Paulsen	Smith (MO)
Levin	Payne	Smith (NE)
Lewis	Pearce	Smith (NJ)
Lieu, Ted	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Lipinski	Perlmutter	Smith (WA)
LoBiondo	Perry	Stefanik
Loeb	Peters	Stewart
Loeb	Peterson	Stivers
Loudermilk	Pingree	Stutzman
Love	Pittenger	Swalwell (CA)
Lowenthal	Pitts	Takai
Lowe	Pocan	Takano
Lucas	Poe (TX)	Thompson (CA)
Luetkemeyer	Poliquin	Thompson (MS)
Lujan Grisham	Polis	Thompson (PA)
(NM)	Pompeo	Thornberry
Lujan, Ben Ray	Posey	Tiberi
(NM)	Price (NC)	Tipton
Lummis	Price, Tom	Titus
Lynch	Quigley	Tonko
MacArthur	Ratcliffe	Torres
Maloney,	Reed	Trott
Carolyn	Reichert	Tsongas
Maloney, Sean	Renacci	Turner
Marchant	Ribble	Upton
Marino	Rice (SC)	Valadao
Massie	Richmond	Van Hollen
Matsui	Rigell	Vargas
McCarthy	Roby	Veasey
McCaul	Rogers (AL)	Vela
McCollum	Rogers (KY)	Velázquez
McDermott	Rohrabacher	Visclosky
McGovern	Rokita	Wagner
McHenry	Rooney (FL)	Walberg
McKinley	Ros-Lehtinen	Walden
McMorris	Roskam	Walker
Rodgers	Ross	Walorski
McSally	Rothfus	Walters, Mimi
Meadows	Rouzer	Walz
Meehan	Roybal-Allard	Wasserman
Meeks	Royce	Schultz
Meng	Ruiz	Waters, Maxine
Messer	Ruppersberger	Watson Coleman
Mica	Rush	Weber (TX)
Miller (FL)	Russell	Webster (FL)
Miller (MI)	Ryan (OH)	Welch
Moolenaar	Ryan (WI)	Wenstrup
Mooney (WV)	Salmon	Westerman
Moore	Sanchez, Loretta	Whitfield
Moulton	Sarbanes	Williams
Mullin	Scalise	Wilson (SC)
Mulvaney	Schakowsky	Wittman
Murphy (FL)	Schiff	Womack
Murphy (PA)	Schock	Woodall
Nadler	Schrader	Yarmuth
Napolitano	Schweikert	Yoder
Neal	Scott (VA)	Yoho
Neugebauer	Scott, Austin	Young (AK)
Newhouse	Scott, David	Young (IA)
Noem	Sensenbrenner	Young (IN)
Nolan	Serrano	Zeldin
Norcross	Sessions	Zinke
Nugent	Sewell (AL)	

NAYS—8

Amash	Duncan (SC)	Sanford
Brat	Garrett	Westmoreland
Buck	McClintock	

NOT VOTING—12

Byrne	McNerney	Sánchez, Linda
Hinojosa	Rangel	T.
King (IA)	Rice (NY)	Speier
Lee	Roe (TN)	Wilson (FL)
Long		

□ 1429

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.

REQUESTING UNANIMOUS CONSENT TO CALL UP H.R. 861, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House now bring up H.R. 861, the clean Department of Homeland Security funding bill to protect America that would keep the Department open so that we can carry out its mission of keeping the American people safe and, as well, protecting our national security over political security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

SECTION 529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLANS AMENDMENTS

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 121, I call up the bill (H.R. 529) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve 529 plans, 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 121, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, printed in the bill, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 529

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
 (1) When the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 became law, the tax treatment of section 529 college savings plans was changed so that qualified distributions were no longer taxed as income. The favorable tax treatment of college savings plans was made permanent with the passage of the Pension Protection Act of 2006.
 (2) Section 529 college savings plans empower middle-class families to accumulate savings to offset the rising costs of attending college.
 (3) The latest data from the College Savings Plan Network shows that there are 11.83 million 529 accounts open throughout all 50 states, which represent \$244.5 billion in total assets. The average 529 account size is \$20,671.
 (4) States that sponsor 529 college savings plans have taken steps to ensure these plans are a tool that all families can use to save for college, including setting minimum contributions as low as \$25 per month to encourage participation by families of all income levels.
 (5) The President's fiscal year 2016 Budget proposes raising taxes by taxing certain future distributions made from 529 college savings plans.
 (6) The tax proposed by the President would discourage the use of 529 college savings plans, requiring families and students to take on more debt.
 (7) Purchase of a computer represents a significant higher education expense and therefore

should be eligible for qualified distributions under 529 college savings plans.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) enact policies that strengthen 529 college savings plans, and

(2) make 529 plans more modern, consumer-friendly, and responsive to the realities faced by students today.

SEC. 2. COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT PERMANENTLY ALLOWED AS A QUALIFIED HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENSE FOR SECTION 529 ACCOUNTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 529(e)(3)(A)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

“(iii) expenses for the purchase of computer or peripheral equipment (as defined in section 168(i)(2)(B)), computer software (as defined in section 197(e)(3)(B)), or Internet access and related services, if such equipment, software, or services are to be used primarily by the beneficiary during any of the years the beneficiary is enrolled at an eligible educational institution.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF DISTRIBUTION AGGREGATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 529(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking subparagraph (D).

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to distributions after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 4. RECONTRIBUTION OF REFUNDED AMOUNTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 529(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 3, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) **SPECIAL RULE FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF REFUNDED AMOUNTS.**—In the case of a beneficiary who receives a refund of any qualified higher education expenses from an eligible educational institution, subparagraph (A) shall not apply to that portion of any distribution for the taxable year which is recontributed to a qualified tuition program of which such individual is a beneficiary, but only to the extent such recontribution is made not later than 60 days after the date of such refund and does not exceed the refunded amount.”.

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to refunds of qualified higher education expenses after December 31, 2014.

(2) **TRANSITION RULE.**—In the case of a refund of qualified higher education expenses received after December 31, 2014, and before the date of the enactment of this Act, section 529(c)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this section) shall be applied by substituting “not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph” for “not later than 60 days after the date of such refund”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Kansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 529, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve 529 plans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman RYAN for his leadership on this critical and timely issue and my colleague Congressman KIND of Wisconsin for 4 years of bipartisan efforts to encourage families to invest for their children's future.

I rise today in support of H.R. 529, my legislation that reaffirms Congress' commitment to not only preserving, but strengthening, expanding, and modernizing 529 college savings plans.

Currently, there are nearly 12 million 529 accounts open in all 50 States. Considering there were only 1 million accounts open in 2001, the growth in popularity of these accounts is truly remarkable and is still on an upward trajectory.

The popularity of 529 accounts among American families is no mystery. Higher education costs across the country are rising at a pace that exceeds the rate of inflation, and folks are looking for ways to plan responsibly for the future.

A 2014 Gallup Poll of America's top financial concerns showed that among adults between the ages of 30 and 49, “not having enough money to pay for your children's college” is a top concern for families, trailing only retirement concerns.

It is natural that folks would turn toward 529 savings accounts. These accounts are easy to set up and use and account holders can make a monthly contribution as small as \$10 to invest to their children's future on a tax-deferred basis.

The 12 million 529 accounts today have an average balance of around \$20,000, which will go a long way toward helping families offset college costs and helping students to begin their careers with a lighter debt burden.

When the President proposed a plan in his 2016 budget to tax future distributions from 529 savings accounts, Members on both sides of the aisle were appalled.

His billion-dollar tax proposal on families saving for college would have completely eliminated the purpose of saving responsibly for higher education in the first place and would have inevitably moved more students toward student loans and other sources of financial aid.

We fundamentally disagree with the direction of the President's policy proposal, and instead, we want to make 529 college savings plans more consumer friendly and reflective of the realities faced by students today.

This legislation will make computer purchases with 529 plans a qualified expense. Computers are an essential part of higher education, and the law should be updated to reflect that.

A Pew Research Center report in 2011 found that a vast majority of undergraduate, graduate, and community

college students use some sort of computer to participate in a college experience that now features online courses, class work, and e-textbooks. I believe this is a commonsense modernization measure.

The bill will also remove distribution aggregation requirements, which are an outdated burden on 529 plan administrators and States. When 529 college savings plans were originated back in 1996, the funds were taxed before they were deposited into the account and then taxed a second time when they were used to pay for higher education expenses.

At that time, it made sense for plan administrators to aggregate accounts for beneficiaries with multiple 529 accounts in order to determine the taxable dollars dispersed among the accounts.

However, the law was changed back in 2001 so that 529 savings are only taxed once now, before they are put into the 529 account. The only taxable funds at disbursement are for non-qualified expenses. According to a GAO report from 2012 that has the most recent data on the topic, nonqualified distributions from 529 plans only made up 5.3 percent of total distributions in 2010.

Because of the past changes to tax treatment of 529s, it no longer makes sense for plan administrators to aggregate these accounts for tax purposes. It represents an undue burden, which could potentially raise the administrative cost for operating these plans. This is why this legislation will remove these requirements.

Finally, the bill will allow a student who receives a refund on any 529 qualified expenses to redeposit those funds into their 529 without penalty.

Refunds of 529 dollars could happen for any number of reasons: a student may withdraw from a certain course, may receive a scholarship offer or other financial aid after their 529 plans have already been used, or may have to withdraw from school because of an illness.

Whatever the reasons, subjecting these funds to a penalty works against the spirit of 529 college savings plans, and this bill will correct that.

These are sensible yet important improvements to 529 college savings plans that should receive resounding support from both sides of the aisle. As we continue our work in the House to empower hardworking families with bottom-up solutions, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am a strong supporter of 529 college savings plans. When I cochaired the Education and Family Tax Working Group with Representative DIANE BLACK from Tennessee during the 113th Congress, we heard from education stakeholders that education tax benefits should reflect a three-legged stool

with one leg helping families save for college, one leg helping families pay for college, and one leg helping families repay college.

College is, indeed, expensive, and it is a wise public investment to use Federal incentives to encourage families to save for college.

H.R. 529 makes three important improvements to 529 accounts: one, it makes computer technology an allowable expense; two, it improves the calculation for taxing distributions to better reflect one's earnings; and, three, it allows distributions that are refunded by a college upon a student's withdrawal to be reinvested in 529 accounts within 60 days without being subject to a tax.

