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No. 72

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 21, 2012, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 2012

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Almighty God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We pray for the gift of wisdom to all with great responsibility in this House for the leadership of our Nation.

As the Members disperse to their various districts and our Nation enters a week which ends with the Memorial Day, may we all retreat from the busyness of life to remember our citizen ancestors who served our Nation in the armed services.

Grant that their sacrifice of self and, for so many, of life, would inspire all of America's citizens to step forward, in whatever their path of life, to make a positive contribution to the strength of our democracy.

Bless us this day and every day, and may all that is done within these hallowed Halls be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. COURTNEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches from each side of the aisle.

THE PHOTO ID

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, you need a photo ID to rent a car, open a bank account, get admitted to a hospital, get out of the country, get into the country, buy a gun, check into a hotel, rent a U-Haul, use a credit card, buy a lottery ticket, serve on a jury, get a fishing license, pick up a package at the post office, rent an apartment, visit a public school, and sell scrap metal at a junkyard or hear the Attorney General speak. You even need a photo ID to vote—in Mexico, but not the U.S.

Yesterday, it was reported that 53,000 dead people and thousands of noncitizens may be illegally registered to vote in Florida. Sixty-four percent of U.S.

voters think that voter fraud is a problem.

Even though the Supreme Court has ruled voter ID laws are constitutional, the Attorney General is fighting against those legal laws. Why? It seems the people who would be disenfranchised by voter ID laws would be unlawful voters.

And that's just the way it is.

PREPARE FOR PEACE

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, if you want peace, you prepare for peace. If you want war, you prepare for war.

The NDAA prepares for war against Iran. It calls for pre-positioning planes, bombs, ships, munitions, and for naval maneuvers in the Strait of Hormuz. This is not about defense; this is about offense.

I was a third-string quarterback on a not-very-good varsity football team, and I knew the difference and know the difference between defense and offense.

We're preparing to go on offense against Iran, which does not have nuclear weapons and has no intention or real capability to attack the United States. We're about to make the same disastrous mistake we made against Iraq.

This bill does not explicitly authorize war, perhaps, but that's beside the point. It's licensing it. It sets the stage for it in an election year.

Wake up, Congress.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H3107

NO BUDGET NO PAY ACT

(Mrs. BLACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about an important piece of legislation that I am proud to co-sponsor, the No Budget No Pay Act. It says if we, the Members of the House and the Senate, don't adopt a budget and pass all of the appropriations bills by October 1, we don't get paid.

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the Congress complete a budget annually, and for over 1,000 days, we have not done so. The deadlines for the budget and appropriations bills are missed so often that they're meaningless. This kicking the can down the road mentality has got to stop. People are fed up. And, frankly, America cannot afford it anymore. We have to balance our books just like American families do.

Our constituents have to perform their job duties to collect a paycheck, and so should we. I urge you to support this commonsense legislation. Not only will it help us get our fiscal house in order, it will help restore trust in this institution.

PREVENTING CUTS TO AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, as we begin voting on the National Defense Authorization Act later today, I want to remind people that, earlier this year, the Air Force proposed cutting 5,100 Air National Guard positions from our military. Part of this plan eliminates three C-130s and 800 jobs from the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station in my own district.

Transparency in government is important to all of us. Yet in this decision, no information was provided to us as to how these decisions were made to cut that many across the country. It's clear we need to reduce our spending, but we need to do it in a transparent and open way.

Last week, I was proud to join Republicans and Democrats on the Armed Services Committee in offering an amendment to restore these positions. When our citizens need help, whether it's fighting terrorism in Afghanistan or being rescued from floods in upstate New York, I say: Who you gonna call?

I want to make sure that the Air National Guard is prepared to protect us; and therefore, today, we need to protect them.

COMBAT ACTION BADGE AMENDMENT

(Mr. NUGENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, on May 2, 2005, the Department of the Army au-

thorized the creation of the Combat Action Badge. This badge provides special recognition for soldiers who personally engage the enemy or are engaged by the enemy during combat operations. The bayonet and grenade on the badge are associated with the act of combat. The oak wreath on the badge signifies strength and loyalty.

Current Army policy limits the eligibility to those individuals who meet the criteria of the Combat Action Badge after September 18, 2001. Unfortunately, this overlooks thousands of veterans who made similar sacrifices in previous wars. That's why I offered this amendment that would expand the eligibility for the Combat Action Badge to also include those who served honorably from December 7, 1941, to September 18, 2001.

Additionally, in accordance with the wishes of those veterans who approached me about the expanded eligibility of this badge, the costs of the Combat Action Badge would be borne by those individuals, not the taxpayers. Therefore, this measure will cost American taxpayers nothing.

I was proud to introduce this identical amendment last year to the National Defense Authorization Act, which passed the House en bloc. So I'm back this year continuing to fight for combat veterans of the past to receive the recognition they rightfully deserve. With that, I ask for your support.

RECOGNIZING UNIVERSITY WITHOUT WALLS

(Mr. NEAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the University of Massachusetts' popular and successful University Without Walls program as it celebrates its 40th anniversary at the end of this academic year.

The University Without Walls program was established in 1971 to give adults an opportunity to complete their bachelor's degrees at a world-class public university while simultaneously maintaining a job.

Over these past 40 years, the program has awarded degrees to more than 4,000 men and women ranging in age from 20 to 80. From the Facebook generation to the Greatest Generation, this program continues to make a difference in the lives of ordinary people.

While many colleges and universities across the country now have similar programs on their campuses, the program at UMass is one of the oldest and most well-regarded adult bachelor's degree completion initiatives in the Nation. I know many of the successful individuals from western Massachusetts who have benefited professionally from this initiative.

I applaud Dr. Ingrid Bracey and her extraordinary team at the UMass campus in Amherst for their dedication to nontraditional students in both the

classroom and the workplace. As one of their strongest and most outspoken supporters, I'm happy to share their success story with the American family here today in the House of Representatives.

□ 0910

HONORING BLUE RIBBON SCHOOLS

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two very special schools in the Sixth District of Maryland which were honored this year as Federal Blue Ribbon Schools: Bel Air Elementary School in Cumberland and Oklahoma Road Middle School in Eldersburg.

Since 1982, the National Blue Ribbon Schools Program of the Department of Education has recognized schools where students achieve the very highest academic level.

I would like to particularly mention the women who lead these schools.

Mrs. Autumn Eirich brings a spark of excitement to Bel Air Elementary with her positive attitude and her dedication to the school community. She facilitated the Bel Air philosophy: School Centered on Reaching Excellence, or SCORE.

The Oklahoma Road Middle School has adopted the motto, "Good, Better, Best," to encourage educational and social achievement for all their students. Ms. Catherine Hood symbolizes that motto with her leadership style of collegiality and stewardship, which has created an atmosphere of trust and fosters a positive learning environment.

With educational leaders like Autumn Eirich and Catherine Hood and dedicated students like those at Bel Air Elementary and Oklahoma Road Middle School, America's future is bright.

STUDENT LOAN CRISIS

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in a few hours, one of the least productive, most unpopular Congresses in American history is going to go on another recess, despite the fact that in 43 days interest rates for the Stafford student loan program will double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent on July 1, 43 days away from today.

What's happened in the last week or so? The Senate Republican leadership led a filibuster to block not only the consideration of a bill to prevent this, but discussion or debate on a bill. In this House, after 3 months of stonewalling, Speaker BOEHNER brought a bill to the House which cynically took money out of a preventive health care fund for cancer and heart disease screening to pay for a 1-year

Band-Aid for Stafford student loans, a measure which the Hartford Courant this morning—the oldest published newspaper in America—described as “just sick.”

My bill, H.R. 3826, will lock in the lower rate at 3.4 percent, providing students and families with a real horizon to budget for college. It has over 150 bipartisan cosponsors. It is time for us to move, fix this issue, and allow students and families the ability to plan for next year’s college year.

IN RECOGNITION OF PATTY MOZLEY

(Mr. GINGREY of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Patty Mozley for 43 years of dedicated service to the students of The Walker School in Marietta, Georgia.

Patty moved to Marietta in 1969 and began teaching third grade, and she held that position for 17 years. She also served as interim principal and spent the last 26 years as an enrollment adviser.

An avid playwright, Mozley also began The Walker School’s drama program, writing and directing the first script. Before her retirement, The Walker School renamed the studio theater in Mozley’s honor. Students, parents, and communities need more educators like her. She has inspired countless lives, and she has fostered a love for learning in her students.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Patty Mozley’s outstanding accomplishments and her unwavering commitment to education.

DEPUTY JAMES “J.D.” PAUGH

(Mr. BARROW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Deputy James “J.D.” Paugh of the Richmond County Sheriff’s Office in Augusta, Georgia.

Deputy Paugh was killed in the line of duty when he stopped to help what appeared to be a stranded motorist on the Bobby Jones Expressway. As Deputy Paugh stopped his vehicle, Christopher Michael Hodges opened fire, striking Deputy Paugh nine times before turning his gun on himself.

I had the opportunity to visit with members of Deputy Paugh’s family on Tuesday at the 31st Annual National Peace Officers’ Memorial Service, where family and friends of peace officers who died in the line of duty came together from all over the Nation to remember their loved ones.

As National Police Week comes to a close this week, we honor J.D. Paugh, all peace officers who have given the

ultimate sacrifice, and the families of fallen officers throughout the Nation.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GINGREY of Georgia). Pursuant to House Resolution 661 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4310.

Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DOLD) kindly take the chair.

□ 0916

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 further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes, with Mr. DOLD (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 55 printed in House Report 112-485 offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 112-485 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 46 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Amendment No. 45 by Mr. GOHMERT of Texas.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

Amendment No. 18 by Mr. KEATING of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 19 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 20 by Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. CUMMINGS of Maryland.

Amendment No. 29 by Mr. SABLAN of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Amendment No. 30 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Amendment No. 31 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Amendment No. 32 by Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

Amendment No. 38 by Mr. RIGELL of Virginia.

Amendment No. 42 by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment No. 47 by Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 48 by Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

Amendment No. 49 by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment No. 54 by Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

Amendment No. 55 by Mr. PEARCE of New Mexico.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman of Washington (Mr. SMITH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 238, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 270]

AYES—182

Ackerman	Green, Al	Oliver
Altmire	Green, Gene	Pallone
Amash	Griffith (VA)	Pastor (AZ)
Andrews	Grijalva	Paul
Baca	Gutierrez	Pelosi
Baldwin	Hahn	Perlmutter
Bartlett	Hanabusa	Peters
Bass (CA)	Hastings (FL)	Petri
Becerra	Heinrich	Pingree (ME)
Berkley	Higgins	Polis
Berman	Himes	Price (NC)
Bishop (NY)	Hinchoy	Quigley
Bishop (UT)	Hinojosa	Rahall
Blumenauer	Hirono	Rangel
Bonamici	Hochul	Rehberg
Boswell	Holden	Reyes
Brady (PA)	Holt	Ribble
Bralley (IA)	Honda	Richardson
Broun (GA)	Hoyer	Richmond
Brown (FL)	Huelskamp	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	Israel	Roybal-Allard
Capps	Jackson (IL)	Rush
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Carnahan	(TX)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Carney	Johnson (GA)	Sarbanes
Carson (IN)	Johnson (IL)	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Schiff
Chu	Jones	Schrader
Ciulline	Kaptur	Schwartz
Clarke (MI)	Keating	Scott (VA)
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Scott, David
Cleaver	Kind	Sensenbrenner
Clyburn	Kucinich	Serrano
Cohen	Labrador	Sherman
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Shimkus
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Shuler
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sires
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Critz	Lewis (GA)	Stark
Crowley	Loebsock	Sutton
Cummings	Lofgren, Zoe	Thompson (CA)
Davis (CA)	Lowey	Thompson (MS)
Davis (IL)	Luján	Tierney
DeFazio	Lynch	Tipton
DeGette	Maloney	Tonko
DeLauro	Markey	Towns
Deutch	Matsui	Tsongas
Dicks	McClintock	Van Hollen
Dingell	McCollum	Velázquez
Doggett	McDermott	Vislosky
Doyle	McGovern	Walz (MN)
Duncan (TN)	McNerney	Wasserman
Edwards	Meeks	Schultz
Engel	Michaud	Waters
Eshoo	Miller (NC)	Watt
Farr	Miller, George	Waxman
Fattah	Moore	Welch
Frank (MA)	Moran	Wilson (FL)
Fudge	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Garamendi	Nadler	Yarmuth
Gibson	Napolitano	
Gonzalez	Neal	

NOES—238

Adams	Akin	Austria
Aderholt	Alexander	Bachmann

Bachus	Gowdy	Nunes
Barletta	Granger	Nunnelee
Barrow	Graves (GA)	Olson
Barton (TX)	Graves (MO)	Owens
Bass (NH)	Griffin (AR)	Palazzo
Benishek	Grimm	Paulsen
Berg	Guinta	Pearce
Biggert	Guthrie	Pence
Bilbray	Hall	Peterson
Bilirakis	Hanna	Pitts
Bishop (GA)	Harper	Platts
Black	Harris	Poe (TX)
Blackburn	Hartzler	Pompeo
Bonner	Hastings (WA)	Posey
Bono Mack	Hayworth	Price (GA)
Boren	Heck	Quayle
Boustany	Hensarling	Reed
Brady (TX)	Herger	Reichert
Brooks	Herrera Beutler	Renacci
Buchanan	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Bucshon	Hultgren	Rivera
Buerkle	Hunter	Roby
Burgess	Hurt	Roe (TN)
Burton (IN)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Jenkins	Rogers (MI)
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Rohrabacher
Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Rokita
Canseco	Jordan	Rooney
Cantor	Kelly	Ros-Lehtinen
Capito	King (IA)	Roskam
Carter	King (NY)	Ross (AR)
Cassidy	Kingston	Ross (FL)
Chabot	Kinzinger (IL)	Royce
Chaffetz	Kissell	Runyan
Chandler	Kline	Ruppersberger
Coble	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Coffman (CO)	Lance	Scalise
Cole	Landry	Schilling
Conaway	Lankford	Schmidt
Costa	Latham	Schock
Cravaack	LaTourette	Schweikert
Crawford	Latta	Scott (SC)
Crenshaw	Levin	Scott, Austin
Cuellar	Lewis (CA)	Sessions
Culberson	Lipinski	Sewell
Davis (KY)	LoBiondo	Shuster
Denham	Long	Simpson
Dent	Lucas	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart	Lummis	Smith (TX)
Dold	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (TX)
Donnelly (IN)	E.	Southerland
Dreier	Mack	Stearns
Duffy	Manzullo	Stivers
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Stutzman
Ellison	Marino	Sullivan
Ellmers	Matheson	Terry
Emerson	McCarthy (CA)	Thompson (PA)
Farenthold	McCarthy (NY)	Thornberry
Fincher	McCaul	Tiberi
Fitzpatrick	McCotter	Turner (NY)
Flake	McHenry	Turner (OH)
Fleischmann	McIntyre	Upton
Fleming	McKeon	Walberg
Flores	McKinley	Walden
Forbes	McMorris	Walsh (IL)
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Webster
Fox	Meehan	West
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Whitfield
Gallely	Miller (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Gardner	Miller, Gary	Wittman
Garrett	Mulvaney	Wolf
Gerlach	Murphy (PA)	Womack
Gibbs	Myrick	Woodall
Gingrey (GA)	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gohmert	Noem	Young (AK)
Goodlatte	Nugent	Young (FL)
		Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei	Filner	Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza	Gosar	Slaughter
Clay	Pascrell	Speier
Costello	Rogers (AL)	

□ 0945

Messrs. NEUGEBAUER, RIVERA, DESJARLAIS, STEARNS, MICA, STUTZMAN and Mrs. LUMMIS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chair, during rollcall No. 270 on H.R. 4310, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “no” when I should have voted “aye.”

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 270, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY GOHMERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 173, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 271]

AYES—243

Adams	Farenthold	LaTourette
Aderholt	Fincher	Latta
Akin	Fitzpatrick	Lewis (CA)
Alexander	Flake	Lipinski
Austria	Fleischmann	LoBiondo
Bachmann	Fleming	Long
Bachus	Flores	Lucas
Barletta	Forbes	Luetkemeyer
Bartlett	Fortenberry	Lummis
Barton (TX)	Fox	Lungren, Daniel
Bass (NH)	Franks (AZ)	E.
Benishek	Frelinghuysen	Lynch
Berg	Gallely	Mack
Biggert	Gardner	Manzullo
Bilbray	Garrett	Marchant
Bilirakis	Gerlach	Marino
Bishop (UT)	Gibbs	Matheson
Black	Gibson	McCarthy (CA)
Blackburn	Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (NY)
Bonner	Gohmert	McCaul
Bono Mack	Goodlatte	McCotter
Boustany	Gowdy	McHenry
Brady (TX)	Granger	McIntyre
Brooks	Graves (GA)	McKeon
Broun (GA)	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Buchanan	Griffin (AR)	McMorris
Bucshon	Grimm	Rodgers
Buerkle	Guinta	Meehan
Burgess	Guthrie	Mica
Burton (IN)	Hall	Miller (FL)
Calvert	Hanna	Miller (MI)
Camp	Harper	Miller, Gary
Campbell	Harris	Mulvaney
Canseco	Hartzler	Murphy (PA)
Cantor	Hastings (WA)	Murphy (PA)
Capito	Hayworth	Myrick
Carter	Heck	Neugebauer
Cassidy	Hensarling	Noem
Chabot	Herger	Nugent
Chaffetz	Herrera Beutler	Nunes
Coble	Huizenga (MI)	Olson
Coffman (CO)	Hultgren	Palazzo
Cole	Hunter	Pearce
Conaway	Hurt	Pence
Costa	Issa	Peterson
Cravaack	Jenkins	Petri
Crawford	Johnson (IL)	Pitts
Crenshaw	Johnson (OH)	Platts
Cuellar	Johnson, Sam	Poe (TX)
Culberson	Jordan	Pompeo
Davis (KY)	Kelly	Posey
Denham	King (IA)	Price (GA)
Dent	King (NY)	Quayle
DesJarlais	Kingston	Rahall
Diaz-Balart	Kinzieger (IL)	Reed
Dold	Kissell	Rehberg
Donnelly (IN)	Kline	Reichert
Dreier	Labrador	Renacci
Duffy	Lamborn	Ribble
Duncan (SC)	Lance	Rigell
Duncan (TN)	Landry	Rivera
Ellmers	Lankford	Roby
Emerson	Latham	Roe (TN)
		Rogers (AL)

Rogers (KY)	Shimkus	Upton
Rogers (MI)	Shuler	Walberg
Rohrabacher	Shuster	Walden
Rokita	Simpson	Walsh (IL)
Rooney	Smith (NE)	Walz (MN)
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NJ)	Webster
Roskam	Smith (TX)	West
Ross (FL)	Southerland	Westmoreland
Royce	Stearns	Whitfield
Runyan	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Ryan (WI)	Stutzman	Wittman
Scalise	Sullivan	Wolf
Schilling	Terry	Womack
Schmidt	Thompson (PA)	Woodall
Schock	Thornberry	Yoder
Scott (SC)	Tiberi	Young (AK)
Scott, Austin	Tipton	Young (FL)
Sensenbrenner	Turner (NY)	Young (IN)
Sessions	Turner (OH)	

NOES—173

Ackerman	Fudge	Nadler
Altmore	Garamendi	Napolitano
Amash	Gonzalez	Neal
Andrews	Green, Al	Oiver
Baca	Green, Gene	Owens
Baldwin	Griffith (VA)	Pallone
Barrow	Grijalva	Pastor (AZ)
Bass (CA)	Gutierrez	Paul
Becerra	Hahn	Pelosi
Berkley	Hanabusa	Perlmutter
Berman	Hastings (FL)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Heinrich	Pingree (ME)
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Polis
Blumenauer	Himes	Price (NC)
Bonamici	Hinchev	Quigley
Boren	Hinojosa	Reyes
Boswell	Hirono	Richardson
Brady (PA)	Hochul	Richmond
Braley (IA)	Holden	Ross (AR)
Brown (FL)	Holt	Rothman (NJ)
Butterfield	Honda	Royal-Allard
Capps	Hoyer	Ruppersberger
Capuano	Huelskamp	Rush
Carnahan	Israel	Ryan (OH)
Carney	Jackson (IL)	Sanchez, Linda
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	T.
Castor (FL)	(TX)	Sarbanes
Chandler	Johnson (GA)	Schakowsky
Chu	Johnson, E. B.	Schiff
Cicilline	Jones	Schrader
Clarke (MI)	Kaptur	Schwartz
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Schweikert
Cleaver	Kildee	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kind	Scott, David
Cohen	Kucinich	Serrano
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Sewell
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Sires
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Critz	Levin	Stark
Crowley	Lewis (GA)	Thompson (CA)
Cummings	Loeback	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Lofgren, Zoe	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Lowe	Tonko
DeFazio	Lujan	Towns
DeGette	Maloney	Tsongas
DeLauro	Markey	Van Hollen
Deutch	Matsui	Velázquez
Dicks	McClintock	Vislosky
Dingell	McCollum	Wasserman
Doggett	McGovern	Schultz
Doyle	McNerney	Waters
Edwards	Meeks	Watt
Ellison	Michaud	Waxman
Engel	Miller (NC)	Welch
Eshoo	Miller, George	Wilson (FL)
Farr	Moore	Woolsey
Fattah	Moran	Yarmuth
Frank (MA)	Murphy (CT)	

NOT VOTING—15

Amodei	Gosar	Rangel
Cardoza	McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta
Clay	Nunnelee	Slaughter
Costello	Pascrell	Speier
Filner	Paulsen	Sutton

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 0948

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 271, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 271, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN OF COLORADO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 211, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 272]

AYES—209

Adams, Flake, Latta
Aderholt, Fleischmann, Lewis (CA)
Akin, Fleming, Long
Alexander, Flores, Luetkemeyer
Amash, Forbes, Lummis
Austria, Fortenberry, Lungren, Daniel E.
Bachmann, Foss, Mack
Bachus, Franks (AZ), Manzullo
Barletta, Frelinghuysen, Marchant
Bartlett, Gallegly, Marchant
Barton (TX), Gardner, Marino
Benishek, Garrett, McCarthy (CA)
Berg, Gibbs, McCaul
Biggert, Gingrey (GA), McClintock
Bilbray, Gohmert, McHenry
Billrakis, Goodlatte, McKeon
Black, Gowdy, McKinley
Blackburn, Granger, McMorris
Bonner, Graves (GA), Rodgers
Bono Mack, Graves (MO), Mica
Boustany, Griffin (AR), Miller (FL)
Brady (TX), Griffith (VA), Miller (MI)
Brooks, Guinta, Miller, Gary
Broun (GA), Guthrie, Mulvaney
Buchanan, Hall, Myrick
Buechson, Hanna, Neugebauer
Buerkle, Harper, Noem
Burgess, Harris, Nugent
Burton (IN), Hartzler, Nunes
Calvert, Hastings (WA), Nunnelee
Camp, Hayworth, Olson
Campbell, Heck, Palazzo
Canseco, Hensarling, Paulsen
Cantor, Herger, Pearce
Capito, Herrera Beutler, Pence
Carter, Huelskamp, Petri
Cassidy, Huizenga (MI), Pitts
Chabot, Hultgren, Poe (TX)
Coffman (CO), Hunter, Pompeo
Conaway, Hurt, Posey
Cravaack, Issa, Price (GA)
Crawford, Jenkins, Quayle
Crenshaw, Johnson (OH), Reed
Culberson, Johnson, Sam, Rehberg
Davis (KY), Jordan, Reichert
Denham, Kelly, Renacci
Dent, King (IA), Ribble
DesJarlais, King (NY), Rigell
Diaz-Balart, Kingston, Rivera
Dold, Kinzinger (IL), Roby
Dreier, Kline, Roe (TN)
Duffy, Labrador, Rogers (KY)
Duncan (SC), Lamborn, Rogers (MI)
Duncan (TN), Lance, Rohrabacher
Ehlers, Landry, Rokita
Farenthold, Lankford, Rooney
Fincher, Latham, Roskam

Ross (FL), Southerland
Royce, Stearns
Ryan (WI), Stivers
Scalise, Stutzman
Schmidt, Sullivan
Schock, Terry
Schweikert, Thompson (PA)
Scott (SC), Thornberry
Sensenbrenner, Tiberi
Sessions, Tipton
Shimkus, Turner (NY)
Simpson, Upton
Smith (NE), Walberg
Smith (TX), Walden

NOES—211

Ackerman, Gonzalez
Altmire, Green, Al
Andrews, Green, Gene
Baca, Grijalva
Baldwin, Grimm
Barrow, Gutierrez
Bass (CA), Hahn
Bass (NH), Hanabusa
Becerra, Hastings (FL)
Berkley, Heinrich
Berman, Higgins
Bishop (GA), Himes
Bishop (NY), Hinchey
Bishop (UT), Hinojosa
Blumenauer, Hiroo
Bonamici, Hochul
Boren, Holden
Boswell, Holt
Brady (PA), Honda
Braley (IA), Hoyer
Brown (FL), Israel
Butterfield, Jackson (IL)
Capps, Jackson Lee
Capuano, (TX)
Carnahan, Johnson (GA)
Carney, Johnson (IL)
Carson (IN), Johnson, E. B.
Castor (FL), Jones
Chaffetz, Kaptur
Chandler, Keating
Chu, Kildee
Cicilline, Kind
Clarke (MI), Kissell
Clarke (NY), Kucinich
Clever, Langevin
Clyburn, Larsen (WA)
Coble, Larson (CT)
Cohen, LaTourette
Cole, Lee (CA)
Connolly (VA), Levin
Lewis (GA), Lewis (GA)
Cooper, Lipinski
Costa, LoBiondo
Courtney, Loebsack
Critz, Lofgren, Zoe
Crowley, Lowey
Cuellar, Lucas
Cummings, Lujan
Davis (CA), Lynch
Davis (IL), Maloney
DeFazio, Markey
DeGette, Matheson
DeLauro, Matsui
Deuth, McCarthy (NY)
Dicks, McCollum
Dingell, McCotter
Doggett, McDermott
Donnelly (IN), McGovern
Doyle, McIntyre
Edwards, McNeerney
Ellison, Meehan
Emerson, Meeks
Engel, Michaud
Eshoo, Miller (NC)
Farr, Miller, George
Fattah, Moore
Fitzpatrick, Moran
Frank (MA), Murphy (CT)
Fudge, Murphy (PA)
Garamendi, Nadler
Gerlach, Napolitano
Gibson, Neal

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei, Filner
Cardoza, Gosar
Clay, Pascrell
Costello, Ros-Lehtinen

Walsh (IL),
Webster,
West,
Westmoreland,
Whitfield,
Wilson (SC),
Wittman,
Womack,
Woodall,
Yoder,
Young (FL),
Young (IN)

□ 0952

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 272, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 192, noes 229, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 273]

AYES—192

Ackerman, Eshoo, Maloney
Aderholt, Farr, Markey
Alexander, Fattah, Matsui
Altmire, Fitzpatrick, McCarthy (NY)
Andrews, Fleming, McCollum
Baca, Frank (MA), McDermott
Baldwin, Fudge, McGovern
Bass (CA), Garamendi, McIntyre
Becerra, Gibson, McNeerney
Berkley, Gonzalez, Meehan
Berman, Green, Al, Meeks
Bishop (NY), Green, Gene, Mica
Blumenauer, Grijalva, Michaud
Bonamici, Guinta, Miller (NC)
Boswell, Gutierrez, Miller, George
Boustany, Hahn, Moore
Brady (PA), Hanabusa, Moran
Brown (FL), Harper, Murphy (CT)
Butterfield, Hastings (FL), Nadler
Capps, Heinrich, Napolitano
Capuano, Higgins, Neal
Carnahan, Himes, Nunnelee
Carney, Hinchey, Olver
Carson (IN), Hinojosa, Owens
Castor (FL), Hiroo, Pallone
Chandler, Hochul, Pastor (AZ)
Chu, Holden, Paul
Cicilline, Holt, Pelosi
Clarke (MI), Honda, Perlmutter
Clarke (NY), Hoyer, Peters
Clever, Israel, Peterson
Clyburn, Jackson (IL), Pingree (ME)
Cohen, Jackson Lee, Poe (TX)
Connolly (VA), (TX), Price (NC)
Conyers, Johnson (GA), Rahall
Costa, Johnson, E. B., Rangel
Courtney, Jones, Richardson
Critz, Kaptur, Richmond
Crowley, Keating, Ross (AR)
Cuellar, Kildee, Rothman (NJ)
Cummings, Kind, Roybal-Allard
Davis (IL), Kucinich, Ruppberger
DeFazio, Langevin, Rush
DeLauro, Larsen (WA), Ryan (OH)
Dent, Larson (CT), Sarbanes
Deuth, Lee (CA), Scalise
Dicks, Levin, Schakowsky
Dingell, Lewis (GA), Schiff
Doggett, LoBiondo, Schilling
Donnelly (IN), Loebsack, Schrader
Doyle, Lofgren, Zoe, Schwartz
Edwards, Lowey, Scott, David
Ellison, Luetkemeyer, Serrano
Engel, Lujan, Sewell

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stutzman
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi

Tierney
Tonko
Townes
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz (MN)

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—229

Adams
Akin
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishke
Berg
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Buchon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cooper
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (KY)
DeGette
Denham
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs

Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
Lynch
Lucas
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes

Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Quigley
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shinkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Terry
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Walberg
Walsh (IL)
Watt
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodoi
Cardoza
Clay
Costello

Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta

Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 0956

Mrs. MALONEY changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 273, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 256, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 274]

AYES—164

Adams	Gibson	Meeks
Amash	Gingrey (GA)	Mica
Baca	Gohmert	Miller (FL)
Bachus	Gonzalez	Miller, George
Baldwin	Gowdy	Moore
Barton (TX)	Graves (GA)	Moran
Bass (CA)	Green, Gene	Mulvaney
Bass (NH)	Hahn	Neugebauer
Benishke	Harris	Pallone
Bishop (UT)	Hayworth	Pastor (AZ)
Bonamici	Heinrich	Paul
Boswell	Herrera Beutler	Pearce
Brady (TX)	Huelskamp	Perlmutter
Braley (IA)	Huizenga (MI)	Peterson
Brooks	Hultgren	Petri
Broun (GA)	Israel	Poe (TX)
Burgess	Jackson Lee	Polis
Burton (IN)	(TX)	Posey
Butterfield	Johnson (IL)	Price (GA)
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Quayle
Capuano	Jones	Quigley
Carnahan	Jordan	Rangel
Carney	Keating	Reyes
Cassidy	King (IA)	Ribble
Chabot	Kingston	Richardson
Cicilline	Kissell	Rogers (MI)
Clarke (MI)	Kucinich	Rohrabacher
Coble	Labrador	Rokita
Cohen	Landry	Ros-Lehtinen
Connolly (VA)	Langevin	Ross (FL)
Costa	Lankford	Rothman (NJ)
Crenshaw	Latham	Rush
Crowley	LaTourette	Sarbanes
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Schakowsky
Davis (IL)	LoBiondo	Schiff
DeFazio	Lofgren, Zoe	Schilling
Dent	Lucas	Schmidt
Doggett	Lujan	Schweikert
Duncan (SC)	Lynch	Scott (SC)
Duncan (TN)	Manzullo	Scott (VA)
Ellison	Matsui	Scott, David
Engel	McCaul	Sensenbrenner
Eshoo	McClintock	Serrano
Farr	McCollum	Sherman
Frank (MA)	McCotter	Simpson
Franks (AZ)	McKinley	Sires
Garamendi	McMorris	Smith (NJ)
Garrett	Rodgers	Stark
		Stivers
		Stutzman
		Sullivan
		Thompson (CA)
		Thompson (PA)
		Tiberi
		Towns
		Turner (NY)
		Upton
		Walberg
		Walden
		Walsh (IL)
		Walters
		Watt
		Webster
		Whitfield
		Wolf
		Woodall
		Yoder
		Young (AK)
		Young (FL)
		Young (IN)
		NOES—256
		Ackerman
		Aderholt
		Akin
		Alexander
		Altire
		Andrews
		Austria
		Bachmann
		Barletta
		Barrow
		Bartlett
		Becerra
		Berg
		Berkley
		Berman
		Biggart
		Bilbray
		Bilirakis
		Bishop (GA)
		Bishop (NY)
		Black
		Blackburn
		Blumenauer
		Bonner
		Bono Mack
		Boren
		Boustany
		Brady (PA)
		Brown (FL)
		Buchanan
		Bucshon
		Buerkle
		Calvert
		Campbell
		Canseco
		Cantor
		Capito
		Capps
		Carson (IN)
		Carter
		Castor (FL)
		Chaffetz
		Chandler
		Chu
		Clarke (NY)
		Cleaver
		Clyburn
		Coffman (CO)
		Cole
		Conaway
		Conyers
		Cooper
		Courtney
		Cravaack
		Crawford
		Critz
		Cuellar
		Culberson
		Davis (CA)
		Davis (KY)
		DeGette
		DeLauro
		Denham
		DesJarlais
		Deutch
		Diaz-Balart
		Dicks
		Dingell
		Dold
		Donnelly (IN)
		Doyle
		Dreier
		Duffy
		Edwards
		Ellmers
		Emerson
		Farenthold
		Fattah
		Fincher
		Fitzpatrick
		Flake
		Fleischmann
		Fleming
		Flores
		Forbes
		Fortenberry
		Foxy
		Frelinghuysen
		Fudge
		Gallegly
		Gardner
		Gerlach
		Gibbs
		Gillis
		Goodlatte
		Granger
		Graves (MO)
		Green, Al
		Griffin (AR)
		Griffith (VA)
		Oliver
		Grijalva
		Grimm
		Guinta
		Guthrie
		Gutierrez
		Hall
		Hanabusa
		Hanna
		Harper
		Hartzler
		Hastings (FL)
		Hastings (WA)
		Heck
		Hensarling
		Herger
		Higgins
		Himes
		Hinchee
		Hinojosa
		Hirono
		Hochul
		Holden
		Holt
		Honda
		Hoyer
		Hunter
		Hurt
		Issa
		Jackson (IL)
		Jenkins
		Johnson (GA)
		Johnson, E. B.
		Johnson, Sam
		Kaptur
		Kelly
		Kildee
		Kind
		King (NY)
		Kinzinger (IL)
		Kline
		Lamborn
		Lance
		Larsen (WA)
		Larson (CT)
		Latta
		Levin
		Lewis (CA)
		Lewis (GA)
		Lipinski
		Loebsock
		Long
		Lowey
		Luetkemeyer
		Lummis
		Lungren, Daniel
		E.
		Mack
		Maloney
		Marchant
		Marino
		Markey
		Matheson
		McCarthy (CA)
		McCarthy (NY)
		McDermott
		McGovern
		McHenry
		McIntyre
		McKeon
		McNerney
		Meehan
		Michaud
		Miller (MI)
		Miller (NC)
		Miller, Gary
		Murphy (CT)
		Murphy (PA)
		Myrick
		Nadler
		Napolitano
		Neal
		Noem
		Nugent
		Nunes
		Nunnelee
		Olson
		Owens
		Palazzo
		Paulsen
		Pelosi
		Pence
		Peters
		Pingree (ME)
		Pitts
		Platts
		Pompeo
		Price (NC)
		Rahall
		Reed
		Rehberg
		Reichert
		Renacci
		Richmond
		Rigell
		Rivera
		Roby
		Roe (TN)
		Rogers (AL)
		Rogers (KY)
		Rooney
		Roskam
		Ross (AR)
		Roybal-Allard
		Royce
		Runyan
		Ruppersberger
		Ryan (WI)
		Sánchez, Linda
		T.
		Scalise
		Schock
		Schrader
		Schwartz
		Scott, Austin
		Sessions
		Sewell
		Shinkus
		Shuler
		Shuster
		Smith (NE)
		Smith (TX)
		Smith (WA)
		Southerland
		Stearns
		Sutton
		Terry
		Thompson (MS)
		Thornberry
		Tierney
		Tipton
		Tonko
		Tsongas
		Turner (OH)
		Van Hollen
		Velázquez
		Visclosky
		Walz (MN)
		Wasserman
		Schultz
		Waxman
		Welch
		West
		Westmoreland
		Wilson (FL)
		Wilson (SC)
		Wittman
		Womack
		Woolsey
		Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei Filner Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza Gosar Slaughter
Clay Pascrell Speier
Costello Ryan (OH)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1000

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas changed his
vote from "aye" to "no."

Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. GEORGE
MILLER of California changed their
vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 274, I was
away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. CARSON OF
INDIANA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 180, noes 241,
not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 275]

AYES—180

Ackerman Davis (IL) Hoyer
Altmire DeFazio Israel
Andrews DeGette Jackson (IL)
Baca DeLauro Jackson Lee
Baldwin Deutch (TX)
Barrow Dicks Johnson (GA)
Bass (CA) Dingell Johnson, E. B.
Becerra Doggett Kaptur
Berkley Donnelly (IN) Keating
Berman Doyle Kildee
Bishop (GA) Edwards Kind
Bishop (NY) Ellison Kucinich
Bonamici Engel Langevin
Bono Mack Eshoo Larsen (WA)
Boswell Farr Larson (CT)
Brady (PA) Fattah Lee (CA)
Braley (IA) Foxx Levin
Butterfield Frank (MA) Lewis (GA)
Campbell Fudge Lipinski
Capps Garamendi Loebsack
Capuano Gibson Lofgren, Zoe
Carnahan Gonzalez Lowey
Carney Green, Al Lujan
Carson (IN) Green, Gene Maloney
Castor (FL) Grijalva Markey
Chandler Gutierrez Matheson
Cicilline Hahn Matsui
Clarke (MI) Hanabusa McCarthy (NY)
Clarke (NY) Harris McCollum
Cleaver Hastings (FL) McDermott
Clyburn Heinrich McGovern
Cohen Herrera Beutler McIntyre
Connolly (VA) Higgins McNerney
Conyers Himes Meeks
Cooper Hinchey Michaud
Courtney Hinojosa Miller (NC)
Critz Hiron Miller, George
Crowley Hochul Moore
Cuellar Holden Moran
Cummings Holt Murphy (CT)
Davis (CA) Honda Nadler

Napolitano Rothman (NJ) Thompson (CA)
Neal Roybal-Allard Thompson (MS)
Oliver Runyan Thompson (PA)
Owens Ruppertsberger
Pallone Rush
Pastor (AZ) Ryan (OH)
Paul Sanchez, Linda
Pelosi T.
Peters Sarbanes
Peterson Schakowsky
Pingree (ME) Schiff
Polis Schwartz
Price (GA) Scott (VA)
Price (NC) Serrano
Quigley Sewell
Rahall Sherman
Rangel Sires
Reyes Smith (WA)
Richardson Stark
Richmond Sutton

NOES—241

Adams Garrett
Aderholt Gerlach
Akin Gibbs
Alexander Gingrey (GA)
Amash Gohmert
Austria Goodlatte
Bachmann Gowdy
Bachus Granger
Barletta Graves (GA)
Bartlett Graves (MO)
Barton (TX) Griffin (AR)
Bass (NH) Griffith (VA)
Benishek Grimm
Berg Guinta
Biggert Guthrie
Bilbray Hall
Bilirakis Hanna
Bishop (UT) Harper
Black Hartzler
Blackburn Hastings (WA)
Blumenauer Hayworth
Bonner Heck
Boren Hensarling
Boustany Herger
Brady (TX) Huelskamp
Brooks Huizenga (MI)
Brown (GA) Hultgren
Brown (FL) Hunter
Buchanan Hurt
Bucshon Issa
Buerkle Jenkins
Burgess Johnson (IL)
Burton (IN) Johnson (OH)
Calvert Johnson, Sam
Camp Jones
Canseco Jordan
Cantor Kelly
Capito King (IA)
Carter King (NY)
Cassidy Kingston
Chabot Kinzinger (IL)
Chaffetz Kissell
Chu Kline
Coble Labrador
Coffman (CO) Lamborn
Cole Lance
Conaway Landry
Costa Lankford
Cravaack Latham
Crawford LaTourette
Crenshaw Latta
Culberson Lewis (CA)
Davis (KY) LoBiondo
Denham Long
Dent Lucas
DesJarlais Luetkemeyer
Diaz-Balart Lummis
Dold Lungren, Daniel
Dreier E.
Duffy Lynch
Duncan (SC) Mack
Duncan (TN) Manzullo
Eilmers Marchant
Emerson Marino
Farenthold McCarthy (CA)
Fincher McCaul
Fitzpatrick McClintock
Flake McCotter
McHenry McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rogers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)

West Wittman Yoder
Westmoreland Wolf Young (AK)
Whitfield Womack Young (FL)
Wilson (SC) Woodall Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei Filner Slaughter
Cardoza Gosar Speier
Clay Pascrell
Costello Sanchez, Loretta

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1004

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 275, I was
away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. CUMMINGS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUM-
MINGS) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the noes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 394, noes 27,
not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 276]

AYES—394

Ackerman Brown (FL) Cuellar
Adams Buchanan Culberson
Aderholt Bucshon Cummings
Akin Buerkle Davis (CA)
Alexander Burgess Davis (IL)
Altmire Burton (IN) Davis (KY)
Andrews Butterfield DeFazio
Austria Calvert DeGette
Baca Camp DeLauro
Bachmann Campbell Denham
Bachus Canseco Dent
Baldwin Cantor DesJarlais
Barletta Capito Deutch
Barrow Capps Diaz-Balart
Bartlett Capuano Dicks
Barton (TX) Carnahan Dingell
Bass (CA) Carney Doggett
Bass (NH) Carson (IN) Dold
Carter Carter Donnelly (IN)
Benishek Cassidy Doyle
Berg Castor (FL) Dreier
Berkley Chabot Duffy
Berman Chandler Duncan (TN)
Biggert Chu Edwards
Bilbray Cicilline Ellison
Bilirakis Clarke (MI) Eilmers
Bishop (GA) Clarke (NY) Emerson
Bishop (NY) Cleaver Engel
Bishop (UT) Clyburn Eshoo
Black Coble Farenthold
Blackburn Coffman (CO) Farr
Blumenauer Cohen Fattah
Bonamici Cole Fincher
Bonner Conaway Fitzpatrick
Bono Mack Connolly (VA) Fleischmann
Boren Conyers Fleming
Boswell Cooper Forbes
Boustany Costa Fortenberry
Brady (PA) Courtney Foxx
Brady (TX) Cravaack Frank (MA)
Braley (IA) Crawford Frelinghuysen
Brooks Critz Fudge
Brown (GA) Crowley Gallegly

Garamendi	Lowey	Rohrabacher	Pompeo	Scott (SC)	Sessions	Watt	Woodall	Young (AK)
Gardner	Lucas	Rooney	Rokita	Scott, Austin	Smith (NE)	Welch	Woolsey	Young (IN)
Gerlach	Luetkemeyer	Ros-Lehtinen						
Gibbs	Lujan	Roskam		NOT VOTING—10				
Gibson	Lungren, Daniel	Ross (AR)	Amodei	Finler	Slaughter			NOES—303
Gingrey (GA)	E.	Ross (FL)	Cardoza	Gossar	Speier	Ackerman	Fincher	McDermott
Gohmert	Lynch	Rothman (NJ)	Clay	Pascrell		Adams	Fitzpatrick	McHenry
Gonzalez	Mack	Roybal-Allard	Costello	Sanchez, Loretta		Aderholt	Flake	McIntyre
Goodlatte	Maloney	Royce				Akin	Fleischmann	McKeon
Gowdy	Manzullo	Runyan				Alexander	Fleming	McKinley
Granger	Marchant	Ruppersberger				Andrews	Flores	McMorris
Graves (MO)	Marino	Rush				Austria	Forbes	Rodgers
Green, Al	Markey	Ryan (OH)				Bachmann	Fortenberry	McNerney
Green, Gene	Matheson	Ryan (WI)				Bachus	Fox	Meehan
Griffin (AR)	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda				Barletta	Franks (AZ)	Mica
Griffith (VA)	McCarthy (CA)	T.				Barrow	Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)
Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)	Sarbanes				Bartlett	Fudge	Miller (MI)
Grimm	McCaul	Scalise				Barton (TX)	Gallegly	Miller (NC)
Guinta	McCollum	Schakowsky				Bass (CA)	Gardner	Miller, Gary
Guthrie	McCotter	Schiff				Bass (NH)	Garrett	Murphy (CT)
Gutierrez	McDermott	Schilling				Berg	Gerlach	Murphy (PA)
Hahn	McGovern	Schmidt				Berkley	Gibbs	Myrick
Hall	McHenry	Schock				Berman	Gohmert	Nadler
Hanabusa	McIntyre	Schrader				Biggert	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Hanna	McKeon	Schwartz				Bilirakis	Gowdy	Noem
Harper	McKinley	Schweikert				Bishop (GA)	Granger	Nugent
Harris	McMorris	Scott (VA)				Black	Graves (MO)	Nunes
Hartzler	Rodgers	Scott, David				Blackburn	Graves (GA)	Nunnelee
Hastings (FL)	McNerney	Sensenbrenner				Blumenauer	Griffin (AR)	Olson
Hayworth	Meehan	Serrano				Bonamici	Griffith (VA)	Olver
Heck	Meeks	Seck				Bonner	Palazzo	Paulsen
Heinrich	Mica	Sherman				Bono Mack	Guinta	Pearce
Herger	Michaud	Shimkus				Boren	Guthrie	Pence
Herrera Beutler	Miller (FL)	Shuler				Boswell	Hall	Peters
Higgins	Miller (MI)	Shuster				Boustany	Hanabusa	Petri
Himes	Miller (NC)	Simpson				Brady (PA)	Hanna	Platts
Hinchey	Miller, Gary	Sires				Brady (TX)	Harper	Pompeo
Hinojosa	Miller, George	Smith (NJ)				Braley (IA)	Hartzler	Pompeo
Hirono	Moore	Smith (TX)				Brooks	Hastings (FL)	Posey
Hochul	Moran	Smith (WA)				Broun (GA)	Hastings (WA)	Price (GA)
Holden	Murphy (CT)	Southerland				Buchanan	Hayworth	Quayle
Holt	Murphy (PA)	Stark				Bucshon	Hensarling	Quigley
Honda	Nadler	Stearns				Buerkle	Herger	Rangel
Hoyer	Napolitano	Stivers				Burgess	Herrera Beutler	Reed
Huizenga (MI)	Neal	Stutzman				Burton (IN)	Higgins	Rehberg
Hultgren	Noem	Sullivan				Butterfield	Himes	Reichert
Hunter	Nugent	Sutton				Calvert	Hirono	Renacci
Hurt	Nunes	Terry				Camp	Hochul	Richmond
Israel	Nunnelee	Thompson (CA)				Campbell	Holden	Rigell
Issa	Olson	Thompson (MS)				Canseco	Huelskamp	Rivera
Jackson (IL)	Olver	Thompson (PA)				Cantor	Huizenga (MI)	Roby
Jackson Lee	Owens	Thornberry				Capito	Hunter	Roe (TN)
(TX)	Palazzo	Tiberi				Capps	Hurt	Rogers (AL)
Johnson (GA)	Pallone	Tierney				Carnahan	Israel	Rogers (KY)
Johnson (IL)	Pastor (AZ)	Tipton				Carney	Carney	Rogers (MI)
Johnson (OH)	Paulsen	Tonko				Carter	Jenkins	Rokita
Johnson, E. B.	Pearce	Towns				Cassidy	Johnson (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Johnson, Sam	Pelosi	Tsongas				Castor (FL)	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Jones	Pence	Turner (NY)				Chabot	Johnson, Sam	Ross (AR)
Jordan	Perlmutter	Turner (OH)				Chaffetz	Jordan	Ross (FL)
Kaptur	Peters	Upton				Chandler	Keating	Rothman (NJ)
Keating	Peterson	Van Hollen				Cicilline	Kelly	Royce
Kelly	Velázquez	Velázquez				Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Ryan
Kildee	Pingree (ME)	Visclosky				Cleaver	Kind	Ruppersberger
Kind	Pitts	Walberg				Coble	King (IA)	Ryan (OH)
King (IA)	Platts	Walsh				Coffman (CO)	King (NY)	Ryan (WI)
King (NY)	Poe (TX)	Walsh (IL)				Cole	Kinzinger (IL)	Sarbanes
Kinzinger (IL)	Polis	Walz (MN)				Conaway	Kline	Scalise
Kissell	Posey	Wasserman				Cannolly (VA)	Labrador	Schilling
Kline	Price (GA)	Schultz				Conyers	Lamborn	Schmidt
Kucinich	Price (NC)	Waters				Cooper	Lance	Schock
Lamborn	Quayle	Watt				Costa	Landry	Schweikert
Lance	Quigley	Waxman				Courtney	Langevin	Scott (SC)
Landry	Rahall	Webster				Cravaack	Lankford	Scott (VA)
Langevin	Rangel	Welch				Crawford	Larsen (WA)	Scott, Austin
Lankford	Reed	West				Crenshaw	LaTourette	Sensenbrenner
Larsen (WA)	Rehberg	Westmoreland				Critz	Latta	Sewell
Larson (CT)	Reichert	Whitfield				Culberson	Levin	Sherman
Latham	Renacci	Wilson (FL)				Davis (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
LaTourette	Reyes	Wilson (SC)				Davis (KY)	Lewis (GA)	Shuler
Latta	Ribble	Wittman				DeFazio	Lipinski	Shuster
Lee (CA)	Richardson	Wolf				DeGette	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Levin	Richmond	Womack				DeLauro	Loeback	Smith (NJ)
Lewis (CA)	Rigell	Woodall				Dent	Long	Smith (TX)
Lewis (GA)	Rivera	Woolsey				DesJarlais	Lowey	Smith (WA)
Lipinski	Roby	Yarmuth				Deutch	Lucas	Southerland
LoBiondo	Roe (TN)	Yoder				Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Stearns
Loeback	Rogers (AL)	Young (AK)				Dicks	Lummis	Stivers
Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (KY)	Young (FL)				Dingell	Lynch	Stutzman
Long	Rogers (MI)	Young (IN)				Doggett	Mack	Sullivan
						Dold	Maloney	Sutton
						Donnelly (IN)	Marchant	Terry
						Doyle	Marino	Thompson (PA)
						Duffy	Markey	Thornberry
						Duncan (SC)	Matheson	Tiberi
						Duncan (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Tipton
						Ellmers	McCarthy (NY)	Tonko
						Emerson	McCaul	Tsongas
						Farenthold	McClintock	Turner (NY)
						Fattah	McCollum	Turner (OH)

NOES—27

Amash	Garrett	Labrador						
Chaffetz	Graves (GA)	Lummis						
Crenshaw	Hastings (WA)	McClintock						
Duncan (SC)	Hensarling	Mulvaney						
Flake	Huelskamp	Myrick						
Flores	Jenkins	Neugebauer						
Franks (AZ)	Kingston	Paul						

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

Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. ROSKAM changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 276, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.
The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE
The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 118, noes 303, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 277]

AYES—118

Altmire	Heinrich	Paul
Amash	Hinchey	Pelosi
Baca	Hinojosa	Perlmutter
Baldwin	Holt	Peterson
Becerra	Honda	Pingree (ME)
Benishek	Hoyer	Pitts
Bilbray	Hultgren	Poe (TX)
Bishop (NY)	Jackson (IL)	Polis
Bishop (UT)	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Brown (FL)	(TX)	Rahall
Capuano	Johnson (IL)	Reyes
Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Ribble
Chu	Jones	Richardson
Clarke (NY)	Kaptur	Rohrabacher
Clyburn	Kingston	Rooney
Cohen	Kissell	Roybal-Allard
Crowley	Kucinich	
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	
Cummings	Latham	
Davis (IL)	Lee (CA)	
Denham	Lofgren, Zoe	
Dreier	Lujan	
Edwards	Lungren, Daniel	
Ellison	E.	
Engel	Manzullo	
Eshoo	Matsui	
Farr	McCotter	
Frank (MA)	McGovern	
Garamendi	Meeke	
Gibson	Michaud	
Gingrey (GA)	Miller, George	
Gonzalez	Moore	
Green, Al	Moran	
Green, Gene	Mulvaney	
Grijalva	Napolitano	
Gutierrez	Neal	
Hahn	Owens	
Harris	Pallone	
Heck	Pastor (AZ)	

Upton Waxman Wittman
 Van Hollen Webster Wolf
 Walberg West Womack
 Walden Westmoreland Yarmuth
 Walsh (IL) Whitfield Yoder
 Wasserman Wilson (FL) Young (FL)
 Schultz Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodi Filner Slaughter
 Cardoza Gosar Speier
 Clay Pascrell
 Costello Sanchez, Loretta

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1013

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 277, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON
 OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON)
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the noes pre-
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 160, noes 261,
 not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 278]

AYES—160

Ackerman DeGette Jones
 Amash DeLauro Kildee
 Andrews Deutch Kind
 Baca Dingell Kissell
 Baldwin Doggett Kucinich
 Bass (CA) Doyle Langevin
 Becerra Edwards Larsen (WA)
 Berman Ellison Larson (CT)
 Bishop (NY) Eshoo Lee (CA)
 Blumenauer Farr Levin
 Bonamici Fattah Lewis (GA)
 Boswell Fudge Loeb sack
 Brady (PA) Garamendi Lofgren, Zoe
 Braley (IA) Gibson Lowey
 Brown (FL) Gonzalez Luján
 Butterfield Grijalva Lynch
 Capuano Gutierrez Maloney
 Carnahan Hahn Markey
 Carney Hanabusa Matsui
 Carson (IN) Hastings (FL) McCarthy (NY)
 Castor (FL) Heinrich McColllum
 Chu Higgins McDermott
 Cicilline Himes McGovern
 Clarke (MI) Hinchey McIntyre
 Clarke (NY) Hinojosa McNerney
 Cleaver Hirono Meeks
 Clyburn Hochul Michaud
 Cohen Holden Miller (NC)
 Conyers Holt Miller, George
 Cooper Honda Moore
 Courtney Hoyer Moran
 Critz Israel Murphy (CT)
 Crowley Jackson (IL) Nadler
 Cummings Jackson Lee Neapolitano
 Davis (CA) (TX) Neal
 Davis (IL) Johnson (GA) Olver
 DeFazio Johnson, E. B. Pallone

Pastor (AZ) Sánchez, Linda
 Paul T.
 Pelosi Sarbanes
 Peters Schakowsky
 Pingree (ME) Schiff
 Polis Schrader
 Price (NC) Schwartz
 Quigley Scott (VA)
 Rahall Scott, David
 Rangel Serrano
 Reyes Sewell
 Richmond Sherman
 Rigell Sires
 Rothman (NJ) Smith (WA)
 Roybal-Allard Stark
 Ruppersberger Sutton
 Rush Thompson (CA)
 Ryan (OH) Thompson (MS)

NOES—261

Adams Flores
 Aderholt Forbes
 Akin Portenberry
 Alexander Foss
 Altmire Frank (MA)
 Austria Franks (AZ)
 Bachmann Frelinghuysen
 Bachus Gallegly
 Barletta Gardner
 Barrow Garrett
 Bartlett Gerlach
 Barton (TX) Gibbs
 Bass (NH) Gingrey (GA)
 Benishek Gohmert
 Berg Goodlatte
 Berkley Gowdy
 Biggart Granger
 Bilbray Graves (GA)
 Bilirakis Graves (MO)
 Bishop (GA) Green, Al
 Bishop (UT) Green, Gene
 Black Griffin (AR)
 Blackburn Griffith (VA)
 Bonner Grimm
 Bono Mack Guinta
 Boren Guthrie
 Boustany Hall
 Brady (TX) Hanna
 Brooks Harper
 Broun (GA) Harris
 Buchanan Hartzler
 Buchson Hastings (WA)
 Buerkle Hayworth
 Burgess Heck
 Burton (IN) Hensarling
 Calvert Herger
 Camp Herrera Beutler
 Campbell Huelskamp
 Canseco Huizenga (MI)
 Cantor Hultgren
 Capito Hunter
 Capps Hurt
 Carter Issa
 Cassidy Jenkins
 Chabot Johnson (IL)
 Chaffetz Johnson (OH)
 Chandler Johnson, Sam
 Coble Jordan
 Coffman (CO) Kaptur
 Cole Keating
 Conaway Kelly
 Connolly (VA) King (IA)
 Costa King (NY)
 Cravaack Kingston
 Crawford Kinzinger (IL)
 Crenshaw Kline
 Cuellar Labrador
 Culberson Lamborn
 Davis (KY) Lance
 Denham Landry
 Dent Lankford
 DesJarlais Latham
 Diaz-Balart LaTourrette
 Dicks Latta
 Dold Lewis (CA)
 Donnelly (IN) Lipinski
 Dreier LoBiondo
 Duffy Long
 Duncan (SC) Lucas
 Duncan (TN) Luetkemeyer
 Ellmers Lummis
 Emerson Lungren, Daniel
 Engel E.
 Farenthold Mack
 Fincher Manullo
 Fitzpatrick Marchant
 Flake Marino
 Fleischmann Matheson
 Fleming McCarthy (CA)

Tierney Sullivan
 Tonko Terry
 Towns Walden
 Tsongas Thompson (PA)
 Van Hollen Thornberry
 Velázquez Tiberi
 Visclosky Webster
 Walz (MN) West
 Wasserman Westmoreland
 Schultz Whitfield
 Waters Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—10

Amodi Filner Slaughter
 Cardoza Gosar Speier
 Clay Pascrell
 Costello Sanchez, Loretta

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1017

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 278, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON
 OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON)
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the noes pre-
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 175, noes 245,
 not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 279]

AYES—175

Ackerman Courtney Higgins
 Altmire Critz Himes
 Andrews Crowley Hinchey
 Baca Cuellar Hinojosa
 Baldwin Cummings Hirono
 Bass (CA) Davis (CA) Hochul
 Becerra Davis (IL) Holden
 Berkley DeFazio Holt
 Berman DeGette Honda
 Bishop (GA) DeLauro Hoyer
 Bishop (NY) Deutch Israel
 Blumenauer Dicks Jackson (IL)
 Bonamici Dingell Jackson Lee
 Boswell Doggett (TX)
 Brady (PA) Donnelly (IN) Johnson (GA)
 Braley (IA) Doyle Johnson, E. B.
 Brown (FL) Edwards Jones
 Butterfield Ellison Kaptur
 Capps Engel Keating
 Capuano Eshoo Kildee
 Carnahan Farr Kind
 Carney Fattah Kissell
 Carson (IN) Frank (MA) Kucinich
 Castor (FL) Fudge Langevin
 Chandler Garamendi Larsen (WA)
 Chu Gingrey (GA) Larson (CT)
 Cicilline Gonzalez Lee (CA)
 Clarke (MI) Green, Al Levin
 Clarke (NY) Green, Gene Lewis (GA)
 Cleaver Grijalva Loeb sack
 Clyburn Gutierrez Lofgren, Zoe
 Cohen Hahn Lowey
 Conyers Green, Al Hanabusa Luján
 Cooper Hastings (FL) Lynch
 Cooper Heinrich Maloney

McCarthy (NY)	Polis	Sherman	Flores	Lewis (CA)	Roe (TN)	Meeks	Rahall	Simpson
McCollum	Price (NC)	Sires	Forbes	LoBiondo	Rogers (AL)	Michaud	Rangel	Sires
McDermott	Quigley	Smith (WA)	Fortenberry	Long	Rogers (KY)	Miller (NC)	Reyes	Smith (WA)
McGovern	Rahall	Stark	Foxo	Lucas	Rogers (MI)	Miller, George	Richardson	Stark
McNerney	Rangel	Sutton	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer	Rohrabacher	Moore	Richmond	Sutton
Meeks	Reyes	Thompson (CA)	Frelinghuysen	Lummis	Rokita	Moran	Ross (AR)	Thompson (CA)
Michaud	Richardson	Thompson (MS)	Galleghy	Lungren, Daniel E.	Rooney	Mulvaney	Rothman (NJ)	Thompson (MS)
Miller (NC)	Richmond	Tierney	Garamendi	Mack	Ros-Lehtinen	Murphy (CT)	Roybal-Allard	Tierney
Miller, George	Ross (AR)	Tonko	Gardner	Manzullo	Roskam	Nadler	Ruppersberger	Tonko
Moore	Rothman (NJ)	Towns	Gerlach	Marchant	Ross (FL)	Napolitano	Rush	Towns
Moran	Roybal-Allard	Tsongas	Gibbs	Marino	Royce	Neal	Ryan (OH)	Tsongas
Mulvaney	Ruppersberger	Van Hollen	Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (CA)	Runyan	Olver	Sánchez, Linda T.	Van Hollen
Murphy (CT)	Rush	Velázquez	Gohmert	McCaul	Ryan (WI)	Owens	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Nadler	Ryan (OH)	Visclosky	Goodlatte	Schilling	Scalise	Pallone	Schakowsky	Visclosky
Napolitano	Sánchez, Linda T.	Wasserman	Granger	McClintock	Schiff	Pastor (AZ)	Schiff	Wasserman
Neal	Sarbanes	Schultz	Graves (MO)	McCotter	Schick	Paul	Schrader	Schultz
Olver	Schakowsky	Waters	Griffin (AR)	McHenry	Schweikert	Pelosi	Schwartz	Waters
Owens	Schiff	Watt	Griffith (VA)	McIntyre	Scott, Austin	Perlmutter	Scott (SC)	Watt
Pallone	Schrader	Waxman	Grimm	McKeon	Sensenbrenner	Peterson	Scott (VA)	Waxman
Pastor (AZ)	Schwartz	Welch	Guinta	McKinley	Sessions	Pingree (ME)	Scott, David	Welch
Paul	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)	Guthrie	McMorris	Shimkus	Poe (TX)	Serrano	Wilson (FL)
Pelosi	Scott, David	Woolsey	Hall	Rodgers	Shuster	Polis	Sewell	Wolf
Perlmutter	Serrano	Yarmuth	Hanna	Meehan	Smith (NE)	Peters	Sherman	Woolsey
Peters	Sewell		Harper	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)	Pingree (ME)	Shuler	Yarmuth
Pingree (ME)			Harris	Miller (MI)	Smith (TX)	Quigley		

NOT VOTING—11

Amodei	Filmer	Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza	Gosar	Slaughter
Clay	Issa	Speier
Costello	Pascrell	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1024

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 280, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. RIGELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 220, noes 201, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

AYES—220

Adams	Brady (TX)	Conaway
Aderholt	Brooks	Cravaack
Akin	Broun (GA)	Crawford
Alexander	Buchanan	Crenshaw
Austria	Bucshon	Culberson
Bachmann	Buerkle	Davis (KY)
Bachus	Burgess	Denham
Barletta	Burton (IN)	DesJarlais
Bass (NH)	Calvert	Diaz-Balart
Benishkek	Camp	Dold
Berg	Canseco	Dreier
Bigert	Cantor	Duffy
Bilbray	Capito	Duncan (SC)
Bilirakis	Carter	Ellmers
Bishop (UT)	Cassidy	Emerson
Black	Chabot	Farenthold
Blackburn	Chaffetz	Fincher
Bonner	Coble	Flake
Bono Mack	Coffman (CO)	Fleischmann
Boustany	Cole	Fleming

Hastings (WA)	Hayworth	Heck	Hensarling	Herger	Huelskamp	Huizenga (MI)	Hultgren	Hunter	Hurt	Issa	Jenkins	Johnson (OH)	Johnson, Sam	Jordan	Kelly	King (IA)	King (NY)	Kingston	Kinzinger (IL)	Kline	Lamborn	Lance	Landry	Lankford	Latham	Latta
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NOES—201

