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House of Representatives

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:

God of grace and goodness, thank You for giving us another day.

As we come on the heels of a long day considering Homeland Security appropriations, we ask Your blessing of strength and perseverance that each Member may best serve their constituents and our entire Nation.

May it be their purpose to see to the hopes of so many Americans that they authenticate the grandeur and glory of the ideals and principles of our democracy with the work they do.

Grant that the men and women of the people's House find the courage and wisdom to work together to forge solutions to the many needs of our Nation and ease the anxieties of so many.

May all that is done this day 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 gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. WALORSKI 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 on each side of the aisle.

MILITARY SEXUAL ASSAULT BILL

(Mrs. WALORSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, last night the House Armed Services Committee approved its version of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2014.

Included was a provision I sponsored, along with Congresswoman LORETTA SANCHEZ, to extend whistleblower protections to victims of military sexual abuse. This bipartisan proposal will strengthen whistleblower protection laws and ensure that victims are protected from punishment for reporting sexual assault in the military.

The Pentagon recently reported that an estimated 26,000 servicemembers were sexually assaulted last year with just over 3,000 cases reported. This one statistic alone is chilling, and it's only the tip of the iceberg.

Our military represents the bravest men and women in the Nation, and growing reports of sexual assault and underreporting are sadly tarnishing the reputation of our Armed Forces. This bill gets to the root of the problem by creating a safe reporting environment and demanding accountability from our military leaders.

Passage of this bill will be a step in the right direction to help victims and restore trust in our military.

I am pleased this bipartisan provision is one step closer to becoming law.

ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS

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

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government spends more than $6.5 billion on energy costs every year to heat, cool, and power roughly 500,000 buildings and facilities.

Currently, the administration is auditing Federal agencies for cost savings and has found billions of dollars that are available in savings.

Here's how they work:

Energy savings performance contracts allow a public-private partnership where the Federal agency contracts with an energy service company to conduct energy audits and design and implement energy-saving improvements. There is no cost to the taxpayer. The payment to the contractor comes from savings that are reaped down the line.

It's a win-win-win for the taxpayer, the economy, and the environment. ESPCs lead to local, nonexportable jobs. In fact, every million dollars of ESPC contracting results in the creation of 10 local jobs. ESPCs have already proven themselves to drastically reduce carbon emissions and water usage at Federal facilities.

This is something we can and should do together: save money, create jobs, and improve the environment.

MILITARY SEXUAL ASSAULTS

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

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the United States military is the most capable and most professional fighting force in history. But while our military is adept at meeting external threats, it has had a more difficult time combatting the epidemic of sexual assault and sexual misconduct in its ranks.

Earlier today, the Armed Services Committee passed this year's defense

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bill. I am proud to have supported provisions that will help us tackle the problem of sexual assault in the military by holding perpetrators accountable, protecting victims, and maintaining good order and discipline. I'm particularly pleased that Representative SPEIER and I were able to add whistleblower protection enhancements.

Our men and women in uniform must be able to depend on one another and trust their command will protect them from sexual predators. These crimes inflict lasting damage on individuals and compromise the effectiveness of our military. I am committed to solving this terrible problem once and for all.

SILAS EDENFIELD

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

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Silas Edenfield, a 4-year-old boy from my district in Georgia who passed away on May 25 of cancer, just shy of his fifth birthday on June 4.

During his illness, more than 50,000 people from as far away as Australia paid tribute to Silas on social media, joining in his efforts to raise awareness of his deadly disease.

Silas loved Jesus and sea turtles and never let his illness get him down. At his young age, he inspired everyone he met with his bright smile and positive attitude. As one person said, ''He brought our community together.''

I extend my heartfelt condolences to Silas' family and the community that supported him. His memory will live on with the people whose lives he touched, including this proud Congressman.

JOBS, A PART OF THE AMERICAN DREAM

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, nearly 4.5 million Americans have been without a job for 27 weeks or longer. This number is equal to the entire population of the greater Houston area. This should not happen in America. A job is fundamental. It gives individuals the chance to contribute both to their family and to the economy.

America has always been a land of opportunity, growth, and prosperity. Sadly, Washington's policies over the last 4 years are preventing job creators from growing their businesses and creating job opportunities for these 4.5 million Americans out of work.

The endless regulations, tax increases, and the burdens of complying with ObamaCare have made the Federal Government too big and out of control.

Instead of continuing with its flawed policies that are crippling America's future, I hope the President and his administration will work with the House Republicans as we continue with our plan for economic growth and jobs, that cuts spending, balances the budget, lowers health care costs, eliminates red tape, takes important steps towards energy independence, and encourages responsible oversight of out-of-control government agencies like the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, America is about the American Dream, not the American scheme.

UNREST AND BRUTALITY IN TURKEY

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to condemn the excessive force used by Turkish police on demonstrators in Istanbul.

The past few days, these individuals used their rights to assemble and express their displeasure with their government's policies. They called attention to what they view as increasing government curtailment of their rights, but they were met with aggressive violence.

Perhaps just as shocking, most Turkish news outlets did not even cover these events as they unfolded because they feared that they would anger the government and they would go to jail, and because the government controls large parts of the media in Turkey.

This is not the response of a free and democratic society. We expect more from our allies, and I call on Prime Minister Erdogan to condemn this brutal police action and urge the Turkish authorities to exercise restraint.

I also urge both parties to resolve their differences swiftly and peacefully in a manner that respects the rights of all Turkish citizens.

UNFAIR PRACTICES AT THE IRS

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

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, it has become increasingly clear in the last few weeks that certain IRS employees engaged in unfair practices targeting Americans because of their religious or political beliefs. The scrutiny was improperly frequent and systemic. The questions asked of certain groups were intrusive and inappropriate.

A well-functioning government must ensure that those in positions of influence are committed to serving with impartiality and fairness. Revelations that the IRS targeted groups based on their religious or political affiliation undermine the public trust. I think we can all agree that regardless of one's political views, equal treatment under the law is a fundamental right that cannot and should not be broken.

We were sent to Congress to ensure that these fundamental rights are upheld. We must continue to work aggressively to root out the causes of this serious breach of trust by the IRS.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material for further consideration on H.R. 2217.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 243 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. 2217.

Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN) kindly resume the chair.

□ 0920

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. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, with Mr. HULTGREN (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, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 93, line 9.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014''.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARTER) having assumed the chair, Mr. HULTGREN, 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. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 10 a.m. today.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1004

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 10 o'clock and 4 minutes a.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 6, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, U.S. Capitol,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 6, 2013 at 9:32 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Res. 161.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 243 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. 2217.

Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1005

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. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, with Mr. HULTGREN (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, the bill had been read through page 93, line 11.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment by Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

Amendment by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BEN RAY LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 287, noes 136, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 207]

AYES—287

Andrews
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks (AL)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Flores
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Graves (GA)
Grayson
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Markey
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOES—136

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barton
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Cole
Collins (GA)
Conaway
Cotton
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis, Rodney
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
McHenry
Messer
Miller (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Perry
Pitts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Ryan (WI)
Sanford
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Turner
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Becerra
Campbell
Diaz-Balart
Green, Al
Johnson (GA)
McCarthy (NY)
Pittenger
Rogers (AL)
Thompson (CA)
Whitfield
Young (AK)

□ 1033

Messrs. MCKEON, RANGEL, FARENTHOLD, GRIFFIN of Arkansas, NUGENT, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Messrs. GARDNER, RICHMOND, BUCSHON, GIBBS, MCKINLEY, BARLETTA, COFFMAN, LOBIONDO, ROONEY, HULTGREN, RUSH, SOUTHERLAND, BISHOP of Utah, DUNCAN of South Carolina, SCHOCK, STEWART, MCCARTHY of California, DENHAM, KING of New York, and GRAVES of Georgia 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. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably detained and missed the following votes.

1. Lujan Amendment to H.R. 2217—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) 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 224, noes 201, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 208]

AYES—224

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—201

Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Bass
Beatty
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Becerra
Campbell
Diaz-Balart
McCarthy (NY)
Pittenger
Sessions
Thompson (CA)
Whitfield
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1041

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

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) 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 196, noes 225, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 209]

AYES—196

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Esty
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latta
Lofgren
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Reichert
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers

Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—225

Andrews
Barber
Barletta
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reed
Renacci
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—13

Becerra
Brownley (CA)
Campbell
Diaz-Balart
Gutierrez
Marchant
McCarthy (NY)
Pittenger
Rogers (AL)
Smith (TX)
Thompson (CA)
Whitfield
Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1045

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CARTER Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GARDNER) having assumed the chair, Mr. HULTGREN, 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. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 243, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were 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.

□ 1050

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. I am opposed in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Murphy of Florida moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2217 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,000,000)''.

Page 3, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $7,000,000)''.

Page 37, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,500,000)''.

Page 39, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,500,000)''.

Page 39, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $7,500,000)''.

Page 49, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,500,000)''.

Mr. MURPHY of Florida (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to suspend the reading.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will be amended and immediately proceed to final passage.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman CARTER and Ranking Member PRICE for working together in a truly bipartisan manner on the underlying legislation. With this bill, we have shown that we can put partisanship aside and do what's right for the American people—providing the necessary funding to the Department of Homeland Security to keep our Nation safe from attacks as well as responding to national disasters. But just as we have the responsibility to support the important work that Homeland Security does, we also have the responsibility to make sure we are spending smartly by allocating funds where they are most needed.

After witnessing the tragedies caused by the recent tornado in Moore, Oklahoma, wildfires in California and New Mexico, and the Northeast still recovering from Superstorm Sandy, we are reminded that disasters can strike in any community. Having lived in Florida my entire life, I have experienced firsthand the impact these disasters can have, especially when local and State governments are not on the same page as the Federal Government in adequately preparing for and responding to extreme weather.

As we debate today, Florida and the eastern coast is preparing to deal with the potentially devastating effects of Tropical Storm Andrea. With the start of what is predicted to be an active tornado and hurricane season, it is especially important for Congress to act. That is why this week I announced the formation of a bipartisan Disaster Relief Caucus to work toward improving the effectiveness of disaster preparedness and response efforts. It is vital that we work to make disaster preparedness efforts more efficient across all levels of government.

My amendment would take $2.5 million from the Department's administrative operating expenses to put towards the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program. This important program will assist State and local governments in better preparing for natural disasters, saving American lives and communities. Furthermore, better preparedness efforts reduce the costs of disaster response and cleanup efforts, ultimately saving American taxpayer dollars.

Additionally, with less than 2 months having passed since the tragedy of the bombings at the Boston Marathon, we must also recommit ourselves to funding antiterrorism efforts. My amendment would provide a 5 percent increase in funding to train emergency responders on the Federal, State, and

local level so they can be better prepared to prevent and respond to domestic attacks. Again, this funding is actually fully offset from the Department's administrative operating expenses.

My amendment should have the full support of the House, and I once again want to point out that it will not kill the underlying legislation. It would simply shift spending from administrative operations to invest in natural disaster preparedness and antiterrorism efforts. As we continue to tighten our belts in Washington, I think we can all agree that these programs are a more vital use of resources than administrative expenses.

Natural disasters impact all Americans, as do acts of terrorism. These are two areas that should never get caught up in partisan bickering. We must stand united to prevent future tragedies caused by both natural disasters and acts of terrorism, which know no party affiliation. Anyone who supports the underlying legislation has no reason not to also support this amendment to spend smarter to better protect our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, my amendment is an opportunity to show the American people that Congress is willing to work together to put the safety and well-being of the American people first. I hope to see the same bipartisan support for my amendment as we have seen for the underlying legislation. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in support of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion.

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. It's a strong bill. This bill focuses on securing the homeland, protecting our citizens against terrorist acts like the one that we experienced in Boston, and we've talked about it for the last 3 days.

Mr. Speaker, this motion is unnecessary. This bill specifically addresses the events in Boston by the following:

Adding an additional 1,600 CBP officers, increasing the funding for watchlisting for the 3rd year in a row, increasing visa enforcement; increasing first responder grants by $400 million for a total of $2.5 billion—more than adequate funding to help equip and train first responders, and doubling the amount for bomb prevention. And the bill already has more than $30 million in pre-disaster mitigation grants.

This bill was constructed in a bipartisan fashion, garnering unanimous support at the subcommittee and full committee levels, and has earned praise from both sides of the aisle and here on the House floor.

This bill is not contentious. It fulfills one of the most basic duties of the Members of Congress: keeping our Nation safe.

Let's not focus on politics today. Let's focus on constitutional responsibility to provide for the safety for all who live in our wonderful country.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to apply the lessons learned from recent terrorist attacks, reject this flawed motion, and vote on this important bill. Vote ''yes'' on the important bill.

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. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 196, noes 226, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 210]

AYES—196

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—226

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Southerland
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Becerra
Braley (IA)
Campbell
Cantor
Larsen (WA)
Markey
McCarthy (NY)
Pittenger
Smith (TX)
Stivers
Thompson (CA)
Whitfield

□ 1102

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 210, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

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

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 182, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 211]

YEAS—245

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Markey
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—182

Amash
Andrews
Bass
Beatty
Bentivolio
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—7

Becerra
Campbell
Conyers
McCarthy (NY)
Pittenger
Thompson (CA)
Whitfield

□ 1112

Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Ms. SHEA-PORTER changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. NEUGEBAUER changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for rollcall vote 211, as I had stepped away from the House Floor momentarily. If I had been present for this vote, on final passage of H.R. 2217, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2014, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 211, I inadvertently voted "aye" when I intended to vote "no" on final passage of H.R. 2217, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act.

The addition of the Amendment to H.R. 2217 offered by Mr. KING altered the true intent of the bill. Mr. KING's Amendment would prohibit the use of prosecutorial discretion by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, preventing Immigration and Customs Enforcement from focusing its limited enforcement resources on those who pose a real threat to public safety and national security.

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 207, 208, 209, 210 and 211. If present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall 207, "no" on rollcall 208, "no" on rollcall 209, "yea" on rollcall 210, and "no" on rollcall 211.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1249

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) be removed as a cosponsor from H.R. 1249.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RADEL). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, before yielding to my friend for next week's schedule, I would like to join, I know, with all of our colleagues in wishing him a happy birthday. It is the majority leader's birthday today, and because I don't want him to retaliate, I'm not going to mention which birthday it is, but I want to congratulate him and wish him the very best. We'll have a birthday colloquy today.

I thank him for his leadership, and I yield to him to explain our schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my friend from Maryland, for those kind birthday wishes.

Yes, it is my 50th birthday. I've been saying all day that my wife, Diana, and I are empty nesters now, so it's about time I'm 50. But I do thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman that I'll be glad to take him up on a kinder and gentler colloquy for the birthday.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet in pro forma session at 3 p.m., and no votes are expected. On Tuesday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and at 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and at noon for legislative business. On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m.

□ 1120

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few bills under suspension of the rules, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business tomorrow. In addition, the House will consider H.R. 1910, the National Defense Authorization Act. Chairman BUCK MCKEON and his committee once again will bring a bipartisan bill to the floor to ensure that our men and women in the armed services have the tools and resources necessary to protect the freedoms that all of us enjoy here at home.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

We have started the appropriations process. We did two bills this week. They were relatively bipartisan in nature.

I regret, of course, the adoption of the King amendment, which we thought was a very bad policy. It precluded us from voting for a bill that we otherwise would have voted for and that we failed to reach bipartisan agreement. I think there were some on your side who did not want the King amendment offered which precludes any discretion for prosecutors, which I think is bad as general policy and certainly bad as it relates to the DREAMers.

I would hope that as we move forward on the appropriation bills, that we would be able to do those as we did the Military Construction, Veteran Affairs, and Related Agencies bill on which we passed on an almost overwhelming vote on both sides of the aisle.

One of the problems, Mr. Leader, is going to be the amount of dollars that have been made available to the nine remaining bills—perhaps Agriculture—so the eight remaining bills after we do MilCon and Homeland Security, which essentially were done at the agreed-upon levels of the Budget Control Act, similar to what the Senate is marking their bills to. I'm not sure what the defense number is going to be, but our fear and concern is that these bills will be marked so that substantial dollars that would otherwise have been available to other subcommittees will not be available because, in effect, we front-loaded spending on the first three bills.

The Ryan budget, as the gentleman knows, is almost $100 billion less than the agreement of August 2011 on how much dollars would be available for priorities on the discretionary side of our budget.

Can the gentleman give me any information with reference to whether or not we may still be going to a budget conference where we perhaps could reach elimination of the sequester and a new number that could be agreed upon between the Senate and the House, as we always have to do? Whether there's a budget or not, we have to agree on the numbers. We are about $100 billion apart, and that has to be overcome if we're going to pass bills.

Can the gentleman give me any thoughts on whether or not we're going to go to conference? There is nothing on the schedule for a motion to go to conference or appointment of conferees.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I understand his concerns.

I think all of us have concerns about the way spending reductions are implemented under sequester. As the gentleman knows, we in the majority have continued to try and advocate. We've put proposals forward to accomplish the spending reductions and reforms in a smarter way. I think both of us, Mr. Speaker, would agree there are much smarter ways for that to happen.

Unfortunately, it is the law. In fact, again, the House has posited its formula for better reductions in spending. The White House and Senate refused to go along. So sequester is the law. As the gentleman knows, 302(b)s are set according to the post-sequester numbers, and that is our intention, Mr. Speaker, to abide by the law with the sequester in place.

I would respond to the gentleman's inquiry about budget conference, and the gentleman knows, as I've said before, Chairman RYAN stands ready to work with Senator MURRAY on drawing an outline and structure for the way a conference would proceed. Unfortunately, there can be even no discussion on that point because there is an insistence on the part of the Senate and the White House that any budget conference discussion include a discussion of tax increases. We have said repeatedly that we can't be raising taxes every other month, every 6 months in this town. There was a significant increase in taxes, an impact on working Americans this year because of the fiscal cliff. We remain committed to addressing the problems of the budget, but will not do so while there is an insistence that a prerequisite is raising taxes.

Mr. HOYER. In other words, I think the gentleman is saying there is not going to be a conference because there is disagreement on what the result of that conference will be? Is that what I'm hearing you say?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I will respond to the gentleman that we would like to have agreement that we can begin discussions of a fiscally sane path to balancing our budget.

As the gentleman knows, Mr. Speaker, our conference has made its stand saying we want to balance the budget, we want to promote spending reductions and reforms that get us there in 10 years. In that vein, we would like to see that it's not punishing the American taxpayer the way that we get there, as far as the budgeteers are concerned here in Washington, that it's from growing our economy and from reforming the kinds of things that are necessary to take care of those unfunded liabilities at the Federal level.

Mr. HOYER. I would say that we have indicated on a number of occasions that we would love to see some growing-the-economy legislation on the floor, jobs bills on the floor, bills that the administration and Republicans and economists on both sides say would grow the economy. We haven't seen those, and we're concerned about that.

First of all, let me make the observation that we don't believe the first three bills that you're bringing out—you've brought out two defense bills—are being brought out at the Ryan-budget levels. In fact, they're being brought out substantially above the Ryan-budget levels, if, in fact, you perceived equal distribution under 302(b) of the allocations of discretionary money.

We don't share your view that the two bills we voted on—the two bills we voted on, frankly, have been at the Senate level, essentially, which is why they were relatively bipartisan. Not only was it at the Senate level, but it was at the level we agreed to in 2011, and August of 2011 would, in fact, be the discretionary number for fiscal year 2014.

There's not anything on the schedule with reference to the debt limit. As the gentleman knows, the debt limit was extended until May 19. That is now 3 weeks past, and we have not dealt with the debt limit.

Can the gentleman tell me whether there is any plan to deal with the debt limit extension, which the gentleman and I agree must be done if we're not going to destabilize the economy and grow the economy?

I yield to my friend.

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

To his first point about jobs bills, Mr. Speaker, we have remained committed in the House, as the majority, to doing all we can to help every American in terms of a brighter future, and that is a path to a better job, better career.

We brought forward the SKILLS Act, something that is a bipartisan commitment and should have been a lot more so on this floor in trying to streamline workforce training programs to help those who are unemployed.

We want to help the unemployed get into a job. The Federal workforce training program is a mess. There are 50 programs. It is very difficult for unemployed people to get the training and skills they need to get a job. Unfortunately, that wasn't met with a lot of bipartisan reception.

Secondly, we just voted on the Keystone XL pipeline bill, a known proposal to create tens of thousands of jobs, much less contribute to America's energy security and independence, as well as competitiveness, which means more jobs and more capital flowing into America.

We also passed, without any bipartisan support, the Working Families Flexibility Act, looking to those struggling moms and dads who are working, the fact that 50 percent of our workforce comes from dual-income households, many of them with kids.

□ 1130

The Working Families Flexibility Act, it addressed the very struggles that working families have in trying to make their life work. We couldn't get bipartisan support on that. And then I would say to the gentleman, we remain committed to making the future brighter through offering more opportunity to all people.

Our solutions, that come from conservatives in the House majority, we believe our solutions can work for everyone. The gentleman knows—he and I have met on his Make It In America agenda—there are things that we have in common, but, unfortunately, we can't see a way to having bipartisan votes. So I remain committed to working with the gentleman on his agenda, and I know the spirit in which he approaches his obligations to his constituents and his caucus, and know that we hopefully can get back on track towards that end.

Now, towards the question, secondly, about budget levels and writing the bills, I would say to the gentleman that we have drafted the appropriations bills, marked them up, along with his caucus, and I would say that they reflect our priorities. Obviously, our priorities are going to differ from the Members on his side. The trick is to try and see where we can work towards a commonality.

And lastly, to the debt limit, yes, we remain very concerned about that. Hopefully, we can all work together and come up with a way that we can adopt a plan that will manage down the debt and deficit and allow us to reach a balance in the Federal level within 10 years, enacting the necessary reforms to the programs that we know are disproportionately causing the deficit without disproportionately continuing to hit the discretionary side, when we know the mandatory side provides most of the impetus for growth.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I would say that he mentioned two bills with reference to jobs—the SKILLS Act. Unfortunately, the SKILLS Act suffered from the same thing that the Homeland Security Act just today suffered from, as the gentleman knows. Contrary to what we could have done on a bipartisan basis in the SKILLS Act, diversity, a small number was inserted into that bill, reducing diversity visas to this country, which was highly offensive to many, many Americans who saw that as a direct attack on their ability to get family members to come to this country, particularly from Africa and the Caribbean. It was well known on your side that if that was put in, it was going to undermine our ability to have a bipartisan agreement.

The same thing occurred with Homeland Security. The gentleman knew full well that the inclusion of the King amendment, which we felt was a very negative amendment and put Dreamers in particular at risk, but whether or not that was the case, it undermines very, very substantially—excuse me, I was incorrect. Staff corrects me, it was the STEM bill that I was talking about. You did not mention that bill. But the point is the same: in moving ahead on a bipartisan fashion, the committee did come out with a bipartisan bill on Homeland Security, you're absolutely correct. And Mr. PRICE, the ranking member, was prepared to vote for that. He was going to urge the caucus to vote for it, and we were going to vote for it until, with very few exceptions, your caucus, your side of the aisle, voted overwhelmingly to put in a piece, an amendment, which you knew would undermine the bipartisanship that had been arrived at by the committee. That's unfortunate.

The gentleman, ironically from our perspective, I tell my friend with great respect, we think that the Family Flexibility Act was the Family Income Reduction Act. We think what it said to an awful lot of working people: you're not going to get paid overtime. If your colleague will work for free and get comp time at some point in time that the employer decides, we're not going to pay overtime. So you're right, we respectfully disagree. As I said, we think that was the Family Income Reduction Act. Families are already struggling. Middle-income families' income has been stuck in the mud, and we think that exacerbated it further. And, very frankly, as the gentleman knows, that was a bill that was offered some years ago with very substantial opposition and didn't become law, as this one is not going to become law.

But in any event, let me close with this question. There are three bills which are being marked up. Maybe Ag was marked up or is going to be marked up soon. Does the gentleman expect that all 12 appropriations bills will be brought to the floor? He talks about priorities. Our priorities are different, although ironically, the gentleman has expressed in his memos and in his agenda that he has announced a desire to focus research on biomedical research to keep Americans healthier, children and others. Ironically, the 302(b) that he talked about earlier suggests, to be exact, a 26.5 percent cut in the bill that funds NIH. That's going to result in a very substantial reduction in basic biomedical research at NIH, and the leaders at NIH have made that very clear that not only that bill but the present sequester is undermining their ability to conduct biomedical research. I know the gentleman feels strongly about that, as I do. Let me ask him: Do you think that bill will be brought to the floor? It was not brought even to the full committee last year, much less to the floor. Therefore, no one had the opportunity to have a vote on those priorities. Can the gentleman tell me whether he thinks those nine remaining bills will be brought to the floor?

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, it is our intent to continue to work through the appropriations process and bring all the bills to the floor, that's correct.

I would say furthermore to the gentleman, as far as the impact of the sequester and 302(b)s on a specific bill versus a piece of that bill, meaning the NIH research piece, as the gentleman knows, legislating, especially in times of fiscal stress, is about prioritizing.

The gentleman correctly states that I'm very much in favor of making a priority out of Federal research and development. I'm convinced that basic research is needed to allow us to continue to advance the breakthroughs in science that not only help heal people and cure disease, but ultimately can help us bring down health care costs, which is the number one issue that's aggravating our deficit.

So I'm glad to hear the gentleman shares that priority. I know he does. But it doesn't mean necessarily that because we are going to commit ourselves to balancing this budget that we cannot share that priority. I hope the gentleman can share with us the import of that priority and support what it is that we're trying to do in the area of research, making sure that we can reduce other lesser priorities in spending.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman. I look forward to seeing the Labor-Health bill on the floor and seeing how he comes to those priorities because I think it is very important.

Before I close—and I think he has left the floor—but I do want to mention that today is the day on which JOHN DINGELL of Michigan becomes the longest-serving Member of Congress in the history of the Congress, since 1789. He is one of the great legislators with whom many of us have served, and I know that next week we will be having an opportunity on the floor to have all Members, or many Members, participate in recognizing his service.

My staff tells me maybe we're going to do it tomorrow and not next week, but most Members will be here next week, and I expect that they'll be saying something at that time as well.

□ 1140

I know the majority leader joins me in congratulating our colleague and our friend, JOHN DINGELL, on his extraordinary service to not only the Congress of the United States, but to the American people.

Mr. CANTOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. CANTOR. I would just join the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, in congratulating Mr. DINGELL for an incredible,

first of all, milestone, and know he will continue in that service to the people of the great State of Michigan.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 10, 2013

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 10, 2013.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.J. RES. 43

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.J. Res. 43. My name was incorrectly added to the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

THE FARM BILL

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a bill that's going to be on the House floor here in a couple of weeks. It should be certainly of interest to every man, woman, and child in this country because we all shake hands with a farmer at least three times a day—breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

And also it's relevant to my home State, the Keystone State of Pennsylvania, as agriculture is the number one industry in Pennsylvania. Some folks would be surprised to hear that.

But the fact is we'll have the farm bill before us. I'm proud to be a member of the Agriculture Committee. We have worked long and hard on this farm bill. We've made some great improvements.

We've eliminated many of the subsidies that have kind of clouded the farm bill, in my opinion, for decades; and we've moved towards a more free-market, risk-management approach, protecting our farmers, providing them some access to crop insurance and a dairy margin insurance to protect against the weather.

Agriculture is probably one of the most vulnerable parts, vulnerable industries, when it comes to all extremes of weather.

The farm bill also, I'm proud to say, ensures that every man, woman, and child in this country will have access to nutrition, every income-eligible man, woman, and child, because it also, the House version, ensures some reforms to stop the fraud and abuse that has run rampant with the farm bill.

So I encourage my colleagues to support the farm bill when it comes to the floor in the weeks ahead.

EQUAL PAY ACT ANNIVERSARY

(Ms. FRANKEL of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to join many of my colleagues who came to the floor yesterday to recognize that this coming Monday, June 10, is the 50th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act being signed into law.

With that said, even after 50 years, we're still waging the same battle for women. The historic anniversary is a reminder that there's much work to be done to close the wage gap.

Equal pay for equal work is about fairness for women and families and dollars and common sense. For working mothers who have to put food on the table, and the retired women whose income is tied to their former salary, the wage gap means real dollars.

In south Florida, if the wage gap were eliminated, a working woman would have enough money for 51 more weeks of food, 3 months of mortgage and utility payments, or 5 months of rent, or more than 1,600 additional gallons of gas.

Mr. Speaker, whether you serve customers in a local retail store, or argue cases before the highest court, you have a right to be treated with fairness and dignity.

THEY WERE SOLDIERS ONCE—JUNE 6, 1944

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the seas were high and seasickness was rampant. The sky was gloomy and dark, and the rain was blindingly hard. The sun was hidden from the beaches below as 63,000 GIs, with thousands of our allies, stormed landing sites called Utah, Omaha, Gold, and Juno.

The average age of the American soldier was 20; 2,500 of them died on the first day. It was June 6, 1944. It was D-day in World War II. It was a noble cause: free Europe from the Nazis.

But today, the bootprints, the red crimson beaches of blood of the U.S. soldier are gone. The sea is calm, peaceful, as if it never happened.

But at the top of the cliffs of Normandy, France, 9,387 white glistening crosses and Stars of David of the American fallen shine as an eternal memory that here on this spot the Americans fought and gave all.

They came. They died. They liberated. We remember they were soldiers once, for the worst casualty of war is to be forgotten.

And that's just the way it is.

SUPPORTING YOUNG DREAMERS

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of young DREAMers: young people brought as children without proper documentation to this country; young people willing to work hard to share in the American Dream; young people who have so much to offer America.

Today, 220 House Republicans said ''no'' to their dream by voting to terminate the program that allows them to stay legally. These Republicans, by their votes, said ''no'' to an essential element of comprehensive immigration reform at the very time the Senate is about to take up that measure.

To those Republicans who say, ''No, we can't,'' we need more and more Americans who insist, ''Yes, we can.'' When we harness the energy of these youth, when we reform our immigration laws in a comprehensive way, we will create an America as good as their dream.

NATIONAL CANCER SURVIVOR DAY

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, many families across Minnesota and across the country took the time to recognize National Cancer Survivor Day.

Last year, more than 28,000 Minnesotans were diagnosed with cancer. And while there's hardly anyone who doesn't know a loved one or friend who has suffered from cancer, the good news is that 13.7 million Americans have won their battle against this terrible disease.

One great Twin Cities organization working to ensure that those struggling with cancer do not face it alone is the new Gilda's Club that opened up in Minnetonka, Minnesota, recently.

The American Cancer Society is now setting aggressive goals for the reduction of cancer. Prevention and early detection are key to reaching these goals.

Thanks to advances in medical innovation, it's estimated that over the next 10 years, millions more Americans will have a chance at life after cancer.

Mr. Speaker, let's celebrate with those who have won their fight, as they offer hope that all cancer patients may someday be able to proudly say that they too are cancer survivors.

□ 1150

2013 GRADUATES

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Some years ago, many of us heard of a tsunami. As we approach this weekend of congratulating our wonderful graduates, we

should in fact tell them this is the best and the greatest time of their lives. But it is important for Members of Congress to recognize that we have a task of graduating to do. We must graduate past sequestration and eliminate it, for it is a tsunami against our young people.

We have to in fact graduate past this horrific, pending devastation of an increase in the student loan interest rates that will go from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. That's a tsunami against our young people—our brightest. And we must turn back the clock on an amendment against those who came here as youngsters, through no fault of their own, who are now graduating from places around America, in high schools and colleges. Yes, immigrant children who are undocumented, who want to give back to this Nation, pay their taxes, get a work certificate and give back to those who no longer can work, a tsunami has just come against them.

We have to end this and stand for our children. Congratulations to the 2013 graduates. As I go home to their graduations, I want to give them a gift that America really stands for them.

WHITE HOUSE STANDING IN THE WAY OF GROWING ECONOMY AND ADDING JOBS

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

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, the scandals embroiling the White House are the result of a culture of contempt for the law that we have seen since the beginning of the Obama administration.

Over the past 4 years, President Obama has demonstrated that dedication to ideology and politics to the exclusion of the rule of law and effectively working to get this economy booming again. Because of this administration's agenda-driven Big Government policies, it is now more difficult for companies in western Pennsylvania to grow and hire additional staff. ObamaCare is raising costs, has discouraged hiring, and threatens access to quality health care. Regulations strangling the financial sector are limiting opportunities for small businesses to add jobs. And just last week, we learned that 134 hardworking employees of a coal company in western Pennsylvania were laid off. They can thank President Obama and his war on coal for altering the market for one of America's most valuable and abundant resources.

President Obama and his administration need to stop their failed Big Government policies, and instead, we need to do all we can to get jobs back to the American people around the Nation.

FLOUR BLUFF NJROTC WINS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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

Mr. FARENTHOLD. I recently met up with some future leaders of the district I represent who are members of the Flour Bluff High School Navy Junior ROTC. They won first place this year at the Texas State NJROTC competition and then went on to win the All Service Grand National Championship in Daytona, Florida.

Before they won nationals, I went to their school to congratulate them on their regional win. I wished them good luck on their upcoming national competition. Their skill panned out, and they won. They said the other teams were really strong; but, once again, they won a national championship.

This outstanding group of young men and women, led by Commander Armando Solis, who started the NJROTC unit at Flour Bluff High School in 1993, is a group of winners. At nationals, aside from the Grand National Championship, they won first place in armed dual demilitarized, armed commander, demilitarized inspection, and second place in unarmed guard.

Congratulations to the young men and women of the NJROTC at Flour Bluff High School.

HONORING SECOND LIEUTENANT JUSTIN SISSON AND ARMY SPECIALIST ROBERT ALLAN PIERCE

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize two of America's finest heroes.

I was saddened to learn of the death of 23-year-old Second Lieutenant Justin Sisson. Second Lieutenant Sisson graduated from Blue Valley West High School in Overland Park, Kansas, a suburb of the Third District, which I represent. Sisson was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry Regiment, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division as an assistant operations officer out of Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

Deployed to Afghanistan with less than a year of Active Duty, Sisson, along with Army Specialist Robert Allan Pierce of Panama, Oklahoma, was killed on Monday by a suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device.

With the deaths of Second Lieutenant Justin Sisson and Specialist Robert Pierce, we are once again reminded that freedom is not free. As Americans, we owe a debt of gratitude to these brave men that we simply cannot repay.

Second Lieutenant Sisson and Specialist Pierce will forever be known as patriots and heroes whose sacrifice will never be forgotten.

PRO-LIFE CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, there are Kermit Gosnells all over American today inflicting not only violence, cruelty, and death on very young children but excruciating pain as well.

Many Americans, including some who self-identify as pro-choice, were shocked and dismayed by the Gosnell expose and trial. Perhaps the decades-long culture of denial and deceptive marketing has made it difficult to see and understand a disturbing reality. Even after 40 years of abortion-on-demand and over 55 million dead babies and millions of wounded mothers, many—until Gosnell—somehow construed abortion as victimless. That has changed. There are two victims, Mr. Speaker, in every abortion: the mother and her unborn child—three, if twins are involved.

The brutality of severing the spines of defenseless babies, euphemistically called ''snipping'' by Dr. Gosnell, has finally peeled away the benign facade of the billion-dollar abortion industry. Like Gosnell, abortionists all over America decapitate, dismember, and chemically poison babies to death each and every year. That's what they do.

Americans are connecting the dots and asking whether what Gosnell did is really any different than what all the other abortionists do. And the answer is, no, it's not different. A D&E abortion, which is described here as a common method after 14 months, is a gruesome, pain-filled act of violence that literally rips and tears to pieces the body parts of a child. And that's what they call ''choice.'' That is what they call safe and legal abortion.

Mr. Speaker, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act, authored by Congressman TRENT FRANKS and cosponsored by several Congresswomen and -men, including me, is a modest but absolutely necessary attempt to at least protect some babies, that is to say, those who are 20 weeks old and pain-capable, from having to suffer and die a painful death from abortion.

On May 23, Chairman TRENT FRANKS convened a hearing in the Judiciary Committee's Constitution and Civil Justice Subcommittee on his legislation. The bill, H.R. 1797, entitled the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act, was approved by the subcommittee on June 4 and now moves to the full committee and, hopefully, soon to the full House.

The testimony of several witnesses, Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully submit is a must-read for anyone who cares about human rights, for anyone

who cares about women and children. One witness, Dr. Anthony Levatino, a former abortionist, testified that he performed approximately 1,200 abortions. Over 100 of them were second trimester abortions like this D&E procedure that is described here in this graph.

He said:

> Imagine, if you can, you are a pro-choice obstetrician/gynecologist like I once was. Your patient today is 24 weeks pregnant. If you could see her baby, which is quite easy on an ultrasound, she would be as long as your hand plus half from the top of her head to the bottom of her rump, not counting the legs. Your patient has been feeling her baby kick for at least a month or more. But now she is asleep on an operating table.

He continued:

> With suction of the amniotic fluid, after that is completed, you look for what he called a Sopher clamp. This instrument is about 13 inches long and made of stainless steel. At the business end are located jaws about 2½ inches long and about three-quarters of an initial inch.

This is what he is talking about right here.

□ 1200

> This instrument is for grasping and crushing tissue. When it gets hold of something, it does not let go.
>
> A second trimester D&E abortion is a blind procedure. The baby can be in any orientation, he goes on, or position inside the uterus. Picture yourself reaching in with the Sopher clamp and grasping anything that you can.
>
> At 24 weeks' gestation, the uterus is thin and soft, so be careful not to perforate or puncture the walls. Once you've grasped something inside—this doctor, former abortionist, goes on to say—squeeze on the clamp to set the jaws and pull hard. Pull really hard. You feel something let go and out pops a fully formed leg about six inches long. Reach in again and grasp whatever you can, set the jaw, and pull really hard once again and out pops an arm about the same length. Reach in again and again with that clamp and tear out the spine, the intestines, the heart, and the lungs.
>
> The doctor goes on to say that, the toughest part of a D&E abortion is extracting the baby's head. The head of a baby that age is about the size of a large plum and is now free floating inside of the uterine cavity. You can be pretty sure you have hold of it if the Sopher clamp is spread as far as your fingers will allow. You will know you have it right when you crush down on the clamp and you see a white gelatinous material coming through the cervix. That is the baby's brains, this abortionist goes on to say. You can then extract the skull in pieces.
>
> Many times, he went on in his testimony before Trent Franks' subcommittee, many times a little face will come out and stare back at you. Congratulations; you have just successfully performed a second trimester D&E abortion. You just affirmed the right to choose. If you refuse to believe that this procedure inflicts severe pain on that unborn child, please think again. It does.

Another witness, Mr. Speaker, Ms. Jill Stanek, a registered nurse, spoke of appalling stories of abortion survivors and the pain—the pain—the excruciating pain that they suffer when they are being aborted.

She pointed out that when she testified before the committee back in 2001:

> it was to tell of her experience as a registered nurse in the labor and delivery department at Christ Hospital in Oak Lawn, Illinois, where she discovered babies were being aborted alive and shelved, put on a shelf to die in the department's soiled utility closet.

Indeed, this nurse went on to say at the hearing:

> I was traumatized and changed forever by my experience of holding a little abortion survivor for 45 minutes until he died—a 21- to 22-week-old baby who had been aborted because he had Down syndrome.

Since then, other appalling stories of abortion survivors either being abandoned or killed have trickled out.

In 2005, a mother delivered a 23-week-old baby in a toilet at an EPOC clinic in Orlando, Florida, and was shocked to see this little guy move. Abortion staff not only refused to help, but turned away paramedics, who her friend had notified by calling 911. Angele, the woman, could do no more than helplessly sit on the floor rocking and singing to her baby for 11 minutes until that infant died.

In 2006, Sycloria Williams delivered her 23-week-old baby born on a recliner at a GYN diagnostic center in Hialeah, Florida. When he began breathing and moving, abortion clinic owner Belkis Gonzalez cut the umbilical cord and zipped him into a biohazard bag, still alive.

The Kermit Gosnell case provides further evidence that the lines between infanticide and legal feticide, both via abortion, have become blurred. This abortionist was convicted only last week—that's when she was talking, when she testified—of three counts of first degree murder.

And also last week, as she went on to say, in yet another revelation and photos from three former employees who alleged that abortionist Douglas Karpen in Houston, Texas, routinely kills babies after they are born by puncturing the soft spot at the top of the head, or impaling the stomach with a sharp instrument, twisting off the head, or puncturing the throat with his finger.

Mr. Speaker, if that's not child abuse in its most extreme form, I don't know what is.

It is easy to be horrified, she went on in her testimony to say, this nurse, by heart-wrenching stories such as these and to imagine the torture abortion survivors endure as they are being killed. But it is somehow not so easy for some to envision preborn babies the same age being tortured as they are killed by similar methods.

Today, premature babies are routinely given pain relief who are born at the same age as babies who are torn limb from limb or injected in the heart during abortions.

Even the World Health Organization goes so far as to recommend analgesia for premies getting simple heel pricks for a couple of drops of blood. Likewise, prenatal surgery is commonplace, and along with it, anesthesia for babies being operated on even in the middle of pregnancy. Meanwhile, babies of identical age are being torn apart by D&E abortions with no pain relief whatsoever. Again, they suffer, and they suffer horribly.

It must be that some people inexplicably think that the uterus provides a firewall against fetal pain, or that babies marked for abortion are somehow numb while their wanted counterparts aren't. They're not numb. They feel every single bit of killing, whether it's the Sopher clamp or any other instrument is being used to dismember or to decapitate.

She concludes by saying:

> This thinking is better suited for the Middle Ages than for modern medicine.

Mr. Speaker, today there is ample documentation that unborn children experience serious pain from at least the 20th week—and most likely even before that. When it comes to pain, all of us go through great lengths to mitigate its severity and its duration. None of us ever want to die a painful death. Unborn children deserve no less.

I yield to the prime sponsor of this very important legislation, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS), the chairman of the committee and, like I said, the author of the bill.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Well, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I don't often do this, but I'm going to step away from my prepared remarks just a moment and express a sincere gratitude to Congressman CHRIS SMITH.

Mr. Speaker, years ago, when I came to Washington the very first time, it was on a weekend. I couldn't come here and visit the Congress, but I came to the congressional halls of where their offices were. There were two offices that I visited. One was the late Henry Hyde—one of the greatest human beings to ever sit in this place—and the other was CHRIS SMITH. I just have to say to you—I know it embarrasses him terribly, but this is my heart—I believe this man to be truly one of the greatest heroes in this Congress. All the 30-plus years that he has been here, he has given everything he had to protect little children who couldn't vote for him.

I am just convinced, in the councils of eternity, that someone is going to look him in the eyes one day when he crosses over that threshold and say, ''Well done.'' And I am just grateful that we have men like that here.

Mr. Speaker, DANIEL WEBSTER once said:

> Hold on, my friends, to the Constitution and to the Republic for which it stands. For miracles do not cluster—and America is a miracle, Mr. Speaker. For miracles do not cluster, and what has happened once in 6,000 years may never happen again. So hold on to the Constitution. For if the American Constitution should fall, there will be anarchy throughout the world.

Our Founding Fathers wrote the words of our Constitution down for us because they didn't want us to forget their true meaning or to otherwise fall prey to those who would deliberately

undermine or destroy it. This has always been the preeminent reason why we write down documents or agreements or declarations or constitutions in the first place, to preserve their original meaning and intent.

□ 1210

Mr. Speaker, it really causes us to ask ourselves the question: Why was all of this effort made? Why are we really here in this Chamber?

And I would suggest to you that if we simply avail ourselves of the most cursory glance of the Founding Fathers, we are all here to protect the lives of Americans and their constitutional rights. And protecting the lives of Americans and their constitutional rights is the reason Congress exists in the first place.

The phrases in the Fifth and the 14th Amendments capsulate our entire Constitution when they proclaim that ''no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.'' It's that simple. Those words are a crystal clear reflection of our Constitution and the proclamation that the Declaration of Independence put forward to all of us when it declared that ''all men''—and I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that's all little babies too—''are created equal and endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, those being life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'' Those words are the essence of America, and our commitment to them for more than two centuries has set America apart as the flagship of human freedom in the world. It has made us the ''unipolar superpower'' of this planet, and yet unspeakable suffering and tragedy have occurred whenever we have strayed from those foundational words.

Our own United States Supreme Court did exactly that, Mr. Speaker, when they ruled that millions of men, women, and children were not persons under the Constitution because their skin was the wrong color. It took a horrible Civil War and the deaths of over 600,000 Americans to reverse that unspeakable tragedy. And we saw that same arrogance in 1973 when the Supreme Court said ''the unborn child was not a person under the Constitution.'' And we have since witnessed the silent deaths of now over 55 million innocent little boys and baby girls who died without the protection of the Constitution, the protection that the Constitution gave them, and without the protection this Congress should have had the courage to defend.

Mr. Speaker, the recent trial of Kermit Gosnell has played an instrumental role in exposing late-term abortions for what they really are—relocated infanticide. Kermit Gosnell is this now famous late-term abortionist convicted of murder, in part, for using scissors to cut the spinal cords of numerous little babies who had survived abortion attempts. One of his employees said that in one case that there was this little baby that had been so damaged by the process that it no longer had eyes or a mouth, but she could hear him screeching and making this sound like a little alien.

I know sometimes, Mr. Speaker, we deliberately try to hide those things from our minds. I know I do. But once in awhile it's important just to think on the life of this one little child that was only in this world outside the womb for a few minutes and found nothing but horror and suffering, not knowing why, not knowing what the purpose or the reason was, and no one was there. I just have to say to you, Mr. Speaker, if that isn't wrong, then we can absolve ourselves forever because nothing is wrong. Had Kermit Gosnell done the same thing mere moments before when that little baby was still inside the womb, in many States in this union, in the land of the free and the home of the brave, it would have been entirely legal.

We've seen similarly other late-term abortionists across this country exposed for such incomprehensibly barbaric practices. LeRoy Carhart in Maryland compared a ''baby in the womb before an abortion'' to ''meat in a crock pot.''

Abortion clinic employees in Arizona explained to a woman seeking an abortion at 24 weeks that ''sometimes they are sometimes alive, yeah, but it doesn't necessarily mean that it''—the baby—''will come out whole.''

Douglas Karpen in Texas has been accused by four separate employees of killing three to four born-alive babies per day by either cutting their spinal cords, forcing instruments in their soft spots on their heads, or twisting their heads off, completely off of their necks with his bare hands.

Very simply, Mr. Speaker, the public is beginning to learn that there are scores of other Kermit Gosnells out there. He was not an aberration. One of the saddest things that we must not miss here, is that as evil as this man was, and the horrible things that he did, unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, they are not uncommon in America. And because of this, Americans are beginning to realize that somehow we are bigger than abortion on demand, and that 55 million dead children are enough.

We are beginning to ask the real question: Does abortion take the life of a child? Mr. Speaker, that is the question that I would put before all of my colleagues and anyone in the sound of my voice, to ask themselves in their heart—put aside the rationalization just for a moment and ask yourself: Does abortion take the life of a child? If it does not, I'm willing to walk out of here and never mention the subject again. But if abortion really does kill a little baby, if it really does, then those of us sitting here in the seat of freedom, in the greatest, the most powerful Nation in the history of humanity, also find ourselves standing in the midst of the greatest human genocide in the history of the world.

Throughout America's history, the hearts of the American people have always been moved with compassion when they discover a theretofore hidden class of victims. Once the humanity of the victim and the inhumanity of what is being done to them finally becomes clear in their minds, America changes their heart.

I would submit to you, Mr. Speaker, America is on the cusp of another such realization. And I fear if we fail to respond this time—because after this, after Kermit Gosnell, no excuse remains, we have seen the worst—if we do not respond, then we will slide into that Sumerian darkness where the light of human compassion has gone out and where the survival of the fittest has prevailed over humanity, and it must not happen on our watch in this generation.

Medical science regarding the development of unborn babies and their capacities at various stages of growth has advanced dramatically, and it incontrovertibly demonstrates that unborn children clearly do experience pain. The single greatest hurdle to legislation like H.R. 3803 has always been that opponents deny unborn babies feel pain at all, as if somehow the ability to feel pain magically develops instantaneously as a child passes through the birth canal.

Mr. Speaker, this level of deliberate ignorance might have found excuse in earlier eras of human history, but the evidence available to us today is extensive and irrefutable: unborn children have the capacity to experience pain, at least by 20 weeks and, as Congressman SMITH said, very likely substantially earlier.

This information, Mr. Speaker, is at www.doctorsonfetalpain.org. I would sincerely recommend to anyone in this Chamber that is interested to really know the truth to go there and find out for themselves, rather than to have their understanding cemented in some earlier time when scientists still believed in spontaneous generation, and that the Earth was flat. That is the invincible ignorance sometimes that we find ourselves trying to break through on this seminal civil rights issue of our time.

Most Americans think that late-term abortions are rare, but in fact there are approximately 120,000 late-term abortions in America every year, or more than 325 late-term abortions every day in America. Mr. Speaker, I believe we're better than that. We're better than 325 late-term abortions every day in this country. I believe that we're better than dismembering babies who can feel pain at every agonizing moment. And I sincerely hope that we can at the very least come together to agree that we can draw a line in the sand at that point. That we can agree that knowingly subjecting our innocent unborn children to dismemberment in the womb, particularly when they have developed to the point when they can feel excruciating pain every

terrible moment leading up to their undeserved deaths, belies everything America was called to be. This is not who we are.

□ 1220

Mr. Speaker, what we are doing to babies is real. It is barbaric in the purest sense of the word. It is the greatest human rights violation occurring on U.S. soil, and it has already victimized millions of pain-capable babies since the Supreme Court gave us all abortion-on-demand that tragic day in 1973.

Thomas Jefferson said that the care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government. And ladies and gentlemen, using taxpayer dollars to fund the killing of innocent unborn children does not liberate their mothers. It leaves their mothers oftentimes with the brokenness and the emotional consequences without anyone there to really recognize what they have dealt with. It is not the cause for which those lying out under the white stones in Arlington National Cemetery died, and it is not good government.

Abraham Lincoln called upon all of us to remember America's Founding Fathers and their enlightened belief that nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into this world to be trodden on or degraded and imbruded by its fellows.

He reminded those he called posterity—those, us—that when in the distant future some man, some faction, some interest should set up a doctrine that some were not entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that their posterity—that is us, ladies and gentlemen—might look up again to the Declaration of Independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began.

Mr. Speaker, may that be the commitment to all of us today.

Mr. STUTZMAN. I thank the gentleman from Arizona, and I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for their passion and also for their sharing with us today such an important issue that faces us as a country. It is a privilege and an honor to stand here with Mr. SMITH and Mr. FRANKS. I thank you for your work, for all you have done for so long on an issue that is close to my heart and close to many people's hearts across the country as well. To see the picture here that Mr. SMITH showed, if that doesn't touch a part of you, I don't know what will. So thank you for the information and for the heart that you show for these little ones that are blessed with life until it is ended in such a brutal way.

Mr. Speaker, the horrific case of Kermit Gosnell stripped away the abortion industry's euphemisms and showed that abortion isn't safe and that it isn't rare. Gosnell murdered newborn babies; he preyed on vulnerable women; and he stuffed bodies into freezers, trash bags and cat food tins. While a jury has handed down its verdict for Kermit Gosnell, we as the American people must render our verdict on abortion.

Americans must take a hard look at abortion's grim reality. Gosnell's clinic, the court case and the verdict for Kermit Gosnell brought us as Americans face-to-face with the brutality of abortion. We cannot turn our backs on it now. It is time for an open and honest discussion about abortion in this country. Kermit Gosnell's crimes shocked civilized people everywhere.

The inescapable truth is that there is no moral distinction between ending a child's life 5 seconds after birth or 5 weeks before. Sadly, across this country, abortion providers like Planned Parenthood routinely perform brutal late-term abortions on unborn children who are able to feel pain. The end result at a Planned Parenthood clinic is the same result that occurred at Kermit Gosnell's clinic—and that is death.

So I am proud to stand here today to cosponsor Mr. FRANKS' legislation to prohibit the gruesome abortions of unborn children, who can feel pain. I thank the gentleman from Arizona for his consistent and strong support of the measure and, to a larger extent, for his support for the unborn children as we've seen today as he spoke so eloquently from the floor.

Today, I am proud to join my colleagues Mr. SMITH, Mr. HARRIS and others who have stood up for those who cannot speak for themselves. I am confident that we will expose big abortion's lies and restore a lasting respect for innocent life.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Mr. STUTZMAN, for your eloquent remarks as well as those of Chairman FRANKS', who is compassionate and courageous like you and like our next speaker, who is also eloquent in the defense of the most defenseless.

I would like to yield to Dr. ANDY HARRIS, who is a board-certified anesthesiologist at Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Center.

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for organizing this because we come to Washington to make tough decisions. That's what the country expects of us.

Mr. Speaker, I will offer the fact that one of the most difficult decisions we have to come to grips with is when do we begin to protect human life. The gentleman from Arizona was absolutely right. We have to answer the question: Does abortion take the life of a human child? If we all agree that it does, then we have to ask ourselves and come to an agreement on at what point do we begin to protect that life; at what point are we as a Nation going to say that human life is worthy of protection.

Now, as a physician, Mr. Speaker, I will tell you I am always puzzled by the question because, scientifically, everyone who has taken a genetics course knows that, from the moment of conception, it is a unique human life. The one-cell embryo is a unique human life, different from every other one in the world—ever. Every cell in each and every one of our bodies has the exact DNA that we had when we were one cell big. The only difference is the number of cells we had. One would argue, certainly, as the illustration here shows, that this is not a one-celled fetus, or baby—it's a human being that given time will grow, that will grow to be your size or my size. I'm 6-foot-4. I'm a little bigger than normal. Some people are shorter than average, but we're all human beings, so size doesn't make the difference.

Again, from a scientific point of view, to me, it's clear: it is a human life from conception and should be protected. Yet, Mr. Speaker, I understand the country doesn't agree. Some people don't agree it should be protected. So the question is: At what point do you protect it?

A lot of people would say at this point it probably is worth protecting that human life. Certainly, the jury in Pennsylvania said that you couldn't kill that baby right after it was born. Strangely enough, Federal law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, says that it can be legal to kill that child 5 minutes before that birth. I think most Americans find that repulsive—that with a baby at almost 9-months' gestation, in many States, it is legal to kill that child 5 minutes before birth, but in Pennsylvania it resulted in three murder sentences because it was 5 minutes after birth.

So what this bill says is let's come together, and let's agree on a time when human life is going to be protected. It's not going to be a perfect agreement. It's going to be arbitrary because, again, that human life started when it was one cell large. At conception, that human life started. We all agree that, Mr. Speaker, you and I are human life and worthy of protection, so the only question is: Where do we draw the line?

Again, the gentleman from Arizona suggested correctly that we need to draw that line. This bill attempts to draw the line. The Supreme Court attempted to draw a very clumsy drawing of the line in the Roe v. Wade decision because it said it is viability, but the problem is that viability, over the 30-plus years I've practiced medicine, has changed. It's a moving target.

□ 1230

Viability then was 25 weeks. Now it's 23¼. It's a moving line. And what does viability mean? Viability means it can survive without the support of that mother.

That's a little arbitrary, Mr. Speaker. If that mother had an elderly mother or grandmother at home, perhaps disabled with Alzheimer's disease, totally dependent on that mother—now, it's not their mother, but it's the mother of a child, a fetus. That grown-up could be totally dependent on that

other human being, that other human adult; and yet that human adult doesn't have the option of saying, Well, since that individual is dependent upon me, I can make a life-and-death decision for that individual. No, that would be wrong. We'd all say that's wrong. So we're going to have to draw the line somewhere.

This bill says, Let's do it when we believe that baby begins to feel pain, that, in fact, a D&E procedure will be exceedingly painful. Mr. Speaker, this is exactly what happens in a D&E procedure. The fetus, the baby is literally torn apart. Literally. This is what happens with it.

So we're all going to have to agree that, first of all, this is certainly not pleasant to look at. The medical illustrations when I was studying, of course, which was around the time of Roe v. Wade, didn't have this kind of illustration; but abortion policy in this country in the past 30 years forces us to actually illustrate what it looks like. This is it.

So this bill says—again, in the context of the Gosnell trial showing all America that—and I think almost all America agrees that what happened in Pennsylvania, knowingly killing by snipping the spinal cord of an alive, awake baby right after an abortion procedure that resulted in a live birth is, in fact, murder. It's the taking of a human life subject to punishment.

But most people would say, How are we going to protect this child? I offer that this is a compromise that maybe we all can work around and say that if that child during that procedure feels pain, then it probably should be protected under our law.

The question again is not clear cut. There will be some disagreement among people when that pain can be felt. There's a lot of indication scientifically and chemically and with neurodevelopment that that child feels pain at 20 weeks. It's certainly a little more subject to discussion whether it's earlier.

I will tell you later shouldn't be subject to discussion because, Mr. Speaker, you know that if you do a procedure on a premature infant born and brought to the neonatal intensive care unit, you actually administer pain relievers when you do the procedure. So the medical community has already decided that by 23 weeks it already feels pain; and believe me, Mr. Speaker, it didn't magically occur with birth, the ability to feel pain.

Again, we can know by the development of the nervous system, by things we can see and measure. We believe that at 20 weeks that fetus, that baby, can feel pain and therefore deserves protection.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that's a compromise we all ought to be able to work with. Again, it is a compromise because, Mr. Speaker, I will tell you that human life does begin at conception. The discussion here is not going to be when human life begins. It's when should this body, this Congress, this government protect the most innocent of human life.

I'm going to agree that I think it's very reasonable to say when this fetus, this baby, can feel the pain of that procedure, it ought to be protected in some ways. Is it the perfect way? Maybe not. But we ought to begin that discussion because right now, Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court's interpretation of the law allows a State to allow an abortion that kills a baby right up to the moment of birth, and that's just not right. We need to set some line in law.

Again, I'll agree with the gentleman from Arizona that it may not be a perfect line, but we all have to agree we need to draw it to begin thinking about it; and I would suggest this is a reasonable one. When are we no longer going to subject that baby to the pain of a procedure and begin to protect that baby's life?

I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey again. He's brought the issue before this body. If we believe that this is just some abstract thought about when we protect human life, as I've spoken about on the floor and the gentleman from New Jersey has—Mr. Speaker, I suggest if you want some very interesting reading tonight, go home and Google the Journal of Medical Ethics and look for the article published last November where academics from Australia and Italy wrote an article suggesting that it should be all right to kill a human baby up to some certain amount of time after birth if that human baby is inconvenient to the mother and the family to which it belongs.

I would offer, Mr. Speaker, I hope that never happens in this country, that that suggestion never takes root here. I think we would find that horrendous. But it does bring up the question that if we find it so horrendous 1 minute after birth, shouldn't it be horrendous 1 minute before birth? And if it's 1 minute before birth, how about 1 week? How about 1 month? How about 2 months? We can go all the way back. Should it be when the heartbeat appears at 7 weeks? At 7 weeks' gestation, the heartbeat appears. Even earlier. Should it be when the baby moves, when quickening is felt? That's the medical term: quickening.

This bill sets a reasonable point of discussion. Let's do it when we think a baby would feel the pain of that abortion.

CHINESE HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I want to thank my good friend and very distinguished colleague, Dr. ANDY HARRIS, for his very eloquent and very incisive remarks and for his leadership on behalf of human rights in general, including here in the United States.

We've been discussing human rights abuse here in the United States in trying to defend at least pain-capable unborn children from the violence of abortion. I would like to focus for a few moments on human rights abuse that is occurring halfway around the world in China.

Tomorrow, President Obama will meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping in California to discuss security and economic issues. A robust discussion of human rights abuses in China, however, must be on the agenda and not in a superfluous or superficial way.

It is time to get serious about China's flagrant abuse of human rights. It's time for this President, this administration to end its manifest indifference towards human rights abuse in the People's Republic of China. It's time for President Obama to cease his numbing indifference towards the victims of Beijing's abuse.

Mr. Speaker, can a dictatorship that crushes the rights and freedoms of its own people be trusted on trade and security?

China today is the torture capital of the world, and victims include religious believers, ethnic minorities, human rights defenders like Chen Guancheng and Gao Zhisheng and hundreds and thousands of political dissidents.

If you are a political or religious dissident or believer of the Underground Christian Church, Falun Gong, a part of the Uyghur Muslim minority or Tibetan Buddhist, if you are arrested, you will be tortured, and in some cases you will be tortured to death.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, hundreds of millions of women have been forced to abort their precious babies pursuant to China's draconian one-child policy which has led to gendercide, the violent extermination of unborn baby girls simply because they are girls. The slaughter of the girl child in China is not only a massive gender crime, but a security issue, as well.

□ 1240

A witness at one of my hearings that I chaired—I chair the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations. Over the years, I have chaired over 46 congressional hearings focused exclusively on China's human rights issues. One of the witnesses at one of my earlier hearings, Valerie Hudson, author of a book called ''Bare Branches,'' testified that gender imbalance will lead to instability and chaos and even to war because of the domestic chaos and instability that will occur. And that the one child has not enhanced China's security, but it has demonstrably weakened it.

Nick Eberstadt, the world-renowned AEI demographer, has famously phrased it and asked the question: What are the consequences for a society that has chosen to become simultaneously more gray and more male—the missing daughters, by the tens of millions in China—as a direct result of sex-selection abortion?

In 2000, Mr. Speaker, I authored a law known as the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. It is our landmark

law in combating the hideous crime of modern-day slavery, sex, and labor trafficking. China has now become the magnet for the traffickers, buying and selling women as commodities, selling them in China against their will, of course, through coercion, because of the missing girls, the missing daughters, and the missing young women.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, the world remembered the dream that was and is the Tiananmen Square protest of 1989 and deeply honored the sacrifice endured by an extraordinarily brave group of pro-democracy Chinese women and men who dared to demand fundamental human rights for all Chinese. Twenty-four years ago this week, the world watched in awe and wonder, as it has since mid-April of 1989, as hundreds of thousands of mostly young people peacefully petitioned the Chinese Government to reform and to democratize. China seemed to be the next impending triumph for freedom and democracy, especially after the collapse of the dictatorships of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations. But when the People's Liberation Army poured in and around the square on June 3, the wonder of Tiananmen turned to shock, tears, fear, and helplessness. On June 3 and 4, and for days, weeks, and years, right up until today, the Chinese dictatorship delivered a barbaric response—mass murder, torture, incarceration, