

milestone reached by Marquis Alexander. He is the first African American to become commander of the Texas A&M Corps of Cadets.

Currently, Marquis is a corporal in the U.S. Marine Reserves and a rising senior majoring in international studies. Congratulations.

The history of African Americans at A&M University dates back to the founding of the institution. African Americans in the Texas Legislature advocated for and supported the passage of the Moral Land Grant Act in 1866, which established A&M College of Texas between 1876 and 1963. African Americans worked at Texas A&M as laborers, maids, custodians, and various other support staff; however, they were prohibited from attending as students and faculty until 1963.

It's been a long time, but here we are today to congratulate this young man, a graduate of Barbara Jordan High School in the 18th Congressional District, my district, in Houston, Texas. He is the oldest of 10 children, and the first in his family to go to college. He is said to be an admirable and mature young man. Alexander is currently a corporal in the Marine Reserves. He has become the first person with military experience to head the corps.

Texas A&M University has the proud distinction of having the most graduates to enlist in our Nation's Armed Forces when compared to other non-military academies.

Mr. Alexander grew up in my home city of Houston. Our city is proud of his achievements. He has always wanted to attend Texas A&M. He was so gung ho for the military that he participated in the Texas A&M Junior Cadet Accessions Program while still in high school. A week after enlisting in the Marine Corps, he received a letter of acceptance from Texas A&M. Yet true to his word and commitment, Alexander attended boot camp at the Marine Corps Depot in San Diego.

He is the kind of young American that we can be proud of. I am so proud of him. Congratulations to you and your family. This is a glory hallelujah day, and congratulations to Texas A&M for opening it up to being a student body president and yell leader.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, over the years, it's become harder to find the "Made in America" label even though we know that a robust manufacturing industry is essential for our economy and it creates jobs.

Thankfully, we've got a great opportunity to help manufacturing, the Export-Import Bank, the entity that helps American companies export American goods. The U.S. Chamber has urged the bank's reauthorization be-

cause it supports American job creation.

Since 2007, companies in my home State of Virginia have supported almost a billion dollars in export sales because of the bank, with those in my district alone supporting \$130 million in exports.

Last week, House Republicans brought up a bill to help small businesses, allegedly, that will cost taxpayers \$46 billion. Eighty-five percent of the Export-Import Bank's transactions aid those very same small businesses, and the bank provides a net benefit to taxpayers—more than \$4 billion over the last 6 years.

The Export-Import Bank is good business, Madam Speaker. It creates jobs. It supports American companies, and it returns a profit to the American taxpayer. I urge my colleagues to support its reauthorization.

□ 1330

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

DIGITAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2012

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2146) to amend title 31, United States Code, to require accountability and transparency in Federal spending, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2146

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2012" or the "DATA Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN FEDERAL SPENDING

- Sec. 101. General requirements for accountability and transparency in Federal spending.
- Sec. 102. Data standardization for accountability and transparency in Federal spending.
- Sec. 103. Amendments to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.
- Sec. 104. Effective date and deadlines for accountability and transparency in Federal spending.

TITLE II—FEDERAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND SPENDING TRANSPARENCY COMMISSION

- Sec. 201. Federal Accountability and Spending Transparency Commission.
- Sec. 202. Conforming amendment relating to compensation of Chairman.
- Sec. 203. Conforming amendments related to Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board.

TITLE III—ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 301. Classified information.
- Sec. 302. Paperwork Reduction Act exemption.
- Sec. 303. Matching program exception for inspectors general.
- Sec. 304. Transfer of Consolidated Federal Funds Report.
- Sec. 305. Transfer of authority over Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance to Commission.
- Sec. 306. Government Accountability Office Improvement.
- Sec. 307. Amendments to the Inspector General Act of 1978 and the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008.
- Sec. 308. Limits and transparency for travel and conference spending.
- Sec. 309. Effective date.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term "Commission" means the Federal Accountability and Spending Transparency Commission established under subchapter III of chapter 36 of title 31, United States Code, as added by this Act.

(2) The term "Executive agency" has the meaning provided by section 105 of title 5, United States Code, except the term does not include the Government Accountability Office.

TITLE I—ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN FEDERAL SPENDING SEC. 101. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN FEDERAL SPENDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle III of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 35 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 36—ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN FEDERAL SPENDING

"SUBCHAPTER I—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- "3601. Definitions.
- "3602. Recipient reporting requirement.
- "3603. Agency reporting requirement.
- "3604. Treasury reporting requirement.
- "3605. Exemptions from recipient reporting requirement.

"SUBCHAPTER II—DATA STANDARDIZATION

- "3611. Data standardization for reporting information.
- "3612. Full disclosure of information.
- "3613. Federal accountability portal.
- "3614. Agency responsibilities.
- "3615. Consolidated financial reporting.
- "3616. Office of Management and Budget responsibilities.
- "3617. Treasury responsibilities.
- "3618. General Services Administration responsibilities.

"SUBCHAPTER III—FEDERAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND SPENDING TRANSPARENCY COMMISSION

- "3621. Establishment.
- "3622. Composition of the Commission.
- "3623. Functions.
- "3624. Powers.
- "3625. Employment, personnel, and related authorities.
- "3626. Transfer of certain personnel.
- "3627. Advisory committee to Commission.
- "3628. Authorization and availability of appropriations.
- "3629. Sunset.

"SUBCHAPTER IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- "3641. Independence of inspectors general.
- "3642. Effective date.