

Mr. Speaker, Presidential inaugural addresses are always historic and are often some of the most memorable events during different eras of our country's history.

We can recall Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address in 1861, President Franklin Roosevelt's inaugural address in 1933, and, of course, President Ronald Reagan's inaugural address in 1981, among many others, as addresses that inspired this Nation at particular moments of importance to our country.

In 1961 President Kennedy's inaugural address rightly challenged us to ask what we can do for our country and not what our country can do for us. As people across this land did 50 years ago, so we must continue to do so now.

Mr. Speaker, I too believe we should look for inspiration to President Kennedy's eloquent address given 50 years ago. I support this resolution authorizing use of the rotunda and urge all my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this concurrent resolution to allow for the use of the rotunda in recognition of the 50th anniversary of President Kennedy's inaugural address.

You may have read this morning's Washington Post front page story, declaring that 82 percent of Americans think the tone of our Nation's political discourse is negative. At a time when the majority of Americans holds our political discourse in such low regard, there couldn't be a more timely or necessary opportunity to revisit the inaugural address that inspired our country 50 years ago.

The speech called for unity, for respect of opposing views and for commitment to public service, all at a time of great change and challenge for the United States. It was a call for everyone to work together, to do their part in making America and the world a better place.

The words that were spoken on January 20, 1961, still ring true to this day.

In the words of President Kennedy: "So let us begin anew, remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof.

"Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate.

"Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of belaboring those problems which divide us."

Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, the President's inaugural address sought to challenge our country and its leaders, and it set standards that still must guide our political discourse and ourselves, particularly with its closing lines:

"Ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you.

"With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love."

I hope all of my colleagues will continue to work together to answer President Kennedy's call, and I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman BRADY and the Democratic leadership, and especially our new Speaker and his staff for their help with this bill and their support for holding this historic event in the rotunda.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 2, authorizing the use of the rotunda for a ceremony to honor the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

President Kennedy came to us during difficult times. In 1961, America was a very different place. In the South, Jim Crow and racial segregation were a part of everyday life—a part of my life.

Around the world, the possibility of nuclear war and the spread of communism were clouds that hung over every country. Tensions were rising. The danger was real. The world, once again, looked to us.

For me, and for millions of Americans, the young man from Massachusetts looked like the future.

As a young activist, I know that I challenged him to ensure that the future included civil rights. But on inauguration day, just outside this very building, he challenged me. He called me to serve in a new way.

He reminded me that the principles upon which this country was founded must live within each of us; inspire and guide each of us; and be sacred to each of us.

President Kennedy came to us during difficult times. And he was taken from us during difficult times. He never saw the success in civil rights, the fall of the Berlin Wall or men on the moon. But on his first day—his very first day—he gave to us a new hymn. One that seemed to express what we had been struggling to put into words. His inaugural address gave us a hymn of hope, a hymn of optimism, a hymn of service.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution, and I think it is appropriate and fitting that Congress honor this important anniversary in the rotunda of the United States Capitol.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HARPER. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 2.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### STOP THE OVERPRINTING (STOP) ACT

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 292) to amend title 44, United States Code, to eliminate the mandatory printing of bills and resolutions by the Government Printing Office for

the use of the House of Representatives and Senate, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 292

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

#### SECTION 1. ELIMINATION OF MANDATORY PRINTING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FOR USE OF OFFICES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

(a) ELIMINATION OF MANDATORY PRINTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 706 the following new section:

#### "§ 706A. Prohibiting printing of bills and resolutions for use of offices of Members of Congress

"(a) NO PRINTING PERMITTED.—The Public Printer shall make bills and resolutions available for the use of offices of Members of Congress only in an electronic format which is accessible through the Internet.

"(b) MEMBER OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, a 'Member of Congress' means a Senator or a Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress."

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 706 of such title is amended—

(A) by striking "There shall be printed" each place it appears and inserting "Subject to section 706A, there shall be printed"; and

(B) by striking "Of concurrent and simple resolutions" and inserting "Subject to section 706A, of concurrent and simple resolutions".

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 7 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 706 the following new item:

"706A. Prohibiting printing of bills and resolutions for use of offices of Members of Congress".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect upon the expiration of the 3-month period which begins on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LEE).

Mr. LEE of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his assistance in bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, our national debt just recently broke \$14 trillion. It is well past time for Washington to get serious about cutting spending, and that effort starts right here in our own House.

With this in mind, Speaker BOEHNER proposed a measure to cut every Member's budget by 5 percent. In a 410-13

vote, the measure to save \$35 million easily passed. It's called leading by example.

Another simple way to continue this process is by passing legislation that I brought up in the last Congress and which became part of the YouCut initiative, which gives all taxpayers the ability to vote on what Federal spending they want Congress to cut.