Ackerman	Altmore	Amash	Andrews	Baca	Baldwin	Barrow	Bartlett	Barton (TX)	Bass (CA)	Becerra	Berkley	Berman	Bishop (GA)	Bishop (NY)	Blumenauer	Bonamici	Boren	Boswell	Brady (PA)	Braleigh (IA)	Brown (FL)	Butterfield	Campbell	Capps	Capuano	Carnahan	Carney	Carson (IN)	Castor (FL)	Chandler	Chu	Cicilline	Clarke (MI)	Clarke (NY)	Cleaver	Clyburn	Cohen	Connelly (VA)	Conyers	Cooper	Costa	Courtney
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Stearns	Stivers	Stutzman	Sullivan	Terry	Thompson (PA)	Thornberry	Tiberi	Tipton	Turner (NY)	Turner (OH)	Upton	Walberg	Walden	Walsh (LL)	Webster	West	Westmoreland	Whitfield	Wilson (SC)	Wittman	Womack	Woodall	Yoder	Young (AK)	Young (FL)	Young (IN)
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Hirono	Hochul	Holden	Holt	Honda	Hoyer	Israel	Jackson (IL)	Jackson Lee	Dent	Johnson (GA)	Johnson (IL)	Johnson, E. B.	Jones	Kaptur	Keating	Kildee	Kind	Kissell	Kucinich	Labrador	Langevin	Larsen (WA)	Larson (CT)	LaTourette	Lee (CA)	Levin	Lewis (GA)	Lipinski	Loeb	Lofgren, Zoe	Lowe	Lujan	Lynch	Maloney	Markey	Matheson	Matsui	McCarthy (NY)	McCollum	McDermott	McGovern	McNerney
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NOT VOTING—10

Amodei	Filmer	Slaughter
Cardoza	Gosar	Speier
Clay	Pascrell	
Costello	Sanchez, Loretta	

□ 1027

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 281, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 170, noes 252, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 282]

AYES—170

Ackerman	Chu	Ellison
Amash	Cicilline	Engel
Andrews	Clarke (MI)	Eshoo
Baca	Clarke (NY)	Farr
Baldwin	Clay	Fattah
Bass (CA)	Cleaver	Frank (MA)
Becerra	Clyburn	Fudge
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Garamendi
Bishop (NY)	Conyers	Gibson
Blumenauer	Crowley	Gonzalez
Bonamici	Cummings	Green, Al
Boswell	Davis (CA)	Green, Gene
Brady (PA)	Davis (IL)	Grijalva
Braleigh (IA)	DeFazio	Gutierrez
Brown (FL)	DeGette	Hahn
Butterfield	DeLauro	Hastings (FL)
Campbell	Deutch	Higgins
Capps	Dicks	Himes
Capuano	Dingell	Hinchee
Carnahan	Doggett	Hinojosa
Carney	Doyle	Hirono
Carson (IN)	Duncan (TN)	Holden
Castor (FL)	Edwards	Holt

Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud

Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oliver
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rohrabacher
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes

Schakowsky
Schiff
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Viscosky
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—252

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Cansaco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent

DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hochul
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Farr
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Matheson
Matsui

Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Rigell
Rivera
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Runyan

Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stivers
Sullivan
Terry

NOT VOTING—9

Amodei
Cardoza
Costello
Filner
Gosar
Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1031

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut
changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 282, I was
away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MR. DUNCAN OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from South Carolina (Mr.
DUNCAN) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 229, noes 193,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 283]

AYES—229

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cansaco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy

Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador

Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Rokita
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert

NOES—193

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Doyle
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper

Costa
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Granger
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich

Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Matheson
Matsui

McCarthy (NY) Quigley
 McCollum Rahall
 McDermott Rangel
 McGovern Renacci
 McIntyre Reyes
 McNerney Richardson
 Meeks Richmond
 Michaud Ross (AR)
 Miller (NC) Rothman (NJ)
 Miller, George Roybal-Allard
 Moore Ruppertsberger
 Moran Rush
 Murphy (CT) Ryan (OH)
 Nadler Sánchez, Linda
 Napolitano T.
 Neal Sarbanes
 Olver Schakowsky
 Owens Schiff
 Pallone Schock
 Pastor (AZ) Schrader
 Pelosi Schwartz
 Perlmutter Scott (VA)
 Peters Scott, David
 Peterson Serrano
 Pingree (ME) Sewell
 Polis Sherman
 Price (NC) Shuler

Sires
 Smith (WA) Stark
 Stivers
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA) Thompson (MS)
 Tierney
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultze
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 Wilson (FL)
 Woolsey
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)

Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Eshoo
 Farr
 Fattah
 Frank (MA)
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Garrett
 Gibson
 Gohmert
 Gonzalez
 Goodlatte
 Graves (GA)
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffith (VA)
 Grijalva
 Guthrie
 Gutierrez
 Hahn
 Hanabusa
 Harris
 Hastings (FL)
 Heinrich
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Hochul
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Israel
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson Lee
 (TX)
 Jenkins
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Jordan
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kildee
 Kind
 Kingston
 Kissell
 Kucinich

Labrador
 Landry
 Langevin
 Larson (CT)
 Lee (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lipinski
 Loebsack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Luján
 Lummis
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Maloney
 Markey
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Michaud
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (CT)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Nunes
 Olver
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paul
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Poe (TX)
 Polis
 Price (CA)
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Reyes
 Ribble
 Richardson
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Rogers (MI)

Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Ross (FL)
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sires
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Southerland
 Stark
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Tonko
 Tsongas
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walsh (IL)
 Walz (MN)
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Webster
 Welch
 Wilson (FL)
 Woodall
 Woolsey
 Yarmuth
 Yoder

NOT VOTING—9
 Amodoi Filner
 Cardoza Gosar
 Costello Pascrell
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Slaughter
 Speier

Harris
 Hastings (FL)
 Heinrich
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Hochul
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Israel
 Jackson (IL)
 Jackson Lee
 (TX)
 Jenkins
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Jordan
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kildee
 Kind
 Kingston
 Kissell
 Kucinich

Palazzo
 Amodoi
 Cardoza
 Costello
 Filner
 Gosar
 Pascrell
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Slaughter
 Speier

NOT VOTING—9
 Amodoi Filner
 Cardoza Gosar
 Costello Pascrell
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Slaughter
 Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1034

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated against:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 283, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. COFFMAN
 OF COLORADO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFF-
 MAN) on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 226, noes 196,
 not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]
 AYES—226

Ackerman Braley (IA) Cleaver
 Adams Brooks Clyburn
 Amash Brown (FL) Coble
 Andrews Butterfield Coffman (CO)
 Baca Camp Cohen
 Baldwin Campbell Connolly (VA)
 Barrow Capps Conyers
 Bartlett Capuano Cooper
 Bass (CA) Carnahan Cravaack
 Becerra Carney Critz
 Benishek Carson (IN) Crowley
 Berman Castor (FL) Cuellar
 Bilbray Chabot Cummings
 Bishop (GA) Chandler Davis (IL)
 Bishop (NY) Chu DeFazio
 Blumenuer Cicilline DeGette
 Bonamici Clarke (MI) DeLauro
 Brady (PA) Clarke (NY) Deutch

NOES—196

Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Austria
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Barletta
 Barton (TX)
 Bass (NH)
 Berg
 Berkeley
 Biggert
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boswell
 Bustany
 Brady (TX)
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Buerkle
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Calvert
 Canseco
 Cantor
 Capito
 Chander
 Cassidy
 Chaffetz
 Clay
 Cole
 Conaway
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Culberson
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (KY)
 Denham
 Dent
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Dold
 Dreier
 Duffy
 Ellmers
 Emerson
 Engel
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Flake
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foy
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gallegly
 Gardner
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (MO)

Griffin (AR)
 Grimm
 Guinta
 Hall
 Hanna
 Harper
 Hartzler
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayworth
 Heck
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Herrera Beutler
 Hoyer
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Kelly
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kline
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Lankford
 Larsen (WA)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 LoBiondo
 Long
 Lucas

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
 The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1038

Mr. CUMMINGS changed his vote
 from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 284, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF
 CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE)
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the noes pre-
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 77, noes 344,
 not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]
 AYES—77

Baldwin
 Bass (CA)
 Becerra
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenuer
 Capps
 Capuano
 Chu
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Conyers
 Cummings
 Davis (IL)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Doggett
 Doyle
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Eshoo
 Farr
 Fattah
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hahn
 Heinrich
 Hinchey
 Holt
 Honda
 Jackson (IL)
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Kucinich
 Lee (CA)

Hanabusa Lungren, Daniel
 Hanna E.
 Hastings (FL) Lynch
 Heck Maloney
 Heinrich Markey
 Higgins Matsui
 Himes McCarthy (NY)
 Hinchey McCollum
 Hinojosa McDermott
 Hirono McGovern
 Hochul McNeerney
 Holden Meeks
 Holt Michaud
 Honda Miller (NC)
 Hoyer Miller, George
 Israel Moore
 Jackson (IL) Moran
 Jackson Lee Murphy (CT)
 (TX) Nadler
 Johnson (GA) Napolitano
 Johnson, E. B. Neal
 Kaptur Olver
 Keating Owens
 Kildee Pallone
 Kind Pastor (AZ)
 Kissell Paul
 Kucinich Pelosi
 Langevin Perlmutter
 Larsen (WA) Pingree (ME)
 Larson (CT) Polis
 Lee (CA) Price (NC)
 Levin Quigley
 Lewis (GA) Rahall
 Lipinski Rangel
 Loeb sack Reyes
 Lofgren, Zoe Richmond
 Lowey Rothman (NJ)
 Luján Roybal-Allard
 Ruppertsberger Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Amodei Filner
 Cardoza Gosar
 Costello Pascrell

Rush Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sires
 Smith (WA)
 Stark
 Sutton
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Tierney
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz (MN)
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 DeFazio
 Doggett
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Farenthold
 Farr
 Flake
 Frank (MA)
 Garamendi
 Gardner
 Gohmert
 Graves (MO)
 Grijalva

[Roll No. 287]

AYES—121

Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Lewis (CA)
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Long
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Mack
 Manzullo
 Marino
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, Gary
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (PA)
 Myrick
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 Owens
 Palazzo
 Pastor (AZ)

NOES—300

Ackerman
 Adams
 Aderholt
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Andrews
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Barletta
 Barrow
 Bartlett
 Bass (NH)
 Benishek
 Berg
 Berman
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boustany
 Brady (PA)
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Brooks
 Brown (FL)
 Buchson
 Buerkle
 Burton (IN)
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Camp
 Cantor
 Capito
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Castor (FL)
 Chabot
 Chandler
 Clarke (MI)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1047

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 Stated for:
 Mr. HANNA. Mr. Chair, on rollcall Number 286 on the Franks Amendment No. 54 to H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, I intended to vote "aye."
 Stated against:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 286, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 55 OFFERED BY MR. PEARCE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 121, noes 300, not voting 10, as follows:

Neal
 Neugebauer
 Olson
 Olver
 Pallone
 Paul
 Paulsen
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Pingree (ME)
 Polis
 Posey
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Rokita
 Roybal-Allard
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schwartz
 Serrano
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Smith (NE)
 Stark
 Thompson (PA)
 Tierney
 Tonko
 Tsongas
 Visclosky
 Walberg
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Waxman
 Webster
 Welch
 Woodall
 Woolsey

NOT VOTING—10

Amodei Gosar
 Cardoza Johnson (GA)
 Costello Pascrell
 Filner Sanchez, Loretta

□ 1051

Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. OLSON changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:
 Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 287, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 661, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YODER). The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 4 consisting of amendment Nos. 56, 58, 61, 67, 68, 78, 79, 106, 113, 114, 115, 116, 120, 122, 123, and 125, printed in House Report No. 112-485, offered by Mr. MCKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 56 OFFERED BY MR. HEINRICH OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle E of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 3158. PILOT PROGRAM ON TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Technology Transfer Coordinator appointed under section 1001(a) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005

(42 U.S.C. 16391(a)), may carry out a competitively awarded pilot program involving one non-profit entity and a national laboratory within the National Nuclear Security Administration for the purpose of accelerating technology transfer from national laboratories to the marketplace.

(b) **SELECTION OF ENTITY AND NATIONAL LABORATORY.**—In carrying out a pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy and the Technology Transfer Coordinator shall jointly select a non-profit entity and a national laboratory for the purpose of carrying out the pilot program under this section. In making such selections, the Secretary and Coordinator shall consider each of the following:

(1) A commitment to participate made by a national laboratory within the National Nuclear Security Administration being considered for selection.

(2) The availability of technologies, licenses, intellectual property, and other matters at a national laboratory being considered for selection.

(c) **PROGRAM ELEMENTS.**—The pilot program shall be carried out as follows:

(1) Under the pilot program, the Secretary and the Coordinator shall evaluate and validate the performance of technology transfer activities at the selected laboratory.

(2) The pilot program shall involve collaboration with other offices and agencies within the Department of Energy and the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(3) Under the pilot program, the non-profit entity selected to carry out the pilot program shall work to create business startups and increase the number of cooperative research and development agreements and sponsored research projects at the selected laboratory. The non-profit entity shall work with interested businesses in identifying appropriate technologies at the national laboratory and facilitating the commercialization process.

(4) The Secretary of Energy and the Coordinator shall use the results of the pilot program as the basis for informing key performance parameters and strategies that could be implemented in various national laboratories across the country.

(d) **DURATION.**—A pilot program carried out under subsection (a) shall be not more than two years in duration.

(e) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **INITIAL REPORTS.**—Not later than one year after the date on which a pilot program under subsection (a) begins, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Science and Technology in the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation in the Senate, a report that provides an update on the implementation of the pilot program under this section, including an identification of the selected non-profit entity and national laboratory.

(2) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the pilot program, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Science and Technology in the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate a report on the pilot program, including any findings and recommendations of the Secretary. The non-profit entity shall submit a report detailing its experiences working with the laboratory and submit recommendations for improvement of technology commercialization.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section, the term “national laboratory” means—

(1) a national laboratory (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)); or

(2) a national security laboratory (as defined in section 3281 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471)).

AMENDMENT NO. 58 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 453, after line 16, insert the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1069. REPORT ON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report assessing the manufacturing industry of the United States. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) An assessment of the current manufacturing capacity of the United States as it relates to the ability of the United States to respond to both civilian and defense needs.

(2) An assessment of the tax, trade, and regulatory policies of the United States as such policies impact the growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States.

(3) An analysis of the factors leading to the increased outsourcing of manufacturing processes to foreign nations.

(4) An analysis of the strength of the United States defense industrial base, including the security and stability of the supply chain and an assessment of the vulnerabilities of that supply chain.

AMENDMENT NO. 61 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

Page 81, line 2, strike “and” at the end.

Page 81, line 6, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 81, after line 6, insert the following:

(4) an assessment of any challenges that may exist in the manufacturing capability of the United States to produce three-dimensional integrated circuits (including a review of the challenges that may exist in the manufacturing capability of the United States to produce small-lot quantities of advanced chips (200mm and 300mm)) and a general analysis on potential ways to overcome these challenges and encourage domestic commercial capability to develop and manufacture three-dimensional integrated circuits for use in military systems.

AMENDMENT NO. 67 OFFERED BY MR. KIND OF WISCONSIN

At the end of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3. ASSISTANCE FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE MISSION TRAINING.

(a) **ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.**—Chapter 9 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 909. Training assistance

“(a) **ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.**—To improve the training of National Guard units and Federal agencies performing homeland defense activities, the Secretary of Defense may provide funding assistance through a special military cooperative agreement for the operation and maintenance of any State training center certified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as capable of providing emergency response training.

“(b) **MERIT-BASED OR COMPETITIVE DECISIONS.**—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds under subsection (a) with or to a specific entity shall—

“(1) be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k) and 2374 of title 10 or on competitive procedures; and

“(2) comply with other applicable provisions of law.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“909. Training assistance.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 68 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 116, after line 23, insert the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 347. REPORT ON STATUS OF TARGETS IN OPERATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense shall submit annually to the relevant congressional committees a report on the status of the targets listed in the document entitled “Operational Energy Strategy: Implementation Plan, Department of Defense, March 2012”, including—

(1) the status of each of the targets listed in the implementation plan;

(2) the steps being taken to meet the targets;

(3) the expected date of completion for each target if such date is different from the date indicated in the report; and

(4) the reason for any delays in meeting the targets.

(b) **RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “relevant congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives;

(2) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives;

(3) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

AMENDMENT NO. 78 OFFERED BY MR. KIND OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION FOR AWARD OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO FIRST LIEUTENANT ALONZO H. CUSHING FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President is authorized to award the Medal of Honor under section 3741 of such title to then First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing for conspicuous acts of gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life and beyond the call of duty in the Civil War, as described in subsection (b).

(b) **ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.**—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the actions of then First Lieutenant Alonzo H. Cushing while in command of Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1863, during the American Civil War.

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. NUGENT OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle F of title V of division A, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. RETROACTIVE AWARD OF ARMY COMBAT ACTION BADGE.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO AWARD.**—The Secretary of the Army may award the Army Combat Action Badge (established by order of the Secretary of the Army through Headquarters, Department of the Army Letter 600-05-1, dated June 3, 2005) to a person who, while a member of the Army, participated in combat during which the person personally engaged, or was personally engaged by, the

enemy at any time during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 18, 2001 (the date of the otherwise applicable limitation on retroactivity for the award of such decoration), if the Secretary determines that the person has not been previously recognized in an appropriate manner for such participation.

(b) **PROCUREMENT OF BADGE.**—The Secretary of the Army may make arrangements with suppliers of the Army Combat Action Badge so that eligible recipients of the Army Combat Action Badge pursuant to subsection (a) may procure the badge directly from suppliers, thereby eliminating or at least substantially reducing administrative costs for the Army to carry out this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 106 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN
OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1084. REPORT ON DEFENSE FORENSIC DATA.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—The Director of the Defense Forensic Office within the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics may evaluate opportunities to increase the matching success rate when forensic data is collected during site exploitation to match forensic data stored in DNA databases. Among other items, the Defense Forensic Office may evaluate opportunities to assist other countries with moving forward with DNA database programs that require a defined category of criminal offender to submit DNA to a foreign country's national DNA database.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Defense Forensic Office shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing its findings and solutions no later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN OF
THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1084. DISPLAY OF STATE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND TERRITORIAL FLAGS BY ARMED FORCES.

Section 2249b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) **DISPLAY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND TERRITORIAL FLAGS BY ARMED FORCES.**—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that whenever the official flags of all 50 States are displayed by the armed forces, such display shall include the flags of the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.”; and

(2) in the section heading, by striking the colon and all that follows.

AMENDMENT NO. 114 OFFERED BY MR.
THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10 . . . DISSEMINATION ABROAD OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1948.**—Section 501 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1461) is amended to read as follows:

“GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

“SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors are authorized to use funds appropriated or otherwise made available for public diplomacy information programs to provide for the preparation, dissemination, and use of information intended for foreign audiences abroad about the United States, its people, and its policies,

through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, the Internet, and other information media, including social media, and through information centers, instructors, and other direct or indirect means of communication.

“(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors may, upon request and reimbursement of the reasonable costs incurred in fulfilling such a request, make available, in the United States, motion pictures, films, video, audio, and other materials prepared for dissemination abroad or disseminated abroad pursuant to this Act, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.), or the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465aa et seq.). The Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall issue necessary regulations—

“(A) to establish procedures to maintain such material;

“(B) for reimbursement of the reasonable costs incurred in fulfilling requests for such material; and

“(C) to ensure that the persons seeking release of such material have secured and paid for necessary United States rights and licenses.

“(2) With respect to material prepared for dissemination abroad or disseminated abroad before the effective date of the Smith-Mundt Modernization Act of 2012—

“(A) the Secretary and the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall make available to the Archivist of the United States, for domestic distribution, motion pictures, films, videotapes, and other material 12 years after the initial dissemination of the material abroad; and

“(B) the Archivist shall be the official custodian of the material and shall issue necessary regulations to ensure that persons seeking its release in the United States have secured and paid for necessary United States rights and licenses and that all costs associated with the provision of the material by the Archivist shall be paid by the persons seeking its release, in accordance with paragraph (3).

“(3) The Archivist may charge fees to recover the costs described in paragraph (2), in accordance with section 2116 (c) of title 44. Such fees shall be paid into, administered, and expended as part of the National Archives Trust Fund.

“(c) Nothing in this section may be construed to require the Secretary or the Broadcasting Board of Governors to make material disseminated abroad available in any format other than in the format disseminated abroad.”.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the allocation of funds appropriated or otherwise made specifically available for public diplomacy.

(c) **FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1986 AND 1987.**—Section 208 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (22 U.S.C. 1461-1a) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 208. CLARIFICATION ON DOMESTIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAM MATERIAL.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No funds authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall be used to influence public opinion in the United States. This section shall apply only to programs carried out pursuant to the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.), and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465aa et seq.). This

section shall not prohibit or delay the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors from providing information about its operations, policies, programs, or program material, or making such available, to the media, public, or Congress, in accordance with other applicable law.

“(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors from engaging in any medium or form of communication, either directly or indirectly, because a United States domestic audience is or may be thereby exposed to program material, or based on a presumption of such exposure. Such material may be made available within the United States and disseminated, when appropriate, pursuant to sections 502 and 1005 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1462 and 1437), except that nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors to disseminate within the United States any program material prepared for dissemination abroad on or before the effective date of the Smith-Mundt Modernization Act of 2012.

“(c) **APPLICATION.**—The provisions of this section shall apply only to the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors and to no other department or agency of the Federal Government.”.

(d) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 is amended—

(1) in section 502 (22 U.S.C. 1462)—

(A) by inserting “and the Broadcasting Board of Governors” after “Secretary”; and

(B) by inserting “or the Broadcasting Board of Governors” after “Department”; and

(2) in section 1005 (22 U.S.C. 1437), by inserting “and the Broadcasting Board of Governors” after “Secretary” each place it appears.

(e) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall take effect and apply on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 115 OFFERED BY MR.
THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1084. IMPROVING ORGANIZATION FOR COMPUTER NETWORK OPERATIONS.

(a) **CHARTER.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a charter to establish an interagency body or organization to coordinate and deconflict full-spectrum military cyber operations for the Federal Government.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The charter required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) business rules and processes for the functioning of the body or organization established by such charter;

(2) interagency guidance clarifying roles and responsibilities for full-spectrum military cyber operations;

(3) clarification and defined membership for such body or organization; and

(4) accommodation for documentation of the activities of such body or organization, including minutes and historical archives.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report outlining the charter required under subsection (a), and plans to ensure the implementation of such charter.

(d) **BUDGET JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENTS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the

congressional defense committees dedicated budget documentation materials to accompany future budget submissions, including a single Department of Defense-wide budget estimate and detailed budget planning data for full-spectrum military cyberspace operations (computer network defense, attack, and exploitation) in both unclassified and classified funding data.

AMENDMENT NO. 116 OFFERED BY MR. TIERNEY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title X, add the following new section (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1084. IMPROVING UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICE ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.

(a) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the relevant congressional committees the final report from the National Security Council's Interagency Policy Committee on Security Sector Assistance.

(b) **PLAN.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Defense and State shall jointly submit to the relevant congressional committees a plan to institute mechanisms to better coordinate, document, disseminate, and share information analysis and assessments regarding United States foreign police assistance activities.

(c) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “relevant congressional committees” means—

- (1) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives;
- (2) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives;
- (3) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;
- (4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and
- (5) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 120 OFFERED BY MR.
THORNBERRY OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. MODIFICATION OF REPORT ON PROGRESS TOWARD SECURITY AND STABILITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 122 Stat. 385), as most recently amended by section 1218(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112-81; 125 Stat. 1632), is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) **ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED ON AFGHANISTAN NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES.**—In reporting on performance indicators and measures of progress required under subsection (d)(2)(D), the report required under subsection (a) shall assess the following:

“(1) For overall Afghanistan National Security Forces (ANSF):

“(A) Overall Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) literacy rate; ANA and ANP literacy rate by region; ANSF literacy rate by Kandak, Brigade, and Corps; trends over time; and how literacy improvements have enhanced associated mission essential competencies and professionalization of the ANSF.

“(B) An assessment of the ANA and the ANP interaction with the Afghan civilian population, respect for human rights, and associated professional education.

“(C) By fiscal year (current and one-year projected) budget requirements.

“(D) A by-country outline of contributions for the current fiscal year and one-year projected fiscal year.

“(E) By-Kandak Mission Essential Task List proficiency.

“(2) For recruitment:

“(A) Outline of screening criteria.

“(B) Literacy rate of all recruits.

“(C) Outline of the security vetting procedures.

“(D) Percentage screened that are not eligible to serve.

“(E) Percentage screened that report for entry level training.

“(F) Percentage attained of the required ANA end strength, of the ANP end strength, and overall ANSF end strength.

“(G) Trends in each above mentioned category from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

“(3) For entry-level training:

“(A) Percentage that entered and successfully complete training.

“(B) A by-specialty list of all recruits that fail to graduate entry level training for the ANA and ANP.

“(C) Percentage of recruits that become unaccounted (UA) for or are ‘Absent Without Leave’ (AWOL) during training.

“(D) Trends in each above mentioned category from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

“(4) For personnel administration:

“(A) Percentage of the ANSF that was paid on time.

“(B) UA/AWOL rate by Kandak, Brigade, and Corps.

“(C) Trends in each above mentioned category from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

“(5) For professionalization of the ANSF:

“(A) Percentage of noncommissioned officer corps personnel as compared to noncommissioned officer corps end-strength requirements.

“(B) Number of enlisted, noncommissioned officer corps, and officers that complete continuing education.

“(C) An assessment of the noncommissioned officer corps continuing education program.

“(6) For retention:

“(A) On average time ANA and ANP personnel remain in their respective units.

“(B) By-fiscal year, by-Kandak percentage of personnel retained and personnel attrition from the prior fiscal year through the current report deadline.

“(7) For logistics:

“(A) On average percentage shortfall, by Kandak, of Class I-IX supplies, which includes Class I - Food, rations, and water; Class II - Clothing; Class III - Petroleum, oils, and lubricants; Class IV - Fortification and barrier materials; Class V - Ammunition; Class VII - Major End Items; Class VIII - Medical supplies; and Class IX - Repair Parts.

“(B) On average number of days to fill supply requests to address operational shortfalls.

“(C) Operational readiness rate for all mission essential equipment by Kandak, Brigade, and Corps.

“(8) For transition:

“(A) Provide the framework that ISAF, in conjunction with the Afghan government, uses to synthesize ANSF performance metrics and adjudicate transition of ANSF units through proficiency levels.

“(B) A by-Kandak analysis of the on average time to transition between proficiency levels since inception of the ANSF transition.

“(C) A by-region overview of the force structure mix that is correlated with the evolution of threat picture in the region.”

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made this section apply with respect to any report required to be submitted under section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 122 Stat. 385) on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 122 OFFERED BY MR. CONAWAY
OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title XII of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 12xx. ENHANCING THE DEFENSE OF ISRAEL AND UNITED STATES INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should take the following actions to assist in the defense of Israel:

(1) Provide Israel such support as may be necessary to increase development and production of joint missile defense systems, particularly such systems that defend the urgent threat posed to Israel and United States forces in the region.

(2) Provide Israel defense articles, intelligence, and defense services through such mechanisms as appropriate, to include air refueling tankers, missile defense capabilities, and specialized munitions.

(3) Allocate additional weaponry and munitions for the forward-deployed United States stockpile in Israel.

(4) Provide Israel additional surplus defense articles and defense services, as appropriate, in the wake of the withdrawal of United States forces from Iraq.

(5) Offer the Israeli Air Force additional training and exercise opportunities in the United States to compensate for Israel's limited air space.

(6) Expand Israel's authority to make purchases under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (relating to the “Foreign Military Financing” program) on a commercial basis.

(7) Seek to enhance the capabilities of the United States and Israel to address emerging common threats, increase security cooperation, and expand joint military exercises.

(8) Encourage an expanded role for Israel within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including an enhanced presence at NATO headquarters and exercises.

(9) Support extension of the long-standing loan guarantee program for Israel, recognizing Israel's unbroken record of repaying its loans on time and in full.

(10) Expand already-close intelligence cooperation, including satellite intelligence, with Israel.

(b) **REPORT ON ISRAEL'S QUALITATIVE MILITARY EDGE.**—

(1) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(A) to help Israel preserve its qualitative military edge amid rapid and uncertain regional political transformation; and

(B) to encourage further development of advanced technology programs between the United States and Israel in light of current trends and instability in the region.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of Israel's qualitative military edge in light of current trends and instability in the region.

(c) **REPORT ON OTHER MATTERS.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on each of the following:

(1) Taking into account Israel's urgent requirement for F-35 aircraft, actions to improve the process relating to Israel's purchase of F-35 aircraft to improve cost efficiency and timely delivery.

(2) Efforts to expand cooperation between the United States and Israel in homeland defense, counter-terrorism, maritime security, cybersecurity, and other appropriate areas.

(3) Actions to integrate Israel into the defense of the Eastern Mediterranean.

SEC. 12xx. PLAN TO ENHANCE MILITARY CAPABILITIES OF PERSIAN GULF ALLIES.

(a) **PLAN.**—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall develop a plan to enhance the military capabilities of Persian Gulf allies to bolster the posture of such allies in relation to Iran.

(b) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the means to augment the offensive strike capabilities of key Gulf Cooperation Council allies, including the potential sale or upgrades of strike attack aircraft and bunker buster munitions, to augment the viability of a credible military option and to strengthen such allies' self-defense capabilities against retaliation or military aggression by Iran.

(2) A needs-based assessment, or an update to an existing needs-based assessment, of the military requirements of Persian Gulf allies to support a credible military option and to defend against potential military aggression by Iran.

(3) A detailed summary of any arms sales and training requests by Persian Gulf allies and a description and justification for United States actions taken.

(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in the plan required under subsection (a) shall be construed to alter Israel's qualitative military edge.

(d) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—The plan required under subsection (a) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) **FORM.**—The plan required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 12xx. PLAN TO INCREASE STRATEGIC REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States should ensure that it has the broadest set of geographic approaches to militarily access Iran.

(2) United States Armed Forces and support staff currently have access from the eastern, southern, and western borders of Iran.

(3) Azerbaijan borders the northern frontier of Iran closest to nuclear sites near Tehran and the Government of Azerbaijan cooperates with the United States on Caspian Sea security and energy issues.

(b) **POLICY.**—It shall be the policy of the United States to—

(1) increase pressure on Iran by providing United States Armed Forces with the broadest set of geographic approaches to militarily access Iran; and

(2) explore means to enhance access to military facilities on the northern border of Iran.

(c) **PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall develop a plan to increase the strategic partnership with regional allies to provide United States Armed Forces with the broadest set of geographic approaches to militarily access Iran.

(2) **MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall include the following information:

(A) Mechanisms to broaden the geographical approaches to militarily access Iran.

(B) The need, if any, to strengthen the self-defense capabilities of regional allies as a result of such partnerships.

(C) The viability of increasing access for United States Armed Forces to bases in Azerbaijan to augment the viability of a credible military option.

(3) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—The plan required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 12xx. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) **QUALITATIVE MILITARY EDGE.**—The term "qualitative military edge" has the meaning given the term in section 36(h)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(h)(2)).

AMENDMENT NO. 123 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle C of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. DUNCAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle D of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES WITH EGYPT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be made available for United States participation in joint military exercises with Egypt if the Government of Egypt terminates or withdraws from the 1979 Israeli-Egypt peace treaty.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, it is imperative that the new government in Egypt adhere to the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

This amendment conditions U.S. funding for U.S. military participation in joint military exercises with Egypt. If Egypt abrogates, terminates, or withdraws from the 1979 Israeli-Egypt peace treaty, then the U.S. will not fund any joint military exercises with Egypt.

I urge adoption.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. I thank the gentleman.

There are three amendments that I speak to, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their support and for including these in the en bloc amendment. These amendments are examples of areas where we can work together to provide better information to this body about the status of our Nation's security. We can hold the administration and the executive branch accountable for the goals that are set, and we can make certain that these programs are more efficient.

The Government Accountability Office report that I commissioned made a specific recommendation that the National Security Council complete its efforts to define the agency roles and responsibilities with respect to foreign policing and that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State establish mechanisms to better share and document information among these various agencies. The first amendment, No. 116, addresses that and holds them responsible to do just that.

Secondly, the Department of Defense Operational Energy Strategy Implementation Plan is about energy security while saving lives, improving capabilities, cutting costs, and lowering risks for both our personnel and the Nation. We have to make sure that this amendment, No. 68, is passed to ensure that accountability.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TIERNEY. The third amendment, No. 58, is along the same line.

I thank the gentleman for recognizing me.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank my colleague and friend, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN from Florida, for agreeing to allow amendment No. 114 to proceed on the NDAA in the en bloc package, a matter that is within the rule X jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of the Sensenbrenner-Kind Amendment to the fiscal year 2013 National Defense Authorization Act. This amendment waives the time restrictions to award the Medal of Honor to Lieutenant Alonzo Cushing.

This award is long overdue as Lt. Cushing heroically served his country during the Civil War. Lt. Cushing was born in Delafield, WI, which is located within my district, and raised in New York. He attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, and after graduating, was put in command of Battery A, 4th United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac for the Union Army. Lt. Cushing was praised for his valor and heroics throughout the Civil War, but it was his actions at the Battle of Gettysburg which have led to his consideration for our nation's highest award.

Cushing's battery was at the focal point of the Confederate attack on July 3rd at the Battle of Gettysburg. The intense bombardment preceding the charge by General George Pickett's troops left Cushing wounded by shell fragments, many of his men also wounded, and with only two working guns. Rather than withdraw, Lt. Cushing continued to lead his unit before succumbing to a fatal gunshot wound.

The Medal of Honor was not awarded posthumously during the Civil War, so Lt. Cushing was not considered. Years later, after the policy was changed to award the medal to the dead, Lt. Cushing's name simply did not come up. My office became aware of Lt. Cushing's heroic feat almost ten years ago, and I am pleased that while it has taken almost 150 years for Lt. Cushing to be honored for his actions, we are one step closer to making this happen. I urge my colleagues to support the Sensenbrenner-Kind Amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, my amendment would require the President to create a charter that codifies the formal establishment of an interagency body to coordinate and deconflict full-spectrum military cyber operations for the Federal Government. It supports and complements initiatives already included in the National Defense Authorization Act to improve the efficient use of military cyber operations that support military missions and objectives. At the same time, I want to be clear what this amendment does not do. I want to assure those who may have been confused by the language that it does not authorize the interagency body to manage spectrum resources, whether federal, state, or non-governmental. Nor does it authorize the interagency body to impose obligations or other regulations on the private sector. It is based on research the Government Accountability Office carried out for the committee, and it will improve the ability of the Department to integrate cyber effects into its operational planning.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WESTMORELAND). The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 661, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 62, 64, 70, 72, 73, 76, 81, 82, 88, 90, 99, 101, and 112, printed in House Report No. 112-485, offered by Mr. McKeon of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 62 OFFERED BY MR. MCDERMOTT OF WASHINGTON

Page 93, after line 10, insert the following new paragraph:

(6) A status report on the sharing of environmental exposure data with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on an ongoing and regular basis for use in medical and treatment records of veterans, including using such data in determining the service-connectedness of health conditions and in identifying the possible origins and causes of disease.

AMENDMENT NO. 64 OFFERED BY MR. PIERLUISI OF PUERTO RICO

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DECONTAMINATION OF FORMER BOMBARDMENT AREA ON ISLAND OF CULEBRA, PUERTO RICO.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following—

(1) Section 2815 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383; 124 Stat. 4464) requires the Secretary of Defense within 270 days of receiving a request from the government of Puerto Rico, to conduct a study assessing the presence of unexploded ordnance, and any threat to public health, public safety and the environment posed by such unexploded ordnance, in the portion of the former bombardment area on the island of Culebra, Puerto Rico, that was transferred to the government of Puerto Rico by quitclaim deed on August 11, 1982.

(2) On April 25, 2011, the Governor of Puerto Rico formally requested by letter that the Secretary of Defense commence this study.

(3) On May 25, 2011, the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment acknowledged receipt of the Governor's letter on behalf of the Secretary of Defense, and affirmed that the Department of Defense would conduct the study in accordance with such section 2815 and provide the final report to Congress no later than 270 days from the date of the Governor's letter.

(4) January 20, 2012, marked the date 270 days after the Governor's letter of April 25, 2011.

(5) Section 204(c) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93-166; 87 Stat. 668) stated that "the present bombardment area on the island of Culebra shall not be utilized for any purpose that would require decontamination at the expense of the United States." The Department of Defense has interpreted this provision to constitute a permanent prohibition on the use of Federal funds in the area of Culebra referenced in such section to pay for decontamination and removal of unexploded ordnance, although it may be warranted to protect public health, public safety, and the environment.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of Defense should expeditiously submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives the final report prepared in accordance with section 2815 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383; 124 Stat. 4464);

(2) if that report indicates that decontamination and removal of unexploded ordnance in the portion of the former bombardment area on Culebra that was transferred to the government of Puerto Rico by quitclaim deed on August 11, 1982, could be conducted at reasonable cost to the Federal Government, it is appropriate for Congress to amend section 204(c) of the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93-166; 87 Stat. 668) to authorize such decontamination and removal of unexploded ordnance; and

(3) any removal of unexploded ordnance should be accomplished pursuant to the normal prioritization process established by the Department of Defense under the Military Munitions Response Program within the Defense Environmental Restoration Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 70 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle G of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 362. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW OF HANDLING, LABELING, AND PACKAGING PROCEDURES FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SHIPMENTS.

(a) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the policies and procedures of the Department of Defense for the handling, labeling, and packaging of hazardous material shipments.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The review conducted under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The relevant statutes, regulations, and guidance and policies of the Department of Defense pertaining to the handling, labeling, and packaging procedures of hazardous material shipments to support military operations.

(2) The extent to which the such guidance, policies, and procedures contribute to the safe, timely, and cost-effective handling of such material.

(3) The extent to which discrepancies in Department of Transportation guidance, policies, and procedures pertaining to handling, labeling, and packaging of hazardous materials shipments in commerce and similar Department of Defense guidance, policies, and procedures pertaining to the handling, labeling, and packaging of hazardous materials shipments impact the safe, timely, and cost-effective handling of such material.

(4) Any additional matters that the Comptroller General determines will further inform the appropriate congressional committees on issues related to the handling, labeling, and packaging procedures for hazardous material shipments to members of the Armed Forces worldwide.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report of the review conducted under subsection (a).

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the following:

(1) The congressional defense committees.

(2) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 72 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5. ON-LINE TRACKING OF CERTAIN RESERVE DUTY.

The Secretary of Defense shall establish an online means by which members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces can track their operational active-duty service performed after January 28, 2008, under section 12301(a), 12301(d), 12301(g), 12302, or 12304 of title 10, United States Code. The tour calculator shall specify early retirement credit authorized for each qualifying tour of active duty, as well as cumulative early reserve retirement credit authorized to date under the amendments to section 12731 of such title made by section 647 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 122 Stat. 160).

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

In section 535, insert the following new subsection after subsection (d) (and redesignate subsection (e) as subsection (f)):

(e) TRANSFER OF VICTIMS OF HAZING IN THE ARMED FORCES.—The Secretary concerned (as defined in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code) shall develop and implement a procedure to transfer a member of that branch of the Armed Forces who has been the victim of a substantiated incident

of hazing to another unit in such branch of the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. WALSH OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 544. EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PILOT PROGRAM ON RECEIPT OF CIVILIAN CREDENTIALING FOR MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY SKILLS.

(a) EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 558 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (10 U.S.C. 2015 note) is amended by striking “or more than five”.

(b) USE OF INDUSTRY-RECOGNIZED CERTIFICATIONS.—Subsection (b) of such section is further amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) consider utilizing industry-recognized certifications or licensing opportunities for civilian occupational skills comparable to the specialties or codes so designated; and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MR. DENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle G of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 664. STUDY ON ISSUING IDENTIFICATION CARDS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS UPON DISCHARGE.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study assessing the feasibility of issuing to a covered member an identification card that would—

(1) provide such member with a convenient method of summarizing the DD-214 form or other official document from the official military personnel file of the member; and

(2) not serve as proof of any benefits to which the member may be entitled to.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall address the following:

(1) The information to be included on the identification card.

(2) Whether the Secretary should issue such card—

(A) to each covered member; or

(B) to a covered member upon request.

(3) If the card were to be issued to each covered member, the estimated cost of such issuance.

(4) If the card were to be issued upon the request of a covered member, whether the Secretary should charge such member a fee for such card, including the amount of such fee.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

(d) COVERED MEMBER.—In this section, the term “covered member” means a member of the Armed Forces who—

(1) is expected to be discharged—

(A) after the completion of the service obligation of the member; and

(B) under conditions other than dishonorable;

(2) is expected to be issued a DD Form 214 Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; and

(3) after such discharge, would not otherwise be issued an identification card by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs.

AMENDMENT NO. 82 OFFERED BY MS. RICHARDSON OF CALIFORNIA

Page 213, after line 10, insert the following new subparagraph:

(G) Any Department of Defense website.

AMENDMENT NO. 88 OFFERED BY MR. ANDREWS OF NEW JERSEY

Page 292, line 20, strike “, reduce,”.

Page 293, line 6, strike “to” and insert “from”.

Page 293, line 18, strike “affect” and insert “effect”.

AMENDMENT NO. 90 OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 725. PILOT PROGRAM ON PAYMENT FOR TREATMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS FOR TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AND POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) PAYMENT PROCESS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a five-year pilot program under which each such Secretary shall establish a process through which each Secretary shall provide payment for treatments (including diagnostic testing) of traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder received by members of the Armed Forces and veterans in health care facilities other than military treatment facilities or Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities. Such process shall provide that payment be made directly to the health care facility furnishing the treatment.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR PAYMENT.—The approval by a Secretary for payment for a treatment pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any drug or device used in the treatment must be approved or cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for any purpose.

(2) The treatment must have been approved by an institutional review board operating in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(3) The treatment (including any patient disclosure requirements) must be used by the health care provider delivering the treatment.

(4) The patient receiving the treatment must demonstrate an improvement as a result of the treatment on one or more of the following:

(A) Standardized independent pre-treatment and post-treatment neuropsychological testing.

(B) Accepted survey instruments.

(C) Neurological imaging.

(D) Clinical examination.

(5) The patient receiving the treatment must be receiving the treatment voluntarily.

(6) The patient receiving the treatment may not be a retired member of the uniformed services or of the Armed Forces who is entitled to benefits under part A, or eligible to enroll under part B, of title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(c) ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS PROHIBITED.—Except as provided in this subsection (b), no restriction or condition for reimbursement may be placed on any health care provider that is operating lawfully under the laws of the State in which the provider is located with respect to the receipt of payment under this section.

(d) PAYMENT DEADLINE.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall make a payment for a treatment pursuant to subsection (a) not later than 30 days after a member of the Armed Forces or veteran (or health care provider on behalf of such member or veteran) submits to the Secretary documentation regarding the treatment. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that the documentation required under this subsection may not be an undue burden on the

member of the Armed Forces or veteran or on the health care provider.

(e) PAYMENT AUTHORITY.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense shall make payments under this section for treatments received by members of the Armed Forces using the authority in subsection (c)(1) of section 1074 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall make payments under this section for treatments received by veterans using the authority in section 1728 of title 38, United States Code.

(f) PAYMENT AMOUNT.—A payment under this section shall be made at the equivalent Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reimbursement rate in effect for appropriate treatment codes for the State or territory in which the treatment is received. If no such rate is in effect, payment shall be made at a fair market rate, as determined by the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to a patient who is a member of the Armed Forces or the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to a patient who is a veteran.

(g) DATA COLLECTION AND AVAILABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly develop and maintain a database containing data from each patient case involving the use of a treatment under this section. The Secretaries shall ensure that the database preserves confidentiality and be made available only—

(A) for third-party payer examination;

(B) to the appropriate congressional committees and employees of the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Health and Human Services, and appropriate State agencies; and

(C) to the primary investigator of the institutional review board that approved the treatment, in the case of data relating to a patient case involving the use of such treatment.

(2) ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD STUDY.—In the case of a patient enrolled in a registered institutional review board study, results may be publically distributable in accordance with the regulations prescribed pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-191) and other regulations and practices in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall each ensure that the Internet Web site of their respective departments includes a list of all civilian institutional review board studies that have received a payment under this section.

(h) ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS TO OBTAIN TREATMENT.—

(1) ASSIGNMENT TO TEMPORARY DUTY.—The Secretary of a military department may assign a member of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of the Secretary to temporary duty or allow the member a permissive temporary duty in order to permit the member to receive treatment for traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder, for which payments shall be made under subsection (a), at a location beyond reasonable commuting distance of the member's permanent duty station.

(2) PAYMENT OF PER DIEM.—A member who is away from the member's permanent station may be paid a per diem in lieu of subsistence in an amount not more than the amount to which the member would be entitled if the member were performing travel in connection with a temporary duty assignment.

(3) GIFT RULE WAIVER.—Notwithstanding any rule of any department or agency with respect to ethics or the receipt of gifts, any assistance provided to a member of the Armed Forces with a service-connected injury or disability for travel, meals, or entertainment incidental to receiving treatment under this section, or for the provision of such treatment, shall not be subject to or covered by any such rule.

(i) RETALIATION PROHIBITED.—No retaliation may be made against any member of the Armed Forces or veteran who receives treatment as part of registered institutional review board study carried out by a civilian health care practitioner.

(j) TREATMENT OF UNIVERSITY AND NATIONALLY ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARDS.—For purposes of this section, a university-affiliated or nationally accredited institutional review board shall be treated in the same manner as a Government institutional review board.

(k) MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to expeditiously enter into memoranda of understandings with civilian institutional review boards described in subsection (j) for the purpose of providing for members of the Armed Forces and veterans to receive treatment carried out by civilian health care practitioners under a treatment approved by and under the oversight of civilian institutional review boards that would qualify for payment under this section.

(1) OUTREACH REQUIRED.—

(2) OUTREACH TO VETERANS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall notify each veteran with a service-connected injury or disability of the opportunity to receive treatment pursuant to this section.

(3) OUTREACH TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—The Secretary of Defense shall notify each member of the Armed Forces with a service-connected injury or disability of the opportunity to receive treatment pursuant to this section.

(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the last day of each fiscal year during which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs are authorized to make payments under this section, the Secretaries shall jointly submit to Congress an annual report on the implementation of this section. Such report shall include each of the following for that fiscal year:

(1) The number of individuals for whom the Secretary has provided payments under this section.

(2) The condition for which each such individual receives treatment for which payment is provided under this section and the success rate of each such treatment.

(3) Treatment methods that are used by entities receiving payment provided under this section and the respective rate of success of each such method.

(4) The recommendations of the Secretaries with respect to the integration of treatment methods for which payment is provided under this section into facilities of the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs.

(5) TERMINATION.—The authority to make a payment under this section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$10,000,000 for each fiscal year during which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense are authorized to make payments under this section.

(7) FUNDING INCREASE AND OFFSETTING REDUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, to carry out this section during fiscal year 2013—

(A) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1406 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby increased by \$10,000,000, with the amount of the increase allocated to the Defense Health Program, as set forth in the table under section 4501, to carry out this section; and

(B) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in division D, is hereby reduced by \$10,000,000, with the amount of the reduction to be derived from Line 260, Office of the Secretary of Defense as set forth in the table under section 4301.

(2) MERIT-BASED OR COMPETITIVE DECISIONS.—A decision to commit, obligate, or expend funds referred to in paragraph (1)(A) with or to a specific entity shall—

(A) be based on merit-based selection procedures in accordance with the requirements of sections 2304(k) and 2374 of title 10, United States Code, or on competitive procedures; and

(B) comply with other applicable provisions of law.

AMENDMENT NO. 99 OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF MICHIGAN

Page 345, line 20, strike “RULE OF CONSTRUCTION” and insert “RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING AUTHORITY IN CYBERSPACE”.

Page 345, line 23, strike the quotation mark and the second period.

Page 345, after line 23 insert the following: “(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING COVERT ACTIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a covert action (as defined in section 503(e) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413b(e))) or modify the requirements of section 503 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 413b).

“(e) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Consistent with, and in addition to, any other reporting requirements under law, the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the congressional intelligence committees (as defined in section 3(7) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(7))) are kept fully and currently informed of any intelligence or intelligence-related activities undertaken in support of military activities in cyberspace.”

AMENDMENT NO. 101 OFFERED BY MR. PIERLUISI OF PUERTO RICO

At the end of subtitle B of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1015. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE COUNTERDRUG TETHERED AEROSTAT RADAR SYSTEM PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 1992, the Air Force has administered the Counterdrug Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program, which contributes to deterring and detecting smugglers moving illicit drugs into the United States.

(2) There are eight current tethered aerostat systems, located at Yuma, Arizona, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Deming, New Mexico, Marfa, Texas, Eagle Pass, Texas, Rio Grande City, Texas, Cudjoe Key, Florida, and Lajas, Puerto Rico.

(3) Primary customers of the surveillance data from the TARS program are the Department of Homeland Security, the United States Northern Command, the United States Southern Command, and the North American Aerospace Defense Command.

(4) In the past two years, the radars in two of the eight tethered aerostat systems have been destroyed in strong weather conditions,

namely the radar at Lajas, Puerto Rico, which was destroyed in April 2011, and the radar at Marfa, Texas, which was destroyed in February 2012.

(5) The Air Force has indicated that it does not have sufficient spare parts in its inventory to replace either of these two radars or the funding necessary to purchase any new radars. As a result, there are no current plans to resume operations at Lajas, Puerto Rico or Marfa, Texas.

(6) The loss of these two tethered aerostats systems substantially degrades counterdrug capabilities in the Caribbean corridor and along the Southwest border.

(7) The loss of the tethered aerostat system in Lajas, Puerto Rico, is particularly detrimental to the national counterdrug mission. In Section 1023 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163), Congress found that—

(A) “Drug traffickers use the Caribbean corridor to smuggle narcotics to the United States via Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. This route is ideal for drug trafficking because of its geographic expanse, numerous law enforcement jurisdictions, and fragmented investigative efforts.”; and

(B) “The tethered aerostat system in Lajas, Puerto Rico, contributes to deterring and detecting smugglers moving illicit drugs into Puerto Rico. The aerostat’s range and operational capabilities allow it to provide surveillance coverage of the eastern Caribbean corridor and the strategic waterway between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, known as the Mona Passage.”.

(8) In such section 1023, Congress expressed that “Congress and the Department of Defense should fund the Counter-Drug Tethered Aerostat program.”.

(9) In recent years, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands have been increasingly impacted by the drug trade and related violence. Both jurisdictions have homicide rates that are roughly six times the national average and about three times higher than any State, and many of these homicides are linked to the drug trade.

(10) The Department of Defense has raised questions as to whether it should continue to administer the TARS program or, alternatively, whether responsibility for this program should be vested in the Department of Homeland Security.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—In light of the findings under subsection (a), it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) irrespective of whether the Department of Defense continues to be responsible for the Counterdrug Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program or such responsibility is assigned to another agency, Congress and the responsible agency should fund the TARS program; and

(2) Congress and the responsible agency should take all appropriate steps to ensure that the eight current tethered aerostat systems are fully functional and, in particular, to ensure that the TARS program is providing coverage to protect jurisdictions of the United States in the Caribbean region, as well as jurisdictions of the United States along the United States-Mexico border and in the Florida Straits.

AMENDMENT NO. 112 OFFERED BY MS. RICHARDSON OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10__ . SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND PREPAREDNESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States Northern Command plays a crucial role in providing additional response capability to State and local governments in domestic disaster relief and consequence management operations;

(2) the United States Northern Command must continue to build upon its current efforts to develop command strategies, leadership training, and response plans to effectively work with civil authorities when acting as the lead agency or a supporting agency; and

(3) the United States Northern Command should leverage whenever possible training and management expertise that resides within the Department of Defense, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private sector businesses and academic institutions to enhance—

(A) its defense support to civil authorities and incidence management missions;

(B) relationships with other entities involved in disaster response; and

(C) its ability to respond to unforeseen events.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been examined by both the majority and the minority.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the ranking Democrat for his great leadership and allowing me to make this amendment in order as part of the en bloc.

Mr. Chairman, it is incumbent on all of us to ensure that the brave men and women who serve our Nation abroad are treated with dignity.

Sadly, in recent years, we have come to realize that too many of these young people endure abuse—not at the hands of the enemy, but from within their own unit. Last year, an Army private from my district, Danny Chen, lost his life after being hazed. Danny's loss has been a profound tragedy for his family, the Chinatown community, and all of New York.

While many steps should have been taken to save Danny, it is almost certain if he had transferred to another unit, he would be with us today.

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The amendment I am offering will ensure that each branch of the military has a process allowing hazing victims to swiftly transfer to another unit. This commonsense policy will prevent future tragedies.

Mr. Chairman, all of us owe a great debt to the members of our military who risk so much for our Nation's freedom.

Mr. MCKEON. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chair, I speak in support of the En Bloc Amendment #5 to H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act

for Fiscal Year 2013, which includes two of my amendments.

I thank Chairman MCKEON, Ranking Member SMITH, and their staffs for their work on this bill, their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces, and for accepting my amendments.

Richardson Amendment No. 82 requires the Department of Defense to post on all its websites information on sexual assault prevention and response resources.

In light of technology, many people, particularly service personnel receive the majority of their information via the Internet.

Furthermore, online access to the needed information is particularly important because persons needing sexual assault resource information may be reluctant to seek information in a public setting without fear of losing privacy, or worse retaliation.

Richardson Amendment #112 improves the Defense Authorization Act by increasing the effectiveness of the Northern Command ("NORTHCOM") in fulfilling its critical mission of protecting the U.S. homeland in event of war and to provide support to local, state, and federal authorities in times of national emergency.

This amendment was included in last year's National Defense Authorization Act and I am pleased that it is included this year also.

The purpose for NORTHCOM's existence is to bring the capabilities and the resources of the U.S. military to the assistance of the American people during a catastrophic disaster.

NORTHCOM leaders will be much more effective in saving lives, protecting assets, and enhancing resilience after a disaster has occurred if they are trained in the techniques of effective engagement with civilian leadership.

My amendment ensures that such training will be available.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I am offering a commonsense amendment with my friend from the other side of the aisle Mr. HULTGREN from Illinois.

Our amendment simply asks the Government Accountability Office to study the packaging procedures for hazardous materials by Department of Defense, and submit recommendations for improvements to Congress.

Safe and timely shipment of supplies and equipment to our troops is vital to their safety and success.

Unfortunately, due to the extremely complicated packaging requirements for hazardous materials, a large volume of needed supplies are often frustrated, or delayed.

According to one recent study by the Air Force, 73 percent of the hazmat frustrated shipments had no shipping documents and were delayed 11–15 days on average.

These delayed shipments harm our troops and costs us billions.

By reducing frustrated shipments by just 3 percent, DOD could save \$2 billion annually.

Our amendment would require GAO to examine current shipping processes and identify improvements in order to expedite shipments, improve safety and reduce costs, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. WALSH of Illinois. Mr. Chair, the unemployment rate among post-9/11 veterans is staggeringly high. Part of the problem is they routinely have to undergo lengthy certification processes for professions in which they are already qualified.

Thankfully, Congress took ownership of this issue last year and developed a pilot program to streamline this process. This program, however, ignores industry-recognized certifications. These types of certifications are as important as licensing and are widely used by the manufacturing industry. They prove a job applicant's skills competence, experience, and knowledge.

Many returning veterans have already obtained those skills and that experience in the military, which is why I'm introducing this amendment. The Walsh Amendment will expand the pilot program Congress authorized last year to include these industry-recognized certifications.

It will enable our returning service men and women to find good-paying, fulfilling employment that rewards their skill-level and experience.

As the 28 Founding Principles remind us, a free people will not survive unless they stay strong.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chair, thousands of our brave servicemen and women are returning from combat with severe cases of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), resulting in an inability to hold a job, properly care for their families, or in some cases, to overcome suicidal tendencies. As a nation, we have the responsibility for their care and recovery.

Currently, private healthcare providers across the United States are helping brain injury patients with new and innovative treatments that are not currently available or approved by the Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Examples of these treatments include Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT), flash doses of approved drugs, and small device implants that operate like brain pacemakers. While the Department of Defense is currently conducting their own studies on these already proven treatment methods, it will take five or more years to formally approve these treatments and make them accessible to our injured troops and veterans. If a treatment is good enough for private medicine, why is it not good enough for military medicine?

In an effort to fix this delinquency I introduced the TBI Treatment Act (H.R. 396) in January 2011. Today I am proud to offer it as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 4310) with my friend and colleague from California, Congressman MIKE THOMPSON. The TBI Treatment Act helps expedite these ground-breaking treatments to our nations' veterans and active duty soldiers suffering from TBI.

The TBI Treatment Act establishes a 5-year "pay-for-performance" pilot program, not to exceed \$10 million per year. Under my amendment, healthcare providers will treat active duty soldiers and veterans at no cost to the patient. The healthcare provider gets reimbursed from the DoD/VA respectively, only if the treatment is proven successful (based on independent pre- and post-treatment neuropsychological testing, accepted survey instruments, neurological imaging, or clinical examinations). Currently, soldiers are paying out-of-pocket for such important care. Lastly, treatments must be FDA-approved and approved by an institutional review board operating in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

I ask that you join me in support of the Sessions-Thompson amendment to NDAA and

help deliver proven treatments to our soldiers and veterans suffering from Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBI).

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Chair, I rise today to introduce my amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2013 to encourage and strengthen information and data sharing between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense related to environmental exposures of service members.

Attributing a medical diagnosis or set of symptoms to an environmental exposure can be challenging, especially exposures that occurred years or decades in the past. Of course, this is a big concern and source of frustration for service members, veterans and their families. We have seen this challenge time and again in our Nation's history, whether it is understanding Agent Orange exposures or the Gulf War Syndrome.

Today's service members may be exposed to hazards including air contamination resulting from burn pits, industrial toxic chemicals, chemical and biological warfare agents, toxic contaminants such those resulting from munitions containing depleted uranium, and others. The long-term health consequences of these hazardous environmental exposures remain uncertain.

A recent Government Accountability Office report looked at the Pentagon's policies regarding environmental exposures and identified a need for a comprehensive plan on environmental exposures of service members, including recommendations for what the Defense Department can do to identify and address possible health risks resulting from environmental exposures.

The NDAA for Fiscal Year 2013 under consideration by the House this week contains a provision requiring the Defense Department to develop a comprehensive plan on researching and documenting environmental exposure incidents to members of the Armed Forces. However, this provision does not explicitly connect this plan to the ongoing health information data sharing between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

My amendment addresses this by having the Defense Department include in their plan a comprehensive status update on their sharing of environmental exposure data with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. This information should be available to the VA to be examined over time, over decades even, to address exposure-related questions and identify possible origins and causes of disease. Data sharing should be done in a timely, ongoing, and updateable manner so that the Department of Veterans Affairs is alerted to hazardous exposure events and information on environmental exposure events can be updated when there is new information.

Mr. Chair, the goal of my amendment is to enhance interdepartmental coordination and collaboration so that active duty members of the armed forces and veterans exposed to harmful toxins as a result of their military service get the answers, attention and treatment they and their families need.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. MCKEON

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to H. Res. 661, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 6 consisting of amendment Nos. 92, 96, 103, 105, 108, 118, 121, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, and 141, printed in House Report No. 112-485, offered by Mr. McKEON of California:

AMENDMENT NO. 92 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA

At the end of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7. CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR GREATER AWARENESS OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The brave men and women of the United States Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

(2) More than 2,400,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas as part of overseas contingency operations since the events of September 11, 2001.

(3) One in five members who have returned from deployment reported symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

(4) Just over ½ of the members have sought treatment for PTSD symptoms.

(5) More than 90,000 members returning from deployment to Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom are clinically diagnosed with PTSD.

(6) The Armed Forces have sustained an operational tempo for a period of time unprecedented in the history of the United States, with many members deploying multiple times, placing them at high risk of PTSD.

(7) Up to 10 percent of Operation Desert Storm veterans, 30 percent of Vietnam veterans, and 8 percent of the general population of the United States suffer or have suffered from PTSD.

(8) Many cases of PTSD remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about PTSD and the persistent stigma associated with mental health issues.

(9) PTSD significantly increases the risk of depression, suicide, and drug- and alcohol-related disorders and deaths, especially if left untreated.

(10) The Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs have made significant advances in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of PTSD and the symptoms of PTSD, but many challenges remain.

(11) About ½ of members and their spouses report they are somewhat or not at all knowledgeable about the signs and symptoms of PTSD.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT.—In light of the findings made in subsection (a), Congress—

(1) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to educate service members, veterans, the families of service members and veterans, and the public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); and

(2) supports the creation of an advisory commission on PTSD to coordinate the efforts of the Department of Defense, Department of Veterans Affairs, and other executive departments and agencies for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of PTSD.

AMENDMENT NO. 96 OFFERED BY MS. BASS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 833. REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS OF DEFENSE CONTRACTORS.

(a) PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS TO INCLUDE EVALUATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—With respect to any performance assessment of a defense contractor or subcontractor of such a contractor, or any labor recruiter, broker, or other agent used by the contractor or subcontractor, the Secretary of Defense shall include an evaluation of trafficking in persons.

(b) TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “trafficking in persons” has the meaning provided the term “severe form of trafficking in persons” in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

AMENDMENT NO. 103 OFFERED BY MR. BRALEY OF IOWA

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10. REPORT ON LONG-TERM COSTS OF OPERATION NEW DAWN, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, AND OTHER CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, with contributions from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall submit to Congress a report containing an estimate of the long-term costs of Operation New Dawn and Operation Enduring Freedom for each the following scenarios:

(1) The scenario in which the number of members of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom is reduced from roughly 90,000 in 2012 to 67,000 in 2013, and 50,000 by the beginning of 2014, and remains at 50,000 through 2020.

(2) The scenario in which the number of members of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom is reduced from roughly 90,000 in 2012 to 60,000 in 2013, and 30,000 by the beginning of 2014, and remains at 30,000 through 2020.

(3) An alternative scenario, determined by the President and based on current contingency operation and withdrawal plans, which takes into account expected force levels and the expected length of time that members of the Armed Forces will be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

(b) ESTIMATES TO BE USED IN PREPARATION OF REPORT.—In preparing the report required by subsection (b), the President shall make estimates and projections through at least fiscal year 2020, adjust any dollar amounts appropriately for inflation, and take into account and specify each of the following:

(1) The total number of members of the Armed Forces expected to be deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn, including—

(A) the number of members of the Armed Forces actually deployed in Southwest Asia in support of Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn;

(B) the number of members of reserve components of the Armed Forces called or ordered to active duty in the United States for the purpose of training for eventual deployment in Southwest Asia, backfilling for deployed troops, or supporting other Department of Defense missions directly or indirectly related to Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn; and

(C) the break-down of deployments of members of the regular and reserve components and activation of members of the reserve components.

(2) The number of members of the Armed Forces, including members of the reserve components, who have previously served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn and who are expected to serve multiple deployments.

(3) The number of contractors and private military security firms that have been used and are expected to be used during the course of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(4) The number of veterans currently suffering and expected to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, traumatic brain injury, or other mental injuries.

(5) The number of veterans currently in need of and expected to be in need of prosthetic care and treatment because of amputations incurred during service in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

(6) The current number of pending Department of Veterans Affairs claims from veterans of military service in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya, and the total number of such veterans expected to seek disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(7) The total number of members of the Armed Forces who have been killed or wounded in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Libya, including noncombat casualties, the total number of members expected to suffer injuries in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya, and the total number of members expected to be killed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya, including noncombat casualties.

(8) The amount of funds previously appropriated for the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Department of Veterans Affairs for costs related to Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, and Operation Enduring Freedom, including an account of the amount of funding from regular Department of Defense, Department of State, and Department of Veterans Affairs budgets that has gone and will go to costs associated with such operations.

(9) Current and future operational expenditures associated with Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn including—

(A) funding for combat operations;

(B) deploying, transporting, feeding, and housing members of the Armed Forces (including fuel costs);

(C) activation and deployment of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces;

(D) equipping and training of Iraqi and Afghani forces;

(E) purchasing, upgrading, and repairing weapons, munitions, and other equipment consumed or used in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn; and

(F) payments to other countries for logistical assistance in support of such operations.

(10) Past, current, and future costs of entering into contracts with private military security firms and other contractors for the provision of goods and services associated with Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(11) Average annual cost for each member of the Armed Forces deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn, including room and

board, equipment and body armor, transportation of troops and equipment (including fuel costs), and operational costs.

(12) Current and future cost of combat-related special pays and benefits, including reenlistment bonuses.

(13) Current and future cost of calling or ordering members of the reserve components to active duty in support of Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(14) Current and future cost for reconstruction, embassy operations and construction, and foreign aid programs for Iraq and Afghanistan.

(15) Current and future cost of bases and other infrastructure to support members of the Armed Forces serving in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(16) Current and future cost of providing health care for veterans who served in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Odyssey Dawn—

(A) the cost of mental health treatment for veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, and other mental problems as a result of such service; and

(B) the cost of lifetime prosthetics care and treatment for veterans suffering from amputations as a result of such service.

(17) Current and future cost of providing Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits for the lifetime of veterans who incur disabilities while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(18) Current and future cost of providing survivors' benefits to survivors of members of the Armed Forces killed while serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn.

(19) Cost of bringing members of the Armed Forces and equipment back to the United States upon the conclusion of Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn, including the cost of demobilization, transportation costs (including fuel costs), providing transition services for members of the Armed Forces transitioning from active duty to veteran status, transporting equipment, weapons, and munitions (including fuel costs), and an estimate of the value of equipment that will be left behind.

(20) Cost to restore the military and military equipment, including the equipment of the reserve components, to full strength after the conclusion of Operation New Dawn or Operation Enduring Freedom.

(21) Amount of money borrowed to pay for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn, and the sources of that money.

(22) Interest on money borrowed, including interest for money already borrowed and anticipated interest payments on future borrowing, for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation Odyssey Dawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. HARPER OF MISSISSIPPI

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1078. REVIEW OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD COMPONENT NUMBERED AIR FORCE AUGMENTATION FORCE.

(a) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall conduct a review of the decision of the Secretary to cancel or consolidate the Air National Guard Component Numbered Air Force Augmentation Force.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The review under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An explanation of how the Secretary determined which Air National Guard Augmentation Units would be retired or relocated during fiscal year 2013.

(B) A description of the methodologies underlying such determinations, including the factors and assumptions that shaped the specific determinations.

(C) The rationale for selecting Augmentation Units to be retired or relocated with respect to such Units of the Air National Guard.

(D) An explanation of how such consolidation or relocation affects national security.

(E) Details of the costs incurred, avoided, or saved with respect to consolidation or relocation of Augmentation Units.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the review conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the report is submitted under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a review of such report.

AMENDMENT NO. 108 OFFERED BY MS. MCCOLLUM OF MINNESOTA

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10 . . . LIMITATION ON MILITARY MUSICAL UNITS.

Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act for military musical units (as such term is defined in section 974 of title 10, United States Code) may not exceed \$200,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 118 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 542, line 6, strike "is committed to" and insert "is taking demonstrable steps to".

AMENDMENT NO. 121 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of subtitle B of title XII of division A of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 12xx. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS UNDER THE PAKISTAN COUNTERINSURGENCY FUND.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund may be used to provide assistance to the Government of Pakistan until the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of Pakistan is demonstrating a continuing commitment to and is making significant efforts toward the implementation of a strategy to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs), including—

(1) attacking IED networks;

(2) monitoring known precursors used in IEDs; and

(3) developing a strict protocol for the manufacture of explosive materials, including calcium ammonium nitrate, and accessories and their supply to legitimate end users.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may waive the requirements of subsection (a) if the Secretary determines it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 129 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER
OF OREGON

Page 723, insert after line 2 the following
(and redesignate provisions accordingly):

**PART IX—EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESS
CONTRACTING**

**SEC. 1693a. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL
CONTRACTS TO EARLY STAGE
SMALL BUSINESSES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Small Business Act
(15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended by adding
at the end the following:

**“SEC. 46. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL CON-
TRACTS TO EARLY STAGE SMALL
BUSINESSES.**

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator
shall establish and carry out a program in
accordance with the requirements of this
section to provide improved access to Fed-
eral contract opportunities for early stage
small business concerns.

“(b) PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out sub-
section (a), the Administrator, in consulta-
tion with other Federal agencies, shall iden-
tify procurement contracts of Federal agen-
cies for award under the program.

“(2) CONTRACT AWARDS.—Under the pro-
gram established pursuant to this section,
the award of a procurement contract of a
Federal agency identified by the Adminis-
trator pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be
made by the agency to an eligible program
participant selected, and determined to be
responsible, by the agency.

“(3) COMPETITION.—

“(A) SOLE SOURCE.—A contracting officer
may award a sole source contract under this
program if such concern is determined to be
a responsible contractor with respect to per-
formance of such contract opportunity and
the contracting officer does not have a reason-
able expectation that 2 or more early stage
small business concerns will submit offers
for the contracting opportunity and in the
estimation of the contracting officer, the
contract award can be made at a fair and
reasonable price.

“(B) RESTRICTED COMPETITION.—A con-
tracting officer may award contracts on the
basis of competition restricted to early stage
small business concerns if the contracting
officer has a reasonable expectation that not
less than 2 early stage small business con-
cerns will submit offers and that the award
can be made at a fair market price.

“(4) CONTRACT VALUE.—Contracts shall be
awarded under this program if its value is
greater than \$3,000 and less than half the
upper threshold of section 15(j)(1) of the
Small Business Act.

“(c) ELIGIBILITY.—Only an early stage
small business concern shall be eligible to
compete for a contract to be awarded under
the program. The Administrator shall certify
that a small business concern is an early
stage small business concern, or the Adminis-
trator shall approve a Federal agency, a
State government, or a national certifying
entity to certify that the business meets the
eligibility criteria of an early stage small
business concern.

“(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Adminis-
trator shall provide early stage small busi-
ness concerns with technical assistance and
counseling with regard to—

“(1) applying for and competing for Federal
contracts; and

“(2) fulfilling the administrative respon-
sibilities associated with the performance of
a Federal contract.

“(e) ATTAINMENT OF CONTRACT GOALS.—All
contract awards made under the program
shall be counted toward the attainment of
the goals specified in section 15(g) of the
Small Business Act.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator
shall—

“(1) issue proposed regulations to carry out
this section not later than 180 days after the
date of enactment of this Act; and

“(2) issue final regulations to carry out
this section not later than 270 days after the
date of enactment of this Act.

“(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than
April 30, 2015, the Administrator shall trans-
mit to the Congress a report on the perform-
ance of the program.

“(h) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this sec-
tion, the following definitions shall apply:

“(1) PROGRAM.—The term ‘program’ means
a program established pursuant to sub-
section (a).

“(2) EARLY STAGE SMALL BUSINESS CON-
CERN.—The term ‘early stage small business
concern’ means a small business concern
that—

“(A) has not more than 15 employees; and
“(B) has average annual receipts that total
not more than \$1,000,000, except if the con-
cern is in an industry with an average an-
nual revenue standard that is less than
\$1,000,000, as defined by the North American
Industry Classification System.”.

(b) REPEAL OF SIMILAR PROGRAM.—Section
304 of the Small Business Administration Re-
authorization and Amendments Act of 1994
(15 U.S.C. 644 note) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR.
FITPATRICK OF PENNSYLVANIA

Page 725, insert after line 6 the following:
SEC. 1696. LIMITATION ON CONTRACTING.

No agency may enter into a contract using
procedures that do not give to small business
concerns owned and controlled by veterans
(as that term is defined in section 3(q)(3) of
the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(3)))
that are included in the database under sec-
tion 8127(f) of title 38, United States Code,
any preference available with respect to such
contract, except for a preference given to
small business concerns owned and con-
trolled by service-disabled veterans (as that
term defined in section 3(q)(2) of the Small
Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)(2))).

AMENDMENT NO. 132 OFFERED BY MR. LANKFORD
OF OKLAHOMA

At the end of division A, add the following
new title:

**TITLE XVII—END TRAFFICKING IN
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING**

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “End Traf-
ficking in Government Contracting Act of
2012”.

SEC. 1702. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “execu-
tive agency” has the meaning given the term
in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(2) SUBCONTRACTOR.—The term “subcon-
tractor” means a recipient of a contract at
any tier under a grant, contract, or coopera-
tive agreement.

(3) SUBGRANTEE.—The term “subgrantee”
means a recipient of a grant at any tier
under a grant or cooperative agreement.

(4) UNITED STATES.—The term “United
States” has the meaning provided in section
103(12) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(12)).

SEC. 1703. CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims
Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)) is
amended by striking “if the grantee or any
subgrantee,” and all that follows through
the period at the end and inserting the fol-
lowing: “or take any of the other remedial
actions authorized under section 1705(c) of
the End Trafficking in Government Con-
tracting Act of 2012, if the grantee or any
subgrantee, or the contractor or any subcon-
tractor, engages in, or uses labor recruiters,

brokers, or other agents who engage in, (i)
severe forms of trafficking in persons, (ii)
the procurement of a commercial sex act
during the period of time that the grant,
contract, or cooperative agreement is in ef-
fect, (iii) the use of forced labor in the per-
formance of the grant, contract, or coopera-
tive agreement, or (iv) acts that directly
support or advance trafficking in persons, in-
cluding the following acts:

“(1) Destroying, concealing, removing, or
confiscating an employee’s immigration docu-
ments without the employee’s consent.

“(2) Failing to repatriate an employee
upon the end of employment, unless—

“(A) exempted from the duty to repatriate
the employee by the Federal department or
agency providing or entering into the grant,
contract, or cooperative agreement; or

“(B) the employee is a victim of human
trafficking seeking victim services or legal
redress in the country of employment or a
witness in a human trafficking enforcement
action.

“(3) Soliciting a person for the purpose of
employment, or offering employment, by
means of materially false or fraudulent pre-
tenses, representations, or promises regard-
ing that employment.

“(4) Charging recruited employees exorbi-
tant placement fees, such as fees equal to or
greater than the employee’s monthly salary,
or recruitment fees that violate the laws of
the country from which an employee is re-
cruited.

“(5) Providing inhumane living condi-
tions.”.

**SEC. 1704. COMPLIANCE PLAN AND CERTIFI-
CATION REQUIREMENT.**

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The head of an execu-
tive agency may not provide or enter into a
grant, contract, or cooperative agreement
valued at \$1,000,000 or more if performance
will substantially be conducted overseas, un-
less a duly designated representative of the
recipient of such grant, contract, or coopera-
tive agreement certifies to the contracting
or grant officer prior to receiving an award
and on an annual basis thereafter, after hav-
ing conducted due diligence, that—

(1) the recipient has implemented a plan to
prevent the activities described in section
106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection
Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended
by section 1703, and is in compliance with that
plan;

(2) the recipient has implemented proce-
dures to prevent any activities described in
such section 106(g) and to monitor, detect,
and terminate any subcontractor, sub-
grantee, or employee of the recipient engag-
ing in any activities described in such sec-
tion; and

(3) to the best of the representative’s
knowledge, neither the recipient, nor any
subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient
or any agent of the recipient or of such a
subcontractor or subgrantee, is engaged in
any of the activities described in such sec-
tion.

(b) LIMITATION.—Any plan or procedures
implemented pursuant to subsection (a) shall
be appropriate to the size and complexity of
the grant, contract, or cooperative agree-
ment and to the nature and scope of its ac-
tivities, including the number of non-United
States citizens expected to be employed.

(c) DISCLOSURE.—The recipient shall pro-
vide a copy of the plan to the contracting or
grant officer upon request, and, as appro-
priate, shall post the useful and relevant
contents of the plan or related materials on
its website and at the workplace.

(d) PERFORMANCE SUBSTANTIALLY OVER-
SEAS.—For purposes of subsection (a), a
grant, contract, or cooperative agreement
shall be considered to be performed substan-
tially overseas if the estimated value of the

services required to be performed under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement outside the United States exceeds \$500,000.

SEC. 1705. MONITORING AND INVESTIGATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) **INVESTIGATION.**—If the contracting or grant officer of an executive agency for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement receives credible evidence that a recipient of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; any subgrantee or subcontractor of the recipient; or any agent of the recipient or of such a subgrantee or subcontractor, has engaged in an activity described in section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703, including a report from a contracting officer representative, an inspector general, an auditor, an alleged victim or victim's representative, or any other credible source, the contracting or grant officer shall, before exercising any option to renew such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, request that the agency's Office of Inspector General immediately initiate an investigation of the allegation or allegations contained in the report. If the agency's Office of Inspector General is unable to conduct a timely investigation, the suspension and debarment office or another investigative unit of the agency shall conduct the investigation.

(b) **REPORT.**—Upon completion of an investigation under subsection (a), the office or unit that conducted the investigation shall submit to the contracting or grant officer and, if such investigation was not conducted by the agency's Office of Inspector General, to the agency's Office of Inspector General, a report on the investigation, including conclusions about whether credible evidence exists that the recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; any subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient; or any agent of the recipient or of such a subcontractor or subgrantee, engaged in any of the activities described in section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703.

(c) **REMEDIAL ACTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a contracting or grant official determines that a recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, or any subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient, has engaged in any of the activities described in such section 106(g), the contracting or grant officer shall consider taking one or more of the following remedial actions:

(A) Requiring the recipient to remove an employee from the performance of work under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

(B) Requiring the recipient to terminate a subcontract or subgrant.

(C) Suspending payments under the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

(D) Withholding award fees, consistent with the award fee plan, for the performance period in which the agency determined the contractor or subcontractor engaged in any of the activities described in such section 106(g).

(E) Declining to exercise available options under the contract.

(F) Terminating the contract for default or cause, in accordance with the termination clause for the contract.

(G) Referring the matter to the agency suspension and debarment official.

(H) Referring the matter to the Department of Justice for prosecution under any applicable law.

(2) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the scope of applicable remedies available to the Federal Government.

(3) **MITIGATING FACTOR.**—Where applicable, the contracting or grant official may con-

sider whether the contractor or grantee had a plan in place under section 1704, and was in compliance with that plan at the time of the violation, as a mitigating factor in determining which remedies, if any, should apply.

(d) **INCLUSION OF REPORT CONCLUSIONS IN FAPIS.**—The contracting or grant officer shall ensure that relevant findings contained in the report under subsection (b) are included in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIS). These findings shall be considered relevant past performance data for the purpose of awarding future contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements.

SEC. 1706. INFORMATION TO INSPECTORS GENERAL AND COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT.

The head of an executive agency making or awarding a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement shall require that the recipient of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement—

(1) immediately inform the Inspector General of the executive agency of any information it receives from any source that alleges credible evidence that the recipient; any subcontractor or subgrantee of the recipient; or any agent of the recipient or of such a subcontractor or subgrantee, has engaged in conduct described in section 106(g) of the Trafficking in Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703; and

(2) fully cooperate with any Federal agencies responsible for audits, investigations, or corrective actions relating to trafficking in persons.

SEC. 1707. EXPANSION OF FRAUD IN FOREIGN LABOR CONTRACTING TO INCLUDE WORK OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

Section 1351 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) BY STRIKING “WHOEVER KNOWINGLY” AND INSERTING “(A) WORK INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Whoever knowingly

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

“(b) **WORK OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.**—Whoever knowingly and with intent to defraud recruits, solicits, or hires a person outside the United States or causes another person to recruit, solicit, or hire a person outside the United States, or attempts to do so, for purposes of work performed on a United States Government contract performed outside the United States, or on a United States military installation or mission or other property or premises owned or controlled by the United States Government, by means of materially false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises regarding that employment, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.”

SEC. 1708. IMPROVING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR REPORTING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS CLAIMS AND VIOLATIONS.

Section 105(d)(7)(H) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)(H)) is amended—

(1) in clause (iii), by inserting “and” at the end after the semicolon; and

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

“(iv) all trafficking in persons activities of contractors reported to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics;”

SEC. 1709. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Excluding section 1707, nothing in this title shall be construed to supersede, enlarge, or diminish the common law or statutory liabilities of any grantee, subgrantee, contractor, subcontractor, or other party covered by section 106(g) of the Trafficking

Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)), as amended by section 1703.

AMENDMENT NO. 134 OFFERED BY MR. DOGGETT OF TEXAS

At the end of title XXVII, add the following new section:

SEC. 27. CONSIDERATION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY BASES LOCATED OVERSEAS IN CRITERIA USED TO CONSIDER AND RECOMMEND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS FOR CLOSURE OR REALIGNMENT.

Section 2687(b)(1)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of clause (i); and

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

“(iii) the anticipated continuing need for and availability of military bases outside the United States, taking into account current restrictions on the use of military bases outside the United States and the potential for future prohibitions or restrictions on the use of such bases; and”.

AMENDMENT NO. 135 OFFERED BY MR. CRITZ OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28. RETENTION OF CORE FUNCTIONS OF THE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL STATION, JOHNSTOWN AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Secretary of the Air Force shall retain the core functions of the Air Traffic Control Station at Johnstown Air National Guard Base, Pennsylvania, with the same integrated mission elements, responsibilities, and capabilities as existed as of November 1, 2011, until such time as such integrated mission elements, responsibilities, and capabilities are modified pursuant to section 2687 of title 10, United States Code, or a subsequent law providing for the closure or realignment of military installations in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 136 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 9. MODIFICATION OF NOTICE REQUIREMENTS IN ADVANCE OF PERMANENT REDUCTION OF SIZABLE NUMBERS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) **CALCULATION OF NUMBER OF AFFECTED MEMBERS.**—Subsection (a) of section 993 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “In calculating the number of members to be reduced, the Secretary shall take into consideration both direct reductions and indirect reductions.”

(b) **NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.**—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(1) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned—

“(A) submits to Congress a notice of the proposed reduction and the number of military and civilian personnel assignments affected, including reductions in base operations support services and personnel to occur because of the proposed reduction; and

“(B) includes in the notice a justification for the reduction and an evaluation of the costs and benefits of the reduction and of the local economic, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of the reduction; and

“(2) a period of 90 days expires following the day on which the notice is submitted to Congress.”

(c) **TIME AND FORM OF SUBMISSION OF NOTICE.**—Such section is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c) TIME AND FORM OF SUBMISSION OF NOTICE.—The notice required by subsections (a) and (b) may be submitted to Congress only as part of the budget justification materials submitted by the Secretary of Defense to Congress in support of the budget for a fiscal year submitted under section 1105 of title 31.”

(d) DEFINITIONS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘direct reduction’ means a reduction involving one or more members of a unit.

“(2) The term ‘indirect reduction’ means subsequent planned reductions or relocations in base operations support services and personnel able to occur due to the direct reductions.

“(3) The term ‘military installation’ means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Guam. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood control projects.

“(4) The term ‘unit’ means a unit of the armed forces at the battalion, squadron, or an equivalent level (or a higher level).”

AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle D of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3146. STUDY ON A MULTI-AGENCY GOVERNANCE MODEL FOR NATIONAL SECURITY LABORATORIES.

(a) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator for Nuclear Security shall commission an independent assessment regarding the transition of the national security laboratories to multi-agency federally funded research and development centers with direct sustainment and sponsorship by multiple national security agencies. The assessment shall be conducted by an independent, non-governmental institute which is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, and has recognized credentials and expertise in national security science and engineering laboratories and with ready access to policy experts throughout the United States.

(2) BACKGROUND MATERIAL.—The assessment shall leverage previous studies, including—

(A) the report published in 2009 by the Stimson Center titled “Leveraging Science for Security: A Strategy for the Nuclear Weapons Laboratories in the 21st Century”; and

(B) the Phase 1 report published in 2012 by the National Academy of Sciences titled “Managing for High-Quality Science and Engineering at the NNSA National Security Laboratories”.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The assessment conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) An assessment of a new governance structure that—

(i) gives multiple national security agencies, including the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Energy, and the intelligence

community, direct sponsorship of the national security laboratories as federally funded research and development centers so that such agencies have more direct and rapid access to the assets available at the laboratories and the responsibility to provide sustainable support for the science and technology needs of the agencies at the laboratories;

(ii) reduces costs to the Federal Government for the use of the resources of the laboratories, while enhancing the stewardship of these national resources and maximizing their service to the nation;

(iii) enhances the overall quality of the scientific research and engineering capability of the laboratories, including their ability to recruit and retain top scientists and engineers; and

(iv) maintains as paramount the capabilities required to support the nuclear stockpile stewardship and related nuclear missions.

(B) A recommendation as to which, if any, other laboratories associated with any national security agency should be included in the new governance structure.

(C) Options for implementing the new governance structure that minimize disruption of performance and costs to the government while rapidly achieving anticipated gains.

(D) Legislative changes and executive actions that would need to be made in order to implement the new governance structure.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2014, the designated private entity shall submit to the Administrator and the congressional defense committees a report that contains the findings of the assessment.

(2) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “national security laboratory” has the meaning given that term in section 3281 of the National Nuclear Security Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 2471).

AMENDMENT NO. 139 OFFERED BY MR. LANDRY OF LOUISIANA

Strike section 3503.

AMENDMENT NO. 141 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of title XXXV, add the following new section:

SEC. 35 . DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NATIONAL STRATEGIC PORTS STUDY AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDIES AND REPORTS ON STRATEGIC PORTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMPLETION OF DOD REPORT.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should expedite completion of the study of strategic ports in the United States called for in the conference report to accompany the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Conference Report 112-329) so that it can be submitted to Congress before September 30, 2012.

(b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT TO COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—In addition to submitting the report referred to in subsection (a) to Congress, the Secretary of Defense shall submit the report to the Comptroller General of the United States for consideration under subsection (c).

(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDIES AND REPORTS ON STRATEGIC PORTS.—

(1) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.—Not later than 90 days after receipt of the report referred to in subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall conduct an assessment of the report and submit to the congressional defense committees a report of such assessment.

(2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the en-

actment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the Department of Defense’s programs and efforts related to the state of strategic ports with respect to the Department’s operational and readiness requirements, and report to the congressional defense committees on the findings of such study. The report should include an assessment of—

(A) the extent to which the facilities at strategic ports meet the Department of Defense’s requirements;

(B) the extent to which the Department has identified gaps in the ability of existing strategic ports to meet its needs and identified and undertaken efforts to address any gaps; and

(C) the Department’s ability to oversee, coordinate, and provide security for military deployments through strategic ports.

(d) STRATEGIC SEAPORT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “strategic port” means a United States port designated by the Secretary of Defense as a significant transportation hub important to the readiness and cargo throughput capacity of the Department of Defense.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I urge the committee to adopt the amendments en bloc, all of which have been considered by both the majority and the minority.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), my friend and colleague.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that will help get our Nation’s veterans back to work.

According to a Department of Labor report from June of 2011, 1 million veterans were unemployed. The brave men and women who serve and have served our great Nation deserve every effort from this body to give them the tools they need to provide for themselves and their families.

The amendment I have offered today to the National Defense Authorization Act would help provide veterans with opportunities by giving a leg up to veteran-owned small businesses. Our government has in place policies that give businesses owned by certain classes of individuals an advantage in receiving government contracts, and this amendment does nothing to change that.

My amendment simply levels the playing field by giving veterans and veteran-owned small businesses the exact same preference that is being given to others. It also preserves the ability to give service-disabled veteran-owned businesses a preference above all others. This is the exact same amendment that was agreed to by voice vote during the debate on last year’s Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill.

I appreciate the continued strong bipartisan support for this policy. I think that it shows that we, as a Congress, are united in supporting employment and business opportunities for the men

and women who have served in our military.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of two amendments I am offering in this bloc, both of which seek to ensure Pakistan demonstrates its commitment to counterterrorism operations and the dismantling of improvised explosive device networks.

According to news reports, the majority of IEDs in Afghanistan share a common ingredient, calcium ammonium nitrate, which is illegal in Afghanistan but completely legal in Pakistan. When asked about what the Pentagon is doing to put pressure on Pakistan's distribution network of ammonium nitrate at his Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, Secretary Panetta said:

We've urged them, the Pakistanis, to take steps. In some cases, they have. In some cases, they wind up there too late. But we're continuing to impress upon them that they have got to be part of the answer to dealing with this issue.

That's why I have offered amendment 121, which would tie the funding of the Pakistan counterinsurgency fund to a certification requirement by the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, that Pakistan is making significant effort in implementing a strategy to counter improvised explosive devices, IEDs. Too many American soldiers have been killed or wounded as a result of IEDs.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentleman from Rhode Island an additional 20 seconds.

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank the gentleman.

We are also considering amendment 118 in this bloc. This amendment would require that, before providing reimbursement to Pakistan for its efforts in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, the Secretary of Defense must certify Pakistan is taking "demonstrable steps" to support counterterrorism operations against terrorist organizations, dismantle IED networks, prevent the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise, and issue visas in a timely manner for United States Government personnel supporting counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan.

These are commonsense amendments.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), my friend and colleague.

Mr. LANKFORD. I rise in support today of a simple way to be able to fix a problem that we have been trying to pursue for years on it.

Despite a zero-tolerance policy, the Commission on Wartime Contracting

released their final report last November, highlighting contractors and subcontractors in Iraq and Afghanistan who have engaged in the practice of human trafficking. Despite numerous laws, numerous policies and attempts to do this, we have not been able to resolve this. Today I am putting forward an amendment to try to resolve this issue.

According to various accounts before my subcommittee, third-country nationals are hired by prime and subprime contractors holding U.S. Government contracts. They are recruited by brokers who lure them into these positions under false pretenses. Many arrive having been robbed of wages, injured without compensation, subjected to sexual assaults, or held in deplorable conditions resembling indentured servitude by their subcontractor bosses. Using taxpayer bosses to support these conditions is immoral, inappropriate, and un-American. This is something we have worked to fix.

This amendment brings clarity to the issues to make sure it's absolutely clear to these subcontractors, which are often foreign companies that bring in laborers to work for our military, that we never, ever violate our basic American principle of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from California (Ms. RICHARDSON).

Ms. RICHARDSON. I thank the gentleman for allowing me to speak in support of the Young-Richardson amendment, No. 141, that we have before us. I would like to thank Chairman MCKEON and also Ranking Member SMITH and their staff for all of their hard work on this very important bill.

The Young-Richardson amendment calls for the expedited completion of the study of the Nation's strategic ports called for in the National Defense Authorization Act. As a representative of a district that serves the largest port complex in the Nation and the fifth largest in the world, it is important that we always remember that in times of war, the role of ports is to protect our forts.

This amendment directs the Department of Defense to provide a copy of the report to the GAO for additional review of the extent to which the facilities and infrastructure serving our strategic seaports meet the demands of the Department of Defense. The completion of this report is vital in its assessment of the structural integrity, the deficiencies and, most importantly, the report will identify potential funding sources to undertake these needed improvements.

I thank the House Armed Services Committee for including this Young-Richardson amendment in the en bloc, and I also applaud Mr. YOUNG on his long-standing leadership.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I yield the gentlelady from California an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. RICHARDSON. I would like to thank the ranking member, Mr. SMITH, and Chairman MCKEON for including this amendment en bloc.

Mr. MCKEON. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of the Young Amendment #141 to H.R. 4310 that was included as part of En Bloc Amendment #6. I commend my colleague from Alaska for his leadership on this issue, and like him, I agree that the Secretary of Defense should expedite completion of the study of our nation's strategic ports in last year's National Defense Authorization Act.

One of the ports that is included in this study is the Port of Savannah in my home State of Georgia. The Port of Savannah is the nation's fastest-growing and fourth-busiest port. It serves as the most important infrastructure target in Georgia and the single-largest economic development issue for the state.

The economic impact that this port has is astounding. The Port of Savannah alone accounted for \$9.5 billion in shipments to the Metro Atlanta region in 2011. Furthermore, the effect of both the Port of Savannah and the Port of Brunswick have on Georgia's economy are staggering. According to a recent University of Georgia study, these two ports support more than 350,000 jobs—which is 1 out of every 12 jobs across the state.

Mr. Chair, simply put, the Port of Savannah has is critical for economic development, not only in my home state, but throughout the southeast region. I am pleased that it was included on the list to study by DoD, and I believe this study needs to be completed this fiscal year.

I urge my colleagues to support the Young Amendment.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, over the past four years, the Department of Defense has spent \$1.55 billion for its 150 military bands and more than 5,000 full-time, professional military musicians. In FY 2013, from funds authorized in this bill, the Pentagon plans to spend another \$388 million for military bands.

My amendment is very simple. It caps spending on military bands in this bill at \$200 million.

I was raised in a military family, Mr. Chair, and I understand the important role that bands have in our nation's proud military tradition. That's why my amendment provides \$200 million for the Pentagon to continue this tradition. But as families and communities across this country see critical services reduced or eliminated because of Republican budget cuts, I think it's time we ask the Pentagon to make a small sacrifice in its musical budget.

Just last week, 218 of my Republican colleagues voted to eliminate health coverage for at least 300,000 children by cutting the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Today, I urge my colleagues to cut funding for military bands with the same sense of urgency that they cut care for poor kids.

In passing H.R. 5652, the Sequester Replacement Reconciliation Act of 2012, House Republicans voted to shield the Pentagon from the automatic spending cuts agreed to in the Budget Control Act. They did it by cutting

over \$300 billion from domestic programs for our most vulnerable citizens.

In order to protect the Pentagon from sequestration—including military bands—and actually increase defense spending, the House voted to:

Cut nutrition assistance for low-income seniors, people with disabilities, and families.

Eliminate funding for Meals On Wheels for seniors.

Slash child care services for working parents, and protective services for abused children.

Deny school lunches to more than 200,000 children.

Repeal the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which supports breast cancer screenings for women, immunizations for children, and community education efforts.

Repeal funding for state health insurance exchanges, which will make it easier for families to find affordable health insurance.

Those were cuts that will have a real, severe impact on families in Minnesota and throughout the United States.

For my 218 Republican colleagues who voted last week to replace the defense sequester cuts by slashing domestic programs, this should be an easy vote.

Surely, no one in this body can claim that funding for the Air Force Wild Blue Country Band, or the Navy Crescent Brass Quintet Band, or the Army String Band, or the Navy Show band, or the Air Force Singing Sergeants is more important than funding programs critical to our nation's children, seniors, and working families.

One of our primary duties as Members of Congress is to provide the resources and policy guidance necessary to protect our nation. We must make certain that every dollar in this bill contributes to our national defense.

In a fiscal crisis, \$200 million must be enough for the Department of Defense to continue its time-honored musical tradition.

If House Republicans are asking low income families, seniors, and disabled Americans to go without the services they rely on, it's time the Pentagon makes do with \$200 million for military bands.

It's time we ask the Army to do with fewer than 100 bands.

It's time we ask the Air Force to scale back its Country Western band.

It's time we ask the Pentagon to share some of the sacrifice that American families are being asked to bear.

And with \$200 million, the military music will surely continue to grace our nation's parades and ceremonies, and provide comfort to our military families at funerals.

Mr. Chair, this exact amendment was adopted unanimously by voice vote and passed by the full House of Representatives in last year's National Defense Authorization bill, H.R. 1540. Why? Because in this time of fiscal crisis and deep cuts to discretionary spending, it makes no sense to borrow nearly \$400 million from Communist China to pay for military bands.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, as one of the cosponsors, I rise in strong support of Amendment #108. This amendment would strike Section 3503 of the legislation, which allows the Maritime Administration to exempt itself from the Federal Acquisition Regulations, the Competition in Contracting Act and Fed-

eral Property Management laws, and thus dispose of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet using less than full and open competition and a transparent process.

This amendment should be adopted because it will help ensure competition in contracting for ship disposal by the Maritime Administration. If this amendment is not adopted, MARAD will be permitted to enter into contracts to dispose of their ships without competition or transparency. This puts American jobs and industry at risk.

MARAD has expressed an interest in sending decommissioned ships to China to be scrapped. China wants this steel because it is stronger and better than what they produce. This will result in us buying inferior steel from China and China buying our steel at depressed rates because of no competition. Our firms have to be able to compete on an equal playing field and our own government should be encouraging it. We should be encouraging the recycling of superior American made steel to be used here.

Instead, Section 3503 stacks the deck against competition and against domestic firms. Why should we give China superior products in a sweetheart deal? If they want better steel they can pay fair market price or make it themselves.

President Obama in his memorandum for the Heads of the Executive Departments and Agencies from March 2009, on Government Contracting, said that, "the Federal Government has an overriding obligation to American taxpayers. It should perform its function efficiently and effectively while ensuring that its actions result in the best value for taxpayers . . . Excessive reliance by agencies on sole source contracts . . . creates a risk that taxpayer funds will be spent on contracts that are wasteful, inefficient, subject to misuse or otherwise not well designed to serve the needs of the Federal Government of the interest of the American taxpayer."

The President was right and this amendment holds MARAD to this standard.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise to support the bipartisan Lankford/Connolly amendment to combat human trafficking by federal subcontractors. Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ISSA and I worked with Senators BLUMENTHAL, FRANKEN, COLLINS, and others to develop the bicameral legislation that is the basis of this amendment. It will combat human trafficking and has the support of both federal contractors and human rights advocates. The Subcommittee on Technology and Procurement, of which Mr. LANKFORD and I are Chairman and Ranking Member, respectively, held two hearings on human trafficking by federal contractors. We heard testimony from human rights advocates that trafficking is widespread and rarely if ever punished. Typically logistics subcontractors, generally based in a country other than the United States, hire labor recruiters who mislead Third Country National (TCN) laborers into what can best be described as human slavery. The victims of human trafficking frequently are victims of both labor and sexual exploitation. Their oppressors generally steal passports, withhold pay, and frequently fail to return them to their home country even when their work is complete. Sadly, these abuses have occurred on federal DOD, Department of State, and USAID projects.

We have succeeded in motivating agencies to expand efforts to combat trafficking. The

Department of State is conducting more on-site investigations to identify indices of trafficking, such as sub-human housing conditions, stolen passports, and withheld wages. Secretary Clinton issued a memo reminding State Department staff about the federal government's zero tolerance policy with respect to trafficking, which in the past was enforced in the breach. In the House and Senate we crafted bipartisan legislation to address the trafficking problems identified in the Subcommittee. This legislation will:

Requires every contract to have a clause allowing contract termination in the event of human trafficking and appropriate penalties for contractors who engage in trafficking.

Lists indices of trafficking, such as revocation of passports and high recruiting fees, which require agency investigations and corrective action.

Requires large overseas contracts to have compliance plans to prevent trafficking.

Requires agency investigation of trafficking complaints or evidence of trafficking.

Expands fraud in foreign labor contracting penalties to work performed outside of the US on federal contracts.

These provisions directly address real world challenges in prosecuting trafficking that we learned about in our subcommittee's hearing. In addition to improving agency efforts to combat trafficking, this legislation is necessary to ensure federal dollars never are used to support human slavery.

I hope my colleagues will join the Chairman and Ranking Member in voting for this amendment and greatly appreciate the support of Lynn Williams and other HASC staff. As is the Committee's standard practice, HASC has worked in a collaborative, bipartisan manner to support this amendment, and I greatly appreciate the staff's professionalism and the Chairman and Ranking Members' bipartisan leadership of the committee.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. REHBERG

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 59 printed in House Report 112-485.

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1065A. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF STRATEGIC DELIVERY SYSTEMS.

(a) LIMITATION.—Chapter 24 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 498. Commensurate strategic delivery system reductions

“(a) LIMITATION ON NEW START REDUCTIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2013 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to reduce, convert, or decommission any strategic delivery system pursuant to the levels set forth for such systems under the New START Treaty unless

the President certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

“(1) the Russian Federation must make a commensurate reduction, conversion, or decommissioning pursuant to the levels set forth under such treaty; and

“(2) the Russian Federation is not developing or deploying a strategic delivery system that is—

“(A) not covered under the limits set forth under such treaty; and

“(B) capable of reaching the United States.

“(b) LIMITATION ON TRIAD REDUCTIONS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2013 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to reduce, convert, or decommission any strategic delivery system if such reduction, conversion, or decommissioning would eliminate a leg of the nuclear triad.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘New START Treaty’ means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011.

“(2) The term ‘strategic delivery system’ means the following delivery platforms for nuclear weapons:

“(A) Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

“(B) Submarine-launched ballistic missiles and associated ballistic missile submarines.

“(C) Nuclear-certified strategic bombers.

“(3) The term ‘triad’ means the nuclear deterrent capabilities of the United States composed of the strategic delivery systems.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 497 the following new item:

“498. Commensurate strategic delivery system reductions.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana.

□ 1110

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to represent the city of Great Falls, home to Malmstrom Air Force Base and the 341st ICBM Missile Wing. The men and women stationed there are the best in the world. They understand the critical role they play in America's security. They also understand the vital role they have in the Great Falls community and the economy.

Unfortunately, there are those that see their contributions as obsolete. They watched the Cold War end and failed to grasp that our unsurmountable nuclear deterrent is what is keeping the peace that we all cherish.

President Obama promised deep and reckless cuts to our nuclear arsenal. It's been reported that the National Security Council has developed a plan to cut our nuclear force by up to 80 percent, slashing it to a level not seen since the early 1950s. To that end, the New START Treaty with Russia will go

down as one of the worst, most one-sided deals in our country's history. If two countries sign a nuclear arms reduction treaty, shouldn't both sides have to reduce their nuclear arms to meet agreed-upon targets?

That's not what happened. The Russians, it turns out, were already well under the quota for nuclear weapons established by the treaty. So the first thing they did was increase their nuclear warheads to above the treaty limit. You heard that right: Russia increased the number of warheads they had before reducing them. And as the United States unilaterally disarms, the primary mission at Malmstrom in Great Falls is at risk.

The administration refuses to reveal its reduction plans, but one proposal that has surfaced is to simply eliminate an entire wing of the ICBM missiles like the ones in Great Falls. The President promises that won't happen, just like he promised New START was a good deal. And some of the same Senators who rubber-stamped the New START Treaty are buying into those empty promises again. They assure us that our nuclear triad is safe, and so is Malmstrom. I would think more skepticism is in order.

Just a few weeks ago, President Obama was caught on an open mike promising the Russians that he would have more flexibility once he didn't need to worry about reelection. Given recent history and the New START Treaty, it's hard to imagine how much worse it could get, but I'm not willing to wait around and find out.

This amendment is simple. It says that the United States shouldn't be unilaterally disarming itself. I hope my colleagues join me in passing this amendment which will help clean up the mess the President and the Senate got us into.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I claim time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment. The amendment puts constraints that would recklessly weaken our national security by preventing nuclear reductions that the U.S. and Russia have already agreed to. The provision would de facto prevent any reduction in the number of nuclear delivery vehicles because Russia is already below the New START limits and does not need to make further reductions to comply with the treaty. Thus, it would essentially require Russia to build up its arsenal to allow the U.S. to implement its New START obligations. In other words, it would fully stop the implementation of the mutually agreed upon treaty in its tracks. This is highly destabilizing.

It would also risk terminating the treaty if the U.S. cannot comply with

its obligations. Even during the Cold War, the U.S. negotiated with Russia to limit the number of nuclear weapons. Without New START, the U.S. would lose all verification rights, thereby losing insight into Russia's nuclear arsenal. These limitations would require the U.S. to maintain the current numbers of nuclear delivery vehicles and placing artificial limits on our arsenal and make reductions subject to Russian actions, in effect, outsourcing national security to Russia.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask my colleagues to consider these facts when they consider voting on this amendment. I would ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REHBERG. I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mrs. LUMMIS. I want to thank the gentleman from Montana for working with me on this amendment, which will prevent the United States from unilaterally disarming its nuclear arsenal.

The brave men and women of the 90th Missile Wing in Cheyenne, Wyoming, work tirelessly in keeping our land-based nuclear missiles on nearly 100 percent alert. This work is tremendously important because the notion that the U.S., by unilaterally disarming itself, will somehow convince aggressors to follow suit is dangerous thinking. It is precisely this kind of thinking that seeped into the New START Treaty.

I'm still trying to determine what the U.S. got out of the deal. We all know what Russia got. Russia got to bind us to a cap on our nuclear arsenal. But Russia can still expand its strategic arsenal. Russia can stack their bombers to the hilt with warheads and call it a single-delivery vehicle. Russia can deploy an unlimited number of tactical nuclear weapons that are constantly pointed at our allies in Europe. Russia can develop new long-range nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. That's right, new nuclear platforms, including those capable of reaching the United States from the air and sea, don't “count” under the New START Treaty. The only things that “count” under the New START Treaty are the platforms on which the United States has a strategic advantage.

New START is a terrible deal for the United States—a mess that we're trying to clean up with our amendment. If the United States keeps making bad deals like this, we risk losing the faith of our allies who rely on our nuclear umbrella. Those who have been content with our protection might think twice about whether it might be in their interest to have nuclear arms of their own. Nations who a few years ago would never imagine being able to compete with the United States might start thinking about trying to compete with us.

This is the reality. This is the danger of unilateral disarmament. And this is

why you should vote for our amendment.

I thank, again, the gentleman from Montana for working with us on this.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. I think I have finally found the content of the secret agreement between the President and the Russians we keep hearing about. I want to read you what I have heard:

My goal is the total elimination of nuclear weapons. If we can get these fellows, the Russians, back to the table and get them to start down that road of mutual reduction, then they might find out what common sense it would mean to eliminate them.

These are the secret words that were said. But they weren't said by Barack Obama. They were said by Ronald Reagan in 1983.

The careful elimination of nuclear weapons has been a bipartisan and wise goal of this country for three decades. We have the capability to destroy the world 24 times over. We are rationally and systematically negotiating with Russia to try to reduce the risk of accident, theft, or rogue-state behavior while maintaining our sacred sovereign duty to defend ourselves at all times.

This amendment interferes with that wise and bipartisan process. It sends this President, or any President, into negotiations with a set of preconceived notions which limit his or her ability to make the best deal on behalf of the United States—a deal which, of course, would have to be ratified by the United States Senate if it were to make material changes in the START agreement.

From Reagan through Bush through Clinton through George W. Bush and now through President Obama, a wise bipartisan plan to protect our country but reduce the risk of nuclear holocaust. This amendment stands in the way of that wise bipartisan tradition—and it should be defeated.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. I would just ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment. We would ask our colleagues here in the House to oppose it. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana will be postponed.

□ 1120

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 77 printed in House Report 112-485.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5 . . . REPORT ON NAVY REVIEW, FINDINGS, AND ACTIONS PERTAINING TO MEDAL OF HONOR NOMINATION OF MARINE CORPS SERGEANT RAFAEL PERALTA.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report describing the Navy review, findings, and actions pertaining to the Medal of Honor nomination of Marine Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta. The report shall account for all evidence submitted with regard to the case.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, the war in Iraq has come to a close. And while the Iraq mission is over, countless examples of combat heroism performed by our military over nearly a decade of operations are both an inspiration and a reminder of the service and sacrifice of so many marines, sailors, soldiers, and airmen.

For Iraq, there have been hundreds of Silver Stars awarded. There have been 21 Navy Crosses and 15 Distinguished Service Crosses. The Nation's highest award for combat valor—the Medal of Honor—was presented on only four occasions. Each was awarded posthumously, three for action that involved smothering a grenade to save others.

One marine, Sergeant Rafael Peralta, who was posthumously nominated for the Medal of Honor deserves to be part of this distinguished group of heroes. But he's not. He was denied that honor when his nomination was wrongly downgraded to the Navy Cross.

The incident leading to the nomination occurred in 2004 during combat in Fallujah, Iraq. He and several marines entered a room and came into immediate contact with the enemy. A fire-fight erupted, and Peralta was hit in the back of the head with a fragment of a ricocheted bullet. While Peralta was on the floor, a grenade was thrown and landed within his reach. He scooped up the grenade and pulled it into his body, saving the lives of his fellow marines.

Seven marines confirmed his actions. So did the medical evidence. And the Marine Corps, after conducting its own review, nominated Peralta for the Medal of Honor. The Navy agreed with the Marine Corps and sent the nomination to former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates. That's where the nomination was downgraded, 4 years after Peralta's death.

Secretary Gates came to this conclusion after taking the unprecedented

step of forming a scientific panel to review the evidence. Contrary to the eyewitness accounts, the evidence submitted, and the recommendation of the Marine Corps and the Navy, Secretary Gates determined Peralta could not have consciously pulled the grenade to his body. And if he did, it was involuntary, according to Secretary Gates. His judgment also concluded that the grenade detonated 1 to 3 feet from Peralta's left knee, not underneath his body.

Yet the Navy Cross citation reads and exactly parallels the Medal of Honor citation:

Without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Peralta reached out and pulled the grenade to his body, absorbing the brunt of the blast and shielding his fellow marines only feet away.

That's an indisputable statement. And the Navy Cross citation was awarded. According to this citation, Peralta did exactly what Secretary Gates said he didn't or couldn't have done. Now, more than 8 years after Peralta's death, new evidence is currently under review by the Navy, evidence found by my office and by Joe Casper on my staff, in particular, along with the History Channel—evidence that the Navy never even saw. We gave this evidence to the Navy, and it validates the eyewitness accounts that led to the Medal of Honor nomination.

I also have a report from a renowned forensic pathologist. The report, which accounts for the condition of the body armor, autopsy findings, and the pathologist's own experience with head wounds, concludes Peralta was not immediately incapacitated by the brain injury and, in fact, reached for the grenade and pulled it under his body. I have seen this video evidence.

Earlier this year, the Navy took a major step in recognizing Sergeant Peralta and named a destroyer in his honor—a great honor. The Navy and Secretary Ray Mabus in particular deserve to be commended for their decision, as well as their commitment to honoring Sergeant Peralta's sacrifice.

The new evidence was submitted to the Navy months ago, and I did receive confirmation from Secretary Mabus that the evidence is being reviewed in the hope of resubmitting the Medal of Honor nomination. And based on the evidence, I'm confident in the Navy's ability to make the right decision.

But even so, this process doesn't stop with the Navy. Resubmitting the nomination will still require the approval of the Secretary of Defense. And knowing the extent of the information before the Navy, prompting its initial decision and any subsequent decision will be valuable to ensuring the error in judgment that denied Peralta the Medal of Honor is corrected once and for all.

I know that I speak for my colleagues in saying we look forward to the Navy's decision.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

SAN ANTONIO, TX,
January 27, 2010.

Re: Medal of Honor Recommendation: Case of Sgt. Rafael Peralta.

GEORGE M. SABGA, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
San Diego, CA.

DEAR MR. SABGA: As requested, I have reviewed the following materials in regard to the death of Sgt. Peralta:

1. Investigative Documents generated by the Marine Corp including witness interviews and floor plans
2. the opinions of the neurologist and two neurosurgeons
3. photographs of the scene
4. the autopsy report; photographs of the injuries; x-rays of the body and the opinion of the forensic pathologist

On November 15th, 2004, Sgt. Rafael Peralta, deployed to Iraq as a Scout Team Leader assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, along with his team was ordered to clear houses in the Battle of Fallujah. After clearing three houses, he entered a fourth house with his team. The first two rooms were empty. As Peralta opened the third door, insurgents in the room opened fire on the marines. Sgt. Peralta, hit in the head by friendly fire, dropped to the floor, severely wounded. The insurgents then threw a grenade at the marines, with the grenade coming to rest near Sgt. Peralta. The other marines in the room with Sgt. Peralta were unable to get out. Despite his wounds, Sgt. Peralta was described as reaching for the grenade and pulling it under his body, absorbing the majority of the lethal blast and shrapnel. The Sgt. died at the scene.

Eleven witnesses to the circumstances of Sgt. Peralta's death were interviewed. Four saw Sgt. Peralta gather the grenade to himself with his right arm; a fifth stated he used his left arm and two didn't mention which arm was used. Two stated the Sgt. had his left cheek on the ground and three that he had his right cheek. The divergence in the descriptions as to which arm was used and which way the head was facing is reassuring as such contradictions are what one normally expects in stressful situations such as this. What is most significant, however, is that seven witnesses state that they saw him reach for the grenade and pull it to himself.

Examination of photographs and X-rays of Sgt. Peralta's body reveal four grenade fragments in the left side of the head without penetration into the cranial cavity. In addition, there are multiple grenade fragment wounds of the left shoulder: left upper arm, forearm and hand; right forearm and hand, and the left thigh, calf and foot. There is no evidence of any fragment wounds or blunt trauma injuries in the areas of Sgt. Peralta's body covered by armor. Examination of the body armor revealed numerous shrapnel defects of the left side, densely grouped at the left mid chest region with fewer defects superiorly and inferiorly. A piece of the fuse was recovered from his flak jacket.

Present on the back of the head, behind the left ear, in the left parietal-occipital region is a vertically oriented, gaping wound measuring approximately 4 x 1.5 cm. This wound is level with the left ear. The skin extending outward from the lateral aspect of the wound shows confluent abrasion out to a distance of approximately 3.5 cm. Protruding from this wound are fragments of bone. Present in the right occipital scalp, level with the inferior end of the left sided wound, is an approximate 2 x 1 cm irregular wound.

Photographs of the interior of the cranial cavity show an elongated, ragged edged de-

fect of the occipital bone in the left occipital lobe fossa. This defect runs in a para-coronal plain, extending from the left lambdoidal suture to approximately the midline of the head. The lateral end of the wound shows some internal beveling with the rest of the wound having a sharp edged, punched out appearance. Two secondary fracture lines extend from this defect, one to the nine o'clock position of the foramen magnum and the other diagonally across the right cerebella fossa to approximately the right lambdoidal suture. X-rays of the head show fragmentation of bone at this wound site with a few fine metal fragments. Present in the right cerebral hemisphere, in the area of the right temporo-parietal lobe, is the steel penetrator of a 5.56 x 45 bullet. On review of the autopsy, the penetrator was said to have perforated the left occipital lobe penetrating into the right temporo-parietal lobe.

Based on the aforementioned observation, it appears that Sgt. Peralta was struck in the back of the head by a 5.56 x 45 bullet traveling from his left to right. The bullet struck the head at a tangential angle inflicting a gutter wound, fragmenting bone, depositing a few tiny fragments of metal and breaking up. The 10.1 grain steel penetrator entered the cranial cavity penetrating the brain. The wound in the right occipital scalp may represent the exit side for the rest of the bullet or at least a fragment of the bullet that traveled beneath the scalp. The bullet striking the back of the head may represent a ricochet rather than a primary impact especially in view of the extensive area of abrasion along one margin of the wound.

The bulk of the injury to the left occipital pole of the brain was due to the bone fragments produced by the gutter wound and not by the bullet itself or the penetrator. The 10.1 grain penetrator had minimal velocity and, thus, by virtue of this and its low weight, minimal kinetic energy. This is shown by the fact that the penetrator did not even exit the brain, let alone the head. By virtue of its low kinetic energy, injury from the penetrator would only be confined to the direct penetrator path, which would average approximately 0.181 inches in diameter.

Two senior Naval neurosurgeons, a Captain and a Commander, a senior Naval neurologist, a Captain, from the Naval Medical Center in San Diego, CA, reviewed the autopsy report and witness statements and came to the conclusion that Sgt. Peralta could well have carried out the actions attributed to him, intentional scooping of a hand grenade beneath his body.

The only person to contend that Sgt. Peralta could not have performed the action attributed to him is the pathologist who performed the autopsy. He states that the gunshot wound would have been immediately incapacitating and instantly fatal and that Sgt. Peralta could not have executed any meaningful options. He also states that there were no significant internal injuries from blunt force trauma of the thorax and abdomen, virtually ruling out a grenade explosion beneath his body. He felt that even with body armor, a military grenade would cause blunt force injury of which there was none.

Based on my experience I would have to respectfully disagree with the opinions of the pathologist. The injuries to the brain consist of injury to the left cerebral pole and a thin wound channel running from the left occipital pole to the right temporo-parietal lobe. No vital area such as the brain stem and basal ganglia were injured. I have seen individuals with head trauma who are alert, conscious and talking even though there was extensive injury to the cranial vault and brain and which "common sense" would tell you is not possible. This opinion of mine is rein-

forced by the opinions of the two neurosurgeons and the neurologist. Unless a vital area is injured, one should be extremely careful in giving the opinion that an individual was absolutely unable to perform an action.

In regard to the absence of blunt force trauma from the hand grenade, examination of the vest revealed evidence of numerous shrapnel trauma densely grouped in the left mid chest along with the grenade fuse. The armor obviously absorbed a hand grenade detonation at close range. The force would have been distributed over a large surface area by the armor. This may prevent any evidence of trauma underneath the armor.

In conclusion, we are presented with three factors:

1. Seven witnesses who saw Sgt. Peralta scoop a hand grenade to himself
2. Two neurosurgeons and a neurologist who state that the Sgt. Peralta could have performed this action

3. A physician who states that Sgt. Peralta would have been immediately incapacitated and could not have executed any meaningful actions. He also states that the grenade did not detonate beneath the body despite evidence on the armor that it did

Taking into account the circumstances surrounding the incident; the statements of the witnesses; the condition of the body armor; the autopsy findings; the opinion of the neurosurgeons and neurologist and my own experience with head wounds, it is my opinion that, in all medical probability, Sgt. Peralta was not immediately incapacitated by the brain injury, and in fact reached for the grenade and pulled it under his body.

Sincerely,

VINCENT J.M. DiMAIO, M.D.,
Consultant in Forensic Pathology.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 111 printed in House Report 112-485.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1084. REQUIREMENT FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAW RELATED TO LEAKS OF SENSITIVE INFORMATION INVOLVING THE MILITARY, INTELLIGENCE, AND OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.

(a) INVESTIGATION REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall initiate an investigation into possible violations of Federal law related to leaks of sensitive information involving the military, intelligence, and operational capabilities of the United States and Israel.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report describing the status and progress of the investigation required under subsection (a).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, for over 60 years, the United States and Israel have forged a very unique relationship. A friendship built upon trust and shared sacrifice and common values. But our relations with Israel, as with a growing number of long-held alliances, seem to be negotiable with this administration.

A stream of highly sensitive information continues to be leaked to the press—information that includes U.S. and Israeli military and intelligence operational capabilities, as well as classified negotiations between Israel and other countries.

On March 20, The New York Times, citing senior administration officials, reported the conclusions of a classified war simulation conducted by the United States that analyzed an Israeli attack on Iranian nuclear facilities.

On March 28, Foreign Policy magazine, quoting four senior diplomats and military intelligence officers, referred to a report that Israel would be granted access to air bases in Azerbaijan as part of an attack on Iran's nuclear facilities, a move clearly designed to undercut cooperation between Azerbaijan and Israel.

Further degrading Israel's ability to defend itself, The Washington Post's David Ignatius on February 3 reported that Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta believes there's a strong likelihood that Israel will strike Iran in April, May, or June, which reportedly sent Iran's air defenses on high alert.

The release of this classified information not only puts at risk fragile negotiations between countries but also the very lives of the men and women called upon to carry out this mission.

I recently traveled to the Middle East, where we met with senior Israeli officials. Their number one concern was that for the first time in our long relationship, United States was releasing classified operational information and capabilities, willfully putting at risk the lives of Israeli people.

Mr. Chairman, our actions are not the actions of a friend or an ally. A couple of weeks ago, I joined with 22 other Members of the House of Representatives and sent a letter to President Obama calling for an investigation into these leaks by senior administration and intelligence officials. We have yet to receive a response.

Now it's no secret that this administration is seeking to dissuade Israel from launching an airstrike on Iranian nuclear facilities, but risking Israeli and American lives and undermining our alliance is unacceptable. The Israeli people should not have to question our support for their security.

So I offer this amendment with Representative PAT MEEHAN and Representative RANDY HULTGREN. Our amendment calls for the Attorney General to investigate these leaks and bring those responsible to justice. Trust and cooperation are vital to se-

curing a strong alliance and a future of peace. The persons responsible for this breach of faith should be held accountable, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, though I'm not opposed to the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I too support the amendment, and with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE).

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

□ 1130

AMENDMENT NO. 119 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 119 printed in House Report 112-485.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 559, line 7, strike "such time as" and insert "30 days after the date on which".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chairman, in 2009, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund was established in order to help Pakistan build its counterinsurgency capabilities. The bill before us reauthorizes the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund through the year 2013 and contains a special oversight requirement which conditions the use of more than 10 percent of any money appropriated to the fund until the Secretaries of Defense and State submit an updated report reflecting current conditions in Pakistan to Congress. That report will include details on how much money is to be used, metrics for success, a description of Pakistan's efforts to combat terrorist organizations inside the country, and it will have rigorous oversight provisions. I commend the Committee on Armed Services for continuing to do this important oversight.

But the way the law is written, access to 100 percent of the funds appro-

propriated for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund would be granted as soon as that report is submitted, leaving no time for Congress to actually review the report before these funds are obligated. I'm concerned that this report will simply be submitted to Congress, and it will be perfunctory in nature—the report is issued and, boom, the funds are gone before Congress has a chance to actually look at it. This amendment would simply add a requirement that once the Secretaries of Defense and State submit their report, a period of 30 days has to elapse before the money can be fully utilized. The 30-day period will give Congress time to actually review the report and, more importantly, it will give us the option to prevent the expenditure of further funds if necessary.

This last year has shown the tumultuous relationship that we have with Pakistan. Particularly, it's been more strained since the killing of Osama bin Laden in Pakistan just over a year ago. Congress needs this flexibility to better manage the flow of U.S. taxpayer dollars to a country whose support of the U.S. has been anything but consistent. This amendment simply gives Congress that flexibility.

I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, though I'm not opposed to the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. I would just say that I think the gentleman raises excellent points, and I urge the body to support the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. I urge adoption of the amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 133 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 133 printed in House Report 112-485.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVII, add the following new section (and make such conforming changes to the table of contents in section 2(b) as may be necessary):

SEC. 2714. NOTIFICATION OF PERMANENT REDUCTION OF SIZABLE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Subsection (b) of section 993 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting the following:

"(1) the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the military department concerned notifies the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed

Services of the House of Representatives, as part of an annual request for authorization of appropriations to such Committees, of the proposed reduction and the number of personnel assignments affected and submits with the notification an evaluation of the fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of such closure or realignment; and

“(2) a period of 30 legislative days or 60 calendar days, whichever is longer, expires following the day on which the notice and evaluation referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) have been submitted to such committees.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and note that we all share the highest respect and admiration for all our military, from all branches. But the Air Force proposal to retire more than 200 aircraft and eliminate 9,100 positions impacts 149 U.S. installations, but only one base faces cuts so severe that it would be closed, and that is the 911th Air Reserve Station in Pittsburgh.

If the 911th was inefficient, not cost-effective, or served no unique strategic purpose, I would support the Air Force's decision wholeheartedly, but I'm afraid the attempt to close the 911th was misguided, mistaken, and misinformed. That's why I submitted an amendment, along with Representatives DOYLE, CRITZ, and ALTMIRE, to ensure Congress has the ability to review Pentagon decisions and enforce cost and strategic accountability on force reductions.

I'm grateful Mr. YOUNG of Alaska worked to combine our amendment with his and that it was adopted in en bloc No. 6. But first I want to say a few words about why this effort was so critical, not just to the 911th Airlift Wing, but the entire country.

The decision to close the 911th is the present-day tale of the \$400 hammer and the \$200 toilet seat. When you don't do proper due diligence, haste makes waste.

As my community has witnessed with the Air Force's attempt to close the 911th, the Pentagon is using a loophole to outflank Congress and ignore the intent of the statutes. The Pennsylvania congressional delegation repeatedly sought information about the decision to close our base, but we never received accurate and detailed information about the Air Force's justifications.

As the home of seven C-130 Hercules transport planes, the 1,100-plus reservists at the 911th provide critical mission support for global military logistical operations with an active tempo in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Air Force did not perform a base-by-base cost comparison of the 911th against other Reserve and Guard stations hous-

ing C-130s. Instead, it did a plane-by-plane cost comparison, comparing the oldest models with the newer ones. Unfortunately, the 911th now has the oldest models of C-130s because the Air Force recently swapped out the newer ones for active duty operations in Afghanistan.

With four 10,000-foot runways and a control tower, fire, safety, and security support provided at virtually no cost to the Air Force, the 911th is indeed cost-effective, while other bases cost hundreds of millions of dollars over 10 years for similar and even less services.

Since 1976, Congress has insisted on having a voice in Pentagon decisions to close or substantially reduce civilian personnel at military bases. Two statutes have been enacted to prevent base closures from occurring without congressional review. Our crucial amendment prevents the Pentagon from moving forward on a back-door BRAC in violation of congressional intent to review those decisions and ensure base closure attempts are both in the best interest of the taxpayers and our national defense.

And it protects the jurisdiction of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services by requiring force reduction proposals be submitted as part of the President's budget request. This gives Congress two opportunities to review and reverse base closures if they are not in national strategic interest, both in the annual defense authorization and appropriations bills. Our language protects Congress' ability to review force structure changes and requires the Pentagon to complete a thorough and accurate analysis before moving forward.

But through the support of Chairman MCKEON, Mr. FORBES of Virginia, Ranking Member SMITH, as well as the leadership of the Defense Appropriation Subcommittee, who have worked with us on this issue, the underlying legislation prevents the Air Force from making any aircraft retirements or transfers in the next fiscal year.

With the NDAA and defense appropriations bills, Congress will now have the opportunity to vote on legislation to save the 911th Airlift Wing for the upcoming year and stop the Air Force from making any decision on massive Guard and Reserve cuts that are misguided, mistaken, and misinformed.

Even if both of these bills were enacted, this amendment is still needed, because without it, the executive branch can close any Guard or Reserve base without giving Congress a chance to review the decision.

On behalf of the families of the 1,100-plus military families at the 911th, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment since the Young-Murphy amendment has already been adopted.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 112-485 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 59 by Mr. REHBERG of Montana.

Amendment No. 111 by Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for the second electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 59 OFFERED BY MR. REHBERG

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 162, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 288]

AYES—238

Adams	Dold	Jones
Aderholt	Donnelly (IN)	Jordan
Akin	Dreier	Kelly
Alexander	Duffy	King (IA)
Altmire	Duncan (SC)	King (NY)
Austria	Duncan (TN)	Kingston
Bachmann	Ellmers	Kinginger (IL)
Bachus	Emerson	Kissell
Barletta	Farenthold	Kline
Barrow	Fincher	Lamborn
Bartlett	Fitzpatrick	Lance
Barton (TX)	Flake	Landry
Bass (NH)	Fleischmann	Lankford
Benishek	Fleming	Latham
Berg	Flores	Latta
Biggart	Forbes	LoBiondo
Bilbray	Fortenberry	Long
Bishop (UT)	Fox	Lucas
Black	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer
Blackburn	Frelinghuysen	Lummis
Bonner	Gallely	Lungren, Daniel
Bono Mack	Gardner	E.
Boustany	Garrett	Mack
Brady (TX)	Gerlach	Manzullo
Brooks	Gibbs	Marchant
Broun (GA)	Gohmert	Marino
Buchanan	Goodlatte	Matheson
Bucshon	Gowdy	McCarthy (CA)
Buerkle	Granger	McCaul
Burgess	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Burton (IN)	Graves (MO)	McCotter
Calvert	Griffin (AR)	McHenry
Camp	Griffith (VA)	McIntyre
Campbell	Guinta	McKeon
Canseco	Guthrie	McKinley
Cantor	Gutierrez	McMorris
Capito	Hall	Rodgers
Carter	Hanna	Meehan
Cassidy	Harper	Mica
Chabot	Harris	Miller (FL)
Chaffetz	Hartzler	Miller (MI)
Chandler	Hastings (WA)	Miller, Gary
Coble	Hayworth	Mulvaney
Coffman (CO)	Heck	Murphy (PA)
Cole	Hensarling	Myrick
Conaway	Herger	Neugebauer
Cooper	Herrera Beutler	Noem
Cravaack	Huelskamp	Nugent
Crawford	Huizenga (MI)	Nunes
Crenshaw	Hultgren	Olson
Cuellar	Hunter	Palazzo
Culberson	Hurt	Paulsen
Davis (KY)	Issa	Pearce
Denham	Jenkins	Pence
Dent	Johnson (IL)	Peterson
DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	Petri
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Pitts

Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)

Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schmidt
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry

Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

□ 1201

Messrs. CONNOLLY of Virginia, HONDA, and CRITZ changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. HURT and SOUTHERLAND changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 288 on adoption of the Rehberg Amendment No. 59 to H.R. 4310, I am not recorded because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 288, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, on rollcall no. 288, I was absent for legislative business with constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chair, on May 18, 2012, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to record my vote for rollcall No. 288. Had I been present I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 288: “no”—Rehberg of Montana Amendment No. 59.

AMENDMENT NO. 111 OFFERED BY PRICE OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 379, noes 38, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 289]

AYES—379

Ackerman
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Beccerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Fattah
Fudge
Garamendi

Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)

Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—31

Amodei
Billirakis
Braley (IA)
Cardoza
Costa
Costello
Farr
Filner
Frank (MA)
Gingrey (GA)
Gosar

Grimm
Higgins
Johnson (GA)
Labrador
LaTourette
Lewis (CA)
Nunnelee
Oliver
Pascrell
Rokita
Sanchez, Loretta

Schilling
Schock
Slaughter
Speier
Sullivan
Tonko
Waxman
Welch
Woolsey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Klaine
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey

Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

Woodall	Yarmuth	Young (FL)
Woolsey	Yoder	Young (IN)

□ 1210

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

NOES—38

Ackerman	DeFazio	Paul
Andrews	Edwards	Peterson
Bass (CA)	Ellison	Rahall
Becerra	Fudge	Rangel
Berman	Grijalva	Sherman
Blumenauer	Holt	Stark
Bonamici	Honda	Thompson (MS)
Brown (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Towns
Butterfield	Kucinich	Wasserman
Carson (IN)	Lee (CA)	Schultz
Clarke (NY)	Lewis (GA)	Waters
Clyburn	McCollum	Watt
Cooper	Oliver	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—14

Amodoi	Frank (MA)	Slaughter
Braley (IA)	Gosar	Speier
Cardoza	Lewis (CA)	Sullivan
Costello	Pascrell	Wolf
Filner	Sanchez, Loretta	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1207

Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. HOLT changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 289, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) having assumed the chair, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 661, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Garamendi moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4310 to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

Strike section 343.

At the end of subtitle C of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 1023. REPAIRING U.S. SHIPS IN AMERICAN PORTS TO CREATE JOBS.

Section 7310 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 7310 Overhaul, repair, etc. of vessels in foreign shipyards: restrictions

“(a) DOMESTIC SHIPYARDS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), each naval vessel and each United States-flagged vessel that is providing services to the Federal Government may not be overhauled, repaired, or maintained in a shipyard outside the United States or Guam, other than in the case of voyage repairs.

“(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the requirement in subsection (a) if the Secretary—

“(1) determines that such waiver—

“(A) is necessary for purposes of national security; or

“(B) is in response to urgent repair; and

“(2) notifies the congressional defense committees of such waiver by not later than two days after issuing such waiver.”.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will state his inquiry.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Is it not the case that if my amendment is adopted, we would immediately vote on the final passage of the bill, as amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. As the Chair stated on February 27, 2002, May 10, 2012, and May 16, 2012, if a motion to recommit with forthwith instructions is adopted, the amendment is reported by the chair of the committee and is immediately before the House.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, this is a very simple amendment. This is about a four-letter word, “jobs,” American jobs. This is about jobs for American men and women. We know there is plenty of unemployment. We’ve heard repeatedly, as the amendments have been put forth on this floor, that the National Defense Authorization Act is about jobs.

Well, we think there ought to be a few more jobs, and we think those jobs ought to be in American ports, at American shipyards, for the men and women that work in the shipyards of America. Whether those shipyards are

in Guam or those shipyards are here on the continent, American workers want to go to work, and they can.

With this amendment, my colleagues, with this amendment, American workers in our ports, at American shipyards will have more jobs. There are few enough already. I cannot understand why anybody in this House would vote against a jobs bill, particularly one that doesn’t cost us any more money than is already going to be spent.

The question here is, Where will the jobs be? Are the jobs going to be in a foreign port, such as Hong Kong? Are the jobs going to be in Singapore? Are they going to be in Dubai? Or are they going to be in America?

Ladies and gentlemen, my colleagues, we want jobs in America. We want it made in America. We want it repaired in America. And we want Americans to have jobs. That’s what this amendment is about.

Is there anyone here that would disagree with that? Is there anyone on this floor that would disagree with the men and women that work in our shipyards having an opportunity to repair American military vessels? Where are you? Which one among you is going to vote against a man or a woman here in the United States repairing an American vessel?

And it’s not just the Navy. This is about the merchant marines. This is about those American flagged ships that provide service to our military. Where will they be repaired? In some foreign port? Or are they going to be repaired by Americans in American ports?

This is about American jobs—not millions of jobs, but tens of thousands of jobs.

Those of you that represent those ports where there are ship repair facilities, pay attention to this one. Pay attention to this because these are jobs for your constituents. These are jobs repairing American naval vessels. This is about your job in your district. This is about your job in your district and your work and my work to make sure that we have American jobs repairing American naval vessels.

Now if there’s an emergency, that’s another matter. That’s waived, and that’s not included in here.

This is about your job protecting your people in your district, those men and women in your district that are at the ports, that are at the ship repair facilities, that are hungry for the jobs. They want to bring the bread back home. They want to bring food to their table. They want to pay their mortgage. And this bill provides them with an opportunity to continue to work to repair American naval vessels here in American ports, American men and women working to keep our ships on the line, on the seas operating. And for those ships that are American flagships across this world, delivering the supplies to our men and women wherever they happen to be, those ships too will be repaired in American ports.

This is a jobs bill. This is a simple vote for your people in your home districts, whether they will have the opportunity or whether the job will be in a foreign port, with foreign workers repairing American naval vessels.

There's also a small national security issue here. Many of these ships are ships of the line that provide very important services. For example, the USS *Samuel Roberts*, a guided missile frigate, repaired in Italy. I don't have a problem with the Italians. But I want those Italians to be in America working on the USS *Samuel Roberts*. The USS *Blue Ridge*, a command and control ship, \$16 million of work, repaired in Japan, when it could have just as easily been done in Guam or Hawaii or another American port.

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. I ask for your "aye" vote. I ask for American jobs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

□ 1220

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. MCKEON. Colleagues, we've had a good couple of weeks. We've had some late nights. We've addressed hundreds of amendments in committee and in the House.

This is a joke. For them to come down to the floor and talk about jobs, when they're cutting defense to this degree, taking all of the jobs out of the military, I don't even know where to begin.

So what I'm going to say is thank you for your help and for your support. Let's go home and go to work in our districts.

I oppose this motion to recommit, and 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.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was 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; the motion to instruct by Mr. BARROW of Georgia; and the motion to instruct by Mr. RAHALL of West Virginia.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 236, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

AYES—182

Ackerman	Gonzalez	Napolitano
Altmire	Green, Al	Neal
Andrews	Green, Gene	Olver
Baca	Grijalva	Owens
Baldwin	Gutierrez	Pallone
Barrow	Hahn	Pastor (AZ)
Bass (CA)	Hanabusa	Paul
Becerra	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Berkley	Heinrich	Perlmutter
Berman	Higgins	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Johnson (IL)
Bishop (NY)	Hinchee	Johnson (OH)
Blumenauer	Hinojosa	Johnson, Sam
Bonamici	Hirono	Jordan
Boren	Hochul	Kelly
Boswell	Holden	Quigley
Brady (PA)	Holt	Rahall
Brown (FL)	Honda	Rangel
Butterfield	Hoyer	Reyes
Capps	Israel	Richardson
Capuano	Jackson (IL)	Richmond
Carnahan	Jackson Lee	Ross (AR)
Carney	(TX)	Rothman (NJ)
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Ruppersberger
Chandler	Jones	Rush
Chu	Kaptur	Sánchez, Linda
Cicilline	Keating	T.
Clarke (MI)	Kildee	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schakowsky
Clay	Kissell	Schiff
Cleaver	Kucinich	Schrader
Clyburn	Langevin	Schwartz
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Connolly (VA)	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Serrano
Cooper	Levin	Sewell
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Courtney	Lipinski	Shuler
Critz	Loebsack	Sires
Crowley	Lofgren, Zoe	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lowe	Stark
Cummings	Luján	Sutton
Davis (CA)	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
Davis (IL)	Maloney	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Markey	Tierney
DeGette	Matheson	Tonko
DeLauro	Matsui	Towns
Deutch	McCarthy (NY)	Tsongas
Dicks	McCollum	Van Hollen
Dingell	McDermott	Velázquez
Doggett	McGovern	Visclosky
Donnelly (IN)	McIntyre	Walz (MN)
Doyle	McNerney	Wasserman
Edwards	Meeks	Schultz
Ellison	Michaud	Waters
Engel	Miller (NC)	Watt
Eshoo	Miller, George	Waxman
Fattah	Moore	Welch
Frank (MA)	Moran	Wilson (FL)
Fudge	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Garamendi	Nadler	Yarmuth

NOES—236

Adams	Camp	Flake
Aderholt	Campbell	Fleischmann
Akin	Canseco	Fleming
Alexander	Cantor	Flores
Amash	Capito	Forbes
Austria	Carter	Fortenberry
Bachmann	Cassidy	Foxx
Bachus	Chabot	Franks (AZ)
Barletta	Chaffetz	Frelinghuysen
Bartlett	Coble	Gallely
Barton (TX)	Coffman (CO)	Gardner
Bass (NH)	Cole	Garrett
Benishek	Conaway	Gerlach
Berg	Cravaack	Gibbs
Biggart	Crawford	Gibson
Bilbray	Crenshaw	Gingrey (GA)
Bilirakis	Culberson	Gohmert
Bishop (UT)	Davis (KY)	Goodlatte
Black	Denham	Gowdy
Blackburn	Dent	Granger
Bonner	DesJarlais	Graves (GA)
Bono Mack	Diaz-Balart	Graves (MO)
Boustany	Dold	Griffin (AR)
Brady (TX)	Dreier	Griffith (VA)
Brooks	Duffy	Grimm
Broun (GA)	Duncan (SC)	Guinta
Buchanan	Duncan (TN)	Guthrie
Bucshon	Ellmers	Hall
Buerkle	Emerson	Hanna
Burgess	Farenthold	Harper
Burton (IN)	Fincher	Harris
Calvert	Fitzpatrick	Hartzler

Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Royce
Hayworth	McKinley	Runyan
Heck	McMorriss	Ryan (WI)
Hensarling	Rodgers	Scalise
Herger	Meehan	Schilling
Herrera Beutler	Mica	Schmidt
Huelskamp	Miller (FL)	Schock
Huizenga (MI)	Miller (MI)	Schweikert
Hultgren	Miller, Gary	Scott (SC)
Hunter	Mulvaney	Scott, Austin
Hurt	Murphy (PA)	Sensenbrenner
Issa	Myrick	Sessions
Jenkins	Neugebauer	Shimkus
Peters	Noem	Shuster
Johnson (IL)	Nugent	Simpson
Johnson (OH)	Nunes	Smith (NE)
Johnson, Sam	Nunnelee	Smith (NJ)
Jordan	Olson	Smith (TX)
Kelly	Palazzo	Southerland
King (IA)	Paulsen	Stearns
King (NY)	Pearce	Stivers
Kingston	Pence	Stutzman
Kinzinger (IL)	Petri	Terry
Kline	Pitts	Platts
Labrador	Poe (TX)	Thornberry
Lamborn	Lance	Tiberi
Lance	Landry	Pompeo
Lankford	Lankford	Posey
Latham	Latham	Price (GA)
LaTourette	LaTourette	Quayle
Latta	Latta	Reed
Lewis (CA)	Lewis (CA)	Rehberg
LoBiondo	LoBiondo	Reichert
Long	Long	Renacci
Lucas	Lucas	Ribble
Luetkemeyer	Luetkemeyer	Rigell
Lummis	Lummis	Rivera
Lungren, Daniel	Lungren, Daniel	Roby
E.	E.	Roe (TN)
Mack	Mack	Rogers (AL)
Manzullo	Manzullo	Rogers (KY)
Marchant	Marchant	Rogers (MI)
Marino	Marino	Rohrabacher
McCarthy (CA)	McCarthy (CA)	Rokita
McCaul	McCaul	Rooney
McClintock	McClintock	Ros-Lehtinen
McCotter	McCotter	Roskam
McHenry	McHenry	Ross (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

Amodei	Filmer	Slaughter
Braley (IA)	Gosar	Speier
Cardoza	Pascrell	Sullivan
Costello	Ryan (OH)	
Farr	Sanchez, Loretta	

□ 1238

Mr. COHEN changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 290, I was caught in traffic. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 290, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). 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.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SMITH of Washington. 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 299, noes 120, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

AYES—299

Ackerman	Foxx	McMorris
Adams	Franks (AZ)	Rodgers
Aderholt	Frelinghuysen	McNerney
Akin	Gallegly	Meehan
Alexander	Gardner	Meeks
Altmire	Garrett	Mica
Andrews	Gerlach	Miller (FL)
Austria	Gibbs	Miller (MI)
Baca	Gingrey (GA)	Miller, Gary
Bachmann	Gohmert	Mulvaney
Bachus	Gonzalez	Murphy (PA)
Barletta	Goodlatte	Myrick
Barrow	Gowdy	Neugebauer
Bartlett	Granger	Noem
Barton (TX)	Graves (GA)	Nunes
Bass (NH)	Graves (MO)	Nunnelee
Benishkek	Green, Al	Olson
Berg	Green, Gene	Owens
Berkley	Griffin (AR)	Palazzo
Berman	Grimm	Pastor (AZ)
Biggert	Guinta	Paulsen
Bilbray	Guthrie	Pearce
Bilirakis	Hall	Pence
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa	Perlmutter
Bishop (NY)	Hanna	Peterson
Bishop (UT)	Harper	Petri
Black	Harris	Pitts
Blackburn	Hartzler	Platts
Bonner	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Bono Mack	Hayworth	Pompeo
Boren	Heck	Posey
Boswell	Heinrich	Price (GA)
Boustany	Hensarling	Quayle
Brady (PA)	Herger	Reed
Brady (TX)	Herrera Beutler	Rehberg
Brooks	Higgins	Reichert
Broun (GA)	Hinojosa	Renacci
Brown (FL)	Hirono	Reyes
Buchanan	Hochul	Ribble
Buchson	Holden	Richardson
Buerkle	Hoyer	Rigell
Burton (IN)	Huizenga (MI)	Rivera
Calvert	Hultgren	Roby
Camp	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Canseco	Hurt	Rogers (KY)
Cantor	Israel	Rogers (MI)
Capito	Issa	Rohrabacher
Carnahan	Jackson Lee	Rokita
Carney	(TX)	Rooney
Carter	Jenkins	Ros-Lehtinen
Cassidy	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Chabot	Johnson, E. B.	Ross (AR)
Chaffetz	Johnson, Sam	Ross (FL)
Chandler	Jordan	Runyan
Chu	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Coble	Kelly	Ryan (WI)
Coffman (CO)	Kildee	Scalise
Cole	King (IA)	Schiff
Conaway	King (NY)	Schilling
Connolly (VA)	Kingston	Schmidt
Cooper	Kinzinger (IL)	Schock
Costa	Kissell	Scott (SC)
Courtney	Kline	Scott, Austin
Cravaack	Lamborn	Scott, David
Crawford	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Crenshaw	Landry	Sessions
Critz	Langevin	Sewell
Cuellar	Lankford	Sherman
Culberson	Larson (CT)	Shimkus
Cummings	Latham	Shuler
Davis (CA)	LaTourette	Shuster
Davis (KY)	Latta	Simpson
Denham	Levin	Sires
Dent	Lewis (CA)	Smith (NE)
DesJarlais	Lipinski	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Dicks	Loeb	Smith (WA)
Dingell	Long	Southerland
Doggett	Lucas	Stearns
Dold	Luetkemeyer	Stivers
Donnelly (IN)	Lummis	Stutzman
Dreier	Lungren, Daniel	Sutton
Duffy	E.	Terry
Duncan (SC)	Mack	Thompson (PA)
Ellmers	Manzullo	Thornberry
Emerson	Marchant	Tiberi
Engel	Marino	Tipton
Farenthold	Matheson	Towns
Fincher	McCarthy (CA)	Tsongas
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy (NY)	Turner (NY)
Flake	McCaul	Turner (OH)
Fleischmann	McCotter	Upton
Fleming	McHenry	Visclosky
Flores	McIntyre	Walberg
Forbes	McKeon	Walden
Fortenberry	McKinley	Walsh (IL)

Walz (MN)	Wilson (SC)	Yoder
Webster	Wittman	Young (AK)
West	Wolf	Young (FL)
Westmoreland	Womack	Young (IN)
Whitfield	Woodall	

NOES—120

Amash	Hahn	Paul
Baldwin	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Bass (CA)	Himes	Peters
Becerra	Hinchee	Pingree (ME)
Blumenauer	Holt	Polis
Bonamici	Honda	Price (NC)
Burgess	Huelskamp	Quigley
Butterfield	Jackson (IL)	Rahall
Campbell	Johnson (GA)	Rangel
Capps	Johnson (IL)	Richmond
Capuano	Jones	Roe (TN)
Carson (IN)	Keating	Rothman (NJ)
Castor (FL)	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Cicilline	Kucinich	Royce
Clarke (MI)	Labrador	Rush
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez, Linda
Clay	Lee (CA)	T.
Cleaver	Lewis (GA)	Sarbanes
Clyburn	Lofgren, Zoe	Schakowsky
Cohen	Lowey	Schrader
Conyers	Luján	Schwartz
Crowley	Lynch	Schweikert
Davis (IL)	Maloney	Scott (VA)
DeFazio	Markey	Serrano
DeGette	Matsui	Stark
DeLauro	McClintock	Thompson (CA)
Deuch	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Doyle	McDermott	Tierney
Duncan (TN)	McGovern	Tonko
Edwards	Michaud	Van Hollen
Ellison	Miller (NC)	Velázquez
Eshoo	Miller, George	Wasserman
Farr	Moore	Schultz
Fattah	Moran	Waters
Frank (MA)	Murphy (CT)	Watt
Ribble	Nadler	Waxman
Garamendi	Napolitano	Welch
Gibson	Neal	Wilson (FL)
Griffith (VA)	Nugent	Woolsey
Grijalva	Olver	Yarmuth
Gutierrez	Pallone	

NOT VOTING—12

Amodei	Filner	Sanchez, Loretta
Bralley (IA)	Gosar	Slaughter
Cardoza	Pascrell	Speier
Costello	Ryan (OH)	Sullivan

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1246

Mr. CARSON of Indiana changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: “A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 291, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 18, 2012, I missed rollcall votes No. 290 (Democratic Motion-to-Recommit) and 291 (Final Passage of H.R. 4310, “FY13 National Defense Authorization Act”).

Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall No. 290 (Democratic Motion-to-Recommit) and “no” on rollcall No. 291 (Final Passage of H.R. 4310).

MOTIONS TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4348, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EXTENSION ACT OF 2012, PART II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 4348 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 261, nays 152, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

YEAS—261

Adams	Fincher	Long
Aderholt	Fitzpatrick	Lucas
Akin	Flake	Luetkemeyer
Alexander	Fleischmann	Lummis
Altmire	Fleming	Lungren, Daniel
Amash	Flores	E.
Austria	Forbes	Lynch
Baca	Fortenberry	Mack
Bachmann	Foxx	Manzullo
Bachus	Franks (AZ)	Marchant
Barletta	Frelinghuysen	Marino
Barrow	Gallegly	Matheson
Bartlett	Gardner	McCarthy (CA)
Barton (TX)	Garrett	McCaul
Benishkek	Gerlach	McClintock
Berg	Gibbs	McCotter
Biggert	Gibson	McHenry
Bilbray	Gingrey (GA)	McIntyre
Bilirakis	Gohmert	McKeon
Bishop (GA)	Goodlatte	McKinley
Black	Gowdy	McMorris
Blackburn	Granger	Rodgers
Bonner	Graves (GA)	Meehan
Bono Mack	Graves (MO)	Mica
Boren	Griffin (AR)	Miller (FL)
Boswell	Griffith (VA)	Miller (MI)
Boustany	Grimm	Miller, Gary
Brady (TX)	Guinta	Mulvaney
Brooks	Guthrie	Murphy (PA)
Broun (GA)	Hall	Myrick
Buchanan	Hanna	Neugebauer
Buchson	Harper	Noem
Buerkle	Harris	Nugent
Burgess	Hartzler	Nunes
Burton (IN)	Hastings (WA)	Nunnelee
Calvert	Hayworth	Olson
Camp	Heck	Owens
Campbell	Hensarling	Palazzo
Canseco	Herger	Paul
Cantor	Herrera Beutler	Paulsen
Capito	Hochul	Pearce
Carter	Huelskamp	Pence
Cassidy	Huizenga (MI)	Perlmutter
Chabot	Hultgren	Peterson
Chaffetz	Hunter	Petri
Chandler	Hurt	Pitts
Coble	Issa	Platts
Coffman (CO)	Jenkins	Poe (TX)
Cole	Johnson (IL)	Pompeo
Conaway	Johnson (OH)	Posey
Cooper	Johnson, Sam	Price (GA)
Cravaack	Jones	Quayle
Crawford	Jordan	Reed
Crenshaw	Kelly	Rehberg
Cuellar	King (IA)	Reichert
Culberson	King (NY)	Renacci
Davis (KY)	Kingston	Ribble
Denham	Kinzinger (IL)	Rigell
Dent	Kissell	Rivera
DesJarlais	Kline	Roby
Diaz-Balart	Labrador	Roe (TN)
Dingell	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)
Dold	Lance	Rogers (KY)
Donnelly (IN)	Lankford	Rogers (MI)
Dreier	Latham	Rohrabacher
Duffy	LaTourette	Rokita
Duncan (SC)	Latta	Rooney
Duncan (TN)	Lewis (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Ellmers	Lipinski	Roskam
Emerson	LoBiondo	Ross (AR)
Farenthold	Loeb	Ross (FL)

Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson

Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg

Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—152

Ackerman
Andrews
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al

Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kirschner
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McColum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano

NOT VOTING—18

Amodei
Bishop (UT)
Braley (IA)
Capuano
Cardoza
Costa

Costello
Cummings
Filner
Gosar
Kaptur
Landry

Pascrell
Sanchez, Loretta
Slaughter
Speier
Sullivan
Tsongas

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1253

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 272, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commit-

ments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 4348 offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 169, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 293]

YEAS—245

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Burgess
Butterfield
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Duffy
Duncan (TN)

Stark
Stearns
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Upton

Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman

NAYS—169

Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Barletta
Bartlett
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggart
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Buehler
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davis (KY)
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)

NOT VOTING—17

Amodei
Braley (IA)
Cardoza
Costello
Cummings
Filner

Gohmert
Gosar
Johnson (IL)
Landry
Pascrell
Quigley

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1300

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 293, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I regret missing floor votes on Friday, May 18, 2012 due to a visit to a wounded Iowa warrior at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, MD.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 2012, I missed several rollcall votes due to a longstanding commitment to give the commencement address at Passaic County Community College, in my district.

Had I been present I would have voted:

“Aye”—Smith (WA)/Amash Amendment (No. 46)—Eliminates indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in US, territories or possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court.

“Nay”—Gohmert Amendment (No. 45)—Clarifies that the FY 2012 National Defense Authorization Act and the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force (UAMF) do not deny the writ of habeas corpus or deny any Constitutional rights for persons detained in the United States under the AUMF who are entitled to such rights.

“Nay”—Coffman Amendment (No. 17)—Repeals the moratorium on A-76 procedures, which prohibits the outsourcing of U.S. military jobs to private contractors.

“Aye”—Keating Amendment (No. 18)—Freezes the transfer, reduction or elimination of Air National Guard units supporting an Air and Space Operations Center or an Air Force Forces Staff until the impact of the unit's loss and alternative plans to support the augmented Air Force missions are provided to.

“Aye”—Broun Amendment (No. 19)—Eliminates the maximum age limitation for individuals seeking to enlist in the U.S. military, provided they meet all of the other current qualifications for enlistment.

“Aye”—Carson Amendment (No. 20)—Prohibits military promotion boards from considering any information from official documents, word of mouth, or in writing on the pursuit of treatment or counseling for mental health or addiction issues, unless the service member is found unfit for duty or a danger to themselves or others. Would require the information on this prohibition to be promulgated to current service members.

“Aye”—Cummings Amendment (No. 26)—Expands the mortgage protections under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to include servicemembers serving in a contingency operation, surviving spouses of servicemembers whose deaths are service-connected, and veterans who are totally disabled at the time of discharge. The amendment also repeals the sunset provision that is set to expire at the end of this year and increases fines for violations of the SCRA.

“Nay”—Sablan Amendment (No. 29)—Includes the Northern Mariana Islands as an eligible location, in addition to the United States and Guam, for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of naval vessels and other vessels under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

“Aye”—Johnson (GA) Amendment (No. 30)—Includes a finding stating that the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons to South Korea would destabilize the Western Pacific region and would not be in the national security interests of the United States.

“Aye”—Johnson (GA) Amendment (No. 31)—Requires the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs to report to Congress regarding whether nuclear weapons reductions pursuant to the New START Treaty are in the national security interests of the United States.

“Nay”—Price (GA) Amendment (No. 32)—Prohibits the President from making unilateral reductions to U.S. nuclear forces.

“Nay”—Rigell Amendment (No. 38)—Replaces the pending sequester of discretionary spending for FY 2013 and replaces it by reducing the discretionary spending limit for that year so that it conforms with the Republican/Ryan budget levels deemed in force in the House, but this replacement is contingent upon the enactment of spending reductions over five years of at least the amount of the sequester it supplants. Also requires a detailed report on the impact of the sequestration of funds authorized and appropriated for FY 2013 for the Department of Defense.

“Aye”—Lee Amendment (No. 42)—Limits Defense funding to the amount consistent with the Budget Control act. The resulting \$8 billion reduction in the underlying bill's authorization would come from programs selected by the President in consultation with the Defense Secretary, with military pay and health care exempt.

“Nay”—Duncan amendment (No. 47)—Limits funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to any institution or organization established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea, including the International Seabed Authority, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

“Aye”—Coffman Amendment (No. 48)—Authorizes the President to remove all Brigade Combat Teams that are permanently stationed in Europe and replace them with a rotational force.

“Nay”—Lee Amendment (No. 49)—Appoints a Special Envoy for Iran to ensure that all diplomatic avenues are pursued to avoid a war with Iran and to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon.

“Nay”—Franks Amendment (No. 54)—Limits the availability of funds for nuclear non-proliferation activities with the Russian Federation until Russia is no longer providing support to the government of Syria's suppression of the Syrian people or transferring to Iran, North Korea or Syria equipment and technology that could be used to make weapons of mass destruction.

“Nay”—Pearce Amendment (No. 55)—Strikes provisions in the bill that authorize \$150 million for DOE to support the U.S. Enrichment Corporation (USEC) development of domestic uranium enrichment capacity.

“Nay”—Rehberg Amendment (No. 59)—Bans any reductions to the strategic nuclear triad unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that: 1) further reductions in the Russia Federation's arsenal are needed for compliance with New START limits; and 2) Russia is not developing or deploying nuclear delivery systems not covered by New START limits. Would also protect all three legs of the nuclear triad from elimination.

“Aye”—Price Amendment (No. 111)—Requires the Department of Justice to order an investigation into the possible violation of U.S. law regarding numerous leaks of sensitive information involving U.S. and Israeli military, in-

telligence, and operational capabilities. Would provide the Administration with 30 days after bill becomes law to begin its investigation and 60 days after enactment to report to Congress.

“Aye”—Democratic Motion to Recommit H.R. 4310.

“Nay”—Final Passage of H.R. 4310—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

“Aye”—Democratic Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348—Offered by Mr. BARROW of Georgia.

“Aye”—Democratic Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 4348—Offered by Mr. RAHALL of West Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 4310.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 4310, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 4310, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, cross-references, and the table of contents, and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House in amending the bill.

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

There was no objection.

SEQUOIA AND KING CANYON NATIONAL PARKS BACKCOUNTRY ACCESS ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4849) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue commercial use authorizations to commercial stock operators for operations in designated wilderness within the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Sequoia and King Canyon National Parks Backcountry Access Act”.

SEC. 2. COMMERCIAL SERVICES AUTHORIZATIONS IN WILDERNESS WITHIN THE SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS.

(a) CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY.—Until the date on which the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) completes any analysis and determination required under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary shall continue to issue authorizations to provide commercial services for commercial stock operations (including commercial use authorizations and concession contracts) within any area designated as wilderness in the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (referred to in this section as the “Parks”) at use levels determined by the Secretary to be appropriate and subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(b) WILDERNESS STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a wilderness stewardship plan with respect to the Parks.

(c) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to issue authorizations under subsection (a) shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Secretary begins to issue authorizations to provide commercial services for commercial stock operations within any areas designated as wilderness in the Parks, as provided in a record of decision issued in accordance with a wilderness stewardship plan completed under subsection (b); or

(2) the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MAY 22, 2012

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 22, 2012; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Friday, May 25, 2012; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, May 29, 2012; and when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 30, 2012.

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

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 270, the Smith of Washington amendment, I voted incorrectly. I am recorded as a “no.” My intent and purpose was to vote “yes,” but I voted mistakenly.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FARENTHOLD). The Chair announces the Speaker’s appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276L, and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, of the following Members of the House to the British-American Interparliamentary Group:

Mr. PETRI, Wisconsin
Mr. CRENSHAW, Florida
Mr. LATTA, Ohio
Mr. ADERHOLT, Alabama

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST DECLASSIFICATION BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker’s reappointment, pursuant to section 703(c) of the Public Interest Declassification Act of 2000 (50 U.S.C. 435 note), and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, of the following member on the part of the House to the Public Interest Declassification Board for a term of 3 years:

Admiral William O. Studeman, Great Falls, Virginia

THE U.S. SENATE HAS FAILED TO PASS A BUDGET

(Mr. DOLD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLD. For the last 1,115 days, the United States Senate has failed to pass a budget. If any business, big or small, were to operate in this very fashion, I submit it would be out of business in a matter of months. Yet the United States Senate refuses to pass a budget blueprint to address what I would consider are the very serious challenges facing our Nation today. This is just unacceptable.

The American people are frustrated; and, frankly, I’m frustrated as well. With a skyrocketing debt of over \$15.5 trillion and with trillion-dollar deficits happening year after year, we must come together to address the spending problem here in Washington, D.C. This is something we simply cannot ignore. We need to work in a bipartisan fashion to find common ground and to put people before politics and progress before partisanship.

Mr. Speaker, I supported the only bipartisan budget to hit the floor in decades because it took a step forward to adjust the problems facing our Nation. I would encourage the Senate to do the same.

SERGEANT MAXWELL DORLEY, A HERO TO THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, today, as our Nation recognizes National Po-

lice Week, I rise to honor Sergeant Maxwell Dorley of the Providence Police Department.

Sergeant Dorley is a hero to the city of Providence, a city he gave his life protecting last month. Sergeant Dorley was responding to a call for assistance from a fellow officer when his police cruiser veered into a telephone pole. Sergeant Dorley was later pronounced dead at Rhode Island Hospital.

He leaves behind a wife and two children who have remained in my thoughts and prayers since the day of his passing and in the thoughts and prayers of our entire community.

At the time of his death, Sergeant Dorley was working to build a new home in Georgia where he planned to one day retire with his family. A 15-year veteran of the Providence Police Department, Sergeant Dorley was known for his popularity with his fellow officers. The department honored his memory by posthumously promoting him to the rank of “sergeant” following his death—an honor that he well-deserved.

We keep him and his family in our thoughts and prayers.

□ 1310

LET’S GET RID OF THE WASTE IN GOVERNMENT

(Mr. DENHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, as chair on the Committee on Economic Development, Emergency Management and Public Buildings, we recently passed a bill to sell off 200 acres in Tracy at fair market value. This is one property amongst many. Recently, the President signed that into law. If we can do this once a day, it will take us 40 years to liquidate the 14,000 properties that the Federal Government has already declared surplus and excess.

It’s not about Republican politics or Democrat politics. This is about American jobs, a chance for us to come together and sell the things that we just don’t need.

Let’s get rid of the waste in government. This is one small step. We have 14,000 more steps to go.

FIRE POLICE CAPTAIN DAVID WINTZ

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Fire Police Captain David Wintz. David has served Bucks County, Pennsylvania, as a member of the fire service for 50 years, and he’s a hero to the Bristol Fire Company and the entire Bucks County community.

David joined the fire service as a young man and exhibited a passion for

public service that eventually led him to be appointed fire police captain. A long-time resident of Bristol, he was a model citizen and an invaluable asset to our community. He volunteered at every community event and borough festival and was known to everyone in town. He was a mentor to the fire service crew and role model to everyone who knew him.

David passed away of a heart attack that he suffered in connection with his duties on the scene of a chemical fire at the Dow Chemical Plant in Bristol just 2 days ago. Although tragic, his noble death was befitting of his heroic life. The untimely loss of Captain Wintz is only the third line-of-duty death experienced by the Bristol Fire Company in 157 years of its existence.

David Wintz spent his entire life in service of his beloved Bucks County community. He's a hero to everyone, including myself. I join everyone in the Eighth District of Pennsylvania in thanking Mr. Wintz and his family for a lifetime of service. We will never forget what you've done for us.

DETECTIVE JOHN FALCONE

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

Ms. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a little over a year ago, I attended the funeral of Detective John Falcone, who was killed in the line of duty on February 18, 2011, while responding to a case of domestic violence.

Detective Falcone was a respected and beloved member of the police force of the City of Poughkeepsie. Hundreds of men and women lined up for his funeral in his hometown of Carmel, New York. They were honoring his service.

During his 18 years on the force, he was commended many times, including six awards for exceptional police duty, two awards for meritorious duty, and an award for lifesaving. Detective Falcone's actions on the day of his death helped to save the life of a 3-year-old child.

Mr. Speaker, this week is National Police Week, and what better inspiration could we have than the legacy of dedication to duty provided by Detective John Falcone, whom I am privileged to remember and honor today.

BRINGING IT HOME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, according to a report produced by the Urban Land Institute, the United States has been conspicuously underfunding infrastructure spending for the past 30 years. The report estimates that there is at least \$2 trillion in funding needed just to rebuild and repair

our crumbling infrastructure and our aging networks that are operating well beyond their planned life cycles. These systems include roads and bridges, waterlines and treatment plants, dams and tunnels, and mass transit that serve our Nation's vital economic centers. But we just have not had the political will to face the problem, we have not had the funds available to fix the problem, and we have not even had a bipartisan consensus that there is a problem.

While at the same time, according to data compiled by Bloomberg News, U.S. companies have stockpiled approximately \$1.2 trillion overseas in untaxed profits. As things stand now, that is money that is not likely to be brought back to the United States because large corporations find that it's far more profitable to just leave the money where it is and borrow any cash they need back home. There is just no economic incentive for them to repatriate the money. So we need some fresh ideas about how we can create incentives for corporations to bring home some of that \$2 trillion and put it to work, helping to put more Americans back to work.

Our Republican colleagues have proposed another tax holiday for repatriating offshore profits, similar to the one they crafted back in 2004. Back in 2004, companies that brought back profits earned abroad were taxed at roughly 5 percent instead of the top 35 percent corporate rate. They were also obligated to use the money they saved on taxes to create new jobs.

But there were a number of problems with that 2004 program, the biggest one being that it didn't work to create jobs. In fact, it did the opposite.

The program brought corporate profits home all right, but according to a report prepared by the Democratic staff of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations last year, the 15 companies that benefited the most from the 2004 tax break actually cut a net of 2,000 jobs between 2004 and 2007. The companies also decreased the pace of their spending on research and development. But the top 15 repatriating companies did accelerate their spending on some things, such as stock buybacks and executive compensation. Those are not exactly the kinds of results we were looking for in that program.

Democrats, on the other hand, have suggested an infrastructure bank with \$60 billion in seed money from the Federal Government, but our Republican friends have let us know that that is not going to happen.

The good folks over at Citizens for Tax Justice have suggested a totally different approach to dealing with all of that money sitting overseas. They suggest that the best approach is to flat out repeal the tax rule that indefinitely exempts offshore profits from United States corporate income tax. But I can simply look across the aisle at the faces of any of my Republican

colleagues when I even say something like that out loud, and I know very well that the chance of that proposal becoming law is probably at zero.

So let's try something a little bit different, something with a little bipartisan flavor to it, something that just might actually work.

What if we took the incentive idea of a tax holiday for repatriated profits and tied it into helping to fix the infrastructure problem? Let's tell corporations that they will get the tax break they want if they bring that overseas money home. It will be taxed at just 5 percent instead of the full corporate rate of 35 percent, but all of the money that they save on the taxes on those profits will need to be invested in municipal bonds that are tied to approved infrastructure projects in our States, our cities, and rural areas across America. The bonds would typically be issued for terms of 50 years, paying 4 percent interest, and taxable to the corporations. There would also need to be a minimum holding period, perhaps 5 years before they could sell those bonds. For instance, Corporation X can save \$10 million in taxes, but then it must put that \$10 million to work putting Americans back to work rebuilding our highways and repairing our schools and bridges.

Think of the virtuous cycle this creates. The corporate money comes home from overseas. The corporation knows the tax ramifications with total certainty. Their profits are then safely invested in municipal bonds, which are then used to tax and fix our infrastructure, which then creates jobs that can't be sent overseas.

□ 1320

Those newly hired people will pay taxes on their wages and increase their spending on products and services, creating more jobs, and on and on and on. It is the road to a bipartisan recovery, thanks to a bipartisan solution.

Let's face it, Americans are tired of our squabbling. They are tired of our inaction. They are tired of the politics of division. Let's stop this "all or nothing," this "my way or the highway" approach, and let's just fix the infrastructure of our country. Let's bring that money home. Let's put it to work here at home where it belongs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE STABILIZATION OF IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112-111)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides

for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication continuing the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq. This notice states that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, as modified in scope and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, and Executive Order 13438 of July 17, 2007, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2012.

Obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to this threat and maintain in force the measures taken to deal with that national emergency.

Recognizing positive developments in Iraq, my Administration will continue to evaluate Iraq's progress in resolving outstanding debts and claims arising from actions of the previous regime, so that I may determine whether to further continue the prohibitions contained in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, as amended by Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, on any attachment, judgment, decree, lien, execution, garnishment, or other judicial process with respect to the Development Fund for Iraq, the accounts, assets, and property held by the Central Bank of Iraq, and Iraqi petroleum-related products, which are in addition to the sovereign immunity accorded Iraq under otherwise applicable law.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 18, 2012.

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it's been quite an interesting day. Apparently it's already been misinterpreted by some in the media. I hope that, though so many publications have had to cut their research budgets and cut their staffing budgets, I hope that those that still are blessed to work for journalistic institutions will do their

proper homework and have a better understanding about the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment that passed today and the effect that it has on the underlying NDAA and, more particularly, the Authorization for Use of Military Force that was passed after 9/11 by both houses of Congress.

I wasn't here, nor were any of the five cosponsors. Let's see: Mr. DUNCAN, freshman; Mr. BARLETTA, freshman. They weren't here, nor were Mr. LANDRY or Mr. RIGELL. So besides me, we had four freshmen on the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell-Duncan-Barletta amendment.

I felt compelled to make my amendment to deal with an issue that was raised—not in the National Defense Authorization Act that was passed some months back. Some people failed to understand, really, the NDAA that was passed previously did not give the President the power to indefinitely detain American citizens. And as we understand, a judge has ruled recently that any interpretation that it gave the President that power was unconstitutional. I don't know how that will come out.

But I do know that after we were attacked in the worst attack on American soil ever, the country—I recall, I was a judge at the time—the country was in a great deal of chaos. Planes were ordered not to take off all over the country. Those that were coming in couldn't come in. We had American citizens stranded at airports around the world.

But what's worse, we had over 3,000 Americans who were dead, done by people who believed their radical interpretation of Islam dictated that they should go about killing innocent Americans and others who happened to be on American soil at the time. It didn't seem to bother them. Some of them could have even been Muslim. It didn't seem to bother them because they had this sordid belief that they would end up in paradise with dozens of virgins. Thank God most Muslims don't believe that. But the trouble is, there are radical Islamists that do.

So the Congress, on September 18—a week after the worst attack on American soil—passed a joint resolution, Public Law 107-40. And it was to be cited, as it says in section 1, as the "Authorization for Use of Military Force."

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to go to the trouble to read section 2(a) because sometimes there are reporters who don't do their homework. They think that reporting means, rather than digging through, reading things for yourself, and getting the clear meaning of legislation for yourself, that that's not nearly as effective as lazily asking somebody, What do you think this does?

So we get polls; we get surveys; we get opinions. But having been a judge and a chief justice, you didn't do that as a judge. You didn't do that as a justice on an appellate court. You had to

look at the law and say, What does it say? And what do other laws, in which this may be in context, cause it to mean?

□ 1330

And look at it for yourself. Most of these folks, they're educated, and so I hope they will take a look for themselves. Those that were most concerned months ago that the NDAA gave unbridled power to the President, what really concerned me as a former judge and chief justice was reading section 2(a), authorization for use of the United States Armed Forces.

Again, it's hard to fault folks because it was a week after this horrible attack, and we weren't even sure who attacked us and why they attacked us. We had gotten a pretty good idea early on.

So one week after September 11, 2001, this joint resolution is passed into law. Section 2(a) says, in general, that the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations, or persons.

Now as I understand—I haven't read the opinion this week from the district court. The district court is not like it carries the weight of the Supreme Court or even a court of appeals. But Congress really appears to have given the President unbridled, unlimited, indefinite authority to just detain, arrest, do whatever had to be done to protect America from further attacks. And as we know from history, it's after such horrible attacks or incidents in other times in history when there is a temptation to overreact and to give too much power to one body or one person, and later on, when things are calmed down and the people are caught that perpetrated the horrible acts, we realize we lost a lot of our rights, we lost a lot of our powers because we placed them in one person.

And this is what this section 2(a) did. That's the way it struck me when I first saw that after I got to Congress. And that was a matter of concern. And it wasn't until the NDAA—I'm not on Armed Services—it wasn't until the NDAA came up that I really started researching and seeing exactly what this said and did.

I'm sure Speaker BOEHNER would be the first to tell people that he and I often do not see eye to eye; but he gave me the assurance that if the NDAA passed, he would let me come back with an amendment that would fix the AUMF so that a President did not have the power—unlimited power indefinitely—to detain American citizens on American soil.

So that was the impetus for trying to prepare a proper amendment that

would deal with the main problem, the unlimited power of the AUMF, but also dispel concerns that people may have with the National Defense Authorization Act, because that was going to have to be replaced, redone, reauthorized. And I'm glad to say the Speaker kept his word and we were allowed to bring forward a fix.

My friend JUSTIN AMASH and I have many times in his year-and-a-quarter-or-so of being here have consoled each other as being one of only two, three, four, five who voted for or against a bill. And we're kind of out there by ourselves. So I was not surprised to see that JUSTIN AMASH was trying to work on an amendment that would fix this same concern that he and I had. I think his concern—and he can speak more accurately toward this—but I think his concern was more with the NDAA. Mine was more with the AUMF. This grant of power was far too unbridled. It needed restraint.

We are blessed here in Congress to have people who have served in so many walks of life. We've been blessed in a number of different ways. And it's great to have such diversity—not just race, creed, religion, gender—but actually differences of opinions and divergent backgrounds.

We have a prayer breakfast every Thursday morning on Capitol Hill, and it's really a blessing to hear other Members' stories, Democrats and Republicans. We take turns speaking at prayer breakfasts—one from the Democratic Party, one from the Republican Party—each week. And it is just incredible the way God has moved in lives and taken people, whether it's being a school teacher or being a ditch digger, all kinds of things, to propel them in life and ultimately land them here in Congress.

It just happens that I have been blessed not with extraordinary intelligence but with having been around people with extraordinary intelligence, including brilliant people who have tremendous intellect and insight into our Constitution.

I never expected to be in Congress. I just liked history and knew I owed the Army 4 years from a scholarship at Texas A&M, and I had the luxury of majoring in history. So I got to study under some incredible historians who gave a different perspective on our Constitution. Rather than a legal perspective, a historical perspective. And brilliant people on policy throughout the history of man.

But when one reads this and one does not understand the Constitution and the powers that are granted to Congress under the Constitution, one can get the wrong impression. I have heard friends that I think a tremendous amount of here in Congress who have said such things publicly as “every American citizen.” Every person. The Bill of Rights talks about persons. Yes, in some places it does. But they have the idea it refers to persons in every place—it doesn't—every person in

America is entitled to go through an article III court.

And I appreciate and understand that misinterpretation. But when one reads article III, section 1, what it says is:

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

□ 1340

So the Congress has the authority never to even create a Federal district court. The Congress has the power to eliminate every Federal district court if it so chose. I am very grateful that Congress has not chosen to eliminate every Federal district court. But, nonetheless, the power is there to create or not create Federal district courts.

The Supreme Court has even spoken on this issue before and has made clear that the power is entirely in Congress's hands. As my former constitutional law professor, David Guinn at Baylor Law School, used to say, there's only one court in the United States that owes its origin to the Constitution, and that is the Supreme Court. Every other court in the country that is a Federal court or tribunal or commission owes its existence to the Congress.

Now, I have tremendous regard for President George W. Bush. He is a brilliant man, despite what some people think and jokes that were made at his expense. He's a brilliant man, and one of the wittiest people that you can be around privately and just a real joy to be around, but he got some bad advice. He had people who were lawyers who told him, Hey, Mr. President, let's just have the executive branch set up a military tribunal and let the military tribunal try terrorists, whether American citizens or whatever. Let's set up tribunals here in the executive branch.

Well, they had failed to notice that in article I, section 8 of our Constitution, it says that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, and it says, “to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.” So really, you could arguably have a Federal district court that is set up inferior to the Supreme Court under article I, section 8 just as you could under article III. I know there are some that say, no, those are article III courts. Well, article I, section 8 really seems to indicate you could call them Federal district tribunals. You could establish those inferior courts under the Supreme Court under article I, section 8.

Congress is also immediately given the power, shall have the power, it says, “to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.”

We've got the power to make those rules of anybody who's captured on land or water, the power to create the court. We've got the power, we shall have it, to establish uniform rules of

naturalization. We have the power to dictate policy here in Congress by our legislation with regard to immigration. We have the power, under this Constitution, it's been determined over and over again, that we can say to immigrants, legally and illegally in this country, You don't get a hearing in front of a Federal district court. You must go to the court we have set up over here that's inferior to the Supreme Court, but we're calling it an immigration court.

In other cases, somebody's broke, we're given the power to set up bankruptcy courts. And it's a sad testimonial for our country that a man that's sometimes referred to as the Revolution's financier—there are actually a few different sources. One was France. One was a Jewish gentleman without whom many say we could not have afforded the Revolution, and another one was a man from Philadelphia named Morris.

Morris, if one goes down the hall to the Rotunda and looks up, one of the drawings, one of the paintings that's painted into the plaster, 189 feet up there at the top of the dome, is supposed to be a depiction of Morris with a money bag, depicting him loaning money to the Revolution to keep things going.

Mr. Morris ended up, after the Revolution, doing well, worked out great for him. But because things were going so well in the country, it looked like they were going to—he had bought a lot of land and a lot of land in Virginia and up around this area, around where the District of Columbia would ultimately be, and he had gotten overextended and he was broke and he couldn't pay his bills. And so he ended up in a debtors' prison in Philadelphia, a man to whom we owe so much for having a successful Revolution so people, as our Founders said, for truly the first time would actually be able to govern themselves. And a principal financier ends up in debtors' prison in Philadelphia.

And yet the Constitution, itself, it said Congress would have the power to create uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States. But it wasn't until after Morris got thrown in debtors' prison and he had been in there for long enough that it destroyed his health, it ruined him as a man, that he ended up believing all was lost, dejected, when someone in Congress realized, wait a minute, our Constitution gives us the power to create bankruptcy courts. Maybe we ought to do that. They created the bankruptcy system, and Mr. Morris was released from jail, but he was in such poor health he never really enjoyed the freedoms that he had financed.

There are so many powers in this given to the Congress—creating courts, not creating courts; creating tribunals, not creating tribunals—and that's why, and I know there were friends of mine that were in the Bush administration that disagree with me, but I believe the

Supreme Court got it totally right when they told the Bush administration, You don't have the right to create tribunals, to try terrorists; you don't.

The Constitution, article I, section 8 says that the Congress shall have the power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court, not the President. That's not in article II under the executive powers. It's not in article III under judiciary power. The power to do that is in article I, section 8—You don't have it. So until Congress comes with military commissions or tribunals, they're not constitutional.

And so in 2006, not long after I got here, people prepared, through our Judiciary Committee, prepared the Military Commission Act that was constitutional because Congress did this.

My dear friend, and I mean that very sincerely, JOHN CULBERSON from Houston, Texas, is here on the floor with me. Mr. Speaker, I would yield to Mr. CULBERSON.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, very much, Mr. GOHMERT, my good friend from Texas. We share great passion for the 10th Amendment, for the restoration of individual liberty and putting our government back in their box; and I appreciate so much the time that you've spent on the floor, Congressman GOHMERT, focusing the attention of the Congress and the country on the fact that this is a government of limited powers, and most powers are reserved to individuals or to State and local government, and we, as a constitutional conservative majority, are working every day to do all we can to do much more than just control spending. It's much more than balancing the budget. We are determined to restore the 10th Amendment and individual liberty and put the Federal Government back in its box, let Texans run Texas and get the government out of our lives, out of our pockets, out of our way, and off our backs. I support you in that effort, and I appreciate very much you yielding to me for a minute.

I had a very brief housekeeping matter to take care of, as well as to be here to support your work in the restoration of the 10th Amendment, Mr. GOHMERT.

□ 1350

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) has been a leader in the effort to restore the 10th Amendment, and he has focused the attention of the country and the Congress on the uncontrolled spending that we have seen in recent years. The level of debt and deficit has reached a level unseen in our history. I deeply appreciate your commitment, Congressman GOHMERT, to work to do all that we can from our perspective in the House, even though we're outnumbered—we've got a liberal Senate, a liberal President. We control only one-third of the government, but we have put the brakes on the spending by this President. We've put the brakes on the uncontrolled spending that we've seen since he took office, and we're going to continue to do that.

But it is bigger than that. It's bigger than spending. It's bigger than a balanced budget, because the fundamental root of the problem is that the Federal Government has gone so far beyond its limited bounds that they have now intruded themselves into every aspect of our lives.

We, as a constitutional conservative majority, are committed to restoring the checks and balances in the Constitution, the separation of powers, and to remind people every day until we are back in control of the Senate and we've got a Republican President. Once we've got a Republican House, Mr. GOHMERT, I know we'll be working arm in arm to pass legislation to return power to the States, to restore individual liberty. As Thomas Jefferson said, if you apply the core principles of the Constitution to any problem, the knot will always untie itself.

So I deeply appreciate your commitment, Congressman GOHMERT, to focusing on the core principles of the Constitution, and know that we are, all of us, every day that we're here, working hard to restore the 10th Amendment and individual liberty. I thank you for your leadership in that effort, sir.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you.

And reclaiming my time, let me just say I'm awfully glad we have a conservative person who believes in the 10th Amendment as strongly as I do and States' rights as strongly as I do, and have you on the Appropriations Committee. I mean, what better place for a conservative, limited-Federal-power person to be than on the Appropriations Committee? Thank you. I'm grateful for the work of JOHN CULBERSON there on our behalf.

It is supposed to be a government limited. As I note, the President said previously—talking about that people interpret this Constitution as a bunch of negative powers, things the Congress can't do or the government can't do. We ought to focus on all they can do. Well, I like the fact that all that Congress, all that the Presidency, all that judiciary is supposed to be able to do is specified. Everything else, as my friend Mr. CULBERSON pointed out, is resolved to the States and the people.

Congress has this power to create the courts, Federal courts. States take care of their own State system. It's one of the reasons, though, that I voted against a couple of bills recently, because medical malpractice reform was being dictated from here in Congress for every State in the country.

I love what Texas did with medical malpractice reform in its State court system, but it's a State court system. I also know that if the Congress decides we need to start dictating to every State what their State court system can or can't do, then when a far more liberal Congress comes in they will be able to say, Look, you so-called "conservative" Republicans dictated to the States what their State tort law should be, so now we're going to dictate to the States what we think it should be, and

it ends up being a Federal takeover of something that is entirely a State system.

When it comes to the States' tort system, the State court system, it's none of our business unless there is an adequate Federal nexus. That's guided a couple of votes that may have surprised people that I made, but I simply could not support Federal takeover of State tort law.

Here is a Supreme Court decision from 1922, never been overruled. In that, the Court said—it's at 260 U.S. 226, *Klein v. Burke Construction Company*. It says:

Only the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is derived directly from the Constitution. Every other court created by the general government derives its jurisdiction wholly from the authority of Congress. That body may give, withhold, or restrict such jurisdiction at its discretion, provided it be not extended beyond the boundaries fixed by the Constitution.

That's exactly what the Constitution intended. Congress can create Federal district courts, Federal commissions—whatever, drug court, immigration court, whatever we feel appropriate as an inferior court to the U.S. Supreme Court. We can do it under article I, section 8, or article III.

In my amendment, to give people adequate feeling of protection, we wanted to ensure that people's rights would be adequately protected, and no President—whether it would be the prior Republican President, this Democratic President, or the next President—would have the power that should not be his were it not for an overyielding United States Congress.

The amendment, the Gohmert-Landry original amendment—originally, the Landry original amendment—just said: Nothing in the authorization for use of military force or in the National Defense Authorization Act shall be construed to deny the availability of the writ of habeas corpus. That was what came from the committee.

I was very grateful to JEFF LANDRY and SCOTT RIGELL for allowing me to discuss and negotiate and work with them, but that's what went to committee. I wasn't comfortable that that protected Americans' rights because we still had the provision in the authorized use of military force from September 18, 2001, that said the President still had all this power and he could detain people indefinitely. That is a reasonable interpretation of this AUMF—not the NDAA but the AUMF. That was a reasonable interpretation of the 2001 AUMF.

And so to simply say someone would have the right to a writ of habeas corpus in a hearing on that habeas corpus proceeding was not adequate for me to gather back to the American people the rights that should be theirs if it were not for the AUMF. So the proceeding, without further amendment to that language, could have gone like this:

An American citizen is ordered detained by the President of the United

States. He is taken to military detention; he is placed therein. He would get a writ of habeas corpus hearing—habeas corpus meaning to surrender the body. You've got to bring the body forward. I've had writ of habeas corpus hearings as a judge many times. You have to determine: Is there sufficient evidence more likely than not that this person committed acts that justify the detention and the retaining of his body in that detention?

If the courts give proper credence to the 2001 AUMF, then the court would have that hearing and say, okay, there is evidence that makes it more likely than not that this person, the writ applicant, committed acts that authorize the President, under the 2001 act, to place him in indefinite detention in a military facility. So there he would have had his writ hearing, but he's still in indefinite detention in a military facility. In my 4 years in the Army, I became very familiar with those military facilities.

So I began checking with constitutional scholars I respected. I even got back with my old con law professor.

□ 1400

I started running different language by. How about if we say this? How about if we say that? And others would make suggestions, and we would tweak the language. This has been going on for weeks. Well, let's change this word. Well, what if we add this phrase and that phrase. Well, that doesn't really do it because you've still got this problem. And so it was great talking with people who are really thinking and trying hard to come up with a solution.

And the goal that I had, and in talking with Mr. LANDRY, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. BARLETTA, the goal is very simple. The authorization for the use of military force from September 18, 2001, gave the President unbridled discretion in confining, detaining American citizens and others. We wanted to put American citizens—we wanted to put people who were lawfully in the United States in the same situation they were in before the unlimited gift of power from the legislative branch to the executive branch.

I wasn't here, but I'm sure a week after 9/11, while we were still reeling, and those of us in other places had just been out on our courthouse square, holding hands, singing hymns, praying together, hoping, praying that our country would not be attacked again and so many people's lives lost, destroyed, so many losing hope, crushed to know they'd never see their family member, never even be able to have a legitimate funeral with their loved ones' remains.

I'm sure, I know that people meant to do the best they could to protect the country. But 10 years later, 11 years later, almost, we can look back and we could restrain that power once again.

So that was the goal. Let's get people back to the position they were in the day before this incredible extension of power to the President was given.

So the language that, with the help of others smarter than I, we were able to put together to get us to that day before this incredible grant of power to the President, was that nothing in the Authorized Use of Military Force Act from 2001, nothing in the NDAA from months ago, nothing from the NDAA that we're taking up now, nothing was going to be construed to deny the availability of writ of habeas corpus, which were the Landry/Rigell words. And then here's the additional language: or to deny any constitutional rights in a court ordained or established by or under Article III of the Constitution for any person who is lawfully in the United States when detained pursuant to the Authorized Use of Military Force Act.

And actually, and we looked at this a number of different ways, a lot of scholars. Just by referencing the Authorized Use of Military Force Act from 2001, it actually includes the subsequent amendment to that AUMF by the NDAA some months back, or the amendment that we voted on today. The NDAA is actually an amendment to the AUMF.

Some had asked, LOUIE, why did you say, deny any constitutional rights in a court ordained or established under Article III constitute for any person—why didn't you just say American citizens? That's who we're most concerned about.

And again, I come back to this: I wanted to get back to where we were before this incredible extension of power to the President occurred for people who were lawfully in the United States.

I don't have any sympathy for people who may be sneaking across the board as we speak, through tunnels or over fences or through openings in fences or across rivers. I've got no sympathy for people coming in who want to destroy our way of life and are sneaking in illegally to destroy this life we have and the freedoms and liberties we have. So those who are not lawfully in the United States, who are trying to do us harm, killing Americans, destroying people, this is not for them.

But for anyone who is lawfully in the United States, we want to return them to the same position of liberty they had before the unbridled extension of power to the President September 18, 2001. To do that, though—there are people who were lawfully here in the United States, not U.S. citizens, but people who were lawfully here, who committed acts, whether of violence or other things, who, before this extension of power to the President in 2001, had no right to go into a Federal district court. They had the right to go to an immigration court, and that's it. No right to go before an Article III court.

And so we wanted to make sure that for those people who did not have a right to get a full jury trial—immigrants do not have that right. They're subject to the immigration courts. If they're going to be deported, they go to

the immigration court. They don't have a right to go have a Federal trial in a United States district court over whether or not they get to stay in the United States. That's been ruled on many times. They don't get that kind of court.

So we've added the language at the end of subparagraph A, "who is otherwise entitled to the availability of such writ or such rights." So, we reestablished in the Gohmert/Landry/Rigell amendment, and Duncan and Barletta as well, in that amendment we reestablish that for any—not just any American citizen, but anybody lawfully in the United States that is entitled to these rights before September 18 of 2001, you're entitled to them again. And nothing in the AUMF, nothing in the NDAA from months ago, nothing in the NDAA today, all amending the AUMF, nothing in this shall be construed to deny those rights to an individual.

Now, my good friend, JUSTIN AMASH, he wanted to fix things. But actually his fix extended new rights that did not exist prior to September 18 of 2001. And I understand his intentions.

And although I did not appreciate my friend Mr. SMITH alluding to a smoke-screen, you don't spend hours and hours and hours trying to perfect language to create a smoke-screen. You do that to fix legislation. And that's what I believe we did. That's what I believe we've done today here on the House floor.

But, having been in the military, and having continued, as a Member of Congress, to go to each funeral of people who, as Lincoln said, gave the last full measure of devotion for their country, having attended all of those in my district over the last 7 years, I know the price our military pays. I know the rights that you give up when you go into the military.

And so people, without realizing the full scope of the different types of rights to different types of people in the Constitution, who say everybody's entitled to constitutional rights under the Bill of Rights, under the Constitution, yeah, but they're different rights and you're in the military. You don't have a right to freedom of speech.

So we had a young man, a devoted member of the United States military, who said some very bad things about our President, unflattering things. Whether or not they're truthful is not the issue for a member of the military.

□ 1410

It is under a matter of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that was created by Congress because Congress has that power under article I, section 8 to create that court system and to not give members of the military all of the rights that everybody else in America has. There were some mornings at 5 a.m. that I would love to have had the freedom of assembly and that I would have loved to have had the freedom of speech to tell my commander where he

could go with his assembly at 5 a.m. and with the 25-mile march that was going to follow that.

That was a time when we were not at war. Nonetheless, you have to have discipline in the military.

Even though I may have totally agreed with the comments—I don't know what all of them were, but this individual is in the military—when you're in the military, you do not have the right to criticize anyone in the chain of command. And it has to be that way.

In my heart, I was so deeply offended by the way in which President Carter was failing to do anything about our hostages and about the act of war that was perpetrated against our Embassy. Under everybody's interpretation of international law, an attack on a country's embassy is an act of war against that country. It should have provoked a response from this country that made so clear to all of those radical Islamists that attacked our Embassy in 1979 that when you attack the United States of America—in our Embassy or on our home soil, either one—they're both acts of war, and we will respond. You will not get away with an act of war like that against us.

Because we failed to respond in any measurable manner, other than for so long just basically begging them to give us our people back, we appeared to be a paper tiger. We appeared to be a country that didn't have the guts to step up and protect itself. That fact is still being used to recruit people around the world to these radicalized groups of Islamists.

Though I felt strongly about the impropriety of the way the President was handling those things in 1979 and 1980, it was not appropriate for a member of the military to publicly ever criticize a commander in his chain of command. That's what the Commander in Chief is. So whether or not any of us agrees with the soldier who criticized President Obama, you have to have discipline in the military, and that's not appropriate.

So why shouldn't he have had the right to come before an article III court and say, Hey, I'm a member of the military. What happened to my freedom of speech rights?

Under the Constitution, Congress has the power to set up the rules and the rights for the military, and you don't have that right because we've got to have a disciplined military.

For immigrants, many have said, Why don't I have the right to go get a jury trial and prove my case? Why, your country should be forced to allow me to stay here.

It's because you don't have that right under our Constitution. The right you have under our Constitution is to go to an immigration court. There are exceptions, of course, but that's the main right.

We have the authorization and the power under the Constitution to create those systems; and as my friend Mr.

CULBERSON pointed out, they're limited to what is prescribed in the Constitution.

So that subparagraph (a) was the extent of the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment originally, but there were others who were concerned—but look, look. What if the President does detain somebody? Even though he doesn't have the power to detain, if this subparagraph (a) passes and becomes part of the law, then the President won't have the power to detain an American citizen or an American lawfully in this court who he didn't have the power to detain before September 18 of 2001. But what if he does that anyway?

And it has happened. People abuse their power. We know that. So what if it happens that a President abuses the power that he does not have?

Let's get that right to a writ of habeas corpus hearing so that you can come forward and establish and bring out the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment and say, Look, that authorized use of military force in 2001 that gave the President the power to just detain people indefinitely, including in a military confinement, got changed today in the House in 2012; therefore, at the writ hearing, that would be granted under subparagraph (c). The judge would have to say, You're right. I see that Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment. The President doesn't have the right to do that anymore, so we're going to have to let you go.

But the key would be to get a writ hearing in order to advocate the proper position of the law as changed in subparagraph (a), because if you can't come before a judge, then nobody is going to have the power to order you released. So, I could understand that. Since I know extremely well that I sure don't have a corner on the market of best language, I realize—and our friend BOB GOODLATTE was pushing this issue, and I know BOB to be a brilliant lawyer, just a great American patriot. I know, whether we agree or not on every issue, when BOB GOODLATTE talks about an issue, I ought to listen because he's a smart, caring man. I realize he has got a point, which is that (a) does fix the problem, according to the people that I worked with and checked with, and we worked the language together to get it to work.

But he's right, what if the President does detain somebody against what the law says in (a)? How do you get that heard?

Okay. We added subparagraph (b) that says:

Not later than 48 hours after the date on which a person who is lawfully in the United States is detained pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force, the President shall notify Congress of the detention of such person.

So the President, if he does detain somebody against the law in section 103, subparagraph (a), has got to notify us. Then I'm sure there would be a lot of people on both sides of the aisle who would come forward and say, Hey,

we've changed the law. The President can't do that. Under subparagraph (a), you don't have that power anymore. We took that away from you the way you had it since September 18 of 2001. That has changed. Now that you've notified us, we are going to help that person file for a writ of habeas corpus hearing in court as specified in subparagraph (a). It will be an article III U.S. Federal district court, and we know we will have a proper hearing.

That's why subparagraph (c) says:

A person who is lawfully in the United States when detained pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force shall be allowed to file an application for habeas corpus relief in an appropriate district court—not in an immigration court, not in a military tribunal, but in a Federal district court—not later than 30 days after the date on which the person is placed in military custody.

Now, there are some who've tried to say in the last couple of days that, actually, this Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment restricted the right of writs of habeas corpus. Hopefully, they meant well; but the truth is we're aware of writs of habeas corpus that happen long after 30 days. There is no requirement that if there is ever going to be a writ of habeas corpus hearing that it has to be within 30 days.

So what we were doing was not restricting the right of writs of habeas corpus. We were actually making them stronger so that the President, unless he is going to break the law and act illegally by not notifying Congress within 48 hours—well, guess what? Things have a way of working the truth out.

□ 1420

And if the President were to violate this kind of law, it might be the basis for an impeachment proceeding. To go around and to intentionally violate the law? This is serious stuff. We knew by putting it in the law, it would give that kind of ability to Congress, to enforce what we've done.

With regard to my friend JUSTIN AMASH and ADAM SMITH's amendment, it appeared to be a choice. With their amendment, it was going to give new rights to terrorists that would be greater than any member of our United States military has; or under the Gohmert-Landry-Rigell amendment, it would return the power to people that they had before September 18, 2001, this unlimited ability of the President to detain people indefinitely in potentially a military detention facility.

I appreciated the bipartisan support for our amendment today. We had Democrats that voted with us on this issue, people that care very deeply about this issue. We had Republicans that did not vote with us. I think 19 Republicans didn't vote with us, but I believe 243 people from both sides of the aisle voted for this amendment to fix this power. We needed to rein in the power of the Presidency, and we did that.

I'm very grateful to Heritage for embracing the concept that was pursued

here rather than a concept that would extend greater rights to terrorists on American soil than our own American soldiers would have.

I think it's a good day. I think it's a good day. People have heard me, Mr. Speaker, talk about how we have messed up what's going on in Afghanistan. The Taliban was defeated; they were routed. We had less than 1,500 Americans in Afghanistan when the Taliban was defeated. And so many Americans have forgotten, but for so much of the Iraq war people were saying—now, the way the Taliban was defeated in Afghanistan, that's the way to fight a war on foreign soil. You empower the enemy of our enemy, give them support. We gave them aerial support, we gave them embedded Special Ops and intelligence people that were a tremendous help. I've heard that personally.

The biggest hero of those battles, General Dostum, I met with again just last month. That was over in Afghanistan. They're our allies. For those that say you Republicans are a bunch of xenophobes or Islamaphobes, these are Muslim friends. They buried family and friends while Americans were burying family and friends because they had fought together. They initially defeated the Taliban, and they did it very effectively. Then we began to add troops by the tens of thousands, and we became occupiers in Afghanistan. We began to pour billions and billions and billions of dollars into Afghanistan. Then Pakistan began supporting the Taliban, and they continue to support the Taliban and we're continuing to support Pakistan.

Another good thing today was amendments that said, Hey, Pakistan, if you're going to keep funding our enemies and helping our enemies, we're not going to keep giving you any funds. That was another good measure that got bipartisan support today. That was a good measure.

But as long as we've got troops—I don't think President Obama has handled this very well in Afghanistan. I think he's gotten some bad advice. I think President Bush got some bad advice. But as long as we have troops on foreign soil, we should never again do what was done to our military in Vietnam, yank their feet out from under them and leave our allies to be killed.

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

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER
AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3308

Mr. CULBERSON (during the Special Order of Mr. GOHMERT). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3308. My name was inadvertently added.

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

There was no objection.

UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE OF
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN
OUR STRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROOKS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this afternoon as part of my series of talks designed to help Members of the House and Senate understand the place of the District of Columbia in our structure. It is an anomalous place. And when Members come to the House of Representatives, they must find it very peculiar that anything having to do with a local jurisdiction comes here at all.

The most important thing to remember as I speak this afternoon is that that anomaly got to be too much for the Congress, and 39 years ago the Congress sent back to the District the power to legislate for the District of Columbia. So if you hear Members say Congress can legislate for the District of Columbia, you must point them to the Home Rule Act of 1973.

It is true that on some matters the District cannot legislate for itself. Those matters involve things like imposing a commuter tax or changing the limits on how high buildings can be in the District, because we don't want to obscure the great monuments. But I assure you that the enumerated congressional powers over the District are quite small, and that none of what I have to say this afternoon is among those areas where Congress has said, only Congress itself should be able to legislate.

Yet my good friends on the other side insist upon imposing their own views on the District of Columbia quite undemocratically against our will. Even if you assumed that Congress could enact laws for the District of Columbia, no one would assume that Congress could—without any democratic accountability—enact laws that went counter to the laws the District had enacted.

Where are the small-government Tea Party members, the ones who are trying to teach the House of Representatives a lesson about pulling back even from Federal matters? You cross the line very seriously when you involve yourself in local matters where you yourself cannot be held accountable. Do you believe in democracy or not? It seems to me that the entire notion of passing a law and imposing it on people who have no say about it is a kind of authoritarianism that we ourselves criticize on this floor every single day in one fashion or another.

Twice this week, Republican Members disregarded their own basic principles and sought to interfere with the local government of the District of Columbia and its citizens against their will in the most undemocratic fashion. There was no respect for democracy, no respect for federalism, no respect for

their own principles. They moved forward to say that this was the way we would like it, no matter what you would like.

As you might expect, we took exception. I am very pleased with the outpouring of support we have received from all over the country regarding the way the District was treated in the attempt by Representative TRENT FRANKS to impose his views on reproductive choice for the women and physicians of the District of Columbia. And I appreciate the support I have received when many were shocked that I was not granted the courtesy of testifying at his hearing on his bill, which affects only my district.

□ 1430

Let me say a word about that bill. Representative TRENT FRANKS is from Arizona. The sponsor of this same bill in the Senate—a bill to impose a 20-week limit on abortions for women in the District of Columbia—is from at least as far away, Senator MIKE LEE of Utah.

Senator LEE had hardly hit the ground—I think had filed all of nine bills when he filed a bill that would impose a 20-week limit on abortions in the District of Columbia. Not on Utah, but on the District of Columbia. Representative FRANKS' bill wouldn't impose this on Arizona. It's only on the District of Columbia.

There is nobody in this House that would not have taken umbrage at such undemocratic audacity, and so we did.

As for Senator MIKE LEE, he realized what he was doing wasn't exactly kosher because he introduced the bill, and though he is a new Member—and every new Member puts out a press release about what he's done—he didn't put out a release on this bill. So we outed him. We put out a release on his bill. And then his newspapers began to talk, and so then he put out a release.

I think what I am talking about will be understood when you see how this occurred. One thing that most Americans have learned to do is respect the differences on very controversial issues. And one of the most controversial is abortion, an issue that really turns off Independents in this country but captures the verve of the right wing to this day, even though the right of women to reproductive choice was declared decades ago in *Roe v. Wade*. And, of course, when they come at women, Democrats respond.

Under *Roe v. Wade*, a woman is entitled to seek an abortion at 20 weeks of pregnancy. In fact, the Supreme Court was at pains to say that it would not put a time limit on the number of weeks, that that's a matter of viability and a matter between the woman and her physician. Yet Senator MIKE LEE and Representative TRENT FRANKS sought to set the number of weeks on their own—in violation, of course, of the constitutional mandate in *Roe v. Wade*.

What are we supposed to do, sit down and take it?

I asked to testify at the hearing on Rep. TRENT FRANKS' bill. Representative TRENT FRANKS, as chairman of the subcommittee, denied me the right to testify, even though the bill related only to my district. He said that it was because the rules say that Democrats could have only one witness, and that they had chosen a woman, whom we had recommended, Professor Christy Zink, who had an abortion in the District of Columbia at 21 weeks on the recommendation of her physicians and her family when the fetus was discovered to be hopelessly deformed.

Of course we would want the committee to hear from such a person. And the rules may well be what Representative FRANKS says they are. But he clearly has no sense of common courtesy or comity, of congressional courtesy, where, as a matter of right, any such rule would be waived, particularly if the Member's own district were implicated.

It's bad enough to introduce a bill that has to do with somebody else's district, where nobody—not the physicians who are implicated, not the women and families who are implicated—can reach you because they can't vote for you. Hardly an act of courage.

If this is so important—and I have to believe it is to them—why wouldn't Senator LEE and Representative FRANKS introduce a 20-week bill for all the Nation? Why does their courage stop at the District line? This should be a matter of principle. How could you possibly want to stop abortions after 20 weeks only in one district?

Of course Representative FRANKS is in the habit of denying me the opportunity to testify when his subcommittee considers bills that affect only my district. He considered a bill that passed here in the House but was stopped in the Senate that would have permanently kept the District of Columbia, alone from spending its own local taxpayer funds on abortions for low-income women. What in the world does a Member from Arizona have to do with how we, in the District of Columbia, spend money that he had nothing to do with raising?

Having been denied the right to testify on that bill, no wonder I was denied again yesterday. Except this time, it went viral. And all over the United States, they are talking about how a Member introduces a bill relating to another Member's district, and she doesn't even get a waiver so that she can say something on behalf of her own constituents on the bill he has introduced, which will only affect those constituents and not his own.

And I'm supposed to like it? Well, I don't like it. And I'm not going to sit still for it.

I went to the hearing yesterday, and everyone was polite. Representative FRANKS invited me to sit on the all-male Member panel, but without being able to speak, to hear about how women in the District of Columbia

should have their right to reproductive choice cut off by him. I didn't give him the opportunity for that optic, to have me on the panel, unable to say anything. Invite the Member from the District to sit on the panel, to integrate it so that there is at least one woman, and tell her to keep her mouth shut while they talk about her district, hear from one of her constituents, and talk about denying the women and families in her district what women and families are entitled to everywhere in the United States. No, sir, thank you.

What I want is the same rights everybody else has. I grew up as a second-class citizen in this town twice over—second class because we didn't have a Member of Congress until the 1970s, and second class because I was an African American and, therefore, as a child had to go to segregated schools.

□ 1440

And I'm not going to have my constituents, now that I am a Member of Congress, treated any differently from the way Representative TRENT FRANKS' constituents are treated or Senator MIKE LEE's constituents are treated.

We are free and equal Americans. We pay Federal income taxes just like everybody else. And yet we have no vote on the House floor. The nerve of Members introducing a bill that they expect to go to the House floor, and I would not even be able to vote on the bill. And yet it would apply only to my constituents.

Where is the sense of decency? There is none. I don't know about a war on women, but when you keep coming at the District of Columbia women, that's a war on them. And if you want to declare war, I'm here to do the best I can to fight back.

First, it was our low-income women, by barring D.C. from spending its local funds on abortions. They have succeeded in getting that rider re-embedded in our local budget. Now they want to do that on a permanent basis. And now they want to go to a 20-week limit, and no woman—low-income, high-income—no woman in the District of Columbia could get an abortion. And our physicians who care for women from all over this region and all over the country, who found what Professor Zink's physician found, which is that she should not carry that fetus to full term, would have to somehow ask her to find someone outside of the District of Columbia to perform an abortion under such tragic circumstances,—a woman who had a child and wanted another child. Who would put somebody through that?

It is an insatiable hunger that the small-government Tea Party Republicans are showing for interfering with the democratic rights of the people I represent. And I'm going to call them out. You're not going to get away with doing it in private. You're not going to get away with not having me testify. We're going to shout it to the hilltops that all you talk about—small govern-

ment and that the Federal Government should get out of everybody's lives—and now you're hopping over those principles into the lives of 600,000 Americans who you are not accountable to, after the Congress said in 1973 that governing for the District of Columbia now 1973 belongs to the Mayor and the council of the District of Columbia only. No. We're not going to stand for it. You're going to hear from us.

The bill is patently unconstitutional. These very courageous Republicans gotten it passed in seven conservative States. They want a Federal imprimatur on this bill. So they say, Let's get the District of Columbia. What kind of courage do they lack? Do you believe in it? Introduce it. Introduce it for the women of America. What are you afraid of? Where's your spine? Do you only have a spine when it comes to 600,000 people who have a representative who you continue to disempower by denying her a vote on the House floor, including a vote on her own appropriation and a vote on the very bill that you've introduced to take away rights guaranteed under the Constitution that her citizens are entitled to?

The bill is patently unconstitutional. *Roe v. Wade* indicates that women are entitled to abortion care until viability. But do you know what else the bill is? It's a violation of our 14th Amendment right, because you are treating our women and our physicians differently than women and physicians are treated elsewhere in the United States.

Don't come at us with unequal protection and expect the people I represent to say, Okay, Mr. Congressman, just do whatever you like.

Keep doing it and we will keep calling you out. We will never let you get away with a cost-free undemocratic intrusion into our lives.

Last night, here comes Representative PHIL GINGREY with a resolution, nonbinding, saying that active duty military personnel in the District of Columbia on personal time should not have to abide by the gun laws of the District of Columbia. Here we go again with our gun laws. We have stricter gun laws than some. So be it. Some States have strict gun laws, too. Are we less American than others that enact their own laws? At whose altar am I supposed to kneel? Who are my constituents supposed to bow down to? Nobody in this House or Senate.

Well, I opposed that resolution because if Representative GINGREY of Georgia thinks that active duty military personnel in their private capacities should not have to obey the gun laws in D.C., then he ought to wank it for every State in the Union.

You're not going to put on us bills for the District of Columbia that clearly have nationwide import in order to make your ideological points in a cheap and cynical way. Because that's what it is. It's on the cheap. It's a defiance of democracy, and it expects us to

just let it go. On the contrary, it gets our dander up to be treated as less than full American citizens. It gets our dander up.

Sure, the resolution passed. It was nonbinding. But the fact is that, if you want to do a nonbinding resolution that says that gun laws shouldn't be applicable to active duty personnel in their personal capacities, there is no possible reason to limit that to one jurisdiction.

We will not have it. We are not vehicles, pawns, or instruments to be used at will. We are full-fledged American citizens who fought and died in every American war, including the war that created the United States of America. We are the only taxpaying citizens of the United States of America who have no voting representation in this House and none at all in the Senate.

Get off of your high, undemocratic horses. It's bad enough that you allowed that kind of a situation to go on for 200 years, but when you pile on and want to enact legislation that you don't have the nerve or the guts to enact for the entire country, but do such bills only for the District of Columbia, expect the District of Columbia to come back at you.

We may be only one jurisdiction, but we will never allow ourselves and our citizenship to be degraded, and we will not allow ourselves to be demeaned as the Franks-Lee bill did and as the Gingrey bill did. Go home and make your own constituents understand why you are legislating for somebody else's district and you tell me whether your Tea Party friends will say, Well done. I doubt it.

Mr. Speaker, this was a week when twice in the same week Republicans tried to roll over the District of Columbia. Once was too much; twice, I simply could not abide. So I issue fair warning. It's only me here. I can't hurt anybody. I can't even vote against you. But I can tell you this much: I'm not going to allow the unequal treatment of the taxpaying citizens I represent to go unaddressed ever, not for one single moment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1450

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL) for 30 minutes.

Mr. WOODALL. I thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate you staying late on a Friday afternoon so that the gentlelady from the District of Columbia can have her time; and I can have a little time, too.

I know folks often think, Mr. Speaker, that votes have ended at the end of the day and folks have left the Chamber, and you wonder what in the world's going on there in Congress. Why are those guys still down there on

the floor of the House talking after everybody else has gone back to their offices? Well, there's a lot of good reasons for that.

As the gentlelady from the District of Columbia said, folks don't always get their say in the hustle and bustle of voting on those amendments. It moves fast. It's limited to 2 and 3 and 10 minutes of debate at the time. And so you need some additional time at the end of the day.

But more importantly, I guess this is just one of the wonderful facets of modern-day life, Mr. Speaker. You and I are both freshmen here in the House, but they pipe this back into our offices. I always thought when I was growing up, and I suspect you did, too, Mr. Speaker, when you're at home and you turn on C-SPAN or it's on the college campus or what have you and you look and the Chamber is empty, you think, What's going on? You don't realize that it's piped through the closed circuit and it's sitting on everybody's television back at home.

Because when I got up here as a freshman, Mr. Speaker, I got so busy I couldn't afford to sit down here on the House floor and spend my days here. I had to be back in the office meeting with constituents and going through the paperwork, doing all those things we have to do each day. And what a wonderful thing that is—lousy because it sends the wrong impression to America as it shows up on C-SPAN—but wonderful that folks are able to both serve their constituents back in their offices as well as keep track of what is going on on the floor.

And what I brought down to the floor today, Mr. Speaker, and you can't see it from your chair, but you have these numbers committed to memory, just as I do. I've got the pie chart here of the spending in this country.

You know, spending comes in two parts. It comes in the parts that unless the Members of Congress act each and every year, the spending goes away. They call that discretionary spending, as you know, Mr. Speaker. You have to affirmatively act in Congress or else the spending goes away.

The other part of spending is called mandatory spending, and that's the part of spending that goes out the door whether Congress shows up to work or not. The President can take the year off. Congress can take the year off, that money is going to go out the door. That's our parents' and grandparents' Social Security checks. Congress doesn't have to affirmatively act to give you Social Security, Medicare. If you're 65 years old, you've worked the required amount of time, you show up at the Medicare office, you just get Medicare. And then we have to figure out how to pay for it. That's called the mandatory spending side of the ledger.

And as you know, Mr. Speaker, the discretionary spending side of the ledger, the part that we have to affirmatively act on each year represents about one-third of all Federal dollars.

That's automatic spending, Mr. Speaker. That's spending that goes out the door whether Congress shows up or not, and it represents two-thirds of everything we spend.

You know, as I do, Mr. Speaker, that when we actually talk about spending money, about 40 cents out of every dollar that this Chamber spends, that this Nation spends, is borrowed from the next generation of Americans; 40 cents out of every dollar, Mr. Speaker, is money we don't have, but we borrow from our children and grandchildren. That's why the spending decisions we make are so important, why you and I are working so hard to try to restrain that spending.

I'll give you an example, Mr. Speaker. If you started a government on the day Jesus Christ was born, and you borrowed \$1 million a day to fund your government from the day Jesus Christ was born until today, 7 days a week you're borrowing that money through today, you would have to continue to borrow \$1 million a day every day, 7 days a week for another 700 years to borrow your first \$1 trillion. Your first \$1 trillion, Mr. Speaker.

You know how much we borrow from our children and our grandchildren—and by “we,” I mean folks who've come from both parties, generations before us, and still today—\$15.5 trillion with no end in sight. No end in sight.

Now, I don't want to be about doom and gloom, Mr. Speaker, you know me. We're part of this freshman class. When one of us falls, there are another 99 to pick him up and set him back on track.

I brought down a chart today to talk about our successes because we've really have had some successes.

Now, as I listened to the gentlelady from the District of Columbia talk before, it sounded like this is a very partisan place to work. And I know when I pick up the newspaper, that's what I read, too. But it's not true. You can't do anything up here as a party. It's not about party. It's about the 900,000 people I represent back home.

I am a Southern Republican, Mr. Speaker. I'm a hard-core right winger. I have more in common with a Democrat from Tennessee than I do with Republicans from California. This isn't about party; this is about American. And the only things that get done get done working together. Why? Because we have a Republican House. We have a Democratic Senate. We have a Democrat in the White House, and we have a constituency. We have an America that is divided about what to do. But I don't think there's anybody out there—well, with the exception of the President, Mr. Speaker—who believes that the problem is that we're not spending enough. I think a lot of folks think Washington is wasting the money that it's spending and that we can do better.

And let's talk about those successes, Mr. Speaker, because I have them right here. I've got a bar chart, Mr. Speaker. I'm showing FY 2010. That was before you and I got here—\$1.28 trillion in discretionary spending.

Now, there's a lot of funny math in Washington, D.C., as you and I have learned, Mr. Speaker. A lot of funny math. But when I say \$1.28 trillion, I just mean that—\$1.28 trillion. No rates of growth. No inflation. No time value of money. No index dollars. Just real money like it sits in your wallet, if your wallet could hold \$1.28 trillion.

Fiscal year 2011, Mr. Speaker, the year you and I showed up to this institution, we were still working on the FY 2011 budget in 2012 because the folks who left the body before us didn't get it done. We actually reduced spending—it doesn't happen often in America—but we reduced discretionary spending in real dollars, actual dollars, from what we were spending in 2010 to what we spent in 2011. But that wasn't enough for this freshman class, Mr. Speaker. You know it wasn't.

In 2012, we reduced spending again. Again, not rates of growth, not funny math, actual dollars going out the door. Fewer dollars went out the door in discretionary spending in 2012. We're in the middle of 2012—2012 ends on September 30, as you know, Mr. Speaker. Fewer dollars will go out the door in 2012 than went out in 2011. And, of course, fewer dollars went out in 2011 than in 2010; 2 years in a row, the first time since World War II, Mr. Speaker, we reduced spending in this country by focusing on the priorities that our voters back home have asked us to focus on. And we're doing it again for 2013. That process is going on right now.

We've begun the process of appropriating dollars for the 2013 fiscal year, that fiscal year that'll start this October, October 1, having those debates, open debates, allowing amendments from all parties here, Mr. Speaker; and we are on track to spend less in 2013 than we're spending right now in 2012.

Budget my office, Mr. Speaker, one of those things we actually have control over. The budget for the Seventh District of Georgia, Mr. Speaker, lower in 2012 than it was in 2008 because we have this new Congress that said thrift has to begin at home. If I'm going to look at other programs to cut, let's start with our own office budgets. So we're having some successes. It's not all about arguing up here. It's not all about fussing at one another. It's about trying to come together and finding those opportunities that we can agree on.

And when I talk about the way spending has actually gone down, I'm not talking about our vision of how it should go down, Mr. Speaker. I'm talking about bills that have been signed into law by the President of the United States, guaranteed savings that cannot be taken away.

That's the kind of work we've gotten done here in 16 months, Mr. Speaker. I'm proud to have worked with you on it. This chart, though, shows the challenges that we're facing.

□ 1500

I see some folks sitting in the back of the room, Mr. Speaker, so I'm going to

hold this one up, if you don't mind, just to make sure everybody can see it.

I've got two lines here, Mr. Speaker. I've got the red line that shows spending in this country, the red line that shows where spending is headed in this country. Now, this chart goes, as you know, Mr. Speaker, from 1947, the end of World War II, as America was coming out of World War II, it begins to track spending in this country, tracks it with a red line. Here we are right here in today's dollars, Mr. Speaker. So the red line tracks spending going back to World War II.

The green line tracks taxes going back to World War II—as a percent of the economy, right, because a dollar is not the same dollar today it was in 1947. Your parents probably tell you like my parents tell me, Mr. Speaker, Oh, ROB, I used to go to the movies for a nickel and I had money left over that I could buy a Coke and popcorn with. Do you get that same story, Mr. Speaker? The dollar is not the same dollar today as it was then.

So we track this as a percentage of GDP, a percentage of our entire economy. Now, I want you to look, Mr. Speaker, at how level this green line is. The green line is taxes, taxes that the American people are willing to pay. It doesn't matter whether the income tax rate has been 90 percent, as it was in the Carter years, or whether the income tax rate is 28 percent, as it was in the Reagan years. Taxes, as a percentage of the size of our economy, have remained relatively stable. That's the flat green line.

The red line is the spending that this Congress, this Senate, other Presidents have chosen to associate with America. Now, you tell me, Mr. Speaker, do we have a taxation problem in this country or do we have a spending problem in this country? You need to look no further than a relatively level tax line and an incredibly exploding spending line. Spending is the challenge, and that's what you and I are focused on here in this body, Mr. Speaker.

But all spending is not created equal. The United States Constitution gives us responsibilities, gives us responsibilities to defend this country, gives us responsibilities to regulate trade. There are responsibilities that the Constitution says, Congress, you need to raise money and you need to spend money on these priorities.

But this chart, Mr. Speaker, tracks, going back to 1965 through today, that discretionary part of the spending pie that I showed earlier, that part that we actually have to affirmatively act on every year, and the mandatory part, that part that just goes out the door automatically. Again, Mr. Speaker, what you see is discretionary spending, in terms of real dollars, is staying relatively flat. What pushes the line up is this growth in mandatory spending.

Why does mandatory spending grow? Because it's automatic, because you and I, Mr. Speaker, don't have an opportunity each and every year to try to

rein that in and do oversight on it. It requires action by the Senate and by the President and by this House to change the laws about the automatic spending to stop it. If we can't agree on how to stop it, it just keeps going. That distinguishes it from discretionary spending where we have to affirmatively vote "yes" or "no" each year. That's the spending we've been so successful at controlling.

Mr. Speaker, this chart just shows it a little differently. I've got the blue line representing mandatory spending and the red line representing discretionary spending. What you see here is that between 1962 and 2012, the last 50 years, discretionary spending—which used to be most of what Congress does—has gotten smaller and smaller and smaller and smaller as a piece of the pie, and mandatory spending, that that goes out the door automatically, is getting larger and larger and larger and larger.

So I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and I say to the young people who are in your district, if you're worried about your economic future, should you focus on your discretionary spending? Absolutely, you should. But should you concern yourself with mandatory spending more? The answer is yes. That's where the growth is. That's where the inability to constrain it is. And that's now where the big, big dollars are. It's mandatory spending, Mr. Speaker. And it's getting worse.

I told you I would bring you some good news, Mr. Speaker, and I've got more good news to bring you, but we need to be honest about the nature of the challenge. Because I talk to folks back home and they say, ROB, it can't be as bad as you say that it is. It can't be as bad.

I was just looking at the Federal Government books about 4 years ago and things looked like they were sustainable. Well, Mr. Speaker, you know the world's changed a lot in the last 4 years—and that's not a political statement. It started changing under the watch of President George Bush. It continued changing under the watch of President Barack Obama.

I remember growing up in the 1980s, Mr. Speaker. Ronald Reagan was President. We used to talk about the deficits we were running, worried that the American economy might not survive—got to get those deficits under control. Those deficits, Mr. Speaker, those deficits are a page relative to the deficits we're running today, which look like a book—trillion dollar deficits every year. The public debt, the debt that our young people owe, Mr. Speaker, has increased 50 percent in the last 4 years.

Now, change doesn't usually happen in America that fast. Change is usually slow. It was designed to be slow. You know, my gripe with the United States Senate, Mr. Speaker—a lot of folks say, Doggone that Senate, they haven't passed a budget in the last 3 years. Well, I share that frustration. But the truth is I'm not frustrated with the

Senate that they're moving too slowly. The Constitution designed the Senate to move slowly. I'm disturbed that over the last 3 years the Senate has been moving so fast. It was supposed to play a deliberative role, but instead it passed stimulus bill after stimulus bill, health care bill after health care bill, regulatory bill after regulatory bill, and did not slow the process down the way that our Founding Fathers designed the Senate to operate.

What you get—you can see it here on this chart, Mr. Speaker. This red line is tracking Federal revenue; the blue line is tracking Federal spending. They move in concert right up until 2007, into 2008, into 2009, into 2010, where those lines diverge, Mr. Speaker. These trillion dollar deficits, it's not sustainable. It's not sustainable. We've taken steps to do it, but there's more that we have to do, and it's not easy to get it done.

This shows the chart differently, Mr. Speaker. There are some folks out there, because I go home and I ask people in my district, Mr. Speaker, I say, Now, of the \$800 billion that the Federal Government spent in the stimulus package—\$800 billion—there are about 154 million families in this country, right? So that's about \$6 for every billion, eight times six. That's about \$4,800, Mr. Speaker. I ask them, Did you get your \$4,800? Did you feel it? When the Federal Government borrowed \$800 billion from your children and your grandchildren, did you feel the additional money in your pocket? And the answer is, No, ROB, I don't know where that money went, but it didn't come to me and my family.

Look what's happened with spending, Mr. Speaker. This is spending as a percent of GDP in inflation-adjusted dollars. Here we go.

From 1970 to 2010, the average household income in this country, Mr. Speaker, increased by 25 percent in inflation-adjusted dollars. The buying power of the average American family rose about 25 percent over the last 40 years—40 years, 25 percent growth in spending power of the average American family. The red line represents Federal spending, Mr. Speaker. Over those same 40 years, Federal spending has increased 290 percent. You and your family have an additional 25 percent to spend; we, the Federal Government, have increased our spending 290 percent.

You know, I learned something up here, Mr. Speaker, during freshman orientation. It turns out there's no secret drawer that we dig into here to get money to spend. The only place we can get money is to either take it from American families in taxes or borrow it from American children in future obligations. Those are the only two places we can get money. That's what we've done, to the tune of 290 percent, while households in this country only saw an increase of about 24 percent.

Going back to the good news, Mr. Speaker, it's not as if there aren't

places that we can reduce spending. And we can agree on both sides of the aisle, Mr. Speaker, of those areas to reduce spending.

This is a chart of the 10-year Federal program growth rates, Mr. Speaker, 10 years. This is what has happened to spending over the last 10 years in Federal dollar terms. Won't surprise many people, Mr. Speaker, energy conservation is at the top of the list. In 2002, we spent almost \$1 billion a year on energy conservation spending, \$1 billion in 2002. Today, we spend almost \$10 billion, a 975 percent increase in spending over 10 years.

Our food stamp program, Mr. Speaker. Now, I know families are hurting these days and we're trying our best to minister to the needs of those families. Over the last 10 years, food stamp spending in this country has increased 267 percent.

□ 1510

We had a debate on the floor of this House last week. You remember that, Mr. Speaker. The debate was should you actually have to qualify for food stamps to get food stamps, or should you just be able to get food stamps anyway because you're involved in a number of other programs? And it was a contentious debate.

We could not even agree, Mr. Speaker, that the only folks who should get food stamps are those who qualify for food stamps. There was a sense that we need to put food stamps into more families' homes.

I get that folks want to legislate with their heart in this body, Mr. Speaker. But don't ask me to spend other people's money with my heart. Ask me to dig into my own wallet to legislate with my heart.

When I come to Washington, D.C., I've got to legislate with my head. And I will tell you, the bill that we put forward last week, instead of increasing food stamp spending 270 percent, as is the law of the land, we wanted to increase food stamp spending by only 260 percent. Hear that, Mr. Speaker. Instead of 270 percent, we wanted it to be 260 percent. And it turned into a knock down, drag out, brouhaha here on the House floor.

I've got to tell you, Mr. Speaker, folks need to go home and talk to the young people in their district. Talk to those folks who are going to pay back that money that's been—the debt that's been increased by 50 percent over the past 4 years. Ask them if they think, in the \$3.8 trillion dollars that go out the door in Washington, D.C., do they think we might be able to reduce the rate of growth of some spending programs from 270 percent down to just 260 percent. I don't think that's unreasonable.

Education spending, Mr. Speaker, up 239 percent; unemployment spending, up 100 percent; Medicaid spending, up 86 percent; housing assistance, up 79 percent; community development, up 76 percent; ground transportation, up

62 percent; Federal employment retired, up 53 percent. The American economy, up 16 percent.

That's the only place we have to get money, folks paying taxes. Folks don't pay taxes unless they're making some money. The American economy has grown 16 percent, while the kind of spending that's happened in Washington, D.C., is growing in the triple digits.

Mr. Speaker, GDP is up 16 percent, but family income in this country, over these same 10 years, down 4 percent.

It's not free money in Washington, D.C., Mr. Speaker. Every dollar that goes out the door is either borrowed from foreign creditors like China, or it's taken from American families that would have spent that on something else like food or education or housing or possibly even a summer vacation, Mr. Speaker, if they're fortunate.

Median income down 4 percent, Mr. Speaker. Spending in the Federal Government, up almost 1,000 percent in some categories.

Well, we're taking action, Mr. Speaker. That's the take-home message here. So many folks talk and talk and talk and talk and nothing ever gets done. And candidly, when I read the newspaper and they describe what's happening here, Mr. Speaker, it sounds like they're describing people talking and talking and talking and nothing getting done. But it is getting done.

I showed you that chart already of how the discretionary spending was coming down, not how we wanted it to come down but how it was actually coming down.

What I have here is a chart about the Budget Control Act, Mr. Speaker, the Budget Control Act that begins to go after some of that mandatory spending I talked about earlier. It goes after some more discretionary spending, trying to bring spending down in a responsible way.

But folks need to know, in terms of where we're saving money in sequestration, part of that Budget Control Act, about 14.6 percent of the savings, are in interest. By reducing what we're spending we're going to save about 14.6 percent of our goal by not having to borrow more money and not having to pay interest on it. And you see net interest as a size of the spending today. You see it as a size of savings down below. That's going to be a good chunk.

Over here, this giant square, Mr. Speaker, that's the entitlement spending. That's that mandatory spending that we're talking about. The little bitty square down here, about 14.8 percent, is how much we're going to save out of that pie.

Now, folks, I've just got to tell you, and I think honesty is one of the things that we lack. Nobody likes to deliver bad news. This big square is where the dollars are. We've got to get into that big square if we're going to put our fiscal path on track.

I'm in my forties, Mr. Speaker. We have to come to folks who are in their

forties and tell them today, ROB, you are not going to get the Social Security and Medicare benefits your parents got, because I'm not. We've got to come to people today and give them the bad news. ROB, you are going to continue paying the highest payroll taxes in the history of this country to go into the Medicare and Social Security Trust Fund, but when you retire, you will not get the kind of medical and Social Security benefits that your parents got.

We've got to deliver that bad news because I'm not, and other folks in their forties aren't, and folks in their thirties aren't, and their twenties aren't, and their teens aren't.

We overpromised, Mr. Speaker. If you don't believe we overpromised, I want you to go back, you can look it up on the Internet, Mr. Speaker. In fact, it's on the Social Security Web page.

A young woman named Ida Mae Fuller. You may not know who Ida Mae Fuller is, but she was the very first American to retire under the Social Security program. The very first monthly check that she received, Mr. Speaker, returned every penny that she'd paid in in taxes over her lifetime. Hear that. The first monthly check that she received returned to her every penny that she'd paid into Social Security taxes over her lifetime, and she continued to receive a check of that size every month for the next almost 30 years until she died in the early nineties.

Well, Mr. Speaker, when you're handing out money like that, you have to know that system's not going to sustain itself. In those days there were about 30 American workers paying in for every one retiree, and so we could be generous. Today there are about two American workers paying in for every one retiree, and the American workers can't afford that.

I don't want to pull the rug out from under today's seniors, Mr. Speaker. We've made promises, and we need to keep those promises. Folks have lived their entire life banking on those promises, and I think we owe it to folks to come through. They did everything they were supposed to do. They paid their taxes, they played by the rules. I think we owe it to them to come through for them.

But for folks in their forties, for folks in their thirties, for folks in their twenties, we need to deliver the bad news today that that train has come to a stop. And we'll tell you what the new plan's going to be, we'll tell you what the new dollars are going to be, and you'll be able to plan for your future accordingly. But know that we have to deliver that kind of candid bad news.

Take-home message from this chart right here, Mr. Speaker, is that defense spending in this country, over an 8-year period, is about \$5.3 trillion. But sequestration is going to find about 42 percent of the savings out of the entire bill out of the defense side of the budget.

Now, I'm one of those folks who says we've been spending on wars for the last decade. Do we have waste in the Defense Department just like we have waste in the Ag Department and waste in the National Park Service and waste in the Judiciary, and on and on? Of course we do. You can't be in the Federal Government business spending other people's money without getting careless from time to time, which is why we need to push that money back to the State level.

We can find savings in the Defense Department. But we're coming to a point where the President's Secretary of Defense tells us we are about to begin to undermine national security, our troops, and their families.

Now, if you don't know, the Secretary of Defense today is Leon Panetta. He was once the Democratic chairman of the Budget Committee right here in this House. He was once the OMB director, the Office of Management and Budget. That's the budget office for the President. He was once the OMB Director for President Clinton. He was once President Clinton's Chief of Staff. He understands everything that's happening in this town. He understands the challenges in Congress. He understands the challenges in the White House. And as Secretary of Defense, he understands the challenges of defending a Nation. And he says we're on the verge, if we keep targeting defense, of undermining national security, our troops, and their families.

Now, that's not to say, Mr. Speaker, that defense gets a free pass. It absolutely doesn't. I have a chart right here that shows defense spending, Mr. Speaker. It starts in FY 2009. It goes out to 2021. It's in constant dollars.

□ 1520

It's a downward slope.

If we do absolutely nothing more than what we've already done, Mr. Speaker, we're going to reduce defense spending year, after year, after year in a responsible way that protects our national security, that protects our troops and that protects their families. But if we leave in place this sequester—it's represented by the light blue line down here at the bottom—you're going to see defense spending cut almost in half.

I challenge you, Mr. Speaker, and I challenge you to challenge your constituents: go and find the men and women in uniform in your communities. Go and find them, and ask them if there is waste, fraud and abuse in their particular parts of the Defense Department. I promise you they're going to tell you yes. I want you to ask them if there is 50 percent waste, fraud and abuse, and the answer is going to be no.

We can absolutely reduce defense spending, Mr. Speaker. You and I together, with our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle, have absolutely reduced defense spending; but it has to be done in a responsible way.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your being with me down here today, and I appreciate your partnership in these successes. I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4045. An act to modify the Department of Defense Program Guidance relating to the award of Post-Deployment/Mobilization Respite Absence administrative absence days to members of the reserve components to exempt any member whose qualified mobilization commenced before October 1, 2011, and continued on or after that date, from the changes to the program guidance that took effect on that date.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, May 22, 2012, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6069. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Golden Nematode; Removal of Regulated Areas [Docket No.: APHIS-2011-0036] received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6070. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas in California [Docket No.: APHIS-2011-0074] received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6071. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations (City of Gulf Shores, Baldwin County, Alabama et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2012-0003] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6072. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Town of Barton, Tioga County, New York, et al.) [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8225] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6073. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations (Mobile County, Alabama, et al.) [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-B-1248] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6074. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes

in Flood Elevation Determinations (Yavapai County, Arizona, et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6075. A letter from the Solicitor of Labor, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Claims Under the Federal Tort Claims Act and Related Statutes (RIN: 1290-AA25) received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6076. A letter from the Deputy Chief, CGB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 [CG Docket No.: 02-278] received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6077. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Interpretations; Removal of Part 8 [NRC-2011-0180] (RIN: 3150-AJ02) received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6078. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Reintegration of Security into the Reactor Oversight Process Assessment Program received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6079. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-58; Introduction [Docket: FAR 2012-0080, Sequence 3] received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6080. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards: Professional, Technical, and Scientific Services (RIN: 3245-AG07) received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

6081. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Jobs Act: Implementation of Conforming and Technical Amendments (RIN: 3245-AG15) received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Small Business.

6082. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Payment or Reimbursement for Emergency Services for Nonservice-Connected Conditions in Non-VA Facilities (RIN: 2900-AN86) received April 25, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6083. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rules Governing Hearings Before the Agency of Original Jurisdiction and the Board of Veterans' Appeals; Repeal of Prior Rule Change (RIN: 2900-AO43) received April 25, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk

for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4114. A bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2012, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 3670. A bill to require the Transportation Security Administration to comply with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (Rept. 112-487 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 4201. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to provide for the protection of child custody arrangements for parents who are members of the Armed Forces (Rept. 112-488). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 940. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than June 29, 2012.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Ms. EDWARDS):

H.R. 5826. A bill to implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative to ensure clean and reliable water for future generations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Ms. EDWARDS):

H.R. 5827. A bill to ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy's energy research, development, and demonstration programs to help guarantee efficient, reliable, and sustainable delivery of energy and clean water resources; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 5828. A bill to amend the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to permit an absentee ballot application submitted by an absent uniformed services voter or overseas voter with respect to an election for Federal office to serve as an absentee ballot application for each subsequent election for Federal office held in the State through the next regularly scheduled general election for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. LUMMIS (for herself and Ms. TSONGAS):

H.R. 5829. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to permit agencies to count certain contracts toward contracting goals; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota):

H.R. 5830. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enable certain non-profit or-

ganizations that serve homeless veterans to participate in the Grants and Per Diem Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide transitional housing or other facilities for homeless veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr.

GARAMENDI, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HAHN, Ms. CHU, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BACA, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. STARK, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California):

H.R. 5831. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to undertake a comprehensive review of the Corps of Engineers policy guidelines on vegetation management for levees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 5832. A bill to facilitate the transfer or sale of the LA/Ontario International Airport from the city of Los Angeles, California, back to the city of Ontario, California; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5833. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase burial benefits for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5834. A bill to require each State receiving assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965 to charge in-State tuition rates at public institutions of higher education in the State to the dependent children of individuals who have served on active duty for at least 15 years and whose domicile is in the State; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5835. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to provide for additional loan programs for veteran-owned small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5836. A bill to prohibit institutions of higher education that have a cohort default rate of 30 percent or more from receiving veterans' education benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BUERKLE (for herself, Mr.

BISHOP of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GRIMM, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HANNA, Ms. HOCHUL, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 5837. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 26 East Genesee Street in Baldwinsville, New York, as the "Corporal Kyle Schneider Post

Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 5838. A bill to prohibit anti-competitive activities and to provide that health insurance issuers and medical malpractice insurance issuers are subject to the antitrust laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (for himself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 5839. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a business tax credit for resilient construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 5840. A bill to provide for the issuance of coins to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 5841. A bill to implement demonstration projects at federally qualified community health centers to promote universal access to family centered, evidence-based behavioral health interventions that prevent child maltreatment and promote family well-being by addressing parenting practices and skills for families from diverse socioeconomic, cultural, racial, ethnic, and other backgrounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JENKINS (for herself, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 5842. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the amendments made by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act which disqualify expenses for over-the-counter drugs under health savings accounts and health flexible spending arrangements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 5843. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to permit use of certain grant funds for training conducted in conjunction with a national laboratory or research facility; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. MEEHAN (for himself, Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. PLATTS):

H.R. 5844. A bill to amend the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to provide further clarity for institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Ms. BUERKLE):

H.R. 5845. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity tax credit for veterans and to allow an exemption from an employer's employment taxes in an amount equivalent to the value of such credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUAYLE (for himself and Mr. REHBERG):

H.R. 5846. A bill to prohibit funding to negotiate a United Nations Arms Trade Treaty that restricts the Second Amendment rights of United States citizens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 5847. A bill to establish an inter-agency working group to improve coordination of grants authorized under sections 2002 and 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and other Federal preparedness grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5848. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHILLING:

H.R. 5849. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for charity care provided by physicians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. DOLD):

H.R. 5850. A bill to provide for the inclusion of Israel in the visa waiver program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 5851. A bill to increase small business lending, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 5852. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that spouses and widows or widowers of certain veterans and members of the armed forces receive preference with respect to employment in the competitive service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.J. Res. 109. A joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H. Con. Res. 125. Concurrent resolution celebrating the centennial of the birth of Senator Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. RICHARDSON (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FARR, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H. Res. 665. A resolution honoring the 114th anniversary of the independence of the Philippines; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RIGELL:

H. Res. 666. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that, as part of any agreement on Medicare reform, Medicare should not be changed for any citizens of the United States over the age of 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 5826.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 5827.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5828.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1, The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of choosing Senators.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5829.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause I: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

And,

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 5830.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States)."

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 5831.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 5832.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 & 18

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5833.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5834.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5835.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. BOSWELL:

H.R. 5836.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Ms. BUERKLE:

H.R. 5837.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 5838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 5839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 5840.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 6, which states "The Congress shall have the power . . . to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures."

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5841.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. JENKINS:

H.R. 5842.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have Power—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 5843.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5844.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, which reads: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 5845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 12

By Mr. QUAYLE:

H.R. 5846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.

By Ms. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 5847.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5848.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHILLING:

H.R. 5849.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 5850.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TIERNEY:

H.R. 5851.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 5852.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power *** To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.J. Res. 109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 58: Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H.R. 139: Ms. BASS of California.
 H.R. 178: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
 H.R. 300: Mr. PETERS.
 H.R. 321: Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 436: Mr. OWENS and Mr. WITTMAN.
 H.R. 459: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 531: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
 H.R. 631: Ms. DELAURO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 769: Mr. BERMAN.
 H.R. 860: Mr. BOSWELL.
 H.R. 890: Mr. CARTER.
 H.R. 1206: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1265: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. GUINTA.

H.R. 1327: Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 1370: Mr. KISSELL.

H.R. 1418: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 1449: Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 1489: Mr. MARKEY and Ms. BASS of California.

H.R. 1543: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 1561: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1589: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1639: Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 1666: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1672: Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CULBERSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1675: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1711: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1789: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1802: Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 1936: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1955: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1956: Mr. REED.

H.R. 1996: Mr. WESTMORELAND.

H.R. 2077: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 2088: Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 2108: Mr. GUINTA and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 2139: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 2168: Mr. POLIS and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 2245: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2256: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 2335: Mr. LABRADOR.

H.R. 2353: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 2469: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 2637: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 2697: Mr. CAMPBELL.

H.R. 2962: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 2966: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 3057: Mr. JONES and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 3062: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 3145: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 3173: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 3242: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 3266: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FILLNER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 3395: Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 3405: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 3444: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 3481: Mr. LANDRY.

H.R. 3506: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 3522: Ms. TSONGAS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3526: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. CARNAHAN.
 H.R. 3591: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3618: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 3658: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 3661: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. WATT.

H.R. 3665: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 3728: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 3773: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 3798: Mr. CARDOZA.

H.R. 3803: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 3993: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 4066: Mr. PETRI and Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 4070: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 4091: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 4120: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 4154: Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 4174: Mr. GRIMM.

H.R. 4202: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4235: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 4256: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 4259: Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 4273: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
 H.R. 4278: Mr. COSTA and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
 H.R. 4330: Mr. ROONEY.
 H.R. 4345: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, and Mr. COLE.
 H.R. 4366: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 4367: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. GOODLATTE.
 H.R. 4378: Mr. NEAL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. HARPER, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. NUNES.
 H.R. 4385: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. NUGENT.
 H.R. 4388: Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 4405: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 4454: Mr. GRIMM.
 H.R. 4470: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
 H.R. 4471: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. SCALISE.
 H.R. 4965: Mr. COLE, Mr. HECK, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
 H.R. 4972: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
 H.R. 5186: Ms. SPEIER.
 H.R. 5647: Mr. STARK and Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H.R. 5684: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 5731: Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HALL, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. FORBES.
 H.R. 5738: Mr. AMASH.
 H.R. 5741: Mr. GRIMM.
 H.R. 5746: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
 H.R. 5789: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 5799: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. POLIS, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 5823: Mr. GALLEGLY.
 H. J. Res. 104: Mr. JONES and Mr. COBLE.
 H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. MARCHANT.
 H. Res. 608: Mr. HANNA.
 H. Res. 647: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
 H. Res. 660: Mr. TOWNS.
 H. Res. 668: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. BERKLEY.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3308: Mr. CULBERSON.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN) ON THEIR MAY 20, 2012 PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

HON. ANDER CRENSHAW

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate The Republic of China, Taiwan, on its presidential inauguration, which is taking place on May 20, 2012. President Ma Ying-jeou of the Chinese Nationalist Party was re-elected to a second term on January 14, 2012. That day marked another successful election for the people of Taiwan and the many accomplishments of President Ma over the last four years.

Under President Ma's leadership, Taiwan has become a true economic success story. Unemployment has remained low at 5.3 percent. At the same time, salary, wages, and well-paid jobs have risen. Taiwan is currently the world's 18th largest economy with a GDP of U.S. \$501.7 billion. In addition, on April 29, 2009 the World Health Organization invited Taiwan as an observer at the World Health Assembly; which is a significant step forward for Taiwan's international standing and the health of the people of the East-Asian and Pacific region.

Over the past four years, President Ma has strived for Cross-strait peace, stability, and improved relations between Taiwan and China. Today, there are direct flights, postal services, and new shipping routes between Taiwan and China. In addition, a landmark free trade agreement with China has slashed tariffs on hundreds of goods and produced numerous job opportunities for both Taiwan and China.

Equally important, Taiwan has worked hard to maintain a longstanding U.S. security partnership. The Taiwan Relations Act has been instrumental in maintaining peace, security, and stability in the Taiwan Straits and the Western Pacific since its enactment in 1979.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working closely with our allies to find solutions for ensuring Taiwan's long-term security, and to deepen our dialogue with the people of Taiwan. I applaud President Ma's dedication to maintaining peace and stability for Taiwan and his support for our shared democratic values; and I look forward to working with him during his second term.

HONORING ROCK SPRING CONGREGATIONAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rock Spring Congregational United

Church of Christ in Arlington on the celebration of its 100th anniversary on May 20, 2012. Founded a century ago by a group of neighbors gathered at a home near a stop on the Old Dominion trolley line, from its humble beginnings this church congregation has grown tremendously, and along the way has become a bedrock of the Arlington community and beyond.

In the 1930s, Rock Spring's women formed Arlington's first library, Rohrer Children's Library, which is now the oldest public library in Arlington. Today it holds over 5,000 books and remains open to the community, serving as an invaluable resource.

The County's population grew after World War II, yet there were no kindergartens in Arlington. To help meet the need, Rock Spring's women became the driving force behind the 1944 opening of the still-thriving Rock Spring Cooperative Pre-School, which operates on church property.

In the 1950s and 60s, Rock Spring's congregation and individual members supported and actively worked for the desegregation of the Arlington Public Schools and other public places.

The church and its members have supported and led movements to create social service and volunteer organizations in Arlington and Northern Virginia including: Hospice of Northern Virginia (now Capital Caring), Meals on Wheels, FISH (For Immediate Sympathetic Help), the Arlington Food Assistance Center (AFAC), AMEN (Arlingtonians Meeting Emergency Needs) and the Arlington Housing Corporation.

Numerous Rock Spring members, including the late Virginia Delegate Mary Marshall, and long serving Arlington County Board members Ellen Bozman and Jim Hunter, have served as public office holders and on local, regional and state boards and commissions.

Looking towards the future, Rock Spring members have declared their church to be a "Just Peace" and "open and affirming" congregation, and a place where a welcome is extended to all. They continue the church's tradition of activism and charitable work through activities such as the "Fifth Sunday" initiative, gardening for AFAC, and youth mission trips to build houses.

I would like to ask my colleagues in the House to join me in commending the Rock Spring Congregational United Church of Christ for its 100 years of commitment of service to Arlington, Northern Virginia, and the wider world, and to encourage their congregation to continue its faithful activism for the next century. I send my sincere thanks for their unwavering service to Northern Virginia.

REMEMBERING MR. LEON LYNCH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness and profound respect that I

take this time to remember one of Northwest Indiana's most valued citizens, and a true champion of workers' rights, Mr. Leon Lynch. Mr. Lynch dedicated his life to serving the needs of the United Steelworkers (USW), and he was tremendously successful in his efforts to improve the quality of life for workers in Northwest Indiana and across the nation. Mr. Lynch passed away on Friday, May 4, 2012, but his legacy will forever be remembered in the hearts and minds of the many people whose lives he touched.

Throughout his extraordinary career, Leon Lynch accomplished many visionary goals. In 1956, he joined USW Local 1011 while working at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company mill in East Chicago, Indiana. Over the years, Mr. Lynch served in many capacities, and because of his strong leadership skills and willingness to take initiative, his career continued to flourish. In 1968, he was named a USW staff representative and later became an international representative. In 1976, Leon was appointed the International Vice President of Human Affairs for the USW, making him the first African American to serve as a vice president for a major labor union, and he was re-elected to this position a remarkable six times. Recognizing the impact he had on behalf of his union membership, Leon was appointed by President Bill Clinton to the Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation in 1994 and to the Air Traffic Service Board of the Federal Aviation Administration in 2000. In 1995, Mr. Lynch was elected to serve as a member of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) Executive Council.

Mr. Lynch retired from his position as the International Vice President of Human Affairs for the USW in 2006. He is remembered as a great leader who will leave a lasting impact on generations of union workers to come. In 2005, having recognized the tremendous contributions he made to its members, USW Local 1011 dedicated its career development facility, the Leon Lynch Learning Center, in his honor. This outstanding facility offers guidance for steelworkers to prepare for employment opportunities.

Mr. Lynch also gave much of his time to many organizations and committees throughout his life. Leon was a member of the Democratic National Committee, the Labor Roundtable of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Workers Defense League.

Leon leaves behind a loving family. He is survived by his wife, Doris Tindal-Lynch; his adoring daughters: Tina, Tammy, Sheila, and Maxine; and five beloved grandchildren. He also leaves to cherish his memory many dear friends and family members, as well as a saddened but grateful community and nation.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in remembering the great life of Mr. Leon Lynch. His remarkable contributions to the Labor Movement, both locally and across the nation,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

are most worthy of our admiration. His life of service is to be commended, and his legacy serves as an inspiration to us all.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of the Granger Amendment #44 to H.R. 4310 that was included in the En Bloc Amendment #3. As one of the co-chairs of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus, I believe this amendment embodies the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 in providing assistance to Taiwan for its own defense.

Through the TRA, we are able to conduct arms sales to Taipei. Over the past 30 years, we have done this time and time again. Unfortunately, the Obama Administration has failed to proceed on Taiwan's top request—the F-16 C/D aircraft. Taiwan has an aging fixed wing aircraft fleet, and with the growing military gap across the Taiwan Strait, it is critical that we sell them this aircraft. The Granger Amendment does just that by requiring the President to move forward on the sale of no fewer than 66 F-16 C/Ds.

Mr. Chair, the Taiwan Caucus sent letters in 2010 and 2011 urging the White House to move forward on this matter. In 2010, 136 bipartisan Members signed that letter, and in 2011, 181 Members joined in the effort. Unfortunately, those letters were received with mostly silence. However, the White House cannot ignore this amendment.

I urge my colleagues to uphold our commitment to Taiwan and support the Granger Amendment.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MR. CHRISTOPHER DORSEY

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my esteemed privilege to recognize the achievements of Mr. Christopher Dorsey, who serves as the director of the Dillard Center for the Arts Jazz Ensemble. He is the recipient of the 2011 "Jazzonian" Excellence in Jazz Education Award.

Mr. Dorsey has been leading the Dillard High Jazz Ensemble to the sweet sounds of success in recent years. The Jazz Ensemble took first prize at the "Swing Central" jazz competition in Savannah, Georgia in both 2010 and 2011. Also in 2010, they took 2nd

place at the "Essentially Ellington" Jazz Band Competition. In 2011 and 2012, the Dillard Jazz Ensemble was awarded back-to-back first prize honors at the "Essentially Ellington" Jazz Band Competition at Lincoln Center in New York City.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of the success that both Christopher Dorsey and the Dillard Jazz Ensemble have attained under his leadership. I wish him and the program much continued success.

HONORING ARMY SPECIALIST JASON K. EDENS

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, the greatest acts of true and chosen service require sacrifice. From time to time, these acts of sacrifice are small and yet noble. Then there are the moments where the act is total and complete, ultimate in its finality and lasting in its devotion. I rise today to honor Army Specialist Jason K. Edens for his fidelity to freedom and freedom's cause.

Spc. Edens was a 2007 graduate of Franklin High School. Determined to join the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, he joined the Army to improve the chances of achieving his dream. He was deployed in the Global War on Terror and assigned to the 1st Squadron, 13th Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division in Fort Bliss, Texas. He was wounded in an enemy attack in Laghman province in Afghanistan and died at Walter Reed Hospital in Maryland.

A beloved member of the Williamson County community, Specialist Edens will be greatly missed by his wife, Ashley, his parents, his family, and all who knew him. I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring Spc. Edens as we remember all those who have given the ultimate act of sacrifice for their country.

TRIBUTE TO DR. KENT L. BECHLER

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication and contributions to communities of Corona and Norco are exceptional. Our area has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly give their time and talent and make their communities a better place to live and work. Dr. Kent Bechler is one of these individuals. At a retirement reception on May 23, 2012, Kent will be honored for his work as the Corona-Norco Unified School District Superintendent.

For the last five years, Dr. Kent Bechler has been the superintendent of the Corona-Norco Unified School District (CNUSD), the ninth

largest school district in California serving more than 54,000 students. Prior to heading the Corona-Norco Unified School District, he served as superintendent in Walnut Valley Unified and Duarte Unified School Districts. Dr. Bechler has served K-12 education for 32 years.

Since assuming the CNUSD Superintendent position, he has guided the district through many challenges and many accomplishments. With collaboration and problem solving, the district has survived the state budget crisis by successfully implementing a retirement incentive program that eliminated the need to impose layoffs. To address overcrowding, the district opened two new elementary schools, and began expansion of campus facilities as six schools through modernization projects.

Under his leadership, the district has experienced a steady increase in academic scores for students, the development of a planned systemic professional development program, gains in technology including 13 grants, collaborative labor agreements that have not only maintained but enhanced the district fiscally, and leadership development and professional collaboration time.

In March, Corona-Norco Unified School District was named one of four American school districts selected as a 2012 finalist for the one million dollar Broad Prize for Urban Education. The Broad Prize for Urban Education is the largest education prize in the country, honoring school districts that demonstrate the greatest overall performance and improvement in student achievement, while reducing achievement gaps among poor and minority students.

Dr. Bechler has extensive training experience in management, leadership, systems, policies and procedures, strategic planning, labor relations and developing collaboration and teamwork within organizations. He is well known for developing trusting relationships, team building and resolving organizational conflict. His academic work includes teaching adjunct classes at the university level and consulting with educational institutions, business and other organizations. He was recently named the 2012 California State Superintendent of the Year by the Association of California School Administrators.

Dr. Bechler received a Bachelor's Degree in social work from Azusa Pacific University, a Master's Degree in Educational Administration from California State University, Los Angeles and his Doctorate of Education from Claremont Graduate University.

Dr. Bechler was born in Saginaw, Michigan and raised in South Central Los Angeles. He has traveled extensively throughout South America, New Zealand, Australia, and Mainland China playing basketball. He resides in Upland with his wife Karen and together they have three children and two grandchildren.

In light of all Kent Bechler has done for the students, parents and communities of Corona and Norco, it is only fitting that he be honored as he retires from the School District. Dr. Bechler's tireless passion for education and public service has contributed immensely to the betterment of our communities and I am proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend. I know that many community members are grateful for his service and salute him as he retires and moves onto the next phase of his life.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CREAL SPRINGS SCHOOL IN CREAL SPRINGS, ILLINOIS

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Creal Springs School, in Creal Springs, Illinois, on the occasion of their 100th Anniversary.

Creal Springs was first named Eau Mineral by the French settlers in Southern Illinois who were drawn to the natural springs found in the area. As the town grew, its name was changed to Sulphur Springs and later, Creal Springs, after one of the prominent landowners.

As legend of the curative powers of the sulphur spring waters spread, Creal Springs developed into a thriving resort destination in the late 19th Century.

As the community grew, schools were developed. The Creal Springs Seminary was chartered in 1884 as a college and conservatory of music and was the first college in Williamson County. In 1912–1913, the Creal Springs school building was constructed to provide educational facilities for students from kindergarten to 11th grade.

Initially, there were two grades per classroom on the building's main level while the upper grades were located on the upper level. The upper level also contained an auditorium, complete with a stage and changing areas. The basement contained two merry-go-rounds as well as a wood shop.

As the community and the needs of the school evolved, there would be a number of changes. A new gymnasium was added in 1939 and a new addition for grades K–1 was constructed in 1954. Creal Springs School would become part of Marion Community Unit School District #2 in 1953 and, in the 1970's, community pressure would prevail in keeping the school as grades K through 8.

Through the years, Creal Springs School has received many awards, recognizing its excellence in education. In 1939 it was placed on a list of "Recognized Elementary Schools in Williamson County" and the high school was rated the "Highest 3 year High School of Williamson County." In more recent years the school received the Golden Spike Award and the Academic Improvement Award from the Illinois State Board of Education and, most recently, Creal Springs School won the 2011 Disney's Planet Challenge grand prize for middle schools.

After 100 years of educating the youth of Creal Springs, a new school building has been built and will be ready to welcome the students for the 2012–2013 school year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the administration, faculty, staff and students of Creal Springs School as they celebrate their 100th Anniversary.

HONORING THE THREE YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE 26-YEAR-LONG CIVIL WAR IN SRI LANKA

HON. MICHAEL G. GRIMM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the three year anniversary of the end of the 26-year-long civil war in Sri Lanka.

Although this war ended three years ago, and a United Nations panel of experts found evidence of war crimes and the Government-established Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission called for an inquiry into the events surrounding February 21, 2002 to May 19, 2009, a credible plan of action has yet to be determined.

Evidence of child soldiers, the killing of captives and combatants seeking to surrender, large-scale shelling of "No Fire Zones," and the rape and torture of civilians fleeing the conflict zone are extremely serious. Serious crimes such as these—committed against civilians on such a large scale during war—must be investigated and those responsible held accountable. Accountability is important for the benefit of the victims and their families—for the trust necessary for reconciliation in Sri Lanka to be established and for the entire structure of the rules of war on which our soldiers and all innocent civilians depend.

A resolution recently adopted in March by the United Nations Human Rights Commission "calls upon the Government of Sri Lanka to implement the constructive recommendations made in the report of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission and to take all necessary additional steps to fulfill its relevant legal obligations and commitment to initiate credible and independent actions to ensure justice, equity, accountability and reconciliation for all Sri Lankans." Furthermore the UNHRC Resolution "requests the Government of Sri Lanka to present, as expeditiously as possible, a comprehensive action plan detailing the steps that the Government has taken and will take to implement the recommendations made in the Commission's report, and also to address alleged violations of international law."

Mr. Speaker, the government of Sri Lanka needs to take concrete action that brings accountability and reconciliation and puts forth an implementation plan if the people of Sri Lanka are to move forward.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me and co-sponsor House Resolution 177 commending the international community in pressuring the government of Sri Lanka to acknowledge their crimes against humanity and to move forward with a reconciliation process.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, on May 17th, I was unable to vote on rollcall 263, to H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act of FY13. This was Representative ROHR-

ABACHER's amendment, prohibiting the availability of funds for assistance to Pakistan in Fiscal Year 2013. I wish to have the RECORD show I would have opposed this amendment.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chair I rise in support of amendment No. 46 to H.R. 4310 "National Defense Authorization Act," NDAA, offered by Ranking Member ADAM SMITH and Rep. JUSTIN AMASH. It would strike section 1022 of the FY2012 NDAA and amends Section 1021 of same Act to eliminate indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in U.S., territories or possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court.

This amendment would bar any President or any other government official from ordering the military to put anyone in the United States, or its territories or possessions, into indefinite detention without charge or trial, or to put anyone in the United States on trial before a military commission.

Federal criminal courts are open, operating, experienced, and secure—and are the appropriate venue for any proceedings here in the United States itself.

The Bill of Rights applies to all persons within the United States and its territories, this amendment is consistent with 232 years of constitutional precedent as it does not pick and choose between which persons on located on U.S. soil will receive constitutional protections.

Further, the amendment bars the transfer of anyone in the United States to the military for indefinite detention without charge or trial. This provision is consistent with the Posse Comitatus Act, and would provide an additional protection against any misuse of civilian law enforcement as a way to put suspects into military detention without charge or trial.

It is fully consistent with the Constitution, with the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878, and with the Non-Detention Act of 1971. It will reinforce the protections that most Americans assume apply—and do apply—within the United States.

Since 2001, this executive power has only been utilized 3 times which makes it clear that it is not necessary to protect our national security; however, creates a gap in our civil liberties.

This amendment would repeal section 1022 of last year's NDAA. Section 1022 requires the military to put some civilian suspects into military detention.

The current Administration has waived application of section 1022 to many groups of potential suspects, it has not foreclosed the possibility of section 1022 being applied to all categories of civilians, including even within the United States itself. To ensure this provision will not be used against those living in the United States under section 1022 of last year's NDAA is to repeal it.

Our military is designed to fight our battles overseas and to protect our borders they are not designed to enforce domestic laws.

The military has not been required to enforce domestic laws since the Civil War. We have a Department of Justice, State and Federal Prosecutors, and local law enforcement that have been successful for hundreds of years.

The amendment reaffirms the importance and availability of due process protections for all persons within the United States. It prohibits the NDAA detention provisions from providing any authority for the military to detain persons under any claim of authority under the NDAA or the Authorization for Use of Military Force of 2001.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting civil liberties and upholding the constitution by supporting this amendment.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. LUKE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I stand before you today to congratulate Saint Luke United Lutheran Church on its 100th anniversary. In honor of this momentous milestone, a celebratory reception will be held on May 19, 2012, at The Senior Center in Michigan City, Indiana. For 100 years, Saint Luke United Lutheran Church has been committed to providing spiritual guidance as well as charitable contributions to numerous organizations and individuals.

In 1912, Saint Luke English Lutheran Church was founded in Michigan City, Indiana, under Reverend Dobberstein. At the time, the people living in the area saw the need for an English-speaking Lutheran Church, so Saint Luke's began holding services at the local YMCA, as well as in one of the Sunday school classrooms at Saint Paul's Church. In 1915, the congregation, consisting of twenty families, witnessed the construction of their first church building. Later, in 1969, to accommodate the needs of the growing congregation, the current church building was erected on Coolspring Avenue in Michigan City. In 2002, Lutheran Church of the Dunes joined parishes with Saint Luke, and the church became the Saint Luke United Lutheran Church. Today, the church has an impressive membership of 112 families.

Saint Luke United Lutheran Church, under the leadership of Reverend John Mikenas, provides much support to charity organizations and has built an outstanding community outreach program. The congregation has been dedicated to serving those in need and has focused its charitable efforts in many ways including: assisting soup kitchens throughout the

Michigan City area, organizing a food and warm clothing drive for the Salvation Army, and supporting the men's homeless shelter in Michigan City. Saint Luke's has also created a program for families in need of assistance with utility and medical bills, as well as another program that provides homemade soup and fruit baskets to the homebound. In addition, Saint Luke's is dedicated to the youth of the community and runs a vacation bible school during the summer months. The Saint Luke Youth Group also participates in mission trips and assists the elderly in the community.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring the congregation at Saint Luke United Lutheran Church for its exceptional community service ministry and in congratulating the parish on its 100th anniversary. The great work of this truly admirable congregation continues to touch the lives of countless individuals, and for their selfless service, the leadership and members at Saint Luke's are worthy of the highest praise.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Chair, last year, Congress passed the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2012 that granted unprecedented powers to the president, including ability to indefinitely detain without trial American citizens suspected of terrorism. I strongly opposed this provision and voted against passage of the entire Act.

On December 15, 2011, after the bill had passed, I spoke on the House floor condemning these dangerous and unnecessary measures. I was concerned that our civil liberties would erode if we leave the interpretation of the law to the commander-in-chief. As we continue our counter-terrorism efforts at home and abroad, we are leaving enormous leeway to the current president, the next president, and the president after that to gather intelligence and detain individuals without charge or trial.

Today, government surveillance is more intrusive than ever. Congress, which once seemed poised to shut Guantanamo Bay, has instead passed bipartisan law after law ensuring its indefinite operations. In my district, the Seattle Police Department recently acquired surveillance drones, but no policies have yet been drafted to guide their use. It is not clear whether these drones will be used only to collect evidence on specific crimes or become an invasive, all-encompassing surveillance operation without proper oversight.

This week, we're voting on the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2013, and the House had an opportunity to challenge some of these far-reaching provisions in current law.

Earlier this morning, I voted for the Smith-Amash amendment to the FY13 NDAA, which would strike Section 1022 of the FY12 NDAA and amend Section 1021 to eliminate indefinite military detention of those detained in the United States. In short, this amendment would explicitly ban any president or government official from ordering the military to place anyone in the country into indefinite detention without charge or trial. It also reaffirms due process protections for all persons within the United States.

I am deeply disappointed that this bipartisan amendment did not get enough votes to be adopted into the FY13 NDAA.

THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF
LOWELL MILLER

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mr. Lowell Miller of Hope, Ind. Mr. Miller was the owner of Hope Hardwoods Inc. and a partner in Hope Warehouse. He passed away on March 14, 2012, following a tragic logging accident.

He was a former president of the Indiana Forestry Council and past board member of the Indiana Hardwood Lumberman's Association (IHLA). Mr. Miller earned the prestigious Legacy Award from the IHLA.

Mr. Miller was an active member of the St. Louis Crossing Baptist Church. He also was dedicated to his community, serving as treasurer of the Hope Lions Club, president of the Hope Town Council, and a member of Hope Economic Development Board. He was a founding donor of the Hawcreek-Flat Rock Area Endowment Fund.

He loved spending time with his family and friends, and he leaves behind a wonderful wife, Kim, loving children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. He enjoyed camping and four-wheeling, reading history books, and riding his motorcycle.

Mr. Lowell Miller's involvement in the Hope community and his generosity will not be forgotten. I offer my most sincere condolences to his wife and family as they mourn his passing.

HONORING THE SERVICE AND DEDICATION OF MS. CYNTHIA BERRY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the service and dedication of one of my own constituents, Ms. Cynthia Berry. For almost five years now Ms. Berry has been an essential part of the Long Beach foster care program.

Ms. Berry's story is simple but inspiring. She graduated from college and took in her first foster children in her early 20's, ready to open her heart and home to try and give those less fortunate the warm and happy childhood she had experienced. When she went on to nursing school it was too time consuming to give

the children everything they deserved, so she took a break from the foster care system.

After becoming a single parent and raising her daughter, Ms. Berry decided it was time once again to become a foster parent. Over the past five years she has selflessly brought 20 children through her home, and showed them a type of love and nurture their own families were not able to provide.

At 50 years old she is showing no signs of slowing down, and is currently in the process of adopting her three most recent children who are all under the age of five. In California there are over 80,000 children in the foster care system, the majority of whom are placed there as a result of parental abuse or neglect.

As a member of the Congressional Caucus of Foster Youth I am amazed by the way Ms. Berry works with the families of her children to help them become better parents. This way they will hopefully have the opportunity to return to a safe and happier home.

Most of the children that pass through her home are able to go back to their own families after being cleared by the state, but when they are unable to they continue in the system until they are 18. From there they are pretty much on their own with limited financial support from the state. Their only real hope is people like Ms. Berry, who get them out of the system.

In 2008, there was an average of 123,000 children waiting to be adopted. Over the course of the year only 55,000 of these children managed to be adopted.

It is vital that these foster homes are warm and nurturing places a child feels safe in. These children have already experienced so much pain in their lives, and this might be their first experience of having a caring parent watching out for them. Ms. Berry provides them with that love and security.

For all her work and dedication Ms. Berry is being honored at an open house reception put on by Aspiranet, the agency that she works with. She will share her story and experiences with all the children she has helped over the years. Since May is National Foster Care Month it seems fitting that a woman of her caliber should represent the Long Beach foster care system.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Berry is the type of woman we should all look to for inspiration. She is hardworking, selfless and above all, a caring mother to all her children, biological or not. When we are feeling overwhelmed, overworked or just unhappy about our own lives, we should look to Ms. Berry, who does it all with a smile, and asks for nothing in return except the future success of the kids she loves so much.

HONORING BILL HOUSLEY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor one of the kindest men I have ever known.

Bill Housley passed away recently at the age of 78. He was longtime friend of mine who touched the lives of everyone he knew in many positive ways.

Bill spent many years in service to my District, serving as Director of Sales for the Knox-

ville Convention and Visitors Bureau, a member of the Knox County School Board for 12 years, and a volunteer to many community causes.

He also had a deep faith in God, and was an active member of Smithwood Baptist Church.

My District is home to the University of Tennessee, and I have always said the colors orange and white are just as patriotic in East Tennessee as the colors red, white, and blue.

Bill was a graduate of the University of Tennessee and one of the biggest Tennessee fans I knew. Bobby Denton, known by almost every Tennessee fan as the Voice of Neyland Stadium, was also very close to Bill. Bobby said on the news of Bill's passing, "He loved East Tennessee, loved his family, and loved a good joke. Any time he came in the room he would light it up with laughter."

Bill showed great courage during his illness and would try to cheer up people who came to see him even in his final days.

I too will always remember Bill fondly for his sense of humor and devotion to family and friends. He was a very patriotic American who loved his country and always showed great compassion to others.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my condolences to his wife, Carolyn; children, Dan and Cindy; and four grandchildren.

I urge my Colleagues and other readers of the RECORD to join me in celebrating the life Bill Housley. Our Nation is a better place because of his service.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Foster Care Month, which is observed each May to raise awareness about the challenges that are faced by children in the foster care system.

Every year, nearly 30,000 young adults leave the foster care system at the age of 18 without the support of a permanent family. As these young people transition out of the system, they are at a higher risk for unemployment, poor educational opportunities, health issues, increased rates of incarceration, and homelessness.

I am honored to be involved in recognizing the tireless efforts of individuals working to improve the foster care system and in shedding light on the needs of foster youth.

Approximately 400,000 American children are in need of safe and permanent homes because their own families are facing a crisis and are unable to care for them. The issues faced by young people in the foster care system and those coming out of it deeply concern me. This is why I have been continually involved in raising awareness of issues facing the child welfare system for a number of years.

Last month, I was proud to host a stop of the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youths nationwide listening tour where we learned first-hand about the challenges and successes of Florida's child welfare system from government officials, child welfare advocates, as well

as current and former foster youth. My membership in the caucus, along with my work with programs such as Angels in Adoption, have made me better aware of not only the problems facing the foster care system, but also the many people who have dedicated their lives to making it better.

Mr. Speaker, I am truly proud of the work that is being done in my congressional district, and applaud the efforts of the countless individuals across the Nation working to give foster youth a voice.

COLLEGE GRADUATES NEED JOBS

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in Wednesday's Politico, Karen Agness, the director of academic programs at the American Enterprise Institute, wrote a column regarding recent college graduates and their search to find a job. Agness writes, "Government data last year found that 53.6 percent of people under age twenty-five with a bachelor's degree—about 1.5 million people—were unemployed or underemployed. It is the highest percentage in more than a decade, reflecting just how far the economy is from recovery."

Although last month's jobs report claims our unemployment rate has declined, people still do not have jobs. College graduates across the Nation are disappointed by the lack of job availability and frustrated with the Administration's failed policies. House Republicans have passed dozens of job creating bills and have a plan for America's Job Creators. I encourage the Senate to pass take up these pieces of legislation and help every college graduate find what they are looking for: a job.

In conclusion, God Bless our troops and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism.

IN CELEBRATION OF MERRILL JOHNSON'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Mr. Merrill Johnson's upcoming 100th birthday on May 24, 2012. Mr. Johnson lives in my hometown of Columbus, Ind., with his beloved wife of 73 years, Irene. Together they have three children: Edward, Merrilyn, and Douglas, all of whom still reside in the Hoosier state.

Mr. Johnson was born near Clayton, Ind., in Hendricks County. He attended grade school in the area, and in 1935 he met his wife at the local Christian Church where her brother was serving as minister.

Mr. Johnson worked for Noblitt-Sparks (later Arvin Industries) for 33 years, retiring in 1977 as the Director of Labor Relations. Prior to working at Arvin, he worked for both Bridgeport Brass in Indianapolis and Link-Belt Company. After he started working, Mr. Johnson studied accounting, labor law and psychology through an extension program of the collection

of Indiana University, Purdue University, Butler University, Indianapolis Central University (now University of Indianapolis), and Franklin College.

An avid writer and photography lover, Mr. Johnson regularly contributes a two-page column, "Four Seasons Musings" to his retirement community's monthly newspaper.

Throughout his 100 years, Mr. Merrill Johnson has been dedicated to his family and friends, and I am grateful for his contributions to our great state. I am honored to commemorate a life of integrity and service to his family and his community.

RECOGNIZING FOX CHAPEL AREA
HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JASON ALTMIRE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the students, faculty, and administration of Fox Chapel Area High School in Pittsburgh, PA, for their participation in the Library of Congress' Veterans History Project. On March 16, 2012, the students of Mrs. Jen Klein's Advanced Placement Government class hosted local veterans to be interviewed about their service in the military.

Nine veterans visited Fox Chapel Area High School where students collected first-hand accounts of their experiences serving in the military, including World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. These stories will become a part of the permanent collection at the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. Along with the veterans' biographical data, their personal stories will be preserved so that future generations can understand the sacrifice and commitment they made for our country.

The Veterans History Project of the Library of Congress American Folklife Center was created by Congress and signed into law in 2000. To date, over 74,000 records have been collected from veterans across the country. As the largest oral history program in United States history, this program relies on volunteers throughout the nation to collect and preserve the first-hand interviews of America's wartime veterans. Because of their participation, the students of Fox Chapel Area High School's names and interviews will be a part of the permanent collection.

The Veterans History Project gives our servicemen and women the opportunity to share their stories of service to our country in a way that no one else can. As the future leaders of America, these students exemplify the best that our schools have to offer. For their outstanding work and dedication to this project, I would like to commend and thank the following students of Fox Chapel Area High School:

Alexander Carlier, Ishan Chatterjee, Zachary Ferguson, Ben Freeman, Alexander Fox, Alexander Goodwin, Sarah Henry, Steven Ho, Loteta Lee, Johnny Lou, Jack Millard, Minu Nagashunmugam, Cristian Nicolescu, Sarah Ogren, Erin Ross, Nicole Segall, Ryan Shymansky, Andrew Tabas, Carly Trakofler,

Connor Whelan, Samantha Wiley, Hannah Davis Leizerowski, Emily Owens, Tanner Patsko, Morgan Tucker, Emma Thompson, Josh Norkevicus, Erin Zoller, Ana Roc Martinez, Graydon Leonard, Gisselle Manson, Benjamin Klaas, Chloe Artice, Jacob Snyder.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LARSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the Duncan Amendment to prevent appropriations from being used to implement the Convention on the Law of the Sea. As Ranking Member of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee and as a member of the House Armed Services Committee, I know the importance of this treaty for both the Coast Guard and the Navy. Signing the Convention would allow both military services to prevent potential conflicts at sea with other nations. It would also lock in critical navigational rights that will ensure the timeliness and operational readiness of the services. This is a bipartisan issue, and I regret this amendment attempts to make it a partisan one.

Both the Navy and Coast Guard are enthusiastic and supportive of the potential that the Convention on the Law of the Sea holds. In fact, earlier this month Coast Guard Commandant Admiral Robert Papp gave a speech in which he said the Convention would "better enable the Coast Guard to protect Americans from the sea, protect Americans from threats delivered by sea, and protect the sea itself."

This amendment is the wrong policy given the many benefits that we stand to gain by joining the Convention. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this amendment.

HONORING JOHN F. MURPHY
HOMES

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John F. Murphy Homes of Auburn, Maine, on the occasion of its 35th anniversary.

John F. Murphy was one of Maine's foremost advocates on behalf of the developmentally disabled. In 1954, Mr. Murphy used his standing on the Lewiston Board of Finance to open the Garcelon School as an educational facility for mentally retarded children. After his passing in February of 1976, members of the Lewiston Auburn Association for

the Mentally Retarded formed a foundation in Mr. Murphy's honor to continue his work.

On May 18, 1977, the John F. Murphy Foundation for the Mentally Retarded was officially established with the mission to provide housing for individuals with developmental disabilities. In March of 1978, they opened their first home at 23 Pleasant Street in Lewiston for six people. Today, the agency provides direct support to hundreds of Mainers and their families, employs more than 700 people in the greater Lewiston-Auburn area, and generates millions of dollars in local economic activity.

John F. Murphy Homes has helped to raise awareness about intellectual disabilities and the need for group care facilities. The organization's remarkable success is owed to the outstanding vision of its founders and the tireless work of its employees.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating John F. Murphy Homes on achieving 35 years of exemplary service to the Lewiston-Auburn community.

REMEMBERING THE THIRD ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE END OF THE
CIVIL WAR IN SRI LANKA

HON. JEAN SCHMIDT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the third anniversary of the end of the civil war in Sri Lanka.

Although the war ended on May 19, 2009, 90,000 Tamil war widows in the north and east continue to struggle to resume their lives without their husbands.

Many have not been able to return to their original homes and must cope with disabilities, both their own and their children's, caused by shelling and the lack of medicine and intentional starvation at the end of the war.

They have returned to a devastated land in which there is little remaining infrastructure and few jobs and which is occupied by a military force whose soldiers do not speak their language.

Making a return to normal life even more difficult is the lack of accountability for their husbands' deaths and the horrors these women and their children underwent at the end of the war, including physical, sexual, and gender-based violence.

Sri Lanka's Lessons Learned and Reconciliation Commission did not adequately deal with accountability by its armed forces.

At its March, 2012 session, the U.N. Human Rights Council called on Sri Lanka to "take all necessary additional steps to fulfill its relevant legal obligations and commitment to initiate credible and independent actions to ensure justice, equity, accountability and reconciliation for all Sri Lankans."

If Sri Lanka does not take up this task immediately, there must be international action to provide accountability.

This is why, Mr. Speaker, I am a co-sponsor of H. Res. 177, which calls for an international investigation into what occurred in Sri Lanka at the end of its civil war.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2012

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2012

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in opposition to this bill. The Violence Against Women Act has never been a divisive piece of legislation until this Tea Party Majority came into power. Instead of bringing the bipartisan bill already passed by the Senate to this floor for a vote, House Republicans are attempting to pass a partisan and discriminatory bill that eliminates protections for violent crime victims.

The Republican bill on the floor this week eliminates long-standing critical protections for immigrant women who are the victims of crime and abuse. This bill rejects the new protections adopted by the Senate for gay and transgender individuals. The LGBT community experiences domestic violence at roughly the same rates as other populations, but these survivors often face discrimination when seeking the services they need to escape abuse. The bipartisan Senate bill included provisions to ensure LGBT victims can find refuge and access needed services.

This bill also eliminates the new provisions for Native American victims. One in three native women is raped in her lifetime, three in five suffer domestic assault, and a majority of the perpetrators are non-Indian. Considering these horrific statistics, I am dismayed that the bill the Republican majority brought before us today does not include adequate protections for Native women. The provision included at the last minute—section 1006—actually takes a step backward by placing the burden on the woman seeking protection, who would have to travel to a federal court and hire legal counsel. It forces tribal women to rely on federal law enforcement, who already decline to prosecute more than half of the violent crimes in Indian Country, and an even higher percentage of sexual assault cases.

According to the National Congress of American Indians, in one alarming case, a woman was assaulted by her non-Native boyfriend and had her nose broken. When she filed a police report, she heard that the injury was just broken cartilage, and that the case would not be prosecuted because U.S. attorneys will not take a domestic violence case unless the disfigurement is permanent. This is the status quo that the bill before us will maintain. It is unacceptable, especially with a better bipartisan alternative available.

The Violence Against Women Act reauthorization bill passed by the Senate, S. 1925, had provisions that provided for tribes to prosecute a non-Indian for domestic violence in a constitutional manner. Defendants would still have access to free counsel, to due process, and to a jury of their peers including non-Indians. These common-sense provisions were developed during years of consultation with tribes and were recommended by the U.S. Department of Justice after studying the crisis. Tribal communities need this authority at the local level to protect their mothers, sisters and daughters from abuse.

If the House passed the bipartisan Senate bill, it would send a clear message that this

country does not tolerate violence against women, regardless of their ethnicity or sexual orientation. Moreover, it would show Congress' commitment to reducing domestic violence, protecting women from sexual assault and securing justice for victims.

Over a decade ago, VAWA passed the House and Senate by votes of 371–1 and 95–0, respectively, and then this overwhelming support was repeated in 2005. Yet here we are today, with my colleagues across the aisle turning this into a divisive and partisan issue.

It is wrong, it is unfair to victims of domestic violence, and it is the latest example of this Tea Party Republican Majority's failure to find common ground even on issues that have been historically non-controversial. We must do better for all women who experience violence, which is why I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill. I remain hopeful that the House will have the opportunity to consider the Senate-passed bipartisan language instead.

The purpose of VAWA has always been to ensure that all victims of violence are protected and that their basic human rights are upheld, no matter one's sexual orientation, ethnicity, or legal status in this country, and this bill shirks that responsibility.

THE DEATH OF DC LEGEND CHUCK
BROWN

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I say goodbye to a great artist, consummate professional and my friend, Chuck Brown. Chuck dedicated over 50 years to filling the hearts and spirits of both young and old with the infectious sound of his soulful music. No man, woman or child could remain seated when Chuck took the stage, as he played his signature brand of music that he coined "Go-Go." While my friendship with Chuck only begin 6 years ago, the "Godfather" as he is affectionately known by DC natives, has been rockin' and rollin' since the early 60s.

He was deeply loved and he will be sorely missed. My heart goes out to his family, loved ones and Washington, DC. We truly lost a legend yesterday.

IN TRIBUTE TO DAVID HADLEY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to David Hadley, who is the quintessence of a community volunteer—and a lifelong friend.

I have known Dave since we were boys. Dave, his brother, Peter, and I were in the Sea Explorers together. Their dad, "Skipper" Al Hadley, was our Explorer advisor. Skipper instilled in us, and our fellow Scouts, the values of patriotism and public service.

Dave took his father's teachings to heart.

In addition to making his mark in girls softball for the past 35 years—to the extent that

the Boys & Girls Club baseball field in Fallbrook, California, is named the Dave Hadley Field in recognition of his longtime dedication to youth sports—Dave has been active in his church and has been advisor to the San Diego County Board of Supervisors.

During his 35 years of coaching youth softball, Dave has also helped organize youth softball leagues with administrative positions, organized local and traveling teams, and coached "Smurf" softball programs for kindergarten girls. And, like his dad, Dave also taught his players the value of giving back. His former players have gone on to play and coach in the National Pro Fast Pitch League and at numerous high schools, community colleges and colleges.

Also in keeping with his dad's example, Dave's daughters, Heather and Holly, also were recipients of Dave's coaching and example. He also is providing guidance, direction and coaching to his seven grandchildren: Amber, Hunter, Kai, Shea, Mackynley, Ben and David.

Dave's dedication to youth expands beyond the softball field. He has been a Confraternity of Christine Doctrine (CCD) teacher at St. Peter's Catholic Church for 20 years and an executive board member and past president of the Boys & Girls Club of Fallbrook for 22 years.

In addition, Dave served for five years as an Advisory Board member from San Diego County Service Area 81, providing community input to county supervisors. Somehow he also found the time to be an entrepreneur, owning and operating S-K Specialties, a full-service machine shop, for 35 years.

Mr. Speaker, Dave is to be rightly honored for his service to his community. I know my colleagues join Fallbrook, California, and me in thanking Dave for his decades of dedication and in recognizing not only his accomplishments, but in recognizing the accomplishments of those he has mentored and has passed on the values of patriotism and public service.

Well done, my friend.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. RICK LARSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of an amendment offered by Representative JOHNSON of Georgia that would include a finding that states the deployment of tactical weapons to South Korea would destabilize the Western Pacific region and would not be in the national security interests of the United States.

Due to increased provocative actions taken by North Korea, I feel there is a thought that the placement of tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula would act as a deterrent

against North Korea's continued desire to build nuclear weapons. I disagree.

Our military's extended nuclear deterrent capabilities are already sufficient to deal with the North Korean threat. The Kim Jung-un regime is aware that with our advanced submarine launch capabilities, our sophisticated stealth bombers, and our ICBM missiles, the United States military has the ability to cause devastating harm to North Korea.

Instead of acting as a deterrent to North Korea, placing tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula will only embolden the Kim Jung-un regime to develop their nuclear capabilities faster, increasing the risk of development or testing mistakes that could harm innocent North Koreans in the process.

Placing tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula without the support of the South Korean, Japanese, or Chinese governments could severely hamper the progress made during the six-party talks. The United States should not unilaterally decide to take a destabilizing action in this region of the world without close consultation with our allies in the region.

For these reasons I strongly urge my colleagues to support the Johnson amendment.

IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF
TIBET

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the people of Tibet and to thank groups like Students for a Free Tibet for all the work they do to raise awareness on this issue. For too long, the Tibetan people have suffered numerous human rights violations at the hands of the People's Republic of China. In the fight for Tibetan freedom, 35 Tibetans have set fire to themselves since February 2009 to protest China's occupation of their land. At least 23 of them have died. Their sacrifice should not go unnoticed. They have given their lives to show the world the suffering the Tibetan people endure at the hands of Chinese government.

Additionally, there are numerous Tibetans who have been arrested for speaking out against the government and advocating for the freedom of Tibet. These political prisoners need to be set free. Their only crime is standing up for the rights of the Tibetan people. While China continues to enforce policies that encroach on the freedoms of Tibetans, the people continue to conduct peaceful demonstrations. It is our responsibility to support the Tibetan people both politically and financially.

As a body, we should carry on our support for the Tibetan people by continuing to fund areas such as development, refugee programs, and Radio Free Asia and Voice of America. By supporting programs such as these, we encourage Tibetan livelihood and culture. U.S. assistance has supported sustainable development, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation in Tibet since 2000. Let us continue this support to contribute to a better future for Tibet.

We should also continue to support the Dalai Lama's efforts to negotiate a peaceful

solution for Tibet with the Chinese government. The Tibetan people are a peaceful people and we should support their belief system in finding a peaceful solution to this problem. Let us lend our support to the people of Tibet so that they can continue their fight for freedom.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the people of Tibet.

RECOGNIZING HIGH PERFORMANCE
BUILDING WEEK

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize America's engineers, architects, and skilled workforce who construct our new state-of-the-art new buildings and to speak in support of H.R. 2866, the Mechanical Insulation Installation Incentive Act.

Next week is High-Performance Building Week, and America's leading trade groups will come together to promote their efforts to design, build, and maintain buildings to a higher level of performance. Throughout the week, the High-Performance Building Congressional Caucus Coalition—a diverse group of building professionals—will hold a number of briefings on high-performance basics and new technological breakthroughs, conduct tours of local green roofs, and offer other outreach opportunities. These activities will remind attendees that these buildings are not only attainable, but can improve the quality of our lives.

High-performance buildings have eight specific attributes that ensure that the buildings are designed for the people they serve and the environment they impact. These buildings should be accessible, cost-effective, functional, productive, safe, sustainable, aesthetically pleasing, and mindful of historic preservation.

While all of the attributes of high-performance buildings are important, efficiency and cost-effectiveness are increasingly vital given the rising costs of energy. H.R. 2866, the Mechanical Insulation Installation Incentive Act, will help alleviate these rising costs, promoting the construction of truly high-performance buildings. H.R. 2866 will create tax incentives to encourage commercial and industrial entities to go beyond current minimum building requirements—as set by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers—in new construction or retrofit projects, and to also keep up with regular and timely maintenance of their mechanical insulation systems.

Over a five-year period, these incentives have the potential to save American companies \$35 billion in energy costs and reduce our CO₂ emissions by 170 million metric tons. In addition, this bill will not only help building owners save money and use less resources, it will also create jobs. It is estimated that this initiative could support the development of more than 89,000 sustainable jobs for skilled craft personnel to install and maintain mechanical insulation systems.

H.R. 2866 is just one step this body can take to help achieve all these goals and make our country more competitive. During High-Performance Building Week, I encourage my

colleagues to learn more about the work of building professionals and join me in supporting this measure. Our residential, commercial and industrial buildings are more than just places where we live, work, and shop. They can inspire us and reflect our values, and be engines for energy independence and job creation.

ONE LAPTOP PER CHILD

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ketaki Desai, Elizabeth Cullinan, Tim Kelly, and Reginald Cox, four graduate students from Carnegie Mellon's Heinz School of Public Policy and Management, for their first place finish at the Hult Global Case Challenge.

Their innovative program, One Laptop Per Child, seeks to provide durable, low energy laptops for children in 3rd world countries with limited educational resources. This idea garnered the top prize at the Hult Challenge, where these CMU grad students were awarded \$333,000 to encourage and further their initiative.

The Hult Global Case Challenge, now in its third year, is focused on bringing some of the brightest minds in the world together to find ways to solve key social challenges. This year, the three categories—education, energy, and housing—had hundreds of entrants from over 130 countries around the world. Such luminaries as Muhammad Yunus, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize judged the final round; and President Bill Clinton handed out the top awards for each category. CMU's Ketaki Desai, Elizabeth Cullinan, Tim Kelly, and Reginald Cox won first place in the education category.

One Laptop Per Child seeks to provide greater educational resources for children ages 6 through 12 in impoverished areas of the world. OLPC has designed laptops with several key features geared towards helping these children. They cost significantly less to manufacture than the standard laptops we use here in the U.S.; they are pre-loaded with lots of educational software, and have wireless internet built in; they are low energy, ensuring that even children in communities without electricity can use them, then recharge the laptops using solar energy; the laptops' screens can be read in sunlight—an important feature because so many of these children go to school outside; and, perhaps most importantly, these laptops are extremely durable and rugged, because, let's face it, kids are going to be kids, no matter where they are in the world.

By providing children with these laptops, One Laptop Per Child hopes to broaden children's worldview, and enrich their educational experiences, because, as they see it, education is the foundation for the other solutions to problems like a lack of shelter or running water. Their goal is to donate and distribute 20 million laptops to poor children throughout the world over the next 5 years.

This is just one more example of the innovative work that's being done in Pittsburgh, and I am proud to be their representative.

Congratulations to these grad students and to all the bright minds in Pittsburgh working so hard to solve the world's problems. I thank them for their dedication.

INTRODUCTION OF CLEAN WATER
RESEARCH BILLS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to describe two bills I am introducing regarding clean water research—H.R. 5826, The Coordinating Water Research for a Clean Water Future Act of 2012, and H.R. 5827 the Energy and Water Research Integration Act of 2012. These two bills will help focus the Federal government's research efforts on clean water, a critical natural resource that we too often take for granted.

As a Representative from the great state of Texas, I know how important water is to public health, the economy, and the environment. Moreover, Texans certainly are not alone. Whether facing unpredictable and extreme weather conditions in places like Idaho where increasingly difficult dam and reservoir management is making it harder to protect property and lives; the drawdown of aquifers in the Powder River Basin from coal-bed methane operations; or the billions of taxpayer dollars spent to upgrade water infrastructure in the East, water is an ever-present topic of dinner conversation and political tension across the country.

As of last week, in Texas alone more than a thousand community water systems were forced to limit water use in order to avoid shortages. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, the 12-month period between October 2010 and September 2011 was the driest in Texas since 1895. The dry conditions have been so severe that large portions of the State are categorized as being in "an exceptional state of drought," the worst condition on the Federal government's drought monitor scale.

Throughout my career I have fought to ensure that future generations have access to clean water. My introduction of these two bills builds on the accomplishments of the former Chairman of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, Bart Gordon, who introduced similar legislation that moved through the House of Representatives in the 111th Congress.

The first bill, H.R. 5826, will authorize coordination of water research activities to ensure a future where clean water is abundant, affordable, and accessible for generations to come. To do this, the country needs to better coordinate federal research among agencies which oversee and protect this natural resource. The bill elevates the importance of ensuring clean and reliable water supplies through the implementation of a National Water Research and Development Initiative at the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the White House. The Initiative will improve the Federal government's role in coordinating federal water research activities that identify, characterize, and address changes in U.S. clean water use, quality, supply, and demand.

H.R. 5826 is drafted based on a range of expert recommendations, including those from

the 2004 National Research Council report, "Confronting the Nations' Water Problems; the Role of Research," and the 2007 Office of Science and Technology Policy report "A Strategy for Federal Science and Technology to Support Water Availability and Quality in the United States."

The second bill, H.R. 5827, "The Energy and Water Research Integration Act" focuses attention on the energy-water nexus, a term used to describe the energy required to provide reliable water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies. The bill directs the Secretary of Energy to integrate water considerations into the Department of Energy's energy research. The bill requires the Secretary to seek to advance energy technologies and practices that would minimize freshwater withdrawal and consumption, increase water use efficiency, and utilize non-traditional water sources with efforts to improve water quality.

H.R. 5827 is based on hearings held in the 110th and 111th Congress when the Science and Technology Committee reviewed federal research related to water, with particular attention on the energy-water nexus. At the request of the Committee, the Government Accountability Office conducted five studies on the energy-water nexus. As GAO has aptly pointed out in its reports on this issue, energy and water are two critical resources that are intrinsically and reciprocally linked. For example, the energy sector is the fastest-growing consumer of water right now and will account for 85% of the growth in domestic water consumption in the United States between 2005 and 2030. The GAO's reports showed that very substantial quantities of water are needed to produce energy from a wide range of resources, such as for cooling thermoelectric power plants, growing and converting feedstocks into biofuels; and extracting oil shale and natural gas. GAO's work also demonstrated that the development of oil and gas sources often results in the production of large volumes of wastewater that must be managed or treated. Furthermore, GAO's work has also shown that significant amounts of energy are needed to extract, transport, treat, and use water in urban environments.

In many ways, these seminal reports confirmed what we already knew, and that is that water availability and quality are essential for public health and a strong economy, but demands for, and threats to, these resources are growing. We can no longer afford to take it for granted. Whether it is billions of dollars in lost revenue for our agricultural sector, or reduced electric reliability due to low cooling water supplies for power plants, the country is already feeling the impacts of reduced water availability and quality.

That is why communities and businesses across the country want to see more water research and better coordination. The bills are supported by small businesses like NanoH₂O, who see the need for innovative technologies in the water sector, as well as national organizations like Alliance for Water Efficiency, the Water Innovation Alliance, the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO), and the Water Research Foundation. The Water Environment Research Foundation also supports the Energy and Water Research Integration Act.

Given this diverse base of support and the passage of similar bills through the House in

the 111th Congress, I hope that the Science, Space, and Technology Committee and the House will be quick to take up these pieces of legislation and move them expeditiously.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269: 263—"nay", 264—"nay", 265—"yea", 266—"yea", 267—"nay", 268—"nay", 269—"nay".

Had I been present, I would have voted as above.

IN TRIBUTE TO JUDGE MARY
THOMASINE GRAYSON MASON

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, South Carolinians are grateful to pay tribute to Judge Mary Thomasine Grayson Mason who is an inspiration for achieving the distinction of being the Southern Lady who makes a difference. Her extraordinary talents were recognized by her dear friend, U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond, who recommended her appointment in 1971 by President Richard M. Nixon as Federal Administrative Law Judge. Over the years during her residency in West Columbia she became a beloved friend of the Wilson family.

Upon her death this month the following obituary was published in the Post and Courier of Charleston, South Carolina.

JUDGE THOMASINE MASON

SUMMERTON, SC.—Judge Mary Thomasine Grayson Mason, widow of Edgar Fleming Mason, died Friday, May 4, 2012, at her homeplace in Summerton, South Carolina.

Born November 7, 1917, in the St. Paul community near Summerton, she was the daughter of James Fulton Grayson and Anne Gentry Grayson.

She graduated Summerton High School and attended the University of South Carolina. She completed her undergraduate degree in three years, graduating with honors from the University of South Carolina in 1938.

Because her father did not consider the study of law a proper career for a young lady, Judge Mason taught school in West Columbia for one year. In 1940, she enrolled in law school at the University of South Carolina, one of the first two women to attend.

With war having broken out in Europe and fearing she may not get to finish law school, Judge Mason sat for and passed the bar exam during her junior year of law school. She was admitted to the South Carolina Bar on June 12, 1941, and graduated from law school June 1, 1942.

During World War II, she worked as a Civil Service Representative assigned in Atlanta, Athens, and Charleston.

After the war and with her father's health failing, she returned to Summerton and worked with her brother operating the family farm, cotton gin, seed processing, and grain elevator.

She continued her studies at North Carolina State College earning a degree in Cotton

Classing and leading to her work as a cotton merchant. She later practiced law in Manning and served as a trial attorney with the Civil Division of the United States Department of Justice in Washington, DC.

Judge Mason was elected to the South Carolina Senate in 1966 representing Clarendon and Sumter Counties. She was the second woman to serve in the South Carolina Senate, and on February 22, 1967, she was called to preside over a session of the Senate becoming the first woman to preside in that body.

In 1960, she served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles and attended the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in 1968.

She served the Clarendon County Democratic Party as a party precinct secretary for more than a decade.

In 1971, she was appointed as a Federal Administrative Law Judge for the Social Security Administration's Office of Disability Adjudication and Review.

During her tenure, she was the first Administrative Law Judge to sit on the Appeals Council as an Acting Member of the Council, and she served as Hearing Office Chief Administrative Law Judge for 17 years.

A proud South Carolinian she has served her state and community in numerous volunteer positions, including the Board of Trustees of Clarendon Memorial Hospital for 16 years, the South Carolina State Mother of the Year Search Committee, the Alumni Council of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association, and the American Red Cross as an Area Director for Clarendon County. She was a member of Summerton Baptist Church, the Daughters of the American Revolution, several garden clubs, and Alpha Delta Pi sorority.

A member of the American Legion Auxiliary for over 60 years, she worked with Palmetto Girls State, serving as director for more than ten years and as a counselor, committee member, or legislative leader for more than 40 years.

In her professional life, Judge Mason was a member of the South Carolina Bar Association, the Richland County Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Federal Executive Council.

In 2008 in recognition of her distinguished career as a public servant and community leader, Judge Mason was awarded the Order of the Palmetto by Governor Mark Sanford.

Active in sports and recreational activities throughout her life, Judge Mason loved the outdoors and enjoyed spending time on Lake Marion. At the age of 79, she decided she could no longer continue to water ski, so she learned to drive a jet ski.

She is survived by loving and devoted nieces, MaryAnne Grayson Moore and her husband Nebraska Edward Moore, II, of Summerton and Cora Gene "Cookie" Grayson Culbertson of Lawrenceville, Georgia; great nephews, Nebraska Edward Moore III and his wife Stephanie Faltus Moore of Summerville, Mason Palmer Bethea Moore and his wife Jodi Woods Moore of Belgrade, Montana, and James Fulton Grayson, IV and his wife Susan Walton Grayson of Grayson, Georgia; a great niece, Elisabeth Grayson Mills and her husband Alan Mills of Gainesville, Georgia; and several great, great nieces and nephews. Judge Mason was preceded in death by her brother, James Fulton Grayson, Jr.; and her nephew, James Fulton Grayson, III. The family extends grateful appreciation and acknowledgment to caregivers Roberta, Tee, Willene and Maggie and to Southern Care of Florence, SC.

Graveside services will be held on Sunday, May 6, 2012, at 3:00 p.m. at the Summerton Evergreen Cemetery with the Rev. Brent Hutsell and Rev. Bob Ashba officiating. Pall-

bearers are Thomas H. Gentry, Alton Truesdale, Nebraska Edward Moore III, James Fulton Grayson, IV, Eugene A. Failmezger and R.P. Felder, Jr. Following the services, the family will receive visitors at the home located at 1664 Jack Touchberry Road, Summerton.

In lieu of flowers, memorials may be made to Summerton Evergreen Cemetery, c/o Ellen Ardis, PO Box 366, Summerton, SC 29148. Stephens Funeral Home & Crematory, 304 N. Church St., Manning, is in charge of arrangements, (803) 435-2179. www.stephensfuneralhome.org. Visit our guestbook at www.legacy.com/obituaries/charleston.

HONORING FR. THOMAS BERNAS

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fr. Thomas Bernas, Pastor of St. Richard Catholic Church in Chicago, Illinois, for his 15 years of dedicated service to the parish.

Born in 1958 in Evergreen Park, Illinois, Fr. Tom has spent his life in service to the local community. Attending St. Pancratius Grammar School and then Quigley Preparatory Seminary South, Fr. Tom started his Catholic education at an early age. Graduating from high school in 1976, he enrolled at the Loyola University of Chicago, completing his degree at the university in 1980.

Fr. Tom entered seminary in 1989 at the St. Mary of the Lake Seminary in Mundelein, Illinois. Ordained in 1994 at Holy Name Cathedral, seat of the Archdiocese of Chicago, by Cardinal Bernardin, Fr. Tom was assigned to St. Richard Catholic Church in 1997 as an administrator; his conscientious and tireless work for the parish resulted in his appointment as pastor in 1999.

Throughout his 13 year tenure as pastor, Fr. Tom devoted his time and energy to improving the community of St. Richard Catholic Church and the surrounding area. Through prudent financial practice, he overhauled the parish's finances, paying off its debt and keeping it debt-free. Upon becoming pastor of St. Richard's, Fr. Tom completed several renovation projects initiated by his predecessor that included re-painting the church, replacing the organ, and installing an elevator to facilitate handicapped access. He also oversaw the construction of the St. Richard Parish Center that now houses all parish offices and a gymnasium used by the St. Richard Grammar School children as well as many community groups. Additionally, he supervised a complete renovation of the priest's residence and further transformed the health of the church with a recent building renovation and floor plan reconfiguration to enrich the spiritual experience of all worshippers.

Fr. Tom has continued to engage in all aspects of community life far beyond his expected duties. Each year he has hosted the Archer Heights Civic Association Halloween Party for community children in the church hall and an annual blessing of Chicago firefighters, paramedics, and police officers.

Through a diligent and caring approach, Fr. Thomas Bernas has transformed the fortunes of St. Richard Catholic Church and touched

the lives of many members of the local community. Please join me in celebrating the accomplishments of Fr. Tom, a model citizen and an inspiration to us all. I thank him for his service and wish him the best as he starts his new assignment at St. Rene Goupil Parish.

COMMENDING A MAJOR ADVANCEMENT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS

HON. CHARLES W. DENT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to advise my colleagues of an important decision issued earlier this week by the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Blood Products Advisory Committee (BPAC) that will revolutionize HIV testing and the fight against AIDS. The 17-member advisory panel unanimously recommended approval of the first over-the-counter HIV test. The OraQuick In-Home HIV test detects the presence of HIV antibodies in roughly 20 minutes after a simple oral swab.

OraSure Technologies, a company in my congressional district, has been at the forefront of HIV/AIDS diagnostics for over a decade. If the FDA follows the recommendation of the advisory panel and approves OraSure's In-Home HIV test, it will be the first oral fluid rapid test made commercially available over-the-counter.

BPAC's decision represents a significant milestone in the nation's fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Disease status awareness enables individuals to protect their health and the health of others. Over-the-counter testing will provide an option for individuals to get tested in the privacy of their own home and importantly, is expected to reach traditionally underserved communities. According to an FDA analysis, the OraQuick test is predicted to lead to 45,000 new positive HIV/AIDS diagnoses and avert more than 4,000 HIV transmissions within the first year of deployment.

Nearly 50,000 Americans become infected with HIV each year and some 240,000 are unaware of their status. The availability of an over-the-counter test will lead to greater testing, increased diagnoses, reduced transmissions, earlier treatment and saved lives.

It is my honor to commend OraSure in leading the way in transforming diagnostic testing through innovative new technologies, and I am proud of the company's dedication and accomplishments in making HIV/AIDS testing more accessible.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. ALFREDO GUTIERREZ JR.

HON. FRANCISCO "QUICO" CANSECO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. CANSECO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Alfredo Gutierrez Jr. Dr. Gutierrez was a beloved and trusted doctor and dedicated former mayor of Del Rio, Texas. On April 24, 2012, at the age of 80, Dr. Gutierrez passed away from heart failure. He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Olga Hernandez Gutierrez, seven children, seventeen grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Dr. Gutierrez was a leader and role model in the Del Rio community. His passion and love for Del Rio was most exemplified through his work as a doctor and leadership as mayor. Dr. Gutierrez served for 20 years as Del Rio's mayor, earning the title "dean of Del Rio's mayors." He was also as equally dedicated to serving the community through his medical practice, delivering nearly 5,000 babies over a career that spanned five decades. Only after suffering a heart attack in 2010 did he decide to close his practice.

While Del Rio has lost an icon and hero, Dr. Gutierrez's impact and passion for the community will certainly live on.

TAIWAN PRESIDENT MA YING-JEU'S SECOND INAUGURATION

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, Ma Ying-jeou will be sworn in for a second term on May 20, 2012, as Taiwan's president. It's worth saluting President Ma on this special occasion, as the United States has a no better friend or ally than Taiwan. For decades, Taiwan has been of significant security, economic and political interest to the United States. Today, Taiwan's 23 million people enjoy self-governance with free elections, and Taiwan's economy is the 17th largest in the world—and growing. Taiwan is the ninth-largest U.S. trading partner, including the sixth-largest market for U.S. agricultural exports, a significant economic consideration for my district.

Going back to the onset of the Cold War, Taiwan and the United States have stood beside one another in some of our countries' darkest hours and most challenging times. Taiwan was an indispensable link in America's Korean War effort. U.S. General Douglas MacArthur rightly labeled Taiwan "an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Pacific" when speaking of the joint U.S.-Taiwan Korean War effort. Taiwan ground troops fought side by side with U.S. forces in the fierce battles at, below and above the 38th Parallel. The Washington-Taipei alliance was later institutionalized in the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty and Formosa Resolution of 1955. Taiwan was also a key base, and intelligence-gathering source, for U.S. forces in the Vietnam War. Under President Ma's leadership, our relationship has remained strong, as he has sought U.S. support for his policies, including U.S. arms sales, to ensure Taiwan is in a strong position to continue cross-strait talks.

The United States has stood by Taiwan as it has faced challenges from across the strait over the last 62 years. And while travel, trade and investment flourish across the strait today, threats remain, as Beijing refuses to renounce its right to use force against Taiwan. And yet, Taiwan has shown that a strong democracy can thrive even in the face of continued threats.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in congratulating President Ma on his second inauguration. I also would ask my colleagues to remain mindful of the promise we made to the people of Taiwan almost 33 years ago under the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) of 1979, the cornerstone of our two nations' bilat-

eral relationship. Ties or tension across the Taiwan Strait affect global peace and stability, and a more stable East Asia is not only in the best interest of Taiwan, but also in the best interest of the United States.

HONORING SOUTH GIBSON HIGH SCHOOL

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to rise today to honor the first ever graduating class of South Gibson High School, located in Medina, Tennessee.

Undoubtedly the work of starting a brand new high school is extremely difficult but today's graduation offers the opportunity to celebrate in a job well done. Congratulations to Principal Phil Rogers and his dedicated team of teachers and staff in preparing the young minds of the Class of 2012 to enter their next phase of life.

The vision of South Gibson High School is to create a community of empowered learners. Although today ends their journey in high school; the ever-changing demands of the 21st century economy requires them to always be thinking, challenging, and innovating. And it's that kind of life-long learning that will keep America's place, as President Ronald Reagan said, "a shining city on the hill."

Please join me in honoring the first graduating class in the history of South Gibson County High School.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Chair, I offer this bipartisan amendment with Congressman JEFF LANDRY to increase transparency surrounding the issuance of waivers allowing foreign vessels to carry cargo between points in the United States. I thank Congressman LANDRY for his leadership on this issue.

A report recently released by PriceWaterhouseCoopers found that in 2006, the most recent year for which data were available, the Jones Act fleet supported nearly 74,000 direct jobs in the U.S. shipbuilding and domestic waterborne transportation industries.

These jobs, in turn, supported more than \$36 billion in economic output in 2009 and provided \$6.5 billion in labor compensation.

Among other provisions, the Jones Act requires that a vessel cannot carry cargo between two U.S. points unless the vessel has been built in the United States, and is owned and crewed by Americans.

The Jones Act can be waived in the interest of national defense. However, the Maritime Administration (MARAD) must first assess whether Jones Act-qualified vessels are available to carry the cargo under consideration.

Following the release of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in 2011, the Department of Homeland Security waived the Jones Act dozens of times despite the availability of Jones Act-qualified vessels.

According to documents provided by the Department of Transportation, waivers were issued at the request of firms such as Shell Oil Company, ConocoPhillips Company, and BP Products North America.

As a result, the American oil released from the American Strategic Petroleum Reserve was then carried by vessels flagged in such countries as Liberia, the Marshall Islands, Singapore, the Bahamas, and Panama.

The amendment I offer with Congressman LANDRY is a simple one. Let me be clear: though I think waivers should be issued only in the rarest of circumstances, this amendment does not prohibit the issuance of any waivers.

Instead, it would require the Maritime Administration (MARAD) to include in its assessments of the availability of Jones Act-compliant vessels information on the actions that could be taken to enable Jones Act-qualified vessels to carry the cargo for which a waiver is sought.

MARAD would also be required to publish its assessments on its website and provide notification to Congress when a waiver is requested or issued.

Adoption of these provisions will significantly enhance the transparency surrounding the issuance of Jones Act waivers so that we can assess whether every possible opportunity to utilize Jones Act-compliant vessels in the coastwise trade has been utilized.

I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support our bi-partisan amendment to ensure that every available step is taken to utilize American mariners to carry American cargoes on American ships between American ports.

KIPP BALTIMORE'S BRAD NORNHOLD WINS BALTIMORE CITY "TEACHER OF THE YEAR"

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Bradley Nornhold was a founding teacher at KIPP Ujima Village Academy when the public charter school opened in 2002. In the past ten years, Brad has been a transformational force in the lives of the students in Northwest Baltimore. As a middle school math teacher, his results speak for themselves. In 2011, his seventh grade students produced the highest math test scores in the city as measured by the Maryland School Assessment. Brad makes no excuses and leaves no child behind. 100 percent of his students passed the test. The advanced scores were the fourth highest in the State of Maryland.

But test scores do not tell the whole story. Brad's students embrace the work that it takes to produce such results, and believe that the

work they do will pay off in the future. KIPP Ujima Village Academy serves a student population where 87 percent of the students live below the poverty line, as measured by free or reduced priced lunch applications. The school's mission is preparing these students for college by giving them the academic and personal skills necessary to succeed in the most rigorous college preparatory high schools. Brad makes that mission a reality every day. Because of the work ethic and focus he has taught them, all of his current eighth graders have gained acceptance to private or public college preparatory schools with admission requirements. Every one of them will be going to a high school in which they had to earn admission. And most of his students will be starting their freshmen year in sophomore geometry. Of his 78 eighth graders, 51 have already taken and passed the High School Assessment for freshmen algebra.

Brad's efforts for his students do not end with eighth grade graduation. His former students visit on a weekly, if not daily, basis. They come back to see their teacher, talk about math, and inspire his current students to follow their path to college. The students of KIPP Ujima Village Academy have been privileged to call Mr. Nornhold their teacher. For many of them, their life paths will be forever changed because of the time they spent in his classroom.

LUIS QUINTANA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Luis Quintana for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Luis Quintana is a 12th grader at Jefferson Senior High and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Luis Quintana is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Luis Quintana for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN MOORE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication and contributions to southern California are exceptional. Southern California has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unself-

ishly give their time and talent and make their communities a better place to live and work. Brian Moore is one of these individuals. At a luncheon on May 31, 2012, Brian will be honored for his work as the original Deputy District Engineer for Project Management in the Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District. After 35 years of service with the Corps of Engineers, Brian will be retiring.

As the Deputy District Engineer for Project Management, Brian serves as Deputy to the Commander and Senior Civilian in the District and directs the Programs and Project Management Division. The Division is responsible for management of all the District's major programs and projects. The Los Angeles District covers projects for civil works, military, and environmental programs in Southern California, Southern Nevada, and Arizona and has a workload of more than a billion dollars in fiscal year 2009. The Programs and Project Management Division has nearly 100 project managers, schedulers, and budget analysts assigned to the management of more than 400 projects in navigation, flood control, environmental restoration, military construction, and environmental cleanup.

The Division also manages more than \$300 million in projects for other agencies such as Department of Homeland Security, the Veterans Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and others. Mr. Moore has over 35 years of experience with the Corps of Engineers in planning, construction, and project management. He is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley with a Bachelors of Science Degree in Civil Engineering and holds a Master Degree in Water Resources Systems from Cornell University. He is a licensed professional engineer in the State of California.

I have come to know Brian well through many years working together on a variety of public projects in southern California. I can personally attest to Brian's incredible work ethic, professionalism, and positive attitude. Brian is married to Dr. Nancy Moore who is a research engineer at Rand Corporation in Santa Monica. Both he and Nancy are avid skiers and Mr. Moore also enjoys golf.

In light of all Brian Moore has done for southern California, it is only fitting that he be honored as he retires from the Army Corps of Engineers. Brian's tireless passion for public service has contributed immensely to the betterment of our region and the state and I am proud to call him a fellow community member, American and friend. I know that many community members are grateful for his service and salute him as he retires and moves onto the next phase of his life.

BURMA SANCTIONS

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I address the Congress today with deep concern over the Administration's lifting of sanctions against the dictatorship of Burma.

We are working to get support, assistance and even proposing the transfer of weapons to the opposition in Syria, but yet, in Burma—a place where there are at least 500,000 dis-

placed people in one area and some report over 70,000 new displaced people due to attacks against the Kachin perpetrated by the actions of dictators—this Administration is rewarding the regime and their brutality.

Why do our policies give value to the lives of the opposition in Syria while denying the value of the lives of ethnic minorities and democratic activists in Burma?

The Administration's actions expose a shameful approach—one that allows U.S. businesses to invest in a land still drenched in bloodshed and where some prosper through the oppression of others. We should not be lifting any sanctions against dictators in Burma until they prove over time that they will stick to their word and they actually end their attacks against the people of Burma.

It is absurd to be lifting sanctions while a well-known brutal dictatorship continues to attack, displace, and even kill the people within its country.

REP. BARROW MOTION TO
INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4348

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to delay or jeopardize the renewal of a job-creating national transportation program by insisting on a deal-breaking provision already rejected by the U.S. Senate. This motion to instruct needlessly puts millions of private sector transportation, manufacturing, engineering, and construction jobs at risk.

We desperately need long-term investments in our decrepit and failing transportation system. We need to bring certainty to states and the private sector in transportation project planning. But the continued temporary extensions of transportation authorities as passed by the House of Representatives are costing us jobs.

We are getting substantiated reports from the 50 states that they are delaying or even canceling transportation investments and projects for this construction season because of the uncertainty in federal funding. According to AASHTO, seven states will forgo at least 60,000 private sector jobs this construction season. I am certain the number would be more than a 100,000 forgone jobs if all 50 states were considered.

And remember, with strong buy American provisions in the bill, these are not just construction jobs. These are manufacturing jobs and sophisticated engineering jobs—jobs we need to keep and continue to create in this country.

Unlike the House transportation bill that would keep us limping along with 60-day and 90-day extensions, the Senate transportation bill would provide two years of funding. Instead of forgoing hundreds of thousands of jobs for this construction season alone, the Senate bill would maintain or create millions of jobs and begin making the investments we need to address the 150,000 bridges in need of repair or replacement and the 42 percent of the National Highway System pavement in fair or poor condition—to say nothing of the needed investments to move our transportation system into the 21st Century.

The Senate transportation bill also includes a desperately needed one-year extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. This program provides an essential lifeline for more than 700 rural federally forested communities and 9 million schoolchildren across the nation. For Oregon, these payments may mean the difference between keeping criminals in our jails and sheriffs on the road or financial insolvency and the dissolution of county governments.

Congress can debate the XL pipeline any day of the week. And we should. Let's have a debate about the route, expedited approval, and environmental reviews. Let's have a debate on energy policies to reduce America's dependence on foreign oil, bring down the price of gas for American consumers, and lead to a more secure energy future. But it's telling that Republican leadership has refused to bring a clean XL pipeline bill to the floor of this House. Instead, they insist on attaching it to must-pass legislation to score political points and to try to embarrass the President—these are not serious efforts to legislate.

With the national unemployment rate still hovering around 8 percent and the real unemployment rate closer to 15 percent it is absolutely unacceptable that Congress would take any risk of jeopardizing what should be a bipartisan effort to maintain or create millions of private-sector American jobs.

I urge my colleagues to reject this motion and to quickly pass a conferenced transportation bill that makes desperately needed investments in our transportation system, creates jobs, and helps ensure rural counties across the nation are able to offer basic government services.

NATIONAL FOSTER CARE MONTH

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, at this moment, there are more than 400,000 young Americans in the foster care system. They face both enormous chances of hope and opportunity, but also hardship. Like all children, they need guidance and they need an advocate.

During National Foster Care Month, we work to improve the reality of our Nation's foster youth and especially honor the dedicated foster families who care for these youth. All children deserve loving, safe, and stable homes. Each year there are thousands of foster youth who age out of the system without a permanent family. Studies show that these youth are more likely to end up homeless, commit to a life of crime, or suffer from undiagnosed or untreated mental health challenges. Within the foster care system, there are bright stars of help and hope.

Today I'd like to share a story of one such extraordinary foster parent: Mrs. Eula Gardner Dowdy. Over the years, Eula Gardner Dowdy of Clarksville and her late husband have brought more than 100 children into their home as foster children. The Dowdy house became a home to children regardless of age, race, creed, or ability. Backgrounds changing, the one constant for these children was their need for love and caring, and Eula's willing-

ness to welcome them into her family. The 2006 Tennessee Foster Parent of the Year, Eula has received many deserving accolades for her contributions to the Clarksville community.

There are countless Eula Gardner Dowdy's in our great country whose love enriches the children that enter their homes. I rise today to thank all those who bring foster children into their hearts and make a lasting and powerful difference in lives of those children. During National Foster Care Month, I ask my colleagues to rise with me in thanksgiving for the many foster parents who are wonderful examples of devotion to the youth of today so that they may have hope for a better tomorrow.

MALLISYN BRUCE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Mallisyn Bruce for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Mallisyn Bruce is an 8th grader at Moore Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Mallisyn Bruce is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Mallisyn Bruce for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MA YING-JEOU

HON. CORY GARDNER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ma Ying-jeou will be inaugurated as President of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on May 20, 2012. On January 14, 2012, he won reelection and I sincerely congratulate him for his achievement.

I would like to applaud the effort that President Ma and his people have put forth to develop a strong democracy that promotes freedom, liberty, and the rule of law. To people around the world, Taiwan is a beacon of democracy and it is an honor to recognize their continued commitment to this distinguished ideal.

The United States and Taiwan have a long history of economic cooperation and friendship over the years. As a friend of Taiwan in the United States Congress, I would like to add that many of my colleagues and I strongly support our commitments to Taiwan under the Taiwan Relations Act. This partnership between the United States and Taiwan is invaluable

and we look forward to continuing to work together in the future. We also support Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Again, on the occasion of Mr. Ma's inauguration, we wish Mr. Ma and his people continued success in all their endeavors.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. MICK MULVANEY

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Chair, I rise today to bring to your attention a non-partisan, good governance issue—accountability and transparency. Specifically, accountability and transparency for the War Budget, which for accounting purposes is treated separately from the Department of Defense (DoD) Base Budget.

The Government Accountability Office, GAO, the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, and the Congressional Research Service, CRS, have all testified before Congress about the limited transparency in DoD war cost estimating and reporting) Despite this challenge, members from both political parties have worked in a bipartisan manner to support our 43rd and 44th Commanders in Chief to ensure that our troops have the war-related resources they need to win the Global War on Terror. As we move forward, it is my hope that we will preserve this spirit of bipartisanship while also working to overcome the challenge of providing good faith estimates about what our war effort actually costs.

Last year's Budget and Control Act, BCA (P.L. 112-25) appropriately recognized the distinction made by previous Congresses between the Base Budget and the War Budget. It places specific limits, or caps, on the Base Budget; the War Budget, however, has no limit. This creates a potential loophole for the President and/or Congress to evade the BCA limits by moving money for regular activities from the Base Budget to the War Budget's unlimited resources.

This is the first full cycle of Budget requests, authorizations, and appropriations under the BCA. Despite the varied views on the law, the President and the Congress have a duty to abide by its letter and spirit unless an alternative law is agreed upon. This bill is not about finding an alternative replacement for the BCA; it's about making sure the men and women in harm's way have the appropriate legal authority and resources to effectively fight on our behalf. It should also be about providing for our troops in an accountable and transparent manner.

The FY2013 Budget Request calls for shifting \$6.1 billion in basic compensation for military personnel from the Base Budget to the War Budget. The troops associated with these

costs are currently not deployed in overseas combat operations. Rather, they are part of the troop reductions set to begin next year. This means the FY2013 War Request and this bill's War Budget are overstated by \$6.1 billion with basic compensation costs that have traditionally been funded through the Base Budget. As the GAO has stated, "Costs that are incurred regardless of whether there is a [war] operation, such as the base pay of active duty military personnel, are not considered [war-related]" (emphasis added)." This new use of the War Budget for base pay was highlighted earlier this year at a House Budget Committee oversight hearing entitled The Department of Defense and Fiscal Year 2013 Budget. It is a clear circumvention of the BCA limits.

As we move forward in the Budget process, we should aim to ensure our troops receive full, base salaries and benefits from their usual source—the Base Budget. After all, the primary reason we employ troops is to protect our nation, and we need to continue to use the Base Budget to compensate our troops. This bill undermines public reporting of accurate War costs by accepting the President's request to shift \$6.1 billion in base salaries from the Base Budget to the War Budget. However, neither the President's request nor this bill actually funds the DoD. So, in the days ahead I urge us to work towards preserving the integrity of the law by restoring accountability and transparency between the Base Budget and the War Budget.

If we fail to bring to light any potential exploitation of BCA loopholes in the law's early years of enforcement, then we simply make tomorrow's challenges greater while willfully turning a blind eye to the oversight record provided by the GAO, CRS, CBO and other credible sources.

H.R. 4310 was reported out of the Armed Service Committee and passed the House on a bipartisan vote of 56–5 and 299–120, respectively. I applaud the Armed Services Committee for including report language that states, "[Section 403] would require that the [FY2014–2017] Department of Defense budget request include amounts for the end strength of the regular component of the Army and the Marine Corps in the base budget and not through emergency, supplemental, or overseas contingency operation funds." I hope the bipartisan majority supporting the bill will have the opportunity this year to accelerate its call to fully compensate our troops in an accountable and transparent manner.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF
PETER VALENCIA

HON. BEN RAY LUJÁN

OF NEW MEXICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the career achievements of Peter Joseph Valencia, Jr. who recently celebrated his 70th birthday while in service to the third Congressional District of New Mexico. Mr. Valencia was born and raised in Farmington, New Mexico and received his B.A. in Economics from Fort Lewis College and his M.A. in Business Education from Adams State College. He then served in the U.S. Navy in the 1960s on the Flag Allowance Staff of Rear Admiral Monroe in San Diego, California.

After his time in the military, Mr. Valencia worked in Employee Relations for El Paso Natural Gas Company in Farmington and was later appointed by two New Mexican Governors to serve as the Deputy Commissioner for the New Mexico Motor Transportation Department. In 1981, he returned to Farmington to run his family's business; however, when then-U.S. Congressman TOM UDALL opened a new district field office in Farmington in 1999, Mr. Valencia was a perfect fit for a position that he continues to hold to this day.

Mr. Valencia has devoted his life to public service and is proud to be able to continue to serve the people of San Juan County at the age of 70. He is a staple of San Juan County and has developed a sterling reputation while partnering with the Navajo Nation, Jicarilla Apache and neighboring Chapter Houses. As a Field Representative, Mr. Valencia has maintained a level of excellence and diligence in helping all people of Northwest New Mexico.

Along with his service to New Mexico's third Congressional District, Mr. Valencia is a dedicated family man. He has been married to his wife Lynda Valencia, a retired public school teacher and administrator, for over 40 years and has three children—DeAnza Sapien, Peter Valencia III and Felix Valencia—and a granddaughter, Miranda Sapien.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great appreciation that I ask my colleagues to stand with me in thanking Mr. Peter Joseph Valencia for his leadership and excellent service to the people of San Juan County, the surrounding communities of New Mexico, and this country. Please join me today in recognizing his remarkable achievements and wishing him many more years of success.

HONORING FIRST BOOK

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in honoring First Book on the occasion of their twentieth anniversary and in celebrating their work on behalf of children in need, here in the District of Columbia and across the country.

First Book is a nonprofit organization that provides brand-new books and educational resources to schools and community programs that work with children from low-income families. Since 1992 it has distributed over 90 million new books to children in need.

First Book was founded in Washington, DC, twenty years ago this week, by Peter Gold, Elizabeth Arky, and Kyle Zimmer, who recognized the critical need for books among the children of the city's poorest neighborhoods, and how this limits children's futures. The children of the District of Columbia were the first beneficiaries of First Book's work, and D.C. children have been a special focus of the organization over the years, even as it expanded to every state in the union and Canada. In the past two years alone, First Book has provided more than 300,000 brand-new books to children across this city.

Ms. Zimmer continues to lead the organization today, and her vision and passion have enabled First Book to grow into a world-class

social enterprise with an unsurpassed record of success.

First Book's commitment to the children, teachers, and local community leaders they serve is realized through the organization's ground-breaking business models. Reflecting the best of social sector and private sector partnerships, First Book works with the publishing industry to create new and innovative ways to get books and other educational resources to children who would otherwise go without them. By providing access to a steady stream of new and quality books, First Book is elevating the quality of education, giving teachers the resources they need to help their students become more successful in school and in life.

I ask the House to join me in honoring Kyle Zimmer and her colleagues at First Book, and further ask the members to introduce First Book to teachers in their home districts. The more schools and community programs join First Book's network, the closer we will come to achieving equity in education for all children.

KYLER MCGEHEE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kyle McGehee for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Kyle McGehee is a 12th grader at Jefferson Senior High and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kyle McGehee is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kyle McGehee for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

HONORING THE VETERANS OF THE
LITTLE ROCK ROTARY CLUB

HON. TIM GRIFFIN

OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Rotary Club of Little Rock and their members who have served in our nation's Armed Forces.

The Little Rock Rotary Club was organized in 1913 and chartered as the 99th club in 1914.

As well as being Arkansas's oldest civic organization, with its more than 450 members, it is also the largest.

The main objective of Rotarians is serving their community, and the Little Rock Rotary Club carries this out through their numerous community projects.

For example, they support youth and educational opportunities through international student exchange programs, and, each year, they award eight different scholarships to Arkansas's college students.

Along with serving our community, many members of the Little Rock Rotary Club have bravely served in our nation's Armed Forces.

They will be recognized next week in Little Rock, and I want to take this opportunity to thank them for their bravery and their service to our nation and preserving our freedoms.

THE ROTARY CLUB OF LITTLE ROCK VETERANS

Dan G. Beranek, Tom Bonner, Harvey F. Brown III, Sam L. Chaffin, James B. Conner, Samuel D. Cummings Jr., Eugene G. Eberle Jr., Victor A. Fleming, Irving B. Goldberg, Wayne A. Gruber, Thomas Harding Jr., James T. Harvey, Richard B. Homard Ph.D., Gerald K. Johnson D.D.S., J. Floyd Kyser, Aaron Lubin, Maxwell J. Lyons II, Jack R. McCray, George E. McLeod, Carleton McMullin, Patrick D. Miller, Marc Oudin, Prosper F. Paul, Eugene M. Pfeifer III, Ashley S. Ross Jr., Ted L. Snider, William Boyd Ward, E. Grainger Williams, George G. Worthen, Calvin D. Biggers, Ralph G. Brodie, Robert A. Callans, Joseph Thomas Clements III, Reggie A. Corbitt, Steve Michael Daugherty, John A. Festa, James F. Gadberrry, William C. Goolsby, Lynn Ray Hamilton, James E. Harris, Richard F. Hatfield, Barry D. Hyde, Greg M. Joslin, Beverly J. Lambert III, Robert M. Lyford, William Aubert Martin, Bob G. McKuin, Roger McMennamy, David F. Miller Ph.D., Walter W. Nixon III, James J. Pappas M.D., Arthur J. Pfeifer, Carl S. Rosenbaum, Elwood W. Smith, Arthur E. Squire Jr., Alfred L. Williams and Jerry C. Wilson.

SECOND INAUGURATION OF
PRESIDENT MA JING-JEOU

HON. ANN MARIE BUERKLE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. BUERKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Taiwan on the second inauguration of President Ma Ying-jeou. In so many respects, Taiwan has come a long way in its progress. Taiwan has become one of the world's leading economic forces, despite enormous pressure and obstacles.

As a close ally and friend of Taiwan, we celebrate the rapid advancement of the island nation. Given our close ties with Taiwan—ties that include our common defense and economic cooperation—their progress as a nation is vital for American interests. I am proud to be a member of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus, which celebrates its 10th anniversary this year.

A basic element of our common economic well-being is trade. Taiwan is a major trading partner of ours and a major importer of one of our largest industries, agriculture. Taiwan imports large amounts of wheat, corn, and soybeans, mostly from the United States. Poultry and pork production is a staple of Taiwan's livestock sector and drives demand for imported corn and soybeans from the United States, Taiwan's prime supplier.

In these trying days of world economic upheaval, it is certainly gratifying to know we not only have a good friend but a good customer in Taiwan. By their continued imports of our products, Taiwan helps to provide American

jobs, which is more important than ever for the American people.

Good luck President Ma. We wish you the best in your second term.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. CHIP CRAVAACK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. CRAVAACK. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would express a sense of Congress that fighter wings performing the 24-hour Aerospace Control Alert missions provide an essential service in defending the sovereign airspace of the United States in the aftermath of 9/11.

Mr. Chair, the tragic events of 9/11 exposed holes in our nation's air security and reinforced the need for the U.S. military to take the steps necessary to significantly increase our ability to intercept hostile aircraft. Today, there are fighter jets placed at strategic points all across the United States, charged with the mission to provide air defense through the detection, deterrence, and if necessary, defeat of hostile air attacks. These sites, known as Aerospace Control Alert sites, have fully armed aircraft and trained personnel on 24-hour alert, 365 days a year.

One such Aerospace Control Alert site resides in my district. The 148th Fighter Wing of the Minnesota Air National Guard, also known as the "Bulldogs," operates out of Duluth, Minnesota, and provides force protection of our country's northern border between Madison, Wisconsin, and Portland, Oregon. The Bulldogs have been performing the ACA mission successfully for years and were selected for the Raytheon trophy, which is awarded for outstanding performance to an Air Force or Air National Guard fighter unit with a mission in air defense. In fact, I am proud to say that the Director of the Air National Guard, Air Force Lt. Gen. Harry M. Wyatt III announced just this month that the 148th Fighter Wing was selected as the 2012 Air Force Association Outstanding Air National Guard Flying Unit.

Given the importance of the 24-hour Aerospace Control Alert mission to our national security, I was greatly concerned when I learned a few months ago of NORAD's proposed reduction of the 24-hour alert mission requirement at two Aerospace Control Alert (ACA) sites in the Continental United States. It is my understanding that this proposal was submitted in line with the President's budget request for FY 2013 and the U.S. Air Force's decision to make force structure changes.

My concern grew when I learned of a January 2012 GAO report that reviewed NORAD's 2010 analysis on whether it could change the number and location of its fighter sites without affecting the military's ability to defend the country against airborne attack. GAO's conclusion was that this NORAD analysis did not

adequately balance risk with targeted budget reductions.

I recognize that our country's current fiscal reality necessitates the Department of Defense to tighten its belt and look for ways to do more with less.

However, I think it is imperative that decisions that directly affect our nation's ability to defend itself should be made on the basis of risk-management principles that balance risk and costs.

Therefore, I also rise today in support of Section 352 in the underlying bill, which would direct the Secretary of Defense to maintain our nation's existing eighteen ACA sites until the Secretary submits a report that shows the cost-benefit analysis and risk-based assessment of how future ACA changes would affect the DOD budget and force structure.

I would like to thank Congressman LOBIONDO for adding this important provision to the bill, and I urge the adoption of my amendment in recognition of a critical asset in our nation's defense system.

REMARKS ON THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Golden Gate Bridge—a great feat of technological and engineering mastery, a San Francisco landmark, and a national treasure. Today, it is my distinct honor and high privilege to mark its 75th birthday on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Proving that in times of hardship, America has always invested in big things, the Golden Gate Bridge was built in the midst of the Great Depression. San Franciscans were out of work and saw no end to their woes. Yet voters nonetheless approved the construction bonds to build the bridge. As collateral, San Franciscans were willing to risk their homes, their farms and their businesses—their very livelihoods, in the hope that the toll dollars would help pay back the bonds. The Golden Gate Bridge was a symbol of hope and a vision for the future.

Joseph Strauss envisioned the Bridge, which takes its name from the Golden Gateway that links the Pacific Ocean to the San Francisco Bay. It was Irving Morrow who designed the Art Deco styling and its world-famous international orange color that made the Bridge distinct and unique. The many engineers who constructed the Bridge all shared the American spirit that makes our country great. When it opened on May 27, 1937 Strauss shared his poem, "The mighty the task is done" which encapsulated all that had been accomplished.

Twenty-five years ago, I had the distinct pleasure of participating in the 50th anniversary celebrations where hundreds of thousands of people crowded onto the Bridge to celebrate. The enormity of the crowd was so unexpected that the Bridge flattened under its weight. Today, the Golden Gate Bridge remains the most graceful and spectacular bridge in the world, beloved by our city and visited annually by millions of people

from around the globe. It is a beautiful welcome to the many who flock to America's shores.

Whether as a child first viewing the Golden Gate Bridge being mesmerized by its size, or as a worker whose lifework has kept the bridge strong, or as a traveler who relies on the bridge daily, it is a lasting symbol of San Francisco, of human tenacity and ingenuity, and is resplendent in the Western sun.

With great pride I join all San Franciscans in paying tribute to the Golden Gate Bridge: our constant joy, our faithful companion, and our City's pride.

KYLE QUINTRALL

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kyle Quintrall for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Kyle Quintrall is a 12th grader at Wheat Ridge High and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kyle Quintrall is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kyle Quintrall for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

HONORING THE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF NORTH JERSEY AT GARFIELD

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Calvary Baptist Church. Since its founding in 1927, the church has provided a sanctuary of worship and service to the faithful of Garfield, New Jersey and the surrounding area, and I extend my sincerest congratulations as the proud congregants celebrate the church's 85th anniversary.

Under the current visionary leadership of Reverend Calvin McKinney, Calvary Baptist Church carries on the strong tradition of faith, service, and fellowship began by its original members. Its reach extends beyond to those who gather weekly within its walls to worship to all those it services through humanitarian efforts, in the North Jersey area and beyond. Its informed congregation, in matters religious, civic, and political, is a model for the community at-large.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the remarkable Calvary Baptist Church, a venerable house of worship that has touched the lives of

the faith community and all who live in the Garfield area. I join with the grateful congregants, and all of my constituents in Northern New Jersey, in celebrating the 85th anniversary of the Calvary Baptist Church of North Jersey at Garfield. I look forward to the opportunity to celebrate many more anniversaries with our friends at Calvary Baptist Church.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE VETERANS OF PIONEER HOUSE

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Pioneer House of California and its members, as they observe this Memorial Day. The Pioneer House is a non-profit retirement facility that is home to over 22 veterans and two veteran staffers. Each of them has bravely served our country, and dedicated their lives to our freedom. Their service, along with the service of all veterans, has been crucial to maintaining our liberty.

The following men and women are members of the Pioneer House and have bravely served our country: Milo Chun, Jack Cochrane, Helen Lee, George Newhall, George Schmidt, Jeanne Kelly, Arnold Lee, Rod Rasmussen, Thomas McCauley, Nolan Jones, Ted Lochowski, Eddie Rose, Leonard Watson, John Saville, Ninus Harris, Lionel Holmes, Fred O'Shea, John Dierking, James Shields, Lou Adam, Gene Tarr, and George Sleep. Staffers Carolyn Keesor and David Armstrong not only served our country, but provide key support to the facility. As Memorial Day approaches, I would like to personally thank each and every one of them for their service, commitment, and dedication to our country.

Mr. Speaker, as the members of the Pioneer House gather for Memorial Day to honor their fellow veterans, I ask all my colleagues to join me in saluting these fine individuals for their excellent work and commitment to our nation.

HONORING HARVEY MILK

HON. ADAM E. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Harvey Milk in recognition of the third annual Harvey Milk Day which will be celebrated on May 22nd. As we come together, let us remember that this day is not only a celebration of this incredible leader, it is also a day to recognize every American who believes in Harvey's visionary fight for equality in this great nation.

Harvey entered politics late in life, after becoming frustrated with San Francisco politics and widespread discrimination against gay individuals. In 1977, Harvey won a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, marking the first time an openly gay man had been elected to public office in California. He quickly became one of the world's most high profile

openly gay elected officials, and used his influence to encourage and support the LGBT and minority communities around him. Harvey was dedicated to building support for real change, and to ensuring that no group was unrepresented or unheard. Although Harvey was only in office for less than a year, his tenure had a massive and lasting influence on thousands of lives both inside and outside of San Francisco. His life became an example of the difference one committed individual can make in their community, and Harvey's was a welcome turning point for LGBT individuals in San Francisco and beyond.

Today, we have many more opportunities to follow Harvey's example. But first, we must reaffirm our commitment to LGBT rights, and the right of every American citizen to be a free and equal member of our society.

Recently, we have taken great strides towards this goal. We have increased protection against hate crimes motivated by a person's sexual orientation, fought against employment discrimination against LGBT individuals, increased funding for HIV/AIDS research and prevention, and repealed the discriminatory "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy. With President Obama's courageous endorsement last week, we are beginning to take small yet certain steps towards the legalization of same-sex marriage. Despite these small victories, there are still many more battles to fight, individuals to inspire and groups to educate.

Anna Kronenberg, Harvey's final campaign manager, wrote "What set Harvey apart from you or me was that he was a visionary. He imagined a righteous world inside his head and then he set about it to create it for real, for all of us." Each one of us has an obligation to finish the work which Harvey started. This struggle for equality is too important to avoid, and too desperately needed to put off any longer. I urge my colleagues and every American to join me in my fight for equality as we honor and remember Harvey Milk.

HONORING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, the scriptures tell us there is no greater love than one who would lay down his life for a friend. Each day, our families, friends, colleagues, and neighbors live in safety because there are those willing to lay down their lives to protect their communities. Law enforcement officers not only protect and defend; they are a beacon of light for this country and our towns are made better by their valiant service.

Their service is not without sacrifice. Often their families and friends carry their burdens as the law enforcement officers carry ours. Too often, some who wake every morning in service to their communities do not make it home. This year, there will be five more names added to those who gave the ultimate sacrifice while protecting and defending the great state of Tennessee. I join with those gathered, and the families of those lost, to honor Patrolman II Timothy Warren, Deputy Sheriff Richard Bellar, Trooper Andrew Wall, Captain Ralph Braden, and Sergeant James Tim Chapin.

A senator from ancient Rome wrote that in valor, there is hope. I ask my colleagues to join with me in thanking those who protect the liberties of this great nation. As we pause to mourn the lives of the 177 law enforcement officers lost in the line of duty last year, we give thanks for the dedication and legacy of the five Tennesseans who sacrificed their lives and sacred honor for our great state. May the words from Rome remind us all of our duty to service, and may they offer us a light of gratitude for those whose service does not lead them home.

MARIYA MIKHAYLOVA

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Mariya Mikhaylova for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Mariya Mikhaylova is a 7th grader at Drake Middle School and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Mariya Mikhaylova is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Mariya Mikhaylova for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 80TH BIRTHDAY OF AMBASSADOR ANDREW JACKSON YOUNG, JR.

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend and a great man, Andrew Jackson Young, Jr. Shakespeare once said that: "All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their entrances; And one man in his time plays many parts . . ." Ambassador Andrew Young has played many parts in his lifetime including the roles of minister, civil rights activist, Congressman, Ambassador, Mayor and humanitarian.

Ambassador Young will be honored with an 80th birthday celebration on May 20, 2012, in Atlanta, Georgia. This event will be a celebration of Ambassador Young's life and his dedication to uplifting humankind.

Ambassador Young was born on March 12, 1932, to the union of Andrew Jackson Young, Sr., and Daisy Fuller Young. His father was a dentist and his mother was a school teacher.

Ambassador Young attended Dillard University in 1947 for one year before transferring to

Howard University where he received his Bachelor of Science and pre-med degree in 1951. After graduating from Howard, Ambassador Young originally wanted to follow in his father's footsteps and pursue a career in dentistry. However, a greater calling was in store for him and he entered the ministry. He received a Bachelor of Divinity Degree from Hartford Theological Seminary in Hartford, Connecticut in 1955.

It was while at Hartford Seminary that Ambassador Young was exposed to the teachings of Mohandas Gandhi. He became enamored with Gandhi's philosophy of non-violent social change. Later, while serving as pastor of a church in Thomasville, Georgia, Ambassador Young met a young Baptist preacher from Atlanta by the name of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. at an Alpha Phi Alpha program at Talladega College.

In 1960, Ambassador Young joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He moved to Atlanta in 1961 and worked vigorously on voter registration drives. He was a gifted strategist who played a great role in organizing various civil rights campaigns in the 1960s. As we all know, these campaigns resulted in the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Ambassador Young was with Dr. King on that tragic day in Memphis when he was assassinated.

Ambassador Young used his involvement in the Civil Rights Movement to fuel his later endeavors. He was Georgia's first African American to be elected to the Congress since Reconstruction. Additionally, in 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed him as the First African American United Nations Ambassador.

In 1981, Ambassador Young ran for and was elected Mayor of the city of Atlanta. He served two terms in this post, pushing many initiatives that still have his stamp on them today.

Additionally, in 1996, he served as the Co-Chair of the Committee that was successful in bringing the Olympic Games to his beloved city of Atlanta.

Ambassador Young has always had a humanitarian spirit and in 1996, along with Carlton Masters, he founded Good Works International, a consulting firm that promotes investment in Africa and the Caribbean. Ambassador Young has used this tool to continue his advocacy for civil and human rights around the world.

Dr. King once said, "Life's most urgent and persistent question is: What are you doing to help others?" Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Ambassador Andrew Jackson Young, Jr. for his lifelong legacy of helping others. My wife, Vivian, and I commend him for his service and thank his family for sharing him with the world for the betterment of humankind. As I stated earlier, Ambassador Young has played many roles during the course of his life. And as the reviews come on the stage of history, there can be no doubt that Andrew Young has been stellar in each and every one.

HONORING OFFICER TIFFANY BISHOP

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, during National Police Week, to honor Probation Officer Tiffany Bishop. Officer Bishop was fatally wounded August 31, 2011, during a training exercise at the Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison in Jackson, Georgia. At the time of her death, she had served the Georgia Department of Corrections with distinction for six months.

Tiffany was born in Waycross, Georgia and attended Union Grove High School, where she was president of the drama club. She graduated with honors from Georgia State College and University, where she earned a bachelor's and Master's degree in criminal justice.

Officer Bishop was recognized this week on the Capitol steps at the 31st Annual Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this fallen officer, and all those who have died in service to their communities.

RECOGNIZING OLDER AMERICANS DURING THE ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate the achievements of Asian and Pacific Americans and their invaluable contributions to the American family.

It is a privilege to represent an extremely diverse district in Orange County, where many Asian Pacific Americans call home. As a Member of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, CAPAC, I am a proud co-sponsor of House Resolution 621, recognizing May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. It is also a time to honor the rich traditions and immense contributions Asian and Pacific Islander Americans have made to our nation.

May is also Older Americans Month, a time where we recognize older adults and show our appreciation for their guiding wisdom and commitment to our communities. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge an extraordinary APIA community member from Orange County for his distinguished contributions to enhancing the moral fabric of my district, the state of California, and our country.

Mr. Pu Hwi Cho has been an active and dedicated community leader in Orange County for over 30 years. Mr. Cho proudly served during the Korean War and continues to be an active member of the Korean American community by volunteering for a number of non-profit organizations that assist Korean immigrants through the U.S. citizenship process. Through his tireless efforts, Mr. Cho has encouraged many Korean American seniors to be active members of their community through civic participation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO HELP ELIMINATE UNCER-
TAINTY FOR MILITARY AND
OVERSEAS VOTERS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce legislation, with my colleagues Representatives CHARLES GONZALEZ and MICHAEL HONDA, which would help eliminate uncertainty for military and overseas voters when they request an absentee ballot this year that they will get ballots for each of the elections for the full year when voting absentee.

The Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act of 2009 repealed several subsections of Section 104 of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), which has caused concern among overseas voting groups that this change may result in a situation in which a military or overseas voter might vote in a primary election but not receive ballots for the general election. This legislation would amend UOCAVA to make clarifications to the law and ensure that voters who request an absentee ballot will receive ballots for each election that occurs during the full election cycle.

The MOVE Act was a major step forward in the reform and modernization of UOCAVA; however, this particular change may have unintended consequences. As we are in the 2012 election cycle, we need to ensure that this does not inadvertently disenfranchise large swaths of our military and overseas voters. This bill proposes simple fixes that will help ensure the votes of every overseas American are counted.

LAWRENCE SALAZAR

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Lawrence Salazar for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Lawrence Salazar is a 10th grader at Jefferson Senior High and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Lawrence Salazar is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Lawrence Salazar for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

WINDPLANNERS OF CAMDEN
HILLS REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. CHELLIE PINGREE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight the outstanding accomplishments of a group of students in my district.

For the last 8 years, the Windplanners of Camden Hills Regional High School have endeavored to bring a full-size wind turbine to their school. What started out as a vision has now become a reality. After conducting feasibility studies, earning the support of their community, raising a half-million dollars, and clearing bureaucratic hurdles, the students erected a 155-foot turbine at their school this spring.

In the first week of operation alone, the turbine generated enough electricity to power six households for a month. Over the years, this project will save their school thousands of dollars, keep hundreds of tons of carbon emissions out of the air, and stand as a tribute to what a committed group can do—whatever their age may be.

I'm very proud of these students and the teachers and community members who have supported them. They have learned real-world lessons that will serve them well—and have taught us all some important lessons in the process.

RECOGNIZING FOND DU LAC
SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR 21ST CEN-
TURY READINESS

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, in order for our students to be competitive in the global economy, we must do our part to ensure that they are acquiring the knowledge and skills they need for success. The skills needed for success go beyond the basics of reading, writing, and math, however. When surveyed, employers continually emphasize that, in our 21st century economy, students need to be adept at critical thinking and problem solving; communication; collaboration; and creativity and innovation, in addition to being proficient in core subjects.

While it's important to talk about these skills, it's even more important to see and recognize where they are being successfully incorporated into educational curriculums at the local level. Fond du Lac School District, located in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in my congressional district, is doing a lot of innovative work to prepare its students for success in the 21st century economy. Along with officials from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction and the Partnership for 21st Century Skills, I recently visited the Fond du Lac School District to learn about their efforts firsthand.

The Fond du Lac School District, through the leadership of Superintendent Dr. James Sebert and John Whitsett, the School District's Coordinator of Curriculum, Instruction, and Assessment, rewrote the school's entire cur-

riculum in 2005 to fully incorporate 21st century skills. This fall, all students will be given Google Chromebooks to help further integrate technology into their education. Also this fall, the Fond du Lac Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Academy will open to many 3rd through 5th graders through lead teacher Sarah Edbauer. The STEM Academy will focus not only on a rigorous STEM curriculum, but it will also place a heavy emphasis on project-based and student-led learning as a method for teaching 21st century skills.

The STEM Academy in Fond du Lac is a good example of how community partnerships can broaden students' educational experience. Mercury Marine, based in Fond du Lac, is a world leader in marine propulsion and technology and a major manufacturer of outboard motors and inboard engines. The company has partnered in the development of the school's STEM Academy because of difficulties it has experienced finding qualified applicants to meet its workforce needs. The company conveyed, as have numerous other employers, that the nature of manufacturing jobs is changing and that successful employees need to be creative, need to be able to problem solve, and need to be able to work collaboratively with other coworkers, amongst other skills. Through the company's partnership with the Fond du Lac STEM Academy, it is hoping to grow a local workforce by getting students engaged in practical, real-world projects that will help them develop the skills they need to be successful when they enter the workforce.

It's important that Congress recognize the work that is being done in communities like Fond du Lac and that we look for ways to support these efforts. For these reasons, Rep. DAVE LOEBSACK and I recently formed the bipartisan Congressional 21st Century Skills Caucus to inform and discuss better ways to promote 21st century skills in our nation's educational system. I invite all of my colleagues to join our efforts.

HONORING MR. LLOYD HAND AND
MRS. ANN HAND

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Lloyd Hand and his wife, Mrs. Ann Hand, on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Hand are a very special couple from Texas who have since established themselves here in Washington, D.C. Both have been extremely successful in doing so, as Mr. Hand became involved in law and politics, while Mrs. Hand started her own business designing and selling custom jewelry.

Mr. and Mrs. Hand are just one couple to leave Texas to come to the Potomac. After first meeting at the University of Texas, the couple has been inseparable ever since. Mr. Hand first entered the political realm as assistant to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, and eventually became U.S. Chief of Protocol once Johnson became President. Mr. Hand has served a long and rewarding career in government, and now serves as a senior

counsel at King & Spalding's Government Advocacy and Public Policy Practice Group. Mr. Hand has been able to utilize his decades of experience to provide counsel to Fortune 500 companies and other high-profile clients in this capacity.

Mrs. Hand has also become very successful in her own right. Beginning in 1988, Mrs. Hand started her company, Ann Hand, LLC, out of her home. Her business specialized in custom-made jewelry and design, and through her success she eventually opened a salon in Upper Georgetown. Since then, Mrs. Hand's distinctive pieces have received worldwide acclaim, and many members of Congress have come to value her talent and creativity. Mrs. Hand's pieces are one of a kind, and her business has been commissioned by many different companies and national organizations to design commemorative pieces.

Mr. Speaker, I am so happy to recognize this beloved couple from Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Hand have both made significant contributions to Washington, D.C. Mr. and Mrs. Hand have duly represented our state of Texas by making such a worthy impact on the Potomac, and I am pleased to honor their accomplishments today.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR. EFFIE
C. GREAR

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Dr. Effie C. Grear, who died on May 16, 2012. Dr. Grear, a widely known and greatly beloved figure in her home town of Belle Glade, Florida and the other communities surrounding Lake Okechobee, dedicated more than 50 years of her life as an educator. She earned her B.A. in Music Education from West Virginia State University, her M.A. in the same major from The Ohio State University, and her Doctorate in Educational Leadership from Nova Southeastern University.

Highlights of her career included organizing the first bands at Florida A&M University High School in Tallahassee and Smith-Brown High School in Arcadia, Florida. She later became Band Director at Lake Shore High School in Belle Glade and then Assistant Principal at that school. After moving to the Assistant Principal position at Glades Central High School, she eventually became Principal in 1976, a position she held until retiring in 1976.

Dr. Grear had a long record of community involvement as a member of the Advisory Boards of Glades Central High School's Criminal Justice Academy and the Glades Community Development Corporation, the Florida and National Associations of Secondary School Principals, the Palm Beach County Criminal Justice Commission, and the Association of School Curriculum Development. At the time of her passing, she was serving as a Commissioner on the Health Care District of Palm Beach County and its representative to the Glades General Hospital Advisory Board.

Among her many awards and honors are Belle Glade, Florida Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year (1982), Martin Luther King, Jr. Humanitarian Award from the Urban

League of Palm Beach County (1988), Palm Beach County NAACP Community Service Award (1989), and the Florida Association of Women's Clubs Hattie T. Dorah Woman of the Year Award (1990). In 1991, she was named Florida Secondary School Principal of the Year. The following year, Dr. Grear was honored with the Ida S. Baker Distinguished Black Educator Award by the Governor and the Cabinet in Tallahassee.

In 2000, the Palm Beach County School Board recognized her long record of service to the boys and girls of the Glades area by naming the athletic field at Glades Central High School after her. That same year, I honored her myself with my Educational Leadership Award for Commitment to Boys and Girls in Palm Beach County, Florida. She was recognized again by Palm Beach Community College in 2004, when they gave her their Community Leadership Award during their annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday Observance.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Grear was married to the late William A. Grear, the first African American to serve as a City Commissioner in Belle Glade, Florida. The couple had two children, Rhonda Grear, a Registered Nurse, and William Grear, Jr., a digital technician with Bell South Corporation and former Belle Glade City Commissioner. Dr. Effie Grear enjoyed enormous respect among everyone in the educational field and all those familiar with her devotion to children and her love for her community. She was a good friend and mentor to many and she will be dearly missed.

KYLE ESTES

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kyle Estes for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Kyle Estes is a 9th grader at Jefferson Senior High and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kyle Estes is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kyle Estes for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization, NDAA Act. Our country has always spent too much taxpayer money on an outdated, ineffective military apparatus; this year's reauthorization is no different. The pattern of lopsided investment causes us to sacrifice critically needed investments in job growth, health care, education, and economic recovery. Simply put, our level of defense spending does not reflect my values or those of the majority of Americans. Therefore, I will once again vote against the NDAA.

Defense already comprises almost 60 percent of the federal government's discretionary spending. Our nation dedicates entirely too much of its capital to military efforts at great monetary and human costs. We have spent trillions of dollars on wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and lost thousands of lives. The American people have had enough. Almost 70 percent of Americans want a complete and early withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, according to a recent Rasmussen survey.

What's more, two-thirds of Republicans and nine out of ten Democrats support making immediate and drastic cuts to defense spending, according to a recent survey by the nonprofit groups, Center for Public Integrity, the Program for Public Consultation, and the Stimson Center. The average suggested defense cut by those polled came to more than \$80 billion. That amount is almost twice what is due to be cut from defense in the sequester, the bipartisan deal reached at the end of last year to reduce our deficit.

Rather than listen to the American people, House Republicans have chosen to do the opposite—further increasing defense spending in this legislation. They've added an additional \$8 billion above the budget limits that were approved earlier this Congress as part of the Budget Control Act. This is why I joined with Representative BARBARA LEE (D-CA) to offer an amendment to cut that \$8 billion from the defense authorization. Doing so would simply ensure that defense spending falls in line with the limits set by Republicans in their own Budget Control Act. Unfortunately, the amendment was not approved.

The bottom line is that it's beyond time for us to cut defense spending, withdraw our troops, and redirect our focus to the troubles we're facing here at home. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against this bill.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 4310, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013," which provides \$642 billion in budget authority for the Department of Defense and the national security programs of the Department of Energy.

Although the bill is not perfect and contains several provisions that I do not support, on balance I support the legislation because it (1) provides our troops the resources they need to protect and defend our country and themselves; (2) supports military families; (3) makes important investments to keep our homeland safe; and (4) incorporates three critical amendments I offered to strengthen the nation's strategic ports (of which the Port of Long Beach is perhaps the most critical), provide expanded protections for women service members, and enhances the effectiveness of the Northern Command ("NORTHCOM") in protecting the homeland in event of war.

I thank Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their hard work in shepherding this bill to the floor on this bill and for their commitment to the men and women of the Armed Forces.

Let me briefly highlight some of the key provisions that I support.

I support the provisions in the bill providing all service members a pay raise of 1.7 percent, the level included in the President's request, and extends certain special pay and bonuses for active-duty and reserve personnel. The bill limits any annual increase in cost-sharing rates under the TRICARE pharmacy program to the percentage increase in retiree pay, beginning October 1, 2013. I am also pleased that the bill extends access to family housing for six months for service members mustering out due to personnel reductions.

Mr. Chair, combating domestic violence and deterring sexual offenses in both the civilian and military sectors is a national priority. That is why I am pleased that this bill includes provisions requiring secretaries of the military departments to establish special victim teams for investigation, prosecution and victim support in connection with child abuse, serious domestic violence or sexual offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The bill further requires that at least one team in each military department be in place within one year of enactment and that each secretary report within 270 days of enactment with a plan and timeline for the establishment of the remainder of the special victim teams that the secretary has determined are needed.

Mr. Chair, this bill provides the resources needed to protect our troops in harm's way. It provides:

\$2.8 billion for measures to counter IED activities in Afghanistan;

\$3.2 billion for Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles in Afghanistan;

An increase of \$321 million in unrequested funds for modernization of M-1 Abrams tanks and Bradley Fighting Vehicles, vehicles that help protect the lives of our troops; and

\$7.6 billion for operations and maintenance of the Special Operations Command, an amount that includes \$2.5 billion in the Overseas Contingency Operations account.

Another reason for supporting this bill is that it provides expanded opportunities for small businesses to participate in Defense Department contracts. For example, the bill includes

several provisions designed to eliminate barriers that have prevented many small and medium-sized businesses from competing for Pentagon contracts. It also establishes new DOD goals for procurement contracts awarded to small businesses. There are also provisions to amend the Small Business Act to establish a government-wide goal for participation by small businesses at not less than 25 percent of all prime contracts for each fiscal year, and 40 percent of all subcontract awards for each fiscal year.

Mr. Chair, as I noted earlier in my remarks, an additional reason why I support this legislation is because it includes three amendments that I offered to improve the bill. I want to thank Rules Committee Chairman DREIER, Ranking Member SLAUGHTER, Armed Services Committee Chairman MCKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for working with me to include these amendments.

My first amendment, Richardson Amendment No. 82, requires the Department of Defense to post on all its websites information on sexual assault prevention and response resources.

In light of technology, many people, particularly service personnel receive the majority of their information via the Internet.

Further, online access to the needed information is particularly important because persons needing sexual assault resource information may be reluctant to seek information in a public setting without fear of losing privacy, or worse retaliation.

My second amendment, Richardson Amendment No. 112, improves the bill by increasing the effectiveness of the Northern Command ("NORTHCOM") in fulfilling its critical mission of protecting the U.S. homeland in event of war and to provide support to local, state, and federal authorities in times of national emergency. This amendment was included in last year's National Defense Authorization Act and I am pleased that it is included again this year also.

The purpose for NORTHCOM's existence is to bring the capabilities and the resources of the U.S. military to the assistance of the American people during a catastrophic disaster. NORTHCOM leaders will be much more effective in saving lives, protecting assets, and enhancing resilience after a disaster has occurred if they are trained in the techniques of effective engagement with civilian leadership. My amendment ensures that such training will be available.

I want to thank my good friend and colleague, Congressman DON YOUNG of Alaska for working with me across the aisle and partnering with me on the amendment, Young/Richardson Amendment 141. This amendment calls for the expedited completion of the study of the Nation's strategic ports called for in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 Conference Report 112-329.

As the representative of a district served by the largest port complex in the nation, I have long been a strong champion on protecting our nation's ports.

My colleagues have heard me say often that "in times of war, the role of the ports is to protect the forts."

This amendment also directs the Department of Defense to provide a copy of the report to the GAO for additional review of the extent to which the facilities and infrastructure serving strategic seaports meet the Department of Defense's requirements.

The completion of this report is vital in the assessment of the structural integrity and deficiencies of the port facilities.

It further examines infrastructure improvements that are needed directly or indirectly to meet national security and readiness requirements.

In addition to assessing the impact on operational readiness, this report will identify potential funding sources to undertake needed improvements.

CONCLUSION

Finally, let me note my strong support for the bipartisan Smith/Amash Amendment, which was accepted and included in the bill. This amendment amends detention provisions enacted last year in order to ensure that any individual detained on U.S. soil has the rights and liberties enshrined in the Constitution. The amendment would ensure that no person detained, captured, or arrested in the U.S. pursuant to the Authorization for the Use of Military Force could be indefinitely detained, held in military custody, or forced to face a military tribunal. As the Constitution states, it makes clear that any person apprehended in the United States would be guaranteed due process provided by a civilian court established under Article III of the Constitution. This commonsense, bipartisan amendment is supported by 27 Retired Generals and Admirals and more than 25 leading organizations, including the Bill of Rights Defense Committee, United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, Union for Reform Judaism, Physicians for Human Rights, and National Religious Campaign Against Torture.

Finally, let me note my opposition to sections 536 and 537 of the bill relating to service members who are gay and lesbian. These provisions are unnecessary and unhelpful for the reasons discussed in the Statement of Administration Policy issued by the Obama Administration. I agree with the Administration's position and oppose the inclusion of these provisions. It is my hope that they will be removed before this bill reaches the President's desk.

In conclusion, I believe the good things in this bill outweigh the bad and for that reason urge my colleagues to support and join me in voting for the bill on final passage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE KING

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 253 I was detained while attempting to reach the House Floor to cast my vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 17, I was unavoidably detained during several rollcall votes, numbers 259, 260, 261, and 262.

Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall 259 and rollcall 260. The rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4310 denied the House the opportunity to consider a number of key issues of interest to members of the House and our constituents. In particular, the rule denied a vote on my amendment to restore important health and safety protections for workers and residents who live near nuclear weapons facilities that will be undermined by the underlying bill. The rule also did not allow for a vote on the amendment offered by Mr. MCGOVERN to accelerate the re-deployment of our troops from Afghanistan that was supported by Armed Services Committee Ranking Democrat ADAM SMITH, Democratic Whip STENY HOYER, Republican Representative WALTER JONES, and others.

Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 261. I support H. Res. 568’s goal of preventing Iran from achieving a nuclear weapons capacity and am on record on numerous occasions supporting legislation to this effect. Yet I do not believe that this resolution is a sensible way to pursue that goal. President Obama has effectively utilized aggressive sanctions and has united the international community diplomatically, which has substantially increased pressure on Iran to agree to a deal to prevent continued uranium enrichment and allow international inspectors to verify that Iran’s nuclear program is not being used for military purposes. Congress should encourage that progress to continue but I am concerned that H. Res. 568 could disrupt the progress that is being made through negotiations and could bring the U.S. closer to war unnecessarily.

In addition, had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on rollcall No. 262.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of amendment #45, offered by Mr. GOHMERT. This amendment clarifies that the Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act and the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) do not deny the writ of habeas corpus—or any Constitutional rights—to those detained in the United States under the AUMF who are entitled to such rights.

Mr. Chair, this amendment is necessary because while the intent in the FY ‘12 NDAA was not to allow for the indefinite detention of U.S. citizens without access to legal representation, some have misconstrued it as such. Simply put, this misunderstanding must end today. I support this amendment because I believe that providing for the safety and security of United States citizens is the paramount responsibility of the federal government. As we

continue to fight the Global War on Terror, we must provide the President, the intelligence community, and our troops with all of the tools necessary to carry out this duty. Clearly, we must do this within the framework of our Constitution, and make certain that the Constitutional rights provided for our citizens are not violated.

Mr. Chair, in order to guarantee our citizens’ Constitutional rights, I am further pleased that the text of H.R. 4388, the Right to Habeas Corpus Act—which was authored by Mr. RIGELL of Virginia and of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor—was included in the FY ‘13 NDAA. Article 1, section 9 of the Constitution states ‘The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.’ This legislation affirms that and goes on to state that “Nothing in the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) or the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81) shall be construed to deny the availability of the writ of habeas corpus in a court ordained or established by or under Article III of the Constitution for any person who is detained in the United States pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force.”

Mr. Chair, with the adoption of Mr. GOHMERT’s amendment and inclusion of Mr. RIGELL’s legislation, we are taking the steps necessary to ensure the protection of our citizens’ rights, while at the same time denying terrorists the same privileges.

Former Attorneys General Ed Meese and Mike Mukasey—as well as other high ranking national security officials from both the Reagan and Bush Administrations—requested in a May 9 letter to the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee that “As the House begins consideration of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2013, we urge you to ensure that attempts to exploit misconceptions about the NDAA are not successful in harming U.S. national security.” Clearly they are referencing the misunderstanding stemming from the FY ‘12 NDAA. They further wrote that “the FY ‘12 NDAA included an affirmation of the detention authority provided by the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF). Given the President’s plan to withdraw U.S. combat forces from Afghanistan and the continuing threat posed by groups like al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, this affirmation was a critical step in reinforcing the military’s legal authorities to combat terror.”

As it relates to the other end of the spectrum—providing terrorists the same rights as would be conferred to U.S. citizens, as would be the case if the amendment authored by Mr. SMITH and Mr. AMASH were to be adopted—their letter states that “. . . rewarding terrorists with greater rights for making it to the United States would actually incentivize them to come to our shores, or to recruit from within the United States, where they pose the greatest risk to the American people. Such a result is perverse.”

Mr. Chair, I am glad that because of our actions today, we are making clear the distinction between the rights provided our citizens and those provided to terrorists, while stating unequivocally that U.S. citizens will not be stripped of their habeas privileges.

I urge my colleagues to support Mr. GOHMERT’s amendment.

KYLE BEDFORD

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kyle Bedford for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Kyle Bedford is a 11th grader at Pomona High and received this award because his determination and hard work have allowed him to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kyle Bedford is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kyle Bedford for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt he will exhibit the same dedication and character in all his future accomplishments.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2012

SPEECH OF

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2012

Ms. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong and unyielding opposition to H.R. 4970, “Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2012.” I urge my colleagues to reject this legislation and appeal to the Republican leadership to bring to the floor the Senate version of this bill which passed with a substantial bipartisan majority. Every Democratic Senator and 15 Senate Republicans, including all of the Senate GOP women, voted for the bill.

H.R. 4970 reauthorizes the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) for five years. It provides federal resources authorized by VAWA directly to organizations and programs that help prevent violent crime and protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. It consolidates grant programs and requires more audits and direct grant applicants to disclose their sources of federal funding. It also includes new benchmarks for visa applicants who are the victims of violent crime.

Madam Speaker, VAWA has never been a partisan issue until this Congress. Twice over the last 20 years, Democrats and Republicans have worked together to reauthorize VAWA and make necessary improvements. But just like on the Highway Bill, House Republicans are abandoning the bipartisan consensus that has always existed on VAWA reauthorizations. The bill rolls back important protections for immigrant victims that put them in a more vulnerable position than under current law by eliminating longstanding confidentiality of VAWA petitions for protection by allowing immigration officials to contact a battered woman’s abusive spouse, tipping off the abuser to the victim’s efforts to leave.

H.R. 4970 also makes it more difficult for undocumented witnesses to work with law enforcement officials, and eliminates a pathway

to permanent residency for victims of major crimes who cooperate with police on serious criminal cases. The bill also completely excludes vulnerable populations such as tribal women, and LGBT individuals.

The House Republican bill removes the key provisions from the bipartisan passed Senate bill improving protections for Native American women and ensuring all victims are assisted regardless of religion or sexual orientation.

The House Republican bill is opposed by hundreds of groups within the domestic violence community, as well as law enforcement, civil rights and faith-based groups.

Drafting a VAWA bill without any input from Democrats and without any Democratic support in the Judiciary Committee goes against how these reauthorizations have been crafted for over two decades. And it has produced a bill that weakens, rather than strengthens, protections for women against domestic abuse.

I oppose H.R. 4970 and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 2012, I inadvertently missed rollcall vote 197 on H. Con. Res. 117. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING IRAN FROM ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 15, 2012

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, on May 17, 2012, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed H. Res. 568, a resolution expressing a sense of the House regarding the importance of preventing the Government of Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability. Despite agreeing with the overall intent of the resolution, I was compelled to vote "present" due to concerns about how the resolution was drafted.

I wholeheartedly believe that stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons is necessary to ensure the peaceful security of our Nation, and the world. Accordingly, I am gravely concerned about the prospect of a nuclear weapon-armed Government of Iran, which has vehemently antagonized its regional neighbors, particularly our ally Israel. H. Res. 568 expresses this concern and supports a permanent agreement with Iran that assures its nuclear program is entirely peaceful. I also agree with the support expressed in H. Res. 568 for the universal rights and democratic aspirations of the Iranian people, many of whom have suffered greatly in pursuit of these noble causes.

Unfortunately, H. Res. 568 employs dangerously ambiguous language when reframing U.S. policy to prevent this potential nuclear weapon threat. The resolution references nu-

clear weapons "capability" as a new basis for U.S. policy. A loose interpretation of the undefined "capability" term, combined with the resolution's strong rejection of any policy—U.S. or otherwise—that does not prevent a nuclear weapons-capable Iran, can easily accelerate the rhetoric for military action against Iran. Furthermore, the resolution's policy restrictions can only hinder the upcoming P5+1 negotiations with Iran. For these reasons, I voted "present" on H. Res. 568.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chair, I am in opposition to this bill.

Let me begin by praising our ranking member, the gentleman from Washington, Representative ADAM SMITH. Ranking Member SMITH brought forward a number of excellent proposals that would have significantly improved this bill, especially his effort to eliminate the indefinite detention provisions that were included in last year's bill. He also supported efforts to rein in excess Pentagon spending by supporting Representative BARBARA LEE's amendment to trim \$8 billion from the bill. Had the amendment passed, it would have restored the funding level in the bill to what Democrats and Republicans had agreed to in this year's Federal budget bill.

Unfortunately, the majority chose to vote down both of those amendments and thus continue a misguided, counterproductive detainee policy and still more reckless spending. Moreover, the majority is attempting to interfere with the President's ability to negotiate arms control agreements with Russia, a potentially unconstitutional action. Additionally, this bill continues to fund Cold War legacy weapon systems like the F-35 and V-22 which we neither need nor can afford. Indeed, it's worth remembering that if we proceed with the procurement of the F-35, that program will cost taxpayers in excess of \$400 billion—\$50 billion more than the entire defense budget was a decade ago. We need to think anew about how best to defend our country, not continue to buy weapons to deter a Soviet Union that ceased to exist over 20 years ago.

Finally, this bill continues the deadly folly that is the war in Afghanistan, now the longest war in our country's history. There is no good reason for us still to be involved in combat operations in Afghanistan. We invaded Afghanistan to get Osama bin Laden and his key lieutenants—the men who were responsible for the 9/11 attacks on our Nation. Last year, President Obama authorized the operation that eliminated bin Laden. The chief planner of the 9/11 attacks, Khalid Sheik Mohammed, has been in our custody for years. The Al Qaeda we went to war with in 2001 effectively

no longer exists, and thus the reason we sent our troops to Afghanistan no longer exists, which is why they should come home now but won't, thanks to this misguided bill. It is for all these reasons that I will vote against this bill.

KRISTEN DUNN

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kristen Dunn for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Kristen Dunn is an 8th grader at Wheat Ridge 5-8 and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kristen Dunn is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kristen Dunn for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

RECOGNIZING SHERRIE SLICK OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of an incredible person. I do so, on behalf of myself, former Senators Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski, the Community of Ketchikan, and the State of Alaska. It is my privilege to recognize Sherrie Slick of Ketchikan, Alaska, for her 25 years of dedicated service as staff to the Alaska Congressional Delegation.

Sherrie is a true community leader and has worked hard to represent the Alaska Congressional Delegation in our Ketchikan office. While we are sad to see her go, we wish her the best during her retirement and future endeavors.

The first thing that comes to mind when I think of Sherrie is her unfailing energy. She has been tireless in her dedication to constituents and her service to the Delegation. She is deeply tied to Ketchikan, and residents value her civic leadership. I am impressed at how Sherrie manages to take on so many projects—from charitable events to Delegation visits, and I always say that Sherrie is so involved that she seems to be in several places at once.

The Alaskans who visited Sherrie over the years, in need of assistance or to voice their opinion on legislation, found her to be both knowledgeable and welcoming. In fact, Sherrie was a staunch advocate for her fellow citizens.

Sherrie is also a great story-teller. I always looked forward to hearing from her about local

happenings when I visited Ketchikan. There was no better guide than Sherrie when members of the Delegation were in town.

To me, Sherrie is a friend, close advisor, and one of the best staffers I have had the pleasure of working with. I know Sherrie is looking forward to a lively retirement, particularly as a grandmother. I'm sure that she will continue to work hard, just as she has during her time serving the Delegation. Today, we remember Sherrie's accomplishments and know that she will achieve many more in the years to come.

BURMA SANCTIONS SHOULD NOT
BE EASED, LIFTED, OR REMOVED

HON. TRENT FRANKS

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 2012, the Associated Press had an article about the Obama Administration expanding sanctions against the Syrian regime. These new sanctions focused on military and security officials, particularly targeting the Minister of Defense. In a statement, Under Secretary of the Treasury David Cohen said, "The U.S. and the international community will hold to account those who stand with the Assad regime as it trains the instruments of war against Syrian civilians . . . the time has long since passed for Syrian officials at all levels to turn their backs on this bloody regime." The article went on to state that over 9,000 people had been killed in the fighting in Syria.

Jump ahead to today, and reports in the Washington Post that the U.S. is now "coordinating" "more and better weapons" for the Syrian opposition. Persian Gulf states are funding the weapons.

Also today we hear deeply disturbing news that the Administration is "easing" sanctions against the dictatorship in Burma. This has to raise the question of why Administration officials are actively working—in fact "coordinating"—the delivery of "significantly more and better weapons" for the Syrian opposition, but is literally turning its back on and deliberately ignoring the extreme brutality being carried out on a daily basis by the Burmese dictatorship against the people of Burma, particularly the Kachin people.

Why would the Administration lift sanctions against a brutal dictatorship that has years and years of documented, horrific human rights violations against the people of its nation, when in the Middle East, the Administration is supporting the opposition forces fighting against a different brutal dictatorship? Why is it that one brutal dictatorship has the ire and opposition of the U.S. Government, but another dictatorship, that has yet to prove it will uphold and implement its commitments, is being rewarded for continuing to attack, rape, and kill its people?

What is going on that our nation, which says it stands for the protection of human rights and the upholding and protection of basic human freedoms, would decide to help one group fighting a brutal dictatorship while deliberately ignoring, and now, even supporting a terrible dictatorship on the other side of the world? The Administration needs to strongly reconsider its actions in Burma.

This easing of sanctions against a brutal Burmese regime comes in the face of much opposition from the people of Burma, ethnic leaders, democracy activists, NGOs, ASEAN parliamentarians, and Nobel Peace Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and is disturbing and puzzling to say the least.

What does this Administration expect to gain for itself by easing sanctions against Burma? It certainly can't be anything that will help the people of Burma, since the ethnic leaders and the democracy groups have urged the U.S. not to lift, ease, or remove sanctions.

United to End Genocide says, "Economic investment is one of the driving forces behind the Burmese army's attacks against civilians in Kachin State. By expediting the rollback of sanctions, President Obama has told Burma's long suffering ethnic nationalities that they aren't part of the equation."

Democracy leader Aung Din with U.S. Campaign for Burma says, "The United States will be responsible for generously rewarding the regime if the war in Kachin State and human rights abuses in ethnic areas do not end, hundreds of remaining political prisoners are not released, and political settlements between the regime and ethnic resistance groups are not realized."

The Vice President of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Myanmar Caucus (AIPMC), "urged the U.S. Government to maintain sanctions on business activities in Myanmar, warning that a gold rush in the Southeast Asian nation could fuel further human rights abuses, risk fragile ceasefires and arrest ongoing democratic reforms rather than bolster them." As everyone with any knowledge on Myanmar will attest, the changes we have seen to date are far from irreversible. It is ludicrous to reward the current government's untested reforms by paving the way for a gold rush. Fighting in Myanmar's ethnic areas continues and many of the ethnic leaders are concerned that these reforms are just a ploy to pave the way for "development" projects on their lands."

The Central Executive Committee of the United Nationalities Federal Council, which consists of representatives of all the ethnic minority groups—all of whose people have endured horrific attacks at the hands of the Burmese regime—says, "It is necessary for the international community to oppose and pressure Bamah [Burma] Tatmadaw for its wrong actions. Accordingly, we would like to request the international community not suspend or lift the remaining political, military, financial and economic sanctions."

And Nobel Peace Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi urged great caution in lifting or easing sanctions urging that the American people be allowed to decide whether or not sanctions against Burma should change.

Instead of listening to the people of Burma as well as those outsiders and foreigners working on behalf of the people of Burma, the U.S. Administration has ignored them all. Instead, it has gone the path of cozying up to dictators and believing their promises . . . an odd decision since the dictators have not tended to keep their word in the past. The pattern generally has been that as soon as the dictators have received what they wanted from the West or the international community, they have simply gone back to their old ways while the rest of the world stands by and wrings its hands in consternation. Nothing has been done to hold those dictators to account for their actions.

Now, with the easing of sanctions, the U.S. has given the regime what it wants and has lost any leverage it might have. It is appalling that a country founded on freedom and democracy has taken steps to deliberately undermine democracy and freedom in Burma and instead has chosen to support a dictatorship bent on absolute control of its people.

I wonder if this Administration has read the stacks and stacks of reports detailing the rape, death and destruction of the ethnic minorities and their villages. Has it read its own State Department's report on the dictators' policy of rape of ethnic women? Has it read its own Country Reports over the years that have documented the torture of political prisoners? Has this Administration read reports that have come out in the past month about the 70,000 displaced persons in Kachin State? The latest attacks have all taken place while the regime has allegedly been making "progress" towards democracy and openness.

Would this Administration open up to the Assad regime and remove sanctions while its military was involved in deliberately killing the Syrian people? Clearly not.

The Administration has even sent U.S. military advisors and experts to help the Ugandan Government track and capture the brutal warlord Joseph Kony and his cronies. Yet, despite well known and thoroughly documented violence, brutality, and destruction under the orders of the regime in Burma, the U.S. Government has now decided that the people of Burma no longer matter.

I am ashamed of these actions by the U.S. Government. The sanctions should not be eased, and the Administration must re-impose these sanctions and listen to the people of Burma instead of the siren call of the dictators' money, brutal power, and false promises.

To the people of Burma, I say, please know that you are not forgotten and there are many in the West who stand with you and will work to ensure that your freedoms and rights are upheld and protected. Your voice should not be ignored and you should be able to live in peace in your own country. Shame on those, particularly Western officials, who would tell you by their actions that you have no rights and your life is worthless.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 17, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chair, today, I voted in favor of Representatives BARBARA LEE's and BARNEY FRANK's Amendment that would limit Defense spending in the coming fiscal year to the amount authorized in the Budget Control Act of 2011.

I am opposed to House Republican efforts to rewrite last summer's budget agreement, unfairly shifting the burden for deficit reduction

to domestic programs while threatening yet another calamitous downgrade in the our Nation's credit rating.

A balanced approach is essential to achieving deficit reduction. I remain optimistic that the Congress can find savings in both domestic and defense programs. Certainly, I will continue fighting to ensure that cuts are not imposed that would harm our active-duty troops, military retirees, and veterans who have already sacrificed so much for our Nation.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 16, 2012

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4310) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, and for other purposes:

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Chair, I submit the following exchange of letters:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM,

Washington, DC, May 10, 2012.

Hon. HOWARD "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN McKEON. I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. This legislation contains subject matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. However, in order to expedite floor consideration of this important legislation, the committee waives consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform takes this action only with the understanding that the committee's jurisdictional interests over this and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered.

The committee also reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference on this legislation and requests your support if such a request is made. Finally, I would appreciate your including this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 4310 on the House Floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

DARRELL ISSA,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. DARRELL ISSA,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3210, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I agree that the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of let-

ters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
WORKFORCE,

Washington, DC, May 10, 2012.

Hon. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to confirm our mutual understanding with respect to H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Education and the Workforce with regard to H.R. 4310 on those matters within the committee's jurisdiction.

In the interest of expediting the House's consideration of H.R. 4310, the Committee on Education and the Workforce will forgo further consideration of this bill. However, I do so only with the understanding that this procedural route will not be construed to prejudice my committee's jurisdictional interest and prerogatives on this bill or any other similar legislation and will not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to my committee in the future.

I respectfully request your support for the appointment of outside conferees from the Committee on Education and the Workforce should this bill or a similar bill be considered in a conference with the Senate. I also request that you include our exchange of letters on this matter in the Committee Report on H.R. 4310 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of this bill on the House floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

JOHN KLINE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. JOHN KLINE,
Chairman, Committee on Education and the Workforce, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I agree that the Committee on Education and the Workforce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Education and the Workforce is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. HOWARD "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. This legislation contains subject matter that falls within the Rule X jurisdiction of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. However, due to our cooperation in working out text prior to your markup, and in order to expedite Floor consideration

of this important legislation, the Foreign Affairs Committee will not seek a sequential referral or object to Floor consideration of the bill text approved at your Committee markup.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs takes this action only with the understanding that our jurisdictional interests in this bill, any subsequent amendments, and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered.

The Foreign Affairs Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference on this legislation, and requests your support if such a request is made. Finally, I would appreciate your including this letter in your Committee report on the bill, and in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 4310 on the House Floor. Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I agree that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Foreign Affairs is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
May 11, 2012.

Hon. HOWARD "BUCK" McKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In recognition of the importance of expediting the passage of H.R. 4310, the "Fiscal Year 2013 National Defense Authorization Bill," the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence hereby waives further consideration of the bill. The Committee has jurisdictional interests in H.R. 4310, including intelligence and intelligence-related authorizations and provisions contained in the bill.

The Committee takes this action only with the understanding that this procedural route should not be construed to prejudice the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence's jurisdictional interest over this bill or any similar bill and will not be considered as precedent for consideration of matters of jurisdictional interest to the Committee in the future, including in connection with any subsequent consideration of the bill by the House. In addition, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this legislation.

Finally, I would ask that you include a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter in the Congressional Record during the House debate on H.R. 4310. I appreciate the constructive work between our committees

on this matter and thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I agree that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. HOWARD "BUCK" MCKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCKEON: I write concerning H.R. 4310, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013." I wanted to notify you that the Committee on Energy and Commerce will forgo action on H.R. 4310 so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

This is done with the understanding that the Committee on Energy and Commerce is not waiving any of its jurisdiction on this or similar legislation. In addition, the Committee reserves the right to seek conferees on H.R. 4310 and requests your support when such a request is made.

I would appreciate your response confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4310 and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor.

Sincerely,

FRED UPTON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. FRED UPTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I agree that the Committee on Energy and Commerce has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Energy and Commerce is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCKEON: I am writing to you concerning the bill H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. There are certain provisions in the legislation which fall within Rule X (q) of the Committee on Small Business.

In the interest of permitting the Committee on Armed Services to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive the right of the Committee on Small Business to sequential referral. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill the Committee on Small Business does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X (q) jurisdiction, including future bills that the Committee on Armed Services will consider. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 4310 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this issue and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

SAM GRAVES,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. SAM GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on Small Business, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I agree that the Committee on Small Business has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on Small Business is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2012.

Hon. BUCK MCKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCKEON: On May 10, 2012, the Committee on Armed Services ordered H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended, to be reported to the House. As a result of your having consulted with the Judiciary Committee concerning provisions of the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, and having made amendments to the bill in consideration thereof, I am able to agree to discharging our committee from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing consideration of H.R. 4310, as amended, at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction

over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. Our committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4310, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in your committee's report on H.R. 4310 and/or in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

LAMAR SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, May 11, 2012.

Hon. LAMAR SMITH,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I agree that the Committee on the Judiciary has valid jurisdictional claims to certain provisions in this important legislation, and I am most appreciative of your decision not to request a referral in the interest of expediting consideration of the bill. I agree that by foregoing a sequential referral, the Committee on the Judiciary is not waiving its jurisdiction. Further, this exchange of letters will be included in the committee report on the bill.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. "BUCK" MCKEON,
Chairman.

KENDRA IRVINE-JOHNSON

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Kendra Irvine-Johnson for receiving the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. Kendra Irvine-Johnson is a 12th grader at Pomona High and received this award because her determination and hard work have allowed her to overcome adversities.

The dedication demonstrated by Kendra Irvine-Johnson is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. It is essential students at all levels strive to make the most of their education and develop a work ethic which will guide them for the rest of their lives.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Kendra Irvine-Johnson for winning the Arvada Wheat Ridge Service Ambassadors for Youth award. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all her future accomplishments.

HONORING DR. JAMES DEEGAN
FOR HIS 28 YEARS OF SERVICE
TO ECKERD COLLEGE

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. James Deegan, the Vice President and Dean of Special Programs at Eckerd College, upon his retirement after 28 years of service to the college's students, faculty and staff.

Dr. Deegan is a nationally recognized advocate and expert in the field of lifelong learning and was an architect in developing a unique program called Eckerd College's Senior College. Now known as the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute at Eckerd College, the program has provided a series of noncredit, continuing education courses for our local residents. Senior College was the third program at Eckerd targeted toward retirees, but each offers something different. Elderhostel is marketed nationally and provides short-term residential learning programs for people from all over the country. The Academy of Senior Professionals at Eckerd College (ASPEC)—started in the early 1980s and incorporated into Special Programs in 2002—offers the intense connections of a close, almost familial, membership group that meets together regularly. ASPEC members are also more integrated into Eckerd's residential program, working with faculty, hosting a freshman picnic, mentoring African American students, and sponsoring lectures for the community. Senior College, in contrast, offers classes, tours, and discussion groups for local residents who come and go according to their interests and schedules. They tend to be younger retirees who want to meet a wide range of people and be more active.

Upon arriving at Eckerd College in June 1984 as the third Dean of Special Programs, Jim has told me that he was immediately impressed with the variety of programs that took seriously the concept of lifelong learning, with programs for young children through retirees. Under Jim's direction, Eckerd's Special Programs now stand out nationally.

Among the other programs developed under Jim's direction is the Leadership Development Institute, which was established in 1980. Its original offering was the intensive, five-day Leadership Development Program in affiliation with the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, North Carolina. This leadership course is offered worldwide by CCL and has probably been attended by more people than any other leadership program.

Special Programs expanded under Jim's leadership with the creation of the Center for Conflict Dynamics. The idea grew out of a request from the Center for Creative Leadership for an original assessment instrument on conflict. Special Programs met the request by contracting with some of Eckerd's psychology faculty to develop the Conflict Development Profile. The successful tool solidified the college's relationship with the Center for Creative Leadership and became the foundation for an expanding range of services for corporations and government agencies seeking to improve their "conflict competence." The Profile has since been translated into multiple languages and is sold worldwide, and the Center for Con-

flict Dynamics is now working with clients in Germany, Brazil, and China.

The Leadership Development Institute has also expanded its services during Jim's tenure. In addition to the core Leadership Development Program, the institute has added other CCL-affiliated courses, developed original open-enrollment courses, and added customized leadership training taught on-site at companies. Since 1980, LDI has taught more than 450 5-day Leadership Development courses to more than 7,500 students and served another 3,000 students in other courses.

Mr. Speaker, it is a true honor to salute Jim Deegan's contributions to Eckerd College and our community over the past 28 years. Under his stewardship, Eckerd is one of the few undergraduate institutions of its size to have a continuing education program the size of Special Programs. It has generated significant revenue for the college and it has transformed lives—from the graduates who never thought they'd earn a diploma to retirees who needed a sense of belonging, from international students finding their way in a new country to countless Eckerd employees who learned to believe in themselves. I would ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Dr. James Deegan for a job well done and in wishing him all the best in his retirement.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF
AMERICA'S VETERANS ON THE
50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
VIETNAM WAR

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th Anniversary of the start of the Vietnam War. It is with a profound sense of gratitude that I honor the service and sacrifice of our nation's Vietnam veterans; the commitment and determination of our Armed Forces in the battle for freedom; the unique contributions made on the home front by the people of the United States during the war; and the crucial contributions made by our allies to stem the spread of tyranny.

By the time John F. Kennedy was elected President in 1960, the United States and the Soviet Union had already been locked in a bitter ideological, political and military struggle for more than a decade over the essential question of whether human beings are truly endowed by their Creator with the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Soviet aggression had already spread across Eastern Europe, Asia and the Middle East; and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev had famously declared to the West, "We will bury you." In his inaugural address, President Kennedy pledged to "pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, and oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and success of liberty." It was in that spirit, in 1962, that the President sent U.S. military advisors to assist the people of South Vietnam to resist the aggression of the communist forces of the North.

Over the course of the next 13 years, more than two-and-a-half million American soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines and Coast Guards-

men would serve in Vietnam. Allied nations such as South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand all contributed forces and materiel to the effort as well. U.S. forces sent to Vietnam were the most educated of all of America's previously deployed military forces. Nearly eighty percent had a high school degree or better when they entered military service. The average infantryman in Vietnam saw about 240 days of combat in one year due to the enhanced mobility made possible by the helicopter. By way of comparison, the average infantryman in the South Pacific during World War II saw about 40 days of combat in four years. Of those who served in Vietnam, over 150,000 were wounded, more than 2,500 would become prisoners of war and over 58,000 would make the ultimate sacrifice for defense of freedom and service to our nation.

On the home front, Americans were, for the first time, able to tune in on their televisions and see the war in living color. This technology allowed newscasters such as Edward R. Murrow and Walter Cronkite to bring daily updates on the war to the American public in their own living rooms. The war became the inspiration for popular music, movies, and novels. America's experience in Vietnam led to the replacement of the military draft with an all-volunteer force, the reduction of the voting age to 18, and the passage of the War Powers Act. Americans developed a more pragmatic view of their relationship with the government, and the war renewed in many Americans a belief in the necessity of active involvement in the political process. In 1962, no one could possibly have predicted the profound cultural impact the war would have on generations of Americans; but Vietnam's lasting legacy on the American psyche cannot be denied.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it is my honor to recognize the service and sacrifice of those Americans who served in our nation's Armed Forces during the Vietnam War. Their dedication to duty, their service to country, and their enormous contribution to halting the spread of tyranny around the world bear testament to the strength of the American spirit. My wife Vicki joins me in saluting our nation's Vietnam War veterans, and we wish them all the best.

IN OPPOSITION TO H.R. 5326 "COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013"

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 5326, which makes appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013. Although the bill provides adequate funding levels for many programs that I support, they are far outweighed by the unpalatable provisions in the bill. That is why I will vote no on final passage.

Let me list some of the more objectionable provisions of this bill.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The bill reduces funding by \$93 million for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). I also oppose the \$92 million reduction from the President's FY 2013 Budget request for the Census Bureau. A cut of this magnitude threatens the Bureau's ability to implement Economic Census data collection activities that peak in FY 2013, hindering the successful development of critical benchmarks for Gross Domestic Product estimates.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I strongly oppose the level of funding provided in the bill as reported by the Committee for the Community Oriented Policing Services Hiring Grants Program, which is \$217 million below the President's FY 2013 Budget request. This reduced funding level would result in the loss of approximately 1,200 police hires/rehires, including veterans. In addition, some communities seriously impacted by crime would not be able to support enough police officers to effectively respond.

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program offers local, state, federal and tribal law enforcement access to intelligence databases, investigative support and research, equipment loans, training and publications, and field staff support, among other services. RISS is a proven, trusted and cost-effective program that has contributed to 52,350 arrests and yielded \$857 million in narcotics, property and case seizures. This represents a 223 percent return on federal investment. Today, state and local law enforcement agencies are experiencing reductions in funding and resources and are turning to RISS to cope. Nevertheless, RISS funding was severely decreased from \$45 million in FY2011 to \$27 million in FY2012 and a recommended \$27 million in FY2013. I requested an additional \$18 million for this program to return funding back to \$45 million.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) is to reimburse municipalities for the costs incurred incarcerating undocumented immigrants convicted of crimes. This program is vitally important to my home state of California. In 2009, California received \$159 million in SCAAP funds, representing over 40 Percent of the funds allocated nationwide. These funds are an important contribution towards California's cost of incarcerating undocumented immigrants, which is over \$1 billion annually. The Committee recommended federal funding for SCAAP at \$165 million, which is a cut from FY2012 levels by \$75 million and which falls below my request by \$785 million.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION (EEOC)

I also believe strongly that the Committee's funding level for EEOC, which is \$7 million less than the FY 2013 Budget request is inadequate. As the Administration points out in its Statement of Administration Policy, funding at this level would prevent EEOC from filling critical investigator positions lost through attrition, which would increase EEOC's backlog and weaken its ability to enforce Federal laws that protect individuals from discrimination based on their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability or genetic information.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION (LSC)

I also strongly oppose the level of funding provided in the bill for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which is \$74 million below the FY 2013 Budget request. At this funding level,

tens of thousands of low-income Americans, including many military families and veterans, would be denied assistance with civil legal problems, impacting their ability to receive fair treatment in the courts.

Now Mr. Speaker, as a representative of the 37th Congressional District of California, I understand the importance of supporting emerging businesses and manufacturers. 30,000 of my constituents are employed in the manufacturing sector, and nearly 45 percent of all U.S. imports travel through the district's neighborhoods. The 37th district also includes three universities and five medical facilities, all of which benefit from funding directed at science and research.

The programs covered in this bill have a direct impact on lives across the country, and I am deeply committed to ensuring that commercial, legal and research facilities in my district are able to continue their important work. I would note briefly the provisions in the bill as amended that I do support:

1. U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA): The EDA is the only federal agency focused on private sector job creation. It provides infrastructure grants, strategic planning assistance, business development capital, and technical assistance in economically distressed areas. The Committee approved funding at \$219.5 million, or 92.2 percent of my funding request.

2. Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) Program: MEP is the only public-private program dedicated to providing technical support to small and medium sized manufacturers to improve efficiency, productivity and profitability. In FY2009 alone, MEP projects created or retained 52,948 jobs, generated more than \$9.1 billion in sales and provided cost savings of more than \$1.41 billion. The Committee met my request for funding at \$128 million.

3. Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA): MBDA works to foster the growth and competitiveness of minority-owned U.S. businesses. Minority firms currently provide nearly 5.8 million jobs but have the potential to create 17.5 million jobs, leading to stronger communities and a bolstered economy. The Committee designated \$28,689,000 for the agency, 94.2 percent of my request.

4. Department of Justice Youth Mentoring Grants: This account is the sole remaining source of federal funding to support mentoring for at-risk youth. The account provides grants to non-profit organizations that reduce youth interaction with the juvenile justice system, which proves to be a cost-effective method for reducing the likelihood of drug and alcohol use while improving academic performance and family relations. The Committee exceeded my request and FY2012 funding by allocating \$90 million.

5. National Science Foundation (NSF): This funding will allow NSF and universities to sustain and expand their vital research and education programs, which range from improving science education to developing multimedia technologies to improve telemedicine. This significant investment will support technological advancement here at home and properly train the country's next generation of scientists and engineers. Funding for FY2013 is \$7.3 billion, which is 97 percent of my request.

6. Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Grant Program: As the cornerstone of VAWA, STOP awards funds to every state and territory to create and sustain

coordinated community responses and trainings for law enforcement, prosecutors, judicial personnel, and victim advocates. This coordinated response has been proven effective in helping hundreds of thousands of victims find safety and holds perpetrators accountable for their actions. The Committee recommends funding at \$189 million, 92.2 percent of my request.

7. VAWA Transitional Housing Assistance Grants Program: After fleeing dangerous and abusive situations, survivors must rebuild their shattered lives. The VAWA Transitional Housing Program provides an essential continuum between emergency shelter and independent living, helping victims move from crisis to stability. The Committee met my funding request of \$25 million.

8. Victims of Trafficking Grant Program: There are currently 40 task forces nationwide that integrate federal, state and local law enforcement with prosecutorial and victim service organizations to prevent and prosecute human trafficking and to protect the victims of trafficking and slavery. I supported the continuation of this task force program, and the Committee has set funding at \$13.5 million, 90 percent of my request.

9. Community Relations Services: CRS provides resources and tools to address community conflicts that arise from racial and ethnic tensions. The Committee recommended \$11,456,000 for these services, or 95.1 percent of my request.

10. Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms: The TAAF program is the only trade adjustment assistance program that works with economically distressed U.S. manufacturers impacted by international trade agreements, offering technical assistance to help them remain employers in their communities. Its continuation is critical to the sustainability and growth of domestic manufacturing, and the Committee met my request of \$15.8 million.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the decision of the Appropriations Committee to fund the programs I have described at a level consistent with my requests and want to express my thanks to Chairman WOLF and Ranking Member FATTAH for their responsiveness. It is my hope that the more problematic provisions of the bill will be corrected as the process goes forward so that the final version of the bill can be signed by the president and worthy of my support.

6TH ANNUAL DC LATINO PRIDE

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the 6th annual DC Latino Pride, the national capital region's celebration of our Latino lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community.

The Washington, D.C. metropolitan area has had an identifiable Latino LGBT community since the early 1960s. However, the community remained largely invisible until the first LGBT March on Washington in 1987. DC Latino Pride's parent organization, the Latino Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender History Project, began in 2000. The organization

grew out of a private archive kept since 1993 by its founder, José Gutierrez, who, in turn, organized the first DC Latino Pride in 2007.

It has been both a pleasure and an inspiration to watch DC Latino Pride grow from a panel discussion held the day before the annual Capital Pride parade to this year's series of events between May 20 and June 7: La Corona, La Plática, La Misa, and La Fiesta. The four events incorporate the elements of DC Latino Pride's 2012 theme: "History, Celebration, Identity, and Diversity."

The volunteers who staff the Latino LGBT History Project and who are organizing DC Latino Pride also embody the 2012 theme. This year's organizers include: David M. Perez, the president of the Latino LGBT History Project and the Director of Development for the League of United Latin American Citizens; José Gutierrez, a member of Mayor Vincent Gray's LGBT Advisory Council and a member of La Clínica del Pueblo community health center; Manuel Cosme, treasurer of the Latino LGBT History Project and CFO of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; Jorge Andres Sotos, secretary of the Latino LGBT History Project and a civil rights attorney in private practice; Esther Hidalgo, a manager at Leslie Cashen Photography and a Library and Archives Assistant at the Franciscan Monastery of the Holy Land. The 2012 Latino Pride co-chairs are Sergio Lopez and Oskar Moran, who work for, respectively, the People for the American Way and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate-Aviation Safety Program Office. The 2012 Development Chair, Raul Olivo, is the immediate past co-chair and parade manager, and is a health educator and advocate for Transgender Health Empowerment.

I ask the House to join me in recognizing the 6th annual DC Latino Pride, welcoming all those who will attend, and congratulating the volunteers for work well done.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAKELAND HILLS FAMILY YMCA

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lakeland Hills Family YMCA, in the Borough of Mountain Lakes, Morris County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 100th Anniversary in 2012.

The Lakeland Hills Family YMCA, originally called the Boonton Area YMCA, was first formed in the Boonton area in 1865 and occupied several sites throughout the area. However, it was not until 1912 that it filed its official YMCA charter. In 1960, it moved to Cherry Hill Road in Parsippany. Since it was then serving seven different communities, it decided to adopt the name Lakeland Hills YMCA. In 1968, the Lakeland Hills YMCA was able to move to its final location in Mountain Lakes on Fanny Road. To cover the costs of both the move and building of the facility, the Trustees added a Building Fund pledge to the membership, and with the support of its members, the new YMCA was able to open its doors in 1972.

The early years as the combined YMCA, saw the addition of a children's day care, aerobics program, and senior program. The aquatic and physical education programs were expanded and the YMCA sponsored an "Adult Club" which offered programs and trips.

Unfortunately, the early years for the Y brought financial difficulties, even as membership continued to grow. These financial difficulties were alleviated by a "miracle" donation from Ms. Esther Dutton who was so impressed by the staff and members that she remembered the Y in her will. In 1978, with this new funding, plans to double the size of the center were undertaken to include a gymnasium, racquetball courts, and a running track. The Y has since undergone numerous renovations, including those to add additional childcare classrooms.

Moreover, the Y announced a scholarship for less fortunate children to attend childcare and day camp in 2007. That same year the Lakeland Hills Family YMCA announced the creation of a Kid's Cardio Arcade and began a Kid's Wellness Month program. They also joined the YMCA's national programs of Healthy Kids Day and Activate America.

Today the Lakeland Hills Family YMCA boasts 11,000 members and serves ten different communities in Morris County. It seeks to build strong families, and in doing so, build strong communities. The YMCA currently offers a wide range of programs including a childhood daycare center, educational programs for children, a leadership training program for teens, a series of family programs, and a plethora of fitness options. It also runs an annual Give a Kid the Y campaign to allow underprivileged children to have the ability to participate in programs at the Y. The YMCA has also been proud to host a number of Special Olympics meets over its existence. Its presence in Morris County continues to enrich the lives of its members and the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Lakeland Hills Family YMCA as it celebrates its 100th Anniversary.

A TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW T. GIBBONS

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Matthew Gibbons of Johnston, Iowa for achieving the rank of Eagle Scout.

The Eagle Scout rank is the highest advancement rank in scouting. Only about five percent of Boy Scouts earn the Eagle Scout Award. The award is a performance-based achievement with high standards that have been well-maintained over the past century.

To earn the Eagle Scout rank, a Boy Scout is obligated to pass specific tests that are organized by requirements and merit badges, as well as completing an Eagle Project to benefit the community. Matthew's project involved designing and completing a courtyard for St. Mary of Nazareth Catholic Church in Des Moines. The work ethic Matthew has shown in his Eagle Project, and every other project leading up to his Eagle Scout rank, speaks

volumes of his commitment to serving a cause greater than himself and assisting his community.

Mr. Speaker, the example set by this young man and his supportive family demonstrates the rewards of hard work, dedication and perseverance which are core Iowa values. It's truly an honor to represent Iowa in the United States Congress and I know that all of my colleagues in the House will join me in congratulating Matthew in obtaining the Eagle Scout ranking. I wish him continued success in his future education and career.

IN HONOR OF WILLIAM CZMYR

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exemplary accomplishments of William Czmyr. A longtime resident of Jewett City and a Veteran who served in the United States Navy during the Korean War, Mr. Czmyr has recently been named Veteran of the Year of the Jewett City VFW Post 10004. Based on Bill's many years of tireless service to his community, for this award could not have gone to a more worthy recipient.

As President of the Veterans Housing Project in Jewett City, Bill Czmyr has worked tirelessly over the last decade to secure critical resources for his fellow veterans. Earlier this month, Mr. Czmyr was finally able to see the result of his hard work as he walked through the apartments that 18 veterans will soon call home. Not only will these formerly homeless vets have a place to live, but thanks to Bill, they will have also have access to counseling and mental health services.

Mr. Czmyr was also fundamental in securing the funds to make this dream a reality. By coordinating with my office, as well as the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, he won vital grants to bring hope and peace of mind for the men and women who are set to move into the apartments this June. I urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating William Czmyr for being named Veteran of the Year. His patriotism and dedication to veterans inspire us all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I was unfortunately unable to cast a vote on rollcall vote 291 on Friday, May 18, 2012 because I was tending to a family matter. H.R. 4310, the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2013 does not sufficiently address the strategic or fiscal realities we are facing and I would have voted "no" on its passage. I would not in good conscience have been able to vote for this authorization bill that forces the Pentagon to accept \$8 billion that it neither requested, needs, nor wants. Many weapons programs, like upgrades to the Army's ground vehicles, were funded not only above the

President's request but the Pentagon's. Some programs, like Block 30 of the Global Hawk, the Pentagon doesn't want at all. Funding for East Coast missile defense dumps money into systems that don't work against a remote, unlikely threat. Lastly, there are not sufficient safeguards in place to ensure that we are not only funding the right programs, but receiving a fair price for them.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT T. SCHILLING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. SCHILLING. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 18, 2012, during a rapid succession of two-minute votes, I was unable to cast my vote for rollcall Number 288.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the Rehberg Amendment No. 59 to H.R. 4310, which passed with a bipartisan vote of 238-162. Our nuclear deterrent is a vital part of our continued military strength and global presence.

Our nuclear deterrent through our nuclear triad continues to keep the peace, and we must ensure that any reductions that may occur to our nuclear triad are certified by the Secretary of Defense to be needed and in compliance. Congress must exercise its oversight to ensure that our national security is not placed at risk by political ideologies.

The Rehberg Amendment ensures that Congress does have that oversight while still complying with the international agreements we have made as a country. We also need to show Russia that we take their disingenuousness about the number of working missiles and platforms very seriously.

Again, had I not been delayed, I would have voted in support of Rehberg Amendment No. 59 to H.R. 4310.

STUDENT ESSAYS

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to interact with some of the brightest students in the 22nd Congressional District who serve on my Congressional Youth Advisory Council. I have gained much by listening to the high school students who are the future of this great nation. They provide important insight, into the concerns of our younger constituents and hopefully get a better sense of the importance of being an active participant in the political process. Many of the students have written short essays on a variety of topics and I am pleased to share these with my House colleagues.

Siri Soth is a junior at Austin High School in Fort Bend County, Texas. Her essay topic is: In your opinion, what role should government play in our lives?

It is important for the government to play an active role in our lives but to a certain extent. I think it is an important duty of our government to provide us with a strong National Defense and protect our individual

rights and freedoms. Our government has an obligation to protect us from powers that we, as a nation, would not be able to adequately protect ourselves from. Our government's number one priority should be to protect its nation from any harm whatsoever. By providing this great nation with the strongest defense possible, our government is instilling faith and pride in the people of this country. It is also the government's duty to protect our rights. Our individual rights are very important to our freedom and if those rights are protected and respected, our nation will be happy. Our rights are given to us at birth, they are not granted by the state and they are not in anyone's control. Our government is there to ensure our rights and make sure that no one can take said rights away from an individual. Life and liberty are magnificent gifts that certainly cannot come from any government official, but can be protected by one. Protecting our rights is necessary for our government to do in order for our nation to feel safe and secure and to know that our rights cannot be taken away by anyone. In my opinion, the government is here to hold people accountable for their actions by making and administering laws for the good and safety of our nation. I also believe it is the role of the government to enforce the separation of church and state. In order to protect our rights, such as freedom of religion, I think it is a must to ensure that church is not associated with government. Because of the mass amount of diversity in our country and the numerous religion and religious values present, intertwining church and state is limiting people's first amendment. People of this nation should never feel uncomfortable about an action of the government because of a religious bias. So in short, our government definitely needs to play an active role in our lives, but under certain circumstances. The government needs to ensure safety in the people of this nation by protecting us from foreign powers and ensuring us with faith in them to respect our rights and keep us secure.

Stephanie Lin is a junior at Clements High School in Fort Bend County, Texas. Her essay topic is: Select an important event that has occurred in the past 50 years and explain how that event has changed our country. Stephanie chose the Vietnam War.

The Vietnam War has constantly been referred to as "The War We Couldn't Win". From an objective perspective, gazing at the maps of offensives, counterstrikes, and captures, it may seem the case. However, we must also examine the effects within our own domestic issues. Of course, the economic perspective forces us to acknowledge the losses incurred from the soldiers sent . . . and the innocents killed.

More than forty years ago, on the fourth of May, the city of Kent dawned upon a massacre of horrors. The Ohio National Guard, people meant to protect, fired over sixty-seven rounds of bullets in thirteen seconds into a crowd of Kent State University students protesting against Nixon's invasion of Cambodia, killing four students and wounding nine others. Comparatively, the numbers seem small, insignificant even. However, what was killed was not only human lives, but an ideal. The public trusted the government to protect their freedom of expression, and their own people. The Kent State Massacre violated that trust for the public, desecrating and shattering the idealized vision of the youth of America.

Afterwards, the response from the public was astounding. Kent State photojournalism student John Filo captured a fourteen-year old runaway, Mary Ann Vecchio, screaming over the body of the dead student, Jeffrey

Miller, who had been brutally shot in the mouth. The photograph earned a Pulitzer.

The public seemed to interpret the photograph as a symbol of the broken faith, cupped in the hands of America's future generation, as they desperately scrambled for some humanity. The event may have seemed small in casualties, but it, in the end, was a ripple, causing a tremendous effect on the public's opinion over the role of government in the Vietnam War.

The shootings represented that America was not only fighting a war in Vietnam, but a war with itself. It caused people to question the roles and responsibilities of the government. The impact it has left on the people of America can be seen with the public's notions about the government now. The protests against big business seem to be lumped in with protests against how the government represses or does not pay attention to the people.

I may not fully understand the impact brought to the public from all these different events more than fifty years ago, but I do understand what it is like to be frustrated when your voice is not only unheard, but also gunned down. This is why I feel the Kent State Shootings are so significant to me. It showed how the people felt violated by the government, yet also taught us authority that abuses control, or senseless violence against protesters, will result in repercussions. We all have the power of voice. If our whispers are swiftly cut, we will swiftly scream for justice.

Today's government understands the role of expression and how wrong it is to rashly repress it. Perhaps Vietnam was The War We Couldn't Win, but we had victories in voice.

Stephanie Tsai is a senior at Foster High School in Fort Bend County, Texas. Her essay topic is: Select an important event that has occurred in the past 50 years and explain how that event has changed our country. Stephanie chose *Apollo 11's* Moon landing.

Below his feet, he felt the fine-grained dust that coated the surface of the moon. Stepping forward, Neil Armstrong uttered some of the most famous words in human history: "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." In 1969, the *Apollo 11* moon landing brought American exploration and technological capability to new heights, both figuratively and literally. This major achievement was a testimony to our nation's unwavering perseverance in the face of adversity.

For years, humans dreamt of walking on the moon, yet such a task seemed impossible. To many, a moon landing was little more than a dream. But America is and has always been a nation of dreamers. With President Kennedy's challenge to "[land] a man on the moon and [return] him back safely" before the end of the decade, a goal which he correctly described as "important for the long-range exploration of space," brought America closer to the realization of a centuries-long ambition. In all human history, there had never been an accomplishment quite like this. The moon landing was the first time human beings had set foot outside the planet earth, and it paved the way for future space exploration.

Americans who witnessed the moon landing undoubtedly rank it among their most unforgettable memories. One of the proudest moments in American history, the moon landing spoke to the tenacity of the American people. It reminded people around the world of America's immense capabilities and the power of American resolve. The moon landing was the product of the cooperation of determined Americans to accomplish the impossible. It was a triumph for technological innovation and the foundation for

countless scientific advancements. To millions, it brought hope for a future in space exploration, for landing a man on the moon proved that there are no limits on the reaches of human imagination. Indeed, Armstrong spoke prophetically about this "giant leap for mankind." The moon landing forever changed our outlook on the world and the possibilities it holds.

The members of the *Apollo 11* mission were pioneers, brave people who dared to push the frontiers of human knowledge and existence. The same adventurous spirit that resulted in the discovery of America, a new world, over five hundred years ago carried American explorers to the moon. In history, Americans have always taken the initiative to boldly navigate the unknown. Today, we look back at the moon landing and marvel at where our dreams were able to take us. In five hundred years, who knows what more we will have accomplished? The possibilities are endless.

So, what does the moon landing mean for America now? Recently, *Time* magazine reported that over six thousand applications for the next astronaut class were submitted, "the most since 1978." Clearly, American interest in space exploration is as enthusiastic as ever. In today's age of rapid technological improvements, America's continued leadership in space is certainly possible. Together, let's look forward to a future of turning dreams into realities.

Madison Weaver is a senior at Clements High School in Fort Bend County, Texas. His essay topic is: In your opinion, what role should government play in our lives?

Government is defined as the political direction and control exercised over the actions of the members, citizens, or inhabitants of communities, societies, and states. In other words, the government is the ultimate source of authority in our country. However, I believe that this power should be used with restraint. I also believe that government should focus on protecting the people, instead of controlling the people.

Helping secure jobs and keeping companies in business is something the U.S. government has been promoting heavily in the past few years. With the passing of the 'bail-out' bill, numerous corporations, that would have otherwise failed, were saved by the government's decision to give them enough money in order to stay afloat. Consequently, millions of people were able to keep their jobs. But what does that say about our government? Is it humanitarian that our government reacts in order to save those companies and jobs? No, in fact this shows that our government is pushing forth its own agenda of what will be produced in America. The fine line between government protecting and controlling is the difference in outcome. Protecting, will ultimately promote a healthier economy; while controlling, will produce quicker results, yet negative, long-term effects. For instance, by giving money to banks that made numerous bad loans, was essentially saying that it was 'ok' to make bad business decisions. Also, by giving money to the auto industry, was essentially saying that it was 'ok' to make products that people didn't want. Yes, the government was able to save many businesses, and countless jobs; but do we want failed businesses to operate in America? The answer is, 'no'!

Instead of looking at every business failure as a sign of weakness of the government, we need to see to the failures and embrace them too. Without the fear of failure, there is no drive for success. Therefore, we need to have failures, recessions, and yes, even job losses in order to drive people to succeed and make our country better. I believe that the government has done us more harm than good in attempting to control the recession. By step-

ping back and letting the business cycle run its course, only then can government truly guide our country to a more productive America.

MOTORCYCLES AND SCOOTERS AS TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to motorcycles and scooters as transportation options for many Americans.

On May 13, President Obama proclaimed May 15th through May 21st as National Transportation Week. In the proclamation the President recognized that our Nation needs a safer transportation network that will provide more transportation choices. As a Member of the Congressional Motorcycle Safety Caucus I would like to highlight one such choice and point out that two-wheeled vehicles can be transportation options for many Americans.

The Motorcycle Industry Council's most recent information estimates that 27 million Americans operated a motorcycle in 2009. Much of this use was primarily recreational; however, more and more Americans are choosing to ride to work, school, or to run errands.

In his proclamation the President called for ". . . increased transportation options that cut commuting time, ease traffic congestion, reduce oil consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions. . . ." Motorcycles and scooters are options that can help to meet all of these goals. Motorcycles and scooters also have the advantages of being much cheaper than cars or trucks as well as considerably easier to park—and a lot of fun to ride.

I own a scooter myself and enjoying riding when I have the opportunity to do so. I have also noticed that a majority of riders are in their 40s, 50s, 60s, and even older.

Of course as more Americans choose two wheels we must be ever vigilant in promoting safe and responsible riding. I will take this opportunity once again to encourage all riders to ride responsibly by getting trained and licensed and obeying traffic laws. I would also like to remind all road users to be aware of motorcyclists, particularly as we move into the prime riding season in Tennessee and across the country.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CHARLES LOUIS

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual whose dedication and contributions to the educational community are exceptional. The University of California at Riverside has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated leaders who willingly and unselfishly give their time and talent and make their university, and community, a better place to learn, live and work. Charles Louis, Vice Chancellor for Research at UCR,

is one of these individuals. After eight years of dedicated service, Charles will be retiring from UCR.

Dr. Louis' biomedical research on the role of calcium as an intracellular signaling molecule, which has been funded by the National Institutes of Health for over 25 years, uses a range of different approaches including cell physiology, molecular biology, biochemistry, cell biology, and biophysics. His current research program focuses on the role of gap junctions in the development of cataracts in the lens of the eye because an elevation in cytosolic calcium concentration which closes these cell-to-cell channels is one of the critical early steps in the development of lens cataract formation. Dr. Louis is Chair of the Executive Committee of the Council of Research Policy and Graduate Education (CRPGE) of the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities (APLU) serving on the Board of Directors of APLU, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Council on Government Relations (COGR); he has served on many peer-review grant committees as well as the boards of biotech industry associations in both Minnesota and Georgia.

Dr. Louis served as Vice President for Research at Georgia State University from 2000–2004, having previously served on the faculty at the University of Minnesota for over 20 years where he held a number of administrative positions that included Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Biophysics from 1998–2000 and Assistant Vice President for Research and Associate Dean of the Graduate School from 1994–1998. He previously held faculty appointments at the University of Connecticut Health Center, and Leeds University in England.

Dr. Louis received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Chemistry from Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, his Doctorate of Philosophy in Biochemistry from Oxford University, and post-doctoral training at Stanford University.

Dr. Louis' many accomplishments at UCR have included the growth of sponsored funding last year to \$115 million, the establishment of a very successful Office of Technology Commercialization, and the management of the ever-increasing compliance demands that have been placed on universities by the federal government. He led the successful accreditation of UCR's human research protection program, and has worked on higher education committees of the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities and of the Council of Government Relations. We have benefited from his advocacy and strong voice for ensuring that UCR receive its fair share of research funding available from UCOP VP Research, and for his excellent working relationships with many UCR faculty that have included the establishment of a number of very successful collaborative research programs with Chinese research institutions.

In light of all Dr. Louis has done for the science community and education it is only fitting that we take a moment to thank him for his life's work. Dr. Louis' tireless passion for knowledge, science and education has contributed immensely to academia. Dr. Louis' contributions to his field will continue to resonate and I know that many individuals are grateful for his service and salute him as he retires and moves on toward the next phase in his life.

CONGRATULATING PRESIDENT MA YING-JEOU AND THE TAIWANESE PEOPLE

HON. JEAN SCHMIDT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate President Ma Ying-jeou on his reelection to the presidency of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and to wish him well on the auspicious occasion of his second inauguration on May 20, 2012.

I also wish to congratulate the Taiwanese people for the peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections in which they participated on January 14, 2012. The openness, fairness, and transparency with which they conducted their elections are the traditional hallmarks of a mature and democratic country.

Taiwan stands as a beacon of freedom and liberty in East Asia. As one of our closest and most trusted friends in the world, it is my most sincere hope that we never lose sight of our responsibilities to Taiwan under the Taiwanese Relations Act and, additionally, that we always look to the Six Assurances as the proper set of guidelines by which we conduct ourselves in all diplomatic matters relating to the Republic of China.

Again, I wish to express my most heartfelt congratulations to both President Ma and to the Taiwanese people.

HONORING FIRE CHIEF KENNY FOX

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, a lasting democracy is built on an active citizenry; a citizenry that serves, leads, and protects for the greater good of their community. I rise today to honor one such citizen whose life was lived in service to his community and whose noble act of bravely is the model of all who seek to protect and defend.

Decaturville Fire Chief Kenny Fox will be remembered for his loving personality, great sense of humor, devotion to his family, and his heroic actions in the last things. The hour of the morning didn't alter Fox's response. Answering the call to duty, Fox rushed to the Oak Hill Café to protect the business from a raging fire. Pushing his brothers in service out of harm's way, Fox lived out the scriptures' definition of the greatest love as he laid down his life for his friends.

Kenny Fox was an outstanding fire chief, a valuable member of his community, and a loving part of his family. I join with his wife, children, family, community, and fellow firefighters in honoring Kenny's service, dedication, and valiant sacrifice. I ask my colleagues to join with me as we remember Chief Fox for his courage and seek to serve our communities with the same sense of allegiance and purpose.

RECOGNIZING THE 22ND ANNUAL D.C. BLACK PRIDE CELEBRATION

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to recognize the 22nd annual D.C. Black Pride celebration in Washington DC, which is taking place on Memorial Day weekend, May 24–28.

D.C. Black Pride 2012 is a multi-day festival featuring: an opening reception; community and town hall meetings; a reception at Madame Tussauds; educational workshops; a poetry slam; a film festival; a church service; performances by musicians, dancers, and other artists. D.C. Black Pride culminates with a Health and Wellness Expo at the Francis-Stevens Educational Campus.

D.C. Black Pride is widely considered to be one of the world's preeminent Black Pride celebrations, drawing more than 30,000 people to the Nation's Capital from across the United States as well as from Canada, the Caribbean, South Africa, Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands.

As the very first-ever Black Pride festival, D.C. Black Pride fostered the beginning of the International Federation of Black Prides, Inc. and the "Black Pride Movement," which now consists of 35 Black Prides on three continents. Black Lesbian and Gay Pride Day, Inc., the celebration's organizing body, chose "It's A Family Affair" as this year's theme. The theme reflects the connectedness of the Black lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community and its commitment to fulfilling the mission of D.C. Black Pride, which is to increase awareness of and pride in the diversity of African American LGBT communities. Moreover, the theme expresses the resolve of the African-American LGBT community and its allies to come together to: fight for LGBT equality; celebrate their heritage and culture as members of both the Black and LGBT communities; and promote health and wellness for the community.

D.C. Black Pride is led by a volunteer board of directors, which coordinates the annual event and smaller events throughout the year. The 2012 board consists of: George Birdsong; Max Cheatham, Derrick Dunning, Jimma Elliott-Stevens, Earl Fowlkes, Jr., Kenneth Hopson; Kenya Hutton, Danielle King, Marc Morgan, June Spence; and Andrea Woody-Macko.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me in welcoming all attending the 22nd annual D.C. Black Pride celebration in Washington, DC, and I take this opportunity to remind the celebrants that the United States citizens who reside in Washington, DC are taxed without voting representation in Congress.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK'S 25TH DISTRICT AND ACROSS OUR NATION

HON. ANN MARIE BUERKLE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. BUERKLE. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to commend the work that job creators do

to provide services and American jobs in New York's 25th District and across our great Nation.

I want to take this opportunity to draw attention to the efforts of Dr. Rick Plympton, the CEO of Optimax, located in my district in Rochester, New York. Optimax provides innovative technology and manufacturing solutions for the production of precision optics. After over 16 years of work with Optimax, Dr. Plympton has been awarded the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) 2012 New York State Small Business Person of the Year award.

I want to congratulate Dr. Plympton on his innovation, hard work and leadership. Thank you for all you contribute to our community and Nation.

HONORING DR. CALVIN MCKINNEY

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Calvin McKinney of the Calvary Baptist Church for his unwavering commitment to the development of community and faith in Garfield, New Jersey. I extend my sincerest congratulations to him on the occasion of his June 6, 2012, 40th anniversary of pastoral service to the congregation.

Under the visionary leadership of Pastor McKinney, Calvary has established a reputation for its extraordinary humanitarian efforts. In 1998, the Calvary Community Development Center was established to bridge the economic, social, and political gaps in the community by providing clothing, food, and emergency assistance to those in need. Dr. McKinney's faith further inspired him in 2003 to guide his congregation in the construction of a \$10 million, 1,500 seat sanctuary which includes educational, fellowship, and administrative complexes.

While administering an ever-expanding ministry, Rev. McKinney enjoys a full preaching ministry that has taken him throughout this country, as well as the continents of Africa, Europe, Asia, Central America, and the Caribbean Islands. One of the most memorable moments in his career came during the Centennial Session of his beloved National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. in Birmingham, Alabama where he was honored with the opportunity to preach in 1980.

He served as the youngest Moderator in the history of the North Jersey District Missionary Baptist Association from 1986 to 1990; and served from 1996 through 2000 in an unprecedented tenure as one of the youngest presidents in the history of the 300,000 member General Baptist Convention of New Jersey. Dr. McKinney's exemplary leadership later earned him the title of President Emeritus.

In addition to his role as pastor and a denominational leader in the Baptist Church, Pastor McKinney serves the community in a wide-range of capacities. He presently works on the Governor's staff as Chair of the Commission on Faith-Based Initiatives for the State of New Jersey. He also serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the U.C.C. Day Care Center #100; a trustee of Passaic County

Community College; a board member of the Bergen County Urban League, NJ; an executive board member of the Garfield/Lodi Branch of the NAACP, NJ; and a member of Mt. Zion Lodge #50, F. & A.M. (PHA) of Hackensack, NJ.

He and his wife Brendalyn are the proud parents of three children: Terence Lamar, Gina Lynelle, and Calvin James; and the proud grandparents of Terence Laquan, Timothy Lamar and Mason James.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the remarkable work of Dr. Calvin McKinney, whose tireless efforts have touched the lives of the Calvary Baptist faith community and all who live in the Garfield area. I join with the grateful congregants of the Calvary Baptist Church, and all of my constituents in northern New Jersey, in thanking him for his innumerable contributions to the community.

RECOGNIZING GREEN LAKE
SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR 21ST CEN-
TURY READINESS

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, in order for our students to be competitive in the global economy, we must do our part to ensure that they are acquiring the knowledge and skills they need for success. The skills needed for success go beyond the basics of reading, writing, and math, however. When surveyed, employers continually emphasize that, in our 21st century economy, students need to be adept at critical thinking and problem solving; communication; collaboration; and creativity and innovation, in addition to being proficient in core subjects.

While it's important to talk about these skills, it's even more important to see and recognize where they are being successfully incorporated into educational curriculums at the local level. Green Lake School District, located in Green Lake, Wisconsin, in my congressional district, is doing a lot of innovative work to prepare its students for success in the 21st century economy. Along with officials from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction and the Partnership for 21st Century Skills, I recently visited the Green Lake School District to learn about their efforts firsthand.

The School District is home to the state's first 4K–12 International Baccalaureate World program. It stresses rigorous academic programs connected to relevant real-world project-based learning and skills acquisition. The district also recently opened a Global & Environment Academy Charter middle school focused on critical thinking and problem solving skills in a project-based learning environment. The school's focus on interdisciplinary cooperation, global literacy, and creativity will serve its student's well as they prepare to enter the workforce.

It's important that Congress recognize the work that is being done in communities like Green Lake and that we look for ways to support these efforts. For these reasons, Rep. Dave Loebsack and I recently formed the bipartisan Congressional 21st Century Skills Caucus to inform and discuss better ways to promote 21st century skills in our nation's edu-

cational system. I invite all of my colleagues to join our efforts.

CONGRATULATING THE DILLARD
CENTER FOR THE ARTS JAZZ
ENSEMBLE FOR WINNING THE
ESSENTIALLY ELLINGTON JAZZ
BAND COMPETITION AND FES-
TIVAL

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Dillard Center for the Arts Jazz Ensemble of Fort Lauderdale, Florida for their continued achievements and excellence, in winning of the Essentially Ellington Jazz Band Competition and Festival, for two consecutive years.

In addition to these back-to-back championships, the Jazz Ensemble in 2012 also took second place in the "Essentially Ellington" competition. Furthermore, they won first place at the "Swing Central" jazz competition in Savannah, Georgia in both 2011 and 2010.

Unlike many other programs which have ample resources and funding, private donations are scarce to Dillard's Jazz Ensemble. Therefore, these students' achievements go beyond their musical talent but also speak to their dedication to perform and compete through fundraising to support their own program.

This resolve proves there are no limits to the creative spirit of Dillard's Jazz Ensemble and there are no limits to the success that these students can achieve. I would like to take this opportunity to honor the 26 members of the band as well as Jazz Ensemble director Christopher Dorsey, all of which have contributed to this program's continued successes. Members of Dillard's Jazz Ensemble are: Liza Honorat, Shanice Richards, Ben Stocker, Christian Cummings, Markus Howell, Demonn Sands, Johnathan Hainsworth, Kirby Fellis, Cameron Fegers, Jordan Davis, Sam Gellerstein, Max Boiko, Christian Dorsey, Anthony Hervey, Bryan McCall, Armando Zamora, Zach Auslander, Anthony Morrison, Zach McKinney, Charlie Steiner, Sydney Henry, Russell Hall, Sean Blair, Jake Ricke, Akeem Green, and Eric German.

Dillard High School was founded in the early twentieth century with funds from noted philanthropist James Hardy Dillard. The music program at Dillard High School gained fame when the legendary Julian "Cannonball" Adderley served as an instructor of applied music in the 1940s. To this day, the school still focuses on the performing arts and music, serving as a Performing Arts and Technology magnet school in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Both Mr. Dillard and Mr. Adderley would be very proud to see the accomplishments of the program today.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of these young musicians. I wish them all the best in their future endeavors, and wish Dillard's jazz program continued success. It is an honor to give the Dillard Center for the Arts Jazz Ensemble the recognition it rightly deserves.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 2012, I inadvertently voted "aye" on rollcall No. 215. I intended to vote "no," and I ask that the RECORD reflect that I oppose the Huizenga Amendment to H.R. 5326, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 5801, THE US
LEADS ACT

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the higher education system in the United States is the envy of the world. The universities here are a part of America's backbone, providing young people with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in today's global economy.

However, Mr. Speaker, as the value of a college education has risen, so has the cost of tuition at universities across the country. Nowhere is this truer than in public universities in the state of California where budget cuts, furlough days, and tuition increases have become the new normal.

Average in-State tuition and fees at public 4-year institutions of higher education have risen 8.3 percent between the 2010–2011 and 2011–2012 academic years. The tuition hikes at public universities threaten access to higher education for millions of low and middle-income students who have worked hard in high school and deserve to go to college.

As a result of the increase in tuition at public and private universities, student loan debt now exceeds credit card debt (totaling \$870 billion) and is expected to reach one trillion dollars this year. Students graduating from college between 2006 and 2010 had a median student loan debt of \$20,000.

I am the proud sponsor of H.R. 5801, the Unshackling Students to Lead, Excel, Act, Develop and Succeed Act, or the "U.S. LEADS Act," which will provide student loan debt relief for recent college graduates searching for employment.

The U.S. LEADS Act, would assist recent college graduates who are entering a difficult job market by allowing them to defer payment on their federal student loans without accruing interest when the national unemployment rate exceeds seven percent, or when the unemployment rate for 21–25 year olds exceeds nine percent.

We know that a college education is one of defining markers in determining an individual's economic security. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate for the civilian population 25 years and over with at least a bachelor's degree is 4.2% while the rate for individuals with only a high school degree is 10.7%.

Helping young Americans pursue higher education provides them with the most secure pathway to the middle class and is an investment in our country's future. Our economy depends on an educated citizenry to out-compete and out-innovate the rest of the world,

and maintaining access to a quality and affordable education is central to preserving America's status as the global center for academic research and technological innovation.

If my bill were to pass, it would provide relief to more than 25,000 recent college graduates in my congressional district alone.

Students who have worked hard and played by the rules deserve the peace of mind in knowing that they will not be crushed by the weight of their student loan debt if they are unable to retain gainful employment as soon as they graduate from college.

A TRIBUTE TO MARILYN ADAMS

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of "Farm Safety 4 Just Kids" founder Marilyn Adams, and to express my appreciation for her dedication and commitment in her years of service to the young people of Iowa.

In 1986, Marilyn tragically lost her eleven-year-old son in a farm accident in rural Earlham, Iowa. In dealing with the tragedy, Marilyn saw an opportunity to spare other families from the pain her family had gone through and began Farm Safety 4 Just Kids one year later in 1987. Since founding FS4JK 25 years ago, Marilyn has seen her program educate over six million people across North America on farm safety. Over the course of 25 years,

more than 35,600 volunteers have donated over 280,000 hours of their time to protect the lives of children in the farming community.

Today, FS4JK has more than 120 local chapters across both America and Canada that offer farm safety presentations in their communities. Last year alone, Farm Safety 4 Just Kids held more than 1,100 local events for a staggering 170,000 children. What Farm Safety 4 Just Kids has accomplished in the last quarter-century is nothing short of amazing. But those who know Marilyn won't be surprised to hear that she credits the program's remarkable success to the efforts of her family and her support network that have stood behind her since 1987.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Ms. Adams for her sincere devotion to positively impact the lives of others in her community, state, and country. Marilyn's commitment to a cause greater than herself is a testament to the high-quality character and unwavering work ethic instilled in Iowans. While Marilyn's daily contribution to FS4JK will surely be missed, she leaves behind an organization stronger than ever with a dedicated staff that are committed to its mission. I know I speak for all of my colleagues in the United States House in congratulating Marilyn, thanking her for her noble efforts, and wishing her a long, happy and healthy retirement as she enters this new chapter of her life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT T. SCHILLING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 18, 2012

Mr. SCHILLING. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 17, 2012, during a rapid succession of two-minute votes, I was unable to cast my vote for Roll Number 265.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the Connolly Amendment No. 6 to H.R. 4310, which passed, by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 412-1. I believe that our allies should keep their commitments, and Pakistan is no different.

Pakistan has been allowing terrorists to hide out within their borders and has not been meeting the certifications put in place by U.S. aid agreements to receive funds through the Department of Defense. In fact, Pakistan has not received Department of Defense funding since June 2010. This continued disregard for our mutual agreements is disconcerting and the U.S. needs to show Pakistan that we do not take our commitments lightly.

The Connolly Amendment ensures that Pakistan will follow through with its commitments and will force them to reconsider closing their borders. We must encourage them to maintain open Ground Lines of Communication and allow the transportation of NATO supplies.

Again, had I not been delayed, I would have voted in support of Connolly Amendment No. 6 to H.R. 4310.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

The House passed H.R. 4310, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 2 p.m., on Monday, May 21, 2012.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 27 public bills, H.R. 5826–5852; and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 109; H. Con. Res. 125; and H. Res. 665–666 were introduced. **Pages H3161–62**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3163–64**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 4114, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2012, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 112–486);

H.R. 3670, to require the Transportation Security Administration to comply with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (H. Rept. 112–487, Pt. 1); and

H.R. 4201, to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to provide for the protection of child custody arrangements for parents who are members of the Armed Forces (H. Rept. 112–488). **Page H3161**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013: The House passed H.R. 4310, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2013, by a recorded vote of 299 ayes to 120 noes,

Roll No. 291. Consideration of the measure began on Wednesday, May 16th. **Pages H3109–45**

Rejected the Garamendi motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with amendments, by a recorded vote of 182 ayes to 236 noes, Roll No. 290. **Pages H3143–44**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2013 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.”. **Page H3145**

Agreed to:

Gohmert amendment (No. 45 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that clarifies that the FY 2012 National Defense Authorization Act and the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) do not deny the writ of habeas corpus or deny any Constitutional rights for persons detained in the United States under the AUMF who are entitled to such rights (by a recorded vote of 243 ayes to 173 noes, Roll No. 271); **Pages H3110–11**

Cummings amendment (No. 26 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that expands the protections under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to include servicemembers

servicing in a contingency operation, surviving spouses of servicemembers whose deaths are service-connected, and veterans who are totally disabled at the time of discharge; and to repeal the sunset provision that is set to expire at the end of this year and increases fines for violations of the SCRA (by a recorded vote of 394 ayes to 27 noes, Roll No. 276);

Pages H3113–14

Price (GA) amendment (No. 32 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that prohibits the President from making unilateral reductions to US nuclear forces (by a recorded vote of 241 ayes to 179 noes, Roll No. 280); **Pages H3116–17**

Rigell amendment (No. 38 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that replaces the pending sequester of discretionary spending for fiscal year 2013 and replaces it by reducing the discretionary spending limit for that year so that it conforms with the concurrent resolution on the budget deemed in force in the House, but this replacement is contingent upon the enactment of spending reductions over five years of at least the amount of the sequester it supplants; and to also require a detailed report on the impact of the sequestration of funds authorized and appropriated for Fiscal Year 2013 for the Department of Defense (by a recorded vote of 220 ayes to 201 noes, Roll No. 281);

Page H3117

Duncan (SC) amendment (No. 47 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that limits funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to any institution or organization established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea, including the International Seabed Authority, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (by a recorded vote of 229 ayes to 193 noes, Roll No. 283);

Pages H3118–19

Coffman amendment (No. 48 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that authorizes the President to remove all Brigade Combat Teams that are permanently stationed in Europe and replace them with a rotational force (by a recorded vote of 226 ayes to 196 noes, Roll No. 284);

Page H3119

Franks (AZ) amendment (No. 54 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that limits the availability of funds for nuclear non-proliferation activities with the Russian Federation (by a recorded vote of 241 ayes to 181 noes, Roll No. 286);

Pages H3120–21

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 4 that consists of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 112–485; Heinrich amendment (No. 56) that authorizes a pilot program between one national laboratory and one non-profit entity for the purpose of

accelerating technology transfer from national laboratories to the marketplace; Tierney amendment (No. 58) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress a report assessing the manufacturing industry of the United States as it relates to the ability of the United States to respond to both civilian and defense needs; Garamendi amendment (No. 61) that requires an assessment of the United States' manufacturing capability to produce three-dimensional integrated circuits and potential ways to overcome the challenges to encourage U.S. manufacturing; Kind amendment (No. 67) that allows the Secretary of Defense to enter into a military cooperative agreement for the operation and maintenance of any State training center certified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as capable of providing emergency response training; Tierney amendment (No. 68) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit annually to the relevant Congressional committees a report on the status of the targets listed in the document entitled "Operational Energy Strategy: Implementation Plan, Department of Defense, March 2012"; Kind amendment (No. 78) that waives the time limitation for the award of the Medal of Honor to Lt. Alonzo Cushing for heroic deeds during the Civil War; Nugent amendment (No. 79) that expands the eligibility for the Army Combat Action Badge to include those who served from December 7, 1941, to September 18, 2001; Langevin amendment (No. 106) that directs the Director of the Defense Forensic Office to evaluate opportunities to increase the matching success rate when forensic data is collected during site exploitation to match forensic data stored in DNA databases; Sablan amendment (No. 113) that amends 10 U.S.C. 2249(b) to require that the official flags of the District of Columbia and the U.S. Territories be displayed whenever the flags of the States are displayed by the U.S. Armed Forces; Thornberry amendment (No. 114) that amends the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 and the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 to clarify the authorities of the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors to prepare, disseminate and use public diplomacy information abroad and to strike the current ban on domestic dissemination of such material; Thornberry amendment (No. 115) that requires the President to submit to Congress a charter to establish an interagency body to coordinate and deconflict full-spectrum military cyber operations; Tierney amendment (No. 116) that requires the President to submit the final report from the National Security Council's Interagency Policy Committee on Security Sector Assistance and the Secretaries of Defense and State shall jointly submit a plan to institute mechanisms to better coordinate, document, disseminate,

and share information, analysis and assessments regarding United States foreign police assistance activities; Thornberry amendment (No. 120) that modifies the reporting requirements in the Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan required by Section 1230 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2008; Conaway amendment (No. 122) that builds upon current economic sanctions and diplomatic efforts designed to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon; Conyers amendment (No. 123) that clarifies that nothing in the bill shall be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran; and Duncan (SC) amendment (No. 125) that limits funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act to U.S. participation in joint military exercises with Egypt if the Government of Egypt abrogates, terminates, or withdraws from the 1979 Israeli-Egypt peace treaty; **Pages H3121–26**

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 5 that consists of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 112–485: McDermott amendment (No. 62) that amends Section 315 of Title III to require a report on the sharing of environmental exposure data with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for use in medical and treatment records of veterans; Pierluisi amendment (No. 64) that expresses the Sense of Congress regarding decontamination of and removal of unexploded ordnance from the former bombardment area on the island of Culebra, Puerto Rico; Quigley amendment (No. 70) that requires the GAO to conduct a review of the policies and procedures of the DoD for the handling, labeling and packing of hazardous material shipments and make recommendations to the appropriate committees regarding the safe, timely, and cost-effective handling of such material; McKinley amendment (No. 72) that directs the Secretary of Defense to develop an online tour calculator so that Guard and Reserve members can keep tabs on their earned early retirement credit; Velizquez amendment (No. 73) that requires each branch of the military to develop and implement an expedited procedure to transfer a service member who has been the victim of hazing to another unit; Walsh amendment (No. 76) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to include industry-recognized certifications in its pilot program on credentialing and licensing for members of the armed forces; Dent amendment (No. 81) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study for the issuance of a summary of the DD–214 form for a member of the armed forces expected to be discharged under conditions other than dishonorable in the form of an identification card; Richardson amendment (No. 82) that adds DoD websites to the list of places for posting information on sexual assault prevention and response resources; Andrews

amendment (No. 88) that makes technical and clarifying changes to a section of the bill requiring a report on the transition away from the use of live tissue in certain medical training; Sessions amendment (No. 90) that directs the Secretaries of Defense and Veterans Affairs to carry out a five-year pilot program under which each Secretary establishes a process for providing payments to facilities for treatments of traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder received by members of the Armed Forces and veterans in facilities other than military treatment facilities or Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities; Rogers (MI) amendment (No. 99) that clarifies that the provision regarding military activities in cyberspace does not authorize covert action or alter the requirements of the covert action statute and provides for reporting of intelligence and intelligence-related support to military activities in cyberspace to the Congressional intelligence committees; Pierluisi amendment (No. 101) that expresses the Sense of Congress regarding the counterdrug Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) program, stating that all appropriate steps should be taken to ensure that the eight current tethered aerostat systems are fully functional and that the TARS program is providing coverage to protect jurisdictions of the United States in the Caribbean region, as well as jurisdictions of the United States along the United States-Mexico border and in the Florida Straits; and Richardson amendment (No. 112) that provides a sense of Congress that the United States Northern Command plays a crucial role in providing additional response capability to State and local governments; **Pages H3126–30**

McKeon en bloc amendment No. 6 that consists of the following amendments printed in H. Rept. 112–485: Johnson (GA) amendment (No. 92) that supports efforts to educate service members, veterans, military families, and the public about PTSD and to coordinate efforts across the federal government to promote prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of PTSD; Bass (CA) amendment (No. 96) that requires DoD to include an evaluation of practices related to human trafficking in contractor performance assessments; Braley amendment (No. 103) that requires a report from the President on the long-term costs of military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Libya; Harper amendment (No. 105) that requires a review and report by the Secretary of the Air Force on the cancellation or consolidation of the Air National Guard Component Numbered Air Force Augmentation Force; McCollum amendment (No. 108) that limits the DoD's spending on military bands at \$200 million; Cicilline amendment (No. 118) that strengthens the certification language in Sec. 1211 related to Pakistan; Cicilline amendment (No. 121)

that ties funding of the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund to certification requirements to ensure Pakistan is making significant efforts toward the implementation of a strategy to counter improvised explosive devices (IEDs); Schrader amendment (No. 129) that amends the Small Business Act to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish and carry out a program to provide increased access to Federal contract opportunities for early stage small businesses; Fitzpatrick amendment (No. 131) that requires veteran-owned small businesses to receive all preferences accorded to other groups in government contracting except for those given to service disabled veteran owned small businesses; Lankford amendment (No. 132) that eliminates the practice of human trafficking by government contractors by closing loopholes and increasing appropriate enforcement capabilities; Doggett amendment (No. 134) that ensures the DoD includes overseas military bases in criteria used to consider and recommend domestic military installations for closure or realignment; Critz amendment (No. 135) that requires the Air Force to retain core functions of the Air Traffic Control Station at Johnstown Air National Guard Base; Young (AK) amendment (No. 136) that gives Congress additional and much-needed oversight over present and future large permanent military force reductions; Luján amendment (No. 138) that authorizes a study of a multi-agency governance model for national security laboratories; Landry amendment (No. 139) that strikes Section 3503 of the legislation; and Young (AK) amendment (No. 141) that expresses the sense of Congress that the DoD should expedite completion of the study of the Nation's strategic ports called for in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 Conference Report 112-329; **Pages H3130-36**

Hunter amendment (No. 77 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that requires that the Navy, no later than 30 days after enactment, provide the Committee on House Armed Services with a report on the Navy's review, findings and actions pertaining to Medal of Honor nominee Marine Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta and requires that the report account for all evidence submitted; **Pages H3138-39**

Flake amendment (No. 119 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that requires that a period of 30 days elapse between the date the Secretaries of Defense and State submit to Congress an update to the report on the strategy to utilize the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund and Congress making the remaining 90 percent of the funds available for assistance to Pakistan; **Page H3140**

Rehberg amendment (No. 59 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that bans any reductions to the strategic nuclear triad unless the Secretary of Defense certifies

that: (1) further reductions in the Russian Federation's arsenal are needed for compliance with New START limits; and (2) Russia is not developing or deploying nuclear delivery systems not covered by New START limits; also protects all three legs of the nuclear triad from elimination (by a recorded vote of 238 ayes to 162 noes, Roll No. 288); and

Pages H3136-38, H3141-42

Price (GA) amendment (No. 111 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that requires the Department of Justice to order an investigation into the possible violation of U.S. law regarding numerous leaks of sensitive information involving U.S. and Israeli military, intelligence, and operational capabilities and to provide the Administration with 30 days after bill becomes law to begin its investigation and 60 days after enactment to report to Congress (by a recorded vote of 379 ayes to 38 noes, Roll No. 289).

Pages H3139-40, H3142-43

Rejected:

Smith (WA) amendment (No. 46 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to strike section 1022 of the FY2012 NDAA and amends Section 1021 of same Act to eliminate indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in US, territories or possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court (by a recorded vote of 182 ayes to 238 noes, Roll No. 270); **Pages H3109-10**

Coffman amendment (No. 17 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to reintroduce competition to the contracting of government services and repeal the moratorium on A-76 procedures (by a recorded vote of 209 ayes to 211 noes, Roll No. 272); **Page H3111**

Keating amendment (No. 18 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to freeze the transfer, reduction or elimination of Air National Guard units supporting an Air and Space Operations Center or an Air Force Forces Staff until the impact of the unit's loss and certain other information is provided to Congress (by a recorded vote of 192 ayes to 229 noes, Roll No. 273);

Pages H3111-12

Broun (GA) amendment (No. 19 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to eliminate the maximum age limitation for individuals seeking to enlist in the U.S. military, provided they meet all of the other current qualifications for enlistment (by a recorded vote of 164 ayes to 256 noes, Roll No. 274); **Pages H3112-13**

Carson amendment (No. 20 printed in H. Rept. 112-485) that was debated on May 17th that sought

to prohibit military promotion boards from considering any information from official documents, word of mouth, or in writing on the pursuit of treatment or counseling for mental health or addiction issues and to require the information on this prohibition to be promulgated to current service members (by a recorded vote of 180 ayes to 241 noes, Roll No. 275);

Page H3113

Sablan amendment (No. 29 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to amend 10 U.S.C. 7310(a) to include the Northern Mariana Islands as an eligible location, in addition to the United States and Guam, for the overhaul, repair and maintenance of naval vessels and other vessels under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy (by a recorded vote of 118 ayes to 303 noes, Roll No. 277);

Pages H3114–15

Johnson (GA) amendment (No. 30 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to include a finding stating that the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons to South Korea would destabilize the Western Pacific region and would not be in the national security interests of the United States (by a recorded vote of 160 ayes to 261 noes, Roll No. 278);

Page H3115

Johnson (GA) amendment (No. 31 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to require the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs to report to Congress regarding whether nuclear weapons reductions pursuant to the New START Treaty are in the national security interests of the United States (by a recorded vote of 175 ayes to 245 noes, Roll No. 279);

Pages H3115–16

Lee amendment (No. 42 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to limit Department of Defense funding to the amount authorized under the Budget Control Act of 2011, resulting in an \$8 billion reduction in spending from the level authorized by the House Armed Services Committee (by a recorded vote of 170 ayes to 252 noes, Roll No. 282);

Pages H3117–18

Lee amendment (No. 49 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to appoint a Special Envoy for Iran to ensure that all diplomatic avenues are pursued to avoid a war with Iran and to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon (by a recorded vote of 77 ayes to 344 noes, Roll No. 285); and

Pages H3119–20

Pearce amendment (No. 55 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was debated on May 17th that sought to strike section 3156 from the bill (by a recorded vote of 121 ayes to 300 noes, Roll No. 287).

Page H3121

Withdrawn:

Murphy (PA) amendment (No. 133 printed in H. Rept. 112–485) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have required that a proposal to reduce more than 1,000 members of the armed forces assigned at a military installation be transmitted via the President's budget request and include an evaluation of the fiscal, local economic, budgetary, environmental, strategic, and operational consequences of such closure or realignment and would have allowed an exception for national security or military emergency.

Pages H3140–41

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House.

Page H3147

H. Res. 661, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill, was agreed to yesterday, May 17th.

Motion to Instruct Conferees: The House agreed to the Barrow motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 4348 by a yea-and-nay vote of 261 yeas to 152 nays, Roll No. 292. The motion was debated yesterday, May 17th.

Pages H3145–46

Motion to Instruct Conferees: The House agreed to the Rahall motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 4348 by a yea-and-nay vote of 245 yeas to 169 nays, Roll No. 293. The motion was debated yesterday, May 17th.

Pages H3146–47

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Backcountry Access Act: The House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 4849, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue commercial use authorizations to commercial stock operators for operations in designated wilderness within the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

Pages H3147–48

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 22nd; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Friday, May 25th; when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, May 29th; and when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 30th.

Page H3148

British-American Interparliamentary Group—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the British-American Interparliamentary Group: Representatives Petri, Crenshaw, Latta, and Aderholt.

Page H3148

Public Interest Declassification Board—Reappointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following member on the part of the House to the Public Interest Declassification

Board for a term of three years: Admiral William O. Studeman of Great Falls, VA. **Page H3148**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the stabilization of Iraq is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2012—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 112–111). **Pages H3149–50**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and 22 recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3109–10, H3110, H3111, H3111–12, H3112–13, H3113, H3113–14, H3114–15, H3115, H3115–16, H3116–17, H3117, H3117–18, H3118–19, H3119, H3119–20, H3120–21, H3121, H3141–42, H3142–43, H3144, H3145, H3145–46, H3146. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 3:22 p.m.

Committee Meetings

FORMULATION OF THE 2012 FARM BILL: ENERGY AND FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry held a hearing entitled “Formulation of the 2012 Farm Bill: Energy and Forestry Programs”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a markup of Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, FY 2013. The bill was forwarded, without amendment.

IMPACT OF THE DODD-FRANK ACT: UNDERSTANDING HEIGHTENED REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit held a hearing entitled “The Impact of the Dodd-Frank Act: Understanding Heightened Regulatory Capital Requirements”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TERRORIST FINANCING SINCE 9/11: ASSESSING AN EVOLVING AL QAEDA AND STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence began a hearing entitled “Terrorist Financing Since 9/11: Assessing an Evolving al Qaeda and State Sponsors of Terrorism”.

HEALTH CARE CONSOLIDATION AND COMPETITION AFTER PPACA

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, Competition and the Internet held a hearing entitled “Health Care Consolidation and Competition after PPACA”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Ethics: Full Committee held a business meeting to consider proposed amendments to the Committee Rules. The amendments were adopted.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, MAY 21, 2012

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine national security, focusing on foreign language capabilities in the Federal government, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of May 21 through May 25, 2012

Senate Chamber

On *Monday*, at 2 p.m., The Majority Leader will be recognized. The Majority Leader intends to resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 3187, FDA User Fee. At 4:30 p.m., Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Paul J. Watford, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination at approximately 5:30 p.m. If the motion to invoke cloture is not agreed to, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 3187, FDA User Fee.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: May 22, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, business meeting to mark up proposed budget estimates for

fiscal year 2013 for Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, 2:30 p.m., SD-138.

May 23, Subcommittee on Department of Defense, to hold hearings to examine the fiscal year 2013 Guard and Reserve budget overview, 10 a.m., SD-192.

Committee on Armed Services: May 22, Subcommittee on Seapower, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 9:30 a.m., SR-232A.

May 22, Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 11 a.m., SD-G50.

May 22, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 2 p.m., SR-232A.

May 22, Subcommittee on Airland, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 3:30 p.m., SR-232A.

May 22, Subcommittee on Personnel, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 5 p.m., SR-232A.

May 23, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions which fall under the subcommittee's jurisdiction of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 9:30 a.m., SR-232A.

May 23, Full Committee, closed business meeting to mark up the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 2:30 p.m., SR-222.

May 24, Full Committee, closed business meeting to continue markup of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 9:30 a.m., SR-222.

May 25, Full Committee, closed business meeting to continue markup of the proposed National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2013, 9:30 a.m., SR-222.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: May 22, to hold hearings to examine implementing derivatives reform, focusing on reducing systemic risk and improving market oversight, 10 a.m., SD-538.

May 23, Subcommittee on Security and International Trade and Finance, to hold hearings to examine reviewing the United States-China strategic and economic dialogue, 2 p.m., SD-538.

May 24, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine "The Responsible Homeowner Refinancing Act of 2012", 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: May 22, to hold hearings to examine the report produced by the American Energy Innovation Council titled "Catalyzing American Ingenuity: The Role of Government in Energy Innovation" and related issues, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Finance: May 23, to hold hearings to examine progress in health care delivery, focusing on innovations from the field, 10 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: May 23, to hold hearings to examine The Law of the Sea Convention (Treaty Doc. 103-39), focusing on the United States National Security and Strategic Imperatives for Ratification, 10 a.m., SD-419.

May 24, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the global implications of poaching in Africa, focusing on ivory and insecurity, 10:30 a.m., SD-419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: May 21, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine national security, focusing on foreign language capabilities in the Federal government, 2:30 p.m., SD-342.

May 23, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the Secret Service, focusing on trust and confidence, 10:30 a.m., SD-G50.

May 24, Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security, to hold hearings to examine efforts to reform information technology spending, focusing on innovating with less, 10 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: May 24, to hold an oversight hearing to examine programs and services for native veterans, 2:15 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on the Judiciary: May 23, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, to hold hearings to examine protecting our children, focusing on the importance of training child protection professionals, 10 a.m., SD-226.

May 23, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine certain nominations, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

May 24, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 2076, to improve security at State and local courthouses, and S. 2370, to amend title 11, United States Code, to make bankruptcy organization more efficient for small business debtors, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: May 23, to hold hearings to examine seamless transition, focusing on a review of the Integrated Disability Evaluation System, 10 a.m., SD-562.

Select Committee on Intelligence: May 22, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

May 24, Full Committee, closed business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 9 a.m., SH-219.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, May 21

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, May 22

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: The Majority Leader will be recognized. The Majority Leader intends to resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 3187, FDA User Fee. At 4:30 p.m., Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Paul J. Watford, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination at approximately 5:30 p.m. If the motion to invoke cloture is not agreed to, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 3187, FDA User Fee.

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: The House will meet in pro forma session at 10 a.m.

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