I support these important improvements to 529 education plans. In addition, I hope that the Republican leadership will advance the bill's sister bill, the Savings Enhancement for Education in College Act, which was H.R. 529 in the last Congress and also championed by Representatives JENKINS and KIND.

This former H.R. 529 bill includes the two substantive improvements to 529s that advocates explain would best help middle-income families save more for college.

We know that low- and moderate-income families have a harder time saving for college because they have less extra cash available to put away in a savings account.

The Savings Enhancement for Education in College Act would substantially help low- and middle-income families save by allowing low-income taxpayers to take advantage of the saver's credit and allowing employers to match up to \$600 a year in 529 contributions.

I think that these provisions are excellent. The saver's credit currently helps offset part of the first \$2,000 that low-income workers voluntarily contribute to IRA and 401(k) plans. Extending this tax benefit for 529 plans is a commonsense way to help increase college savings by low- and moderate-income families.

Further, I think that the employer match is an especially promising tool to improve college savings by lower-income Americans because it adds \$600 a family didn't have for college before that can grow and support education over time.

These two improvements are needed because the savings data show that 529 savings have dropped tremendously since 2009. From 2005 to 2009, around 60 percent of the accounts saw contributions; however, in the last few years, the account contributions have been closer to 45 percent.

I am a bit surprised that these substantive improvements are not included in the bill before us today, and I truly hope that Republican leadership will advance these 529 provisions that would tremendously improve savings for lower- and middle-income Americans.

In the interest of fairness, I also hope that we make computer technology an allowable expense for the American opportunity tax credit.

Currently, computers and software are not qualified expenses for the AOTC, and I think that the definition of qualified expenses should be uniform across 529s and AOTC benefits. These are all great improvements that have, in fact, been made.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1445

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), the chair of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it won't be all that much time. I just simply want to congratulate the gentlelady from Kansas on bringing this legislation forward. We brought this out of committee. We had no resistance because this is just a commonsense bill.

This upgrades the law to reflect the realities of a college education. You ought to be able to buy a computer. You ought to be able to buy software with your college savings dollars because it is an essential ingredient to your education.

More importantly, if a person gets a refund if they cancel a class, if for some reason the college rebates money to you, you ought to be able to put it back into your savings plan. These are commonsense ideas that make this important vehicle for savings more workable and reflects the common problems that people have in this 21st century.

It is essential that we give people and families the ability to save for education. This bill also sends a signal: we believe in the 529 plans; 529 plans are going to stay; they are a good thing; we are not going to attack them; we are going to develop and grow them.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), who is a cosponsor of this legislation and a tireless advocate for education.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Illinois for yielding me this time.

I want to thank my partner in crafting this legislation, Representative JENKINS. This has been the product of a few years of hard work, of listening to various outside groups and trying to understand the difficulty of saving for higher education that many working families are experiencing today.

The legislation before us, H.R. 529, as the chairman of the committee just pointed out, is a commonsense proposal with some reasonable technical corrections to the 529 savings plans that already exist in all 50 States, allowing for the qualification expense for computers and software, which is a new learning tool that sometimes is required in the classroom for higher edu-

cation. It allows for the refund of tuition and expenses if you had to withdraw from college for some reason, and it also reduces and minimizes the unnecessary bureaucratic and administrative paperwork. In that respect, there are some commonsense steps that we can do to modernize the 529 program and make sure that it is working for more families.

I do agree with my colleague from Illinois that we have a challenge of trying to democratize these programs a lot more. We have roughly 3 percent participation rate in 529s throughout the entire Nation. We have got to figure out a way to do a better job of increasing those savings opportunities for more families, but especially lower income families that don't have the disposable income right now in order to participate in these programs, whether it is the tax credit that Representative DAVIS was talking about, employer matches, by thinking creatively of how we can democratize these so more families can take advantage of them. That is going to be crucial.

In Wisconsin alone, we have got roughly 257,000 accounts in the State Edvest program and Tomorrow's Scholar 529 plans. The families have saved about \$3.7 billion for college or their technical schools, reducing the need for greater student loans, helping them access college. These programs not only encourage savings for college but help middle class families get in the habit of saving for other important life events, such as retirement, that we have to do a better job at.

I also think, given that the Congressional Budget Office has a cost associated with it, which is roughly \$5 million a year—not a lot in Federal budget terms—that there is no reason at all why we couldn't have brought this legislation to the floor today with an acceptable pay-for so we are not adding any deficit to future generations.

In fact, again, Representative DAVIS offered, during the committee markup, a responsible amendment that would have done a better job of means testing the 529 contributions and cutting it off to families that earn up to \$3 million. Now, to put this in perspective, the top 1 percent of income earners in Wisconsin earn less than \$1 million. So it was still a very generous, high threshold, but it was enough money to pay for the \$51 million expense over the next 10 years that the Congressional Budget Office scored this at. There is no reason why we can't be making these type of tough decisions as well when it comes to policy changes that make sense for working families and act in a more fiscally responsible manner.

I think these 529 accounts have been established. They do work well for those who can participate. And this is especially important for a State like Wisconsin today, whose Governor just submitted a budget proposal calling for a cut of over \$300 million out of our university system, a university system

that is really the pride and joy of the State of Wisconsin, has given us a competitive advantage, not only in the upper Midwest, but throughout the Nation and the world, where we had some of the top scholars and researchers wanting to come there to do their work, students wanting to stay in the State so they can participate in these UW system colleges and universities that we have.

Obviously, the Governor wants to take it in a different direction; \$300 million worth of cuts gets into the bone. So, again, we have got to think creatively of how we can make it affordable for families to be able to send their kids on to school. This is one way to do it: savings in 529s.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

We ought not also ignore other important financial aid programs that especially speak to the needs of low-income children: the Pell grant program, work-study opportunities on and off campus, the GEAR UP and TRIO programs. This, too, helps many students—including myself, who is the first generation that went on to school—to be able to afford higher education so we are not driving these kids deeper and deeper into debt. The average undergrad in Wisconsin, by the time they graduate, has \$28,000 worth of debt. It is the second largest debt in the Nation behind mortgages. At \$1.2 trillion, it exceeds all credit card debt.

So the 529 is another vehicle to try to alleviate that student indebtedness issue that is affecting more and more kids and families throughout the Nation. We ought to fix it by making a pay-for. This is a good first step, necessary policy changes. I encourage my colleagues to support the legislation.

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM), an esteemed member of the House Committee on Ways and Means and subcommittee chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, do you notice something? Did you notice that, as Speaker and the person who is presiding over this Chamber today, oftentimes you hear a great deal of difficulty between the two parties and a lot of wrangling and a lot of different positions and so forth that manifests itself in arguing and so forth, but did you notice something? You are hearing both sides of the aisle coming before you and coming before this House and saying the same thing, and that is we ought to move H.R. 529.

There is a recognition, and I think my constituency in suburban Chicago is breathing a collective sigh of relief

right now because they are saying: Hey, people are paying attention to things that matter to me and matter to my future and matter to my children, that is, they are taking a bill or a provision in the law that has been successful and they are improving it. They are bringing it up to date under the leadership of the gentlelady from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS), and she is joined by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), and everybody is coming together around that idea that says 529s need to be protected and defended. And we need to make sure that they are kept up to date, because back home this makes all the difference in the world. I think this is one of these types of moments that is very significant and that we can build on.

I thank the gentlelady for her leadership. I thank Mr. DAVIS for his, and I rise in strong support of this measure.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois, I thank the gentlelady, and I thank the Speaker.

It is good news to be able to come on the floor of the House and be able to speak to hardworking parents and the basis of all of our joy when we are giving an opportunity for our young people to be able to participate in higher learning, in this instance, college education. The 529 fix, if you will, deals with the savings accounts and tax-free disbursements for the purpose of paying for college tuition, purchasing college credits, and other qualified educational expenses.

I do want to join my colleague from Wisconsin and add that the idea of other equipment dealing with the new technology special needs services is crucial.

I want to thank Mr. DAVIS for his astute work in the committee, looking to make this a little bit more balanced. Certainly we are appreciative of those who have been successful and have achieved financial success. I enjoy that. But I do think with our concern about a deficit—which, by the way, has been reduced substantially under President Barack Obama—that this idea that Mr. DAVIS had would have been a worthy inclusion into this legislation.

However, I am grateful, again, that we are now high tech and the 529 accounts include computers and software as qualified educational expenses. It would also allow for refunded tuition, educational expenses, particularly if a student withdraws due to illness.

I was talking to one of my young people, college students, and also my husband is a part of the team of higher education and sees it all the time where youngsters leave because they are ill and fail to let the professor know, and all of a sudden they are running up a bill.

I do want to say that this fix is urgent because we need to help people

save, but it is also urgent, Mr. Speaker, that we immediately move to put the Homeland Security funding on the floor of the House. I had asked yesterday for it to be immediately put on the floor of the House last night or today in order to do our duty, and our duty is to ensure the safety and security of this Nation.

It is sad for me to note that those like Border Patrol agents and ICE agents and TSOs whom we pass by every day will be some of those who will be unpaid. They are essential, and we will go past them and thank them for their services—I often do in airports across America—but yet we will stand here and not have a resolution and a solution to pay them their salary.

We had a hearing today in Judiciary. I was very glad to note that I think the weight was on the side of the President that he had constitutional authority, that he is not rendering any immigration status, that he is doing what he is allowed under the law; the Attorney General is allowed to have discretion as to employment status; no benefits will be conveyed on these individuals; and, frankly, we have an emergency and we need to pass that bill.

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

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentlelady from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I won't take that. I thank the gentleman for his kindness.

Let me just say that I think we appropriately are on the floor dealing with H.R. 529. I again thank the work of the Committee on Ways and Means ranking members and, as well, the ranking member and chairman of the full committee.

But as we frame the work that this Congress must do, I don't know how we stand here on Wednesday, 24 to 48 hours out from a collapse of the Department of Homeland Security, no funding, and actually are here and looking out at the face of first responders and those who are on the front lines of borders, airports, FAA, ICE officers, and we would stand and hold hostage these hardworking Americans who, in this climate when we are looking to malls or we are hearing, seeing videos and various charges of those who want to do harm, that we would not want an orderly process for 5 million people who have about 14 items—14 items—that they must comply with to even be eligible, but 5 million people who simply want us to know that they are here and they are here to do good and not to do harm. That is an orderly process for knowing how to secure this Nation.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

With that, I ask for a vote for H.R. 529 and H.R. 5 and the funding of Homeland Security.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to traffic the

well while another Member is under recognition.

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), our majority leader.

□ 1500

Mr. MCCARTHY. I want to thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for her work on 529 and bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, during the President's speech on the State of the Union, he presented what he called "middle class economics." It didn't take long for people to realize that the President's plan meant taxing the middle class to pay for bigger government and pipe dream projects. Nothing demonstrated this anti-middle class agenda more than the President's plan to attack education opportunity for middle class families by taxing 529 saving accounts. Now, after families cried out against the President's plan, he dropped it, and I am happy about that. The President has rightly chosen to not do harm, but now he should work with the House to do some positive good.

My wife and I have two children—Connor and Meghan. Connor is in college today, and Meghan is a senior about to enter college. When we found out, with joy, that we were to have children, we didn't have much great wealth, but we started putting away \$50 a month. Why? Because we dreamt like every other American. It was no longer what you could become but what opportunities your children will have.

Education has been the great equalizer in this country, and there is no greater way to do that than by allowing those who may not have great wealth but who have a great opportunity with their children to have a 529 account. But, like anything, we should modernize it because education changes just as technology has changed.

Could you imagine today sending your children to college but telling them to learn without having a computer? Isn't that a part of the education system, too? That is what this 529 account will also expand to. So, today, when we talk on the floor, it is really about the future, but it is about the future of every single family from every walk of life.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I differ with the President on many issues, and I would say the majority of this House differs with the President in that he would tax every parent or every grandparent who wanted to put away for a brighter future for their child or grandchild. Luckily, he turned back. Today is a chance to work with us, to work with us on a greater America with something that is stronger. What that means today is that we can all join so the 21st century can be even stronger, and we can keep the promise we made to every American—that every generation will improve on the generation be-

fore him. That is the opportunity that this 529 account gives us.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

I agree with my colleague from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM) that this is, indeed, a bipartisan piece of legislation and that it is good for higher education and for those who are attempting to access it.

I want to commend Ms. JENKINS and Mr. KIND for their leadership in developing it. I agree with its purpose, and I urge its passage.

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

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for engaging in this informative and productive debate. If America is going to remain competitive, I cannot imagine a more important thing than maintaining the affordability of higher education. There is much to be done, but today's vote is a critical and simple step that Congress should take to empower folks to save for higher education and, ultimately, to make it more attainable for more hardworking Americans.

I hope that Congress passes this legislation today with the broad support that it deserves so that we can give American families an improved way to invest in their 529 college savings plans.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, as a supporter of 529 college savings plans—including the College Savings Plans of Maryland—I am pleased to support today's legislation, which makes three common sense technical changes to these valuable savings tools.

First, HR 529 makes the purchase of a computer and internet access a qualified expense for 529 accounts, reflecting the reality that computers and the internet are a modern necessity for today's college students. Second, the bill allows students who receive refunds from colleges to reinvest those refunds back into their 529 accounts, provided that reinvestment occurs within 60 days of a student leaving college. And finally, the bill eliminates the existing aggregation requirement for purposes of calculating distributions that are includible in a beneficiary's taxable income.

Mr. Speaker, unlike other tax bills that have come before us recently, today's legislation does not seek to permanently extend temporary provisions of the code without paying for that permanence—and it does not add tens of billions of dollars to the national debt. Rather, HR 529 makes several modest improvements to a program already permanently authorized in law—and it does so at a much lower cost.

Accordingly, I will cast a yes vote.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for H.R. 529, a bill that would expand section 529 college savings plans, when it passed the House today. I strongly believe in improving access to higher education, and encouraging families to save for college is a critical part of

this in an era of rising tuition costs and deepening student debt. Since 1996, 529 plans have saved American families more than \$225 billion. H.R. 529 makes several changes to update 529 plans, including removing penalties for students who are forced to withdraw from college and expanding the eligible uses. While I will vote for this bill, I wish this Congress would do more. The cost of higher education continues to increase and millions of American students carry non-dischargeable debt that totals over \$1 trillion. At the same time, my Republican colleagues have slashed Pell grants, refused to provide students with the low interest rates granted to America's biggest banks, and continue to support predatory, for-profit institutions that shortchange our most vulnerable students. I support the modest improvements in H.R. 529, but I urge my colleagues to take up further measures to improve access to college and reduce student loan debt.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 121, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TED LIEU of California. I am opposed to it in its current form.

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Ted Lieu of California moves to recommit the bill H.R. 529 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 5. PARENTS' RIGHT TO KNOW COST OF BROKERAGE FEES AND IMPACT ON LONG-TERM SAVINGS.

Section 529(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking "REPORTS.—Each officer" and inserting the following: "REPORTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Each officer", and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) FEES.—Each such officer or employee shall make an annual report to each designated beneficiary of an account under such program—

"(A) disclosing the type and amount of fees with respect to such account,

"(B) demonstrating the impact of such fees on the investment returns of such account over a 10-year and 20-year period, and

"(C) disclosing the range of fees for investments available to accounts under such program."

SEC. 6. RATES OF RETURN AND LOW FEES.

Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(g) RATES OF RETURN AND LOW FEES.—Each officer or employee having control of

the qualified tuition program shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure, to the extent practicable, high rates of return and low fees under such program.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, this is a final amendment to the bill which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Let me start by thanking my Republican colleagues for introducing this bill. It makes changes to 529 plans that many on my side of the aisle have also been calling on for years. I support 529 plans, as do many of my constituents. It helps people plan and pay for college, and my wife and I currently invest in 529 plans.

There is one amendment to this bill that, I believe, will make it far better, and that is disclosure. The motion to recommit would put in an amendment that says that there has to be a separate report that talks about the types and numbers of fees and how much these fees are and how they impact the performance of the product over 10 to 20 years.

Prior to entering politics, I served as a corporate vice president at a financial services company, and it is clear that the foundation upon which Wall Street rests is disclosure. It is the social compact that Wall Street has with Main Street. It is the compact that they have with investors in that they will describe a product—how it works, the fees on that product, and how it performs. By having a separate report that parents can see, one that talks about the fees on these products and how these fees impact the performance, it will allow middle class families to better gauge for themselves how their investments are doing and which investments to select. Does this make a difference? Yes, it does. Let me give you an example.

Savingforcollege.com offers this scenario:

If an annual return for a 529 account is 7 percent and if one account charges 20 basis points and another charges 40 basis points, here is the difference on an investment of \$5,000: over the course of 18 years, the 529 plan charging the lower fees will save the investor \$542. The underlying bill would change existing law to allow 529 funds to be used to purchase a laptop computer for school, and \$542 would allow you to buy a laptop.

Right now, every State has different rules for disclosure, and they have different fees. For example, in my State of California, we have relatively low fees that range between \$142 to \$154 over 10 years, but then you have States like Montana and Arkansas, which have some of the highest low-end fees, which could range between \$1,100 to \$1,200 over 10 years. That makes a huge difference to middle class families.

I urge my colleagues to support this motion to recommit, which merely provides disclosure to middle class families so they can better understand their 529 plans.

I yield back the balance of my time. Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The reservation of the point of order is withdrawn.

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman’s motion.

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

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

This motion would do the exact opposite of what this legislation is trying to accomplish. This bill is attempting to simplify 529s, but this motion would add unneeded complexity, leading to fewer people saving for a college education. It would burden all families who are saving as well as burden States and plan administrators with more red tape. As the former State treasurer of Kansas, I believe I can offer a unique insight from my experiences with 529 plan administration.

This simply adds an undo administrative burden. It increases the costs, which would leave less money for students to spend on their higher education costs. It seems to mandate the increase of rates of return, and Congress should not be in the business of setting the risk of a personal investment. It increases administrative expenses, and it goes in the opposite direction of the underlying bill. I urge my colleagues to defeat this motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered; and agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 176, nays 243, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 89]

YEAS—176

Adams	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Aguilar	Beyer	F.
Ashford	Bishop (GA)	Brady (PA)
Bass	Blumenauer	Brown (FL)
Beatty	Bonamici	Brownley (CA)
Becerra		Bustos

Butterfield	Grijalva	Norcross
Capps	Gutiérrez	O’Rourke
Capuano	Hahn	Pallone
Cárdenas	Hastings	Pascrell
Carney	Heck (WA)	Payne
Carson (IN)	Higgins	Perlosi
Cartwright	Himes	Perlmutter
Castor (FL)	Honda	Peters
Castro (TX)	Hoyer	Peterson
Chu, Judy	Huffman	Pingree
Ciциlline	Israel	Pocan
Clark (MA)	Jackson Lee	Polis
Clarke (NY)	Jeffries	Price (NC)
Clay	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
Cleaver	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Clyburn	Jones	Richmond
Cohen	Kaptur	Royal-Allard
Connolly	Keating	Ruiz
Conyers	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger
Cooper	Kennedy	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Kildee	Sanchez, Loretta
Crowley	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Cuellar	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Cummings	Kuster	Schiff
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Schrader
Davis, Danny	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
DeFazio	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
DeGette	Lawrence	Serrano
Delaney	Levin	Sewell (AL)
DeLauro	Lewis	Sherman
DeBene	Lieu, Ted	Sires
DeSaulnier	Lipinski	Slaughter
Deutch	Loeb sack	Smith (WA)
Dingell	Lofgren	Swalwell (CA)
Doggett	Lowenthal	Takai
Doyle, Michael	Lowey	Takano
F.	Lujan Grisham	Thompson (CA)
Duckworth	(NM)	Thompson (MS)
Edwards	Luján, Ben Ray	Titus
Ellison	(NM)	Tonko
Engel	Maloney,	Torres
Eshoo	Carolyn	Tsongas
Esty	Maloney, Sean	Van Hollen
Farr	Matsui	Vargas
Fattah	McCollum	Veasey
Foster	McDermott	Vela
Frankel (FL)	McGovern	Velázquez
Fudge	Meeks	Viscosky
Gabbard	Meng	Walz
Gallego	Moore	Wasserman
Garamendi	Moulton	Schultz
Graham	Nadler	Waters, Maxine
Grayson	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Green, Al	Neal	Welch
Green, Gene	Nolan	Yarmuth

NAYS—243

Abraham	Crawford	Hanna
Aderholt	Crenshaw	Hardy
Allen	Culberson	Harper
Amash	Curbelo (FL)	Harris
Amodei	Davis, Rodney	Hartzler
Babin	Denham	Heck (NV)
Barletta	Dent	Hensarling
Barr	DeSantis	Herrera Beutler
Barton	DesJarlais	Hice, Jody B.
Benishek	Diaz-Balart	Hill
Bilirakis	Dold	Holding
Bishop (MI)	Duffy	Hudson
Bishop (UT)	Duncan (SC)	Huelskamp
Black	Duncan (TN)	Huizenga (MI)
Blackburn	Ellmers (NC)	Hultgren
Blum	Emmer (MN)	Hunter
Bost	Farenthold	Hurd (TX)
Boustany	Fincher	Hurt (VA)
Brady (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Issa
Brat	Fleischmann	Jenkins (KS)
Bridenstine	Fleming	Jenkins (WV)
Brooks (AL)	Flores	Johnson (OH)
Brooks (IN)	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Buchanan	Fortenberry	Jolly
Buck	Fox	Jordan
Bucshon	Franks (AZ)	Joyce
Burgess	Frelinghuysen	Katko
Calvert	Garrett	Kelly (PA)
Carter (GA)	Gibbs	Kind
Carter (TX)	Gibson	King (IA)
Chabot	Gohmert	King (NY)
Chaffetz	Goodlatte	Kinzinger (IL)
Clawson (FL)	Gosar	Kline
Coffman	Gowdy	Knight
Cole	Granger	Labrador
Collins (GA)	Graves (GA)	LaMalfa
Collins (NY)	Graves (LA)	Lamborn
Comstock	Graves (MO)	Lance
Conaway	Griffith	Latta
Cook	Grothman	LoBiondo
Costello (PA)	Guinta	Loudermilk
Cramer	Guthrie	Love

Lucas	Poe (TX)	Smith (NJ)
Luetkemeyer	Poliquin	Smith (TX)
Lummis	Pompeo	Stefanik
MacArthur	Posey	Stewart
Marchant	Price, Tom	Stivers
Marino	Ratcliffe	Stutzman
Massie	Reed	Thompson (PA)
McCarthy	Reichert	Thornberry
McCaul	Renacci	Tiberi
McClintock	Ribble	Tipton
McHenry	Rice (SC)	Trott
McKinley	Rigell	Turner
McMorris	Roby	Upton
Rodgers	Rogers (AL)	Valadao
McSally	Rogers (KY)	Wagner
Meadows	Rohrabacher	Walberg
Meehan	Rokita	Walden
Messer	Rooney (FL)	Walker
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Walorski
Miller (FL)	Roskam	Walters, Mimi
Miller (MI)	Ross	Weber (TX)
Moolenaar	Rothfus	Webster (FL)
Mooney (WV)	Rouzer	Wenstrup
Mullin	Royce	Westerman
Mulvaney	Russell	Westmoreland
Murphy (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Whitfield
Murphy (PA)	Salmon	Williams
Neugebauer	Sanford	Wilson (SC)
Newhouse	Scalise	Wittman
Noem	Schock	Womack
Nugent	Schweikert	Woodall
Nunes	Scott, Austin	Yoder
Olson	Sensenbrenner	Yoho
Palazzo	Sessions	Young (AK)
Palmer	Shimkus	Young (IA)
Paulsen	Shuster	Young (IN)
Pearce	Simpson	Zeldin
Perry	Sinema	Zinke
Pittenger	Smith (MO)	
Pitts	Smith (NE)	

NOT VOTING—13

Byrne	Lynch	Sánchez, Linda
Costa	McNerney	T.
Hinojosa	Rice (NY)	Speier
Lee	Roe (TN)	Wilson (FL)
Long	Rush	

□ 1541

Mrs. BLACKBURN, Messrs. LABRADOR, ISSA, SANFORD, Ms. SINEMA, Messrs. DUFFY, WALDEN, FLORES, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.” So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to reiterate the announcement of March 25, 2014, concerning floor practice.

Members should periodically rededicate themselves to the core principles of proper parliamentary practice that are so essential in maintaining order and deliberacy here in the House. The Chair believes that a few of these principles bear emphasis today.

Members should refrain from trafficking in the well when another, including the presiding officer, is addressing the House.

Members should wear appropriate business attire during all sittings of the House, however brief their appearance on the floor may be.

Members should refrain from engaging in still photography or audio or video recording in the Chamber. Taking unofficial photographs detracts from the dignity of the proceedings and presents security and privacy challenges for the House.

Members who wish to speak on the floor should respectfully seek and ob-

tain recognition from the presiding officer, taking the time to do so in proper form, including 1-minutes. The proper form would be to ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

□ 1545

Members should take care to yield and reclaim time in an orderly fashion, bearing in mind that the Official Reporters of Debate cannot properly transcribe two Members simultaneously.

Members should address their remarks in debate to the presiding officer and not to others in the second person or to some perceived viewing audience.

Members should not embellish the offering of a motion, the entry of a request, the making of a point of order, or the entry of an appeal with any statement of motive or other commentary, and should be aware that such utterances could render the motion, request, point of order, or appeal untimely.

Members should attempt to come to the floor within the 15-minute period as prescribed by the first ringing of the bells. This has been an ongoing problem and Members should make every attempt to be here within the prescribed 15 minutes. Members should be advised that if they are in the Chamber attempting to vote, the Chair will try to accommodate them. But as a point of courtesy to each of your colleagues, voting within the allotted time would help with the maintenance of the institution.

Following these basic standards of practice will foster an atmosphere of mutual and institutional respect. It will ensure against personal confrontation, among individual Members or between Members and the presiding officer. It will facilitate Members’ comprehension of, and participation in, the business of the House. It will enable accurate transcriptions of proceedings. In sum, it will ensure the comity that elevates spirited deliberations above mere argument.

The Chair appreciates the attention of the Members to these matters.

Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 401, noes 20, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

AYES—401

Abraham
Adams

Aderholt
Aguilar

Allen
Amash

Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold

Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Holding
Honda
Neal
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline

Knight
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loehsack
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lummis
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O’Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Quigley
Rangel

Ratcliffe	Scott, David	Van Hollen
Reed	Sensenbrenner	Vargas
Reichert	Serrano	Veasey
Renacci	Sessions	Vela
Ribble	Sewell (AL)	Velázquez
Rice (SC)	Sherman	Wagner
Rigell	Shimkus	Walberg
Roby	Shuster	Walden
Rogers (AL)	Simpson	Walker
Rogers (KY)	Sinema	Walters
Rohrabacher	Sires	Walters, Mimi
Rokita	Slaughter	Walz
Rooney (FL)	Smith (MO)	Wasserman
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NE)	Schultz
Roskam	Smith (NJ)	Weber (TX)
Ross	Smith (TX)	Webster (FL)
Rothfus	Smith (WA)	Welch
Rouzer	Stefanik	Westrup
Roybal-Allard	Stewart	Westerman
Royce	Stivers	Westmoreland
Ruiz	Stutzman	Whitfield
Ruppersberger	Swalwell (CA)	Williams
Russell	Takai	Wilson (SC)
Ryan (OH)	Takano	Wittman
Ryan (WI)	Thompson (PA)	Womack
Salmon	Thornberry	Woodall
Sanchez, Loretta	Tiberi	Yarmuth
Sanford	Tipton	Yoder
Sarbanes	Titus	Yoho
Scalise	Tonko	Young (AK)
Schakowsky	Torres	Young (IA)
Schiff	Trott	Young (IN)
Schock	Tsongas	Zeldin
Schweikert	Turner	Zinke
Scott (VA)	Upton	
Scott, Austin	Valadao	

NOES—20

Clarke (NY)	Jones	Schrader
Ellison	Kaptur	Thompson (CA)
Fudge	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Grijalva	Napolitano	Visclosky
Hastings	Pocan	Waters, Maxine
Hoyer	Richmond	Watson Coleman
Johnson, E. B.	Rush	

NOT VOTING—11

Byrne	Long	Sánchez, Linda
Costa	McNerney	T.
Hinojosa	Rice (NY)	Speier
Lee	Roe (TN)	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1552

Ms. BASS changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote today because of a serious illness in my family. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 84, “yea” on rollcall No. 85, “yea” on rollcall No. 86, “yea” on rollcall No. 87, “yea” on rollcall No. 88, “no” on rollcall No. 89, and “yea” on rollcall No. 90.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 124

Resolved, That the following named Members be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Mrs. Capps and Mr. Polis.

(2) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—Mr. Takano and Mr. Foster.

(3) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Ms. Clarke of New York.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STUDENT SUCCESS ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 121 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. COLLINS) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1558

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to support State and local accountability for public education, protect State and local authority, inform parents of the performance of their children’s schools, and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of New York in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5, the Student Success Act. This week, we have an opportunity to advance bold reforms that will strengthen K–12 education for children across America.

A great education can be the great equalizer. It can open doors to unlimited possibilities and provide students

the tools they need to succeed in life. Every child in every school deserves an excellent education, yet, Mr. Chairman, we are failing to provide every child that opportunity.

Today, approximately one out of five students drops out of high school, and many who do graduate are going to college or entering the workforce with a subpar education. The number of students proficient in reading and math is abysmal. The achievement gap separating minority students from their peers is appalling. Parents have little to no options to rescue their children from failing schools.

A broken education system has plagued families for decades. Year after year, policymakers lament the problems and talk about solutions, and once in a while, a law is enacted that promises to improve our education system.

Unfortunately, past efforts have largely failed because they are based on the idea that Washington knows what is best for children. We have doubled down on this approach repeatedly, and it is not working.

Federal mandates dictate how to gauge student achievement, how to define qualified teachers, how to spend money at the State and local levels, and how to improve underperforming schools. And now, thanks to the unprecedented overreach of the current administration, the Department of Education is dictating policies concerning teacher evaluations, academic standards, and more.

No one questions whether parents, teachers, and local education leaders are committed to their students, yet there are some who question whether they are capable of making the best decisions for their students.

Success in school should be determined by those who teach inside our classrooms, by administrators who understand the challenges facing their communities, by parents who know better than anyone the needs of their children. If every child is going to receive a quality education, then we need to place less faith—less faith—in the Secretary of Education and more faith in parents, teachers, and State and local leaders. That is why I am a proud sponsor of the Student Success Act.

By reducing the Federal footprint, restoring local control, and empowering parents and education leaders, this commonsense bill will move our country in a better direction.

□ 1600

The Student Success Act provides States and school districts more flexibility to fund local priorities, not Washington’s priorities. The legislation eliminates dozens of ineffective or duplicative programs so that each dollar makes a direct, meaningful, and lasting impact in classrooms. The bill strengthens accountability by replacing the current national scheme with State-led accountability systems, returning to States the responsibility to