When a Member of Congress introduces or originally cosponsors a bill, we automatically receive multiple printed copies of the legislation, regardless if we have asked for them.

When the health care bill was introduced, the Government Printing Office printed and delivered over 100,000 pieces of paper to the original cosponsors alone. That is just one single piece of legislation we're talking about. At the start of Congress, the Small Business Paperwork Mandate Elimination Act, which repeals the onerous 1099 provision of the health care bill, won the support of 245 original cosponsors, all of whom will automatically receive multiple printed copies of the bill.

For each bill introduced, there are between 300 and 475 copies printed. This overprinting of bills is wasteful and inefficient at a time when we need to be tightening our budgetary belts and looking for greater efficiencies. In the 111th Congress, nearly 14,000 bills were introduced. That is a lot of unnecessary and costly printing.

That is why I introduced the Stop the OverPrinting Act—to save both time and money. This bill is a near mirror image of the legislation I introduced last year in H.R. 4640, keeping with the initial intent to strictly end the wasteful practice of printing copies of legislation for Members.

However, note that this bill will not hinder the daily operation of the House, the archiving process, or affect the transparency that this Congress has made a priority. This legislation will lead to significant savings each and every year—money that can be used, frankly, for better uses.

With technological advancements, we have become a paperless world. It is a waste of taxpayer dollars to automatically print and send multiple unsolicited copies of something that is readily available online. Should a Member's office truly need a printed copy, they will still be available in the document rooms and also in the committees.

□ 1420

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

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 4 minutes.

Mr. LEE of New York. Too many people in Washington don't seem to care about the dollar amount unless it has a "B" or a "T" after it, and that is the type of mentality that needs to change here in Washington and was mandated in the November elections. We need to be looking for cost savings and turning over every possible rock. With our current deficit, there should be no such

thing as spending cuts just being a drop in the bucket. Every dollar and every cent counts in the real world, and it should here, too.

The money we spend here in Congress is not ours; it is the people's. House Republicans have been stressing this for some time, and together we proposed over \$155 billion in savings for taxpayers throughout the 111th Congress with the YouCut initiative alone. Through this program, Americans asked Congress to support spending cuts on a wide variety of issues, including the End the Stimulus Advertising Act, which would have eliminated the unneeded highway signs notifying the public of stimulus-funded projects. With no real purpose, tens of millions of dollars could have been saved. Also considered were proposals requiring Federal employees to pay back taxes, stopping the cycle of bailouts, and putting Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac back on budget.

The American people have spoken loudly that we must get our fiscal house in order. While previous efforts to curb wasteful spending were not successful, I am hoping that under our new leadership we will have far better results.

I would like to thank the leadership for their support in working to implement laws that will reform flawed aspects of our government and save taxpayer dollars, be it a dollar, a million, or a billion. I am encouraged by the fact that the new majority is listening to the will of the people to eliminate inefficiency and waste. Passing the Stop the OverPrinting Act today is an important step in beginning this process.

I urge all my colleagues to support this commonsense bill.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I will support this bill in the form now before the House. It certainly bothers me to see multiple copies of bills in our office's recycling bins every day. Too many bill copies waste time, trees, and taxpayer dollars.

The gentleman is right to examine this matter and try to effect a reduction if appropriate. This amended bill represents a vast improvement from the original version. Concerns were raised about the original bill's possible adverse effect on the Clerk's staff and others who labor in support positions inside the House and Senate, so I commend the gentleman for listening to concerns and making sensible changes.

As we consider this bill, we must remember that our democracy doesn't work well without transparency in government. Nobody wants to disrupt the legislative process inadvertently or to make it harder for any Americans to read the bills.

Although we can't forget that while many Americans still do not have adequate access to the Internet, all congressional offices certainly have the ability to obtain their own bill copies

when they need to. So this bill rightly maintains public access to important documents while saving the people's money.

Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 292, the STOP Act, which ends the automatic overprinting of bills and resolutions by the Government Printing Office for distribution to Members of the House of Representatives and Senate.

I would also like to thank Ranking Member BRADY and Chairman LUNGREN for their support on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, let me emphasize that this bill is not a criticism of the GPO nor its hardworking employees. The GPO does—and does well—what Congress directs it to do. We are simply looking for ways and opportunities to reduce the cost of government.

Since its establishment in 1860, the GPO has been the printer of record for our CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, committee reports, the well-respected Constitution Annotated, the Federal Register, and many other historic and necessary documents that this institution and our government need to do our collective work. But, Mr. Speaker, in this 112th Congress, well into the 21st century, in an age of iPads, Kindles, BlackBerries, and iPhones, it is simply no longer necessary to require excess printing and the delivery to our offices of thousands and thousands of pages of bills and resolutions which simply end up in the trash.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 292 is another initial step in this majority's continued commitment to reducing unnecessary government spending, addressing our deficit and debt, and finding greater efficiencies within our governmental offices and agencies. With over 8,000 bills and resolutions introduced in the 111th Congress and multiple copies of each distributed to Members, eliminating this unnecessary printing and wasteful spending is a small, but productive, first step, and we will continue to look at other House operations for ways in which we might further reduce the cost of government. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a commonsense measure which prudently adjusts our modern-day mechanisms of government to the times in which we live.

I might also add that there will be an environmental benefit as well. With reduced energy and paper needs, the GPO's demand for paper and our resources will be reduced by this act, helping us continue our commitment to be better stewards of our environment, our natural resources, and, of course, our House operations.

As we promised in the Pledge to America and as we have promised here on the floor during these initial days of the 112th Congress and as we have tangibly verified by our transparency-enhanced Rules Package, our bipartisan

vote to trim Congress' budget, and now through this bill, this Republican majority is committed to fiscal stewardship, to having a hawkish and relentless eye towards waste and inefficiency, and a continued commitment throughout this 112th Congress to reduce spending, create private sector jobs, and challenge ourselves not just in word and rhetoric but, more importantly, in action and meaningful legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, introduced by my good colleague from New York, should garner overwhelming bipartisan support. I thank him for introducing it and for his commitment to a more responsible and efficient stewardship of taxpayer dollars. I urge all of my colleagues to support this matter.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the STOP Act.

First we reduced congressional budgets and now I stand in support of another bill that seeks to do what my constituents have asked me to do: Find ways reducing the federal deficit and saving taxpayer money. The STOP Act accomplishes this by helping the government operate more efficiently, stop wasteful spending and all the while helping the environment.

I have often heard the lament from small business owners across my district we would all be better off if government were run more like a business. Today, for businesses in Quakertown, Bensalem, and in between, many transactions are now entirely paperless. With this bill, Congress is taking a step in that direction.

Going hand-in-hand with efficiency, the STOP Act will also help end wasteful spending in government. Mr. Speaker, without the STOP Act, Congress will spend seven million dollars this year alone on printing costs. In the last Congress, there were nearly 14,000 different bills introduced. Some of those bills, like last year's healthcare law, ran thousands of pages in length. In an era when constituents in Bucks County and across Pennsylvania's eighth congressional district are being forced to find every savings in their household budget, so should Congress. The STOP Act will trim 35 million dollars from the operational budget of Congress over the next 10 years.

The STOP Act will also end needless waste that harms our environment. All across America citizens are pitching in to do their part for the environment. Shoppers in Langhorne carry their own reusable bags to Geunardi's grocery store, families in Bristol install compact fluorescent light bulbs in their homes, and countless civic groups and businesses across our nation and across the eighth district of Pennsylvania adopt highways to keep our roads clean and our environment healthy. If citizens are asked and expected to do their part, Congress must do the same.

The STOP Act is an important demonstration to Americans that this Congress is serious about ending government waste, ending government inefficiencies and ending needless overuse of environmental resources.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) that the House suspend the

rules and pass the bill, H.R. 292, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HARPER. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1500

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CONAWAY) at 3 p.m.

#### REPEALING THE JOB-KILLING HEALTH CARE LAW ACT

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 26, I call up the bill (H.R. 2) to repeal the job-killing health care law and health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 26, the amendment printed in part A of House Report 112-2 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

#### H.R. 2

*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 "Repealing the Job-Killing Health Care Law Act".

#### SEC. 2. REPEAL OF THE JOB-KILLING HEALTH CARE LAW AND HEALTH CARE-RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2010.

(a) **JOB-KILLING HEALTH CARE LAW.**—Effective as of the enactment of Public Law 111-148, such Act is repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such Act are restored or revived as if such Act had not been enacted.

(b) **HEALTH CARE-RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2010.**—Effective as of the enactment of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152), title I and subtitle B of title II of such Act are repealed, and the provisions of law amended or repealed by such title or subtitle, respectively, are restored or revived as if such title and subtitle had not been enacted.

#### SEC. 3. BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF THIS ACT.

(a) The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, as long as such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution shall be debatable for 7 hours, with 30 minutes equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and minority leader or their designees, 90 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 90 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 90 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget, 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Small Business.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) each will control 15 minutes. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE), the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON), the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP), and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 45 minutes. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES), and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. Velázquez) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. 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. 2.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to begin by saying why we're doing this, and I want to get into the accounting of all this at a later time in this debate. But let me just simply say why we are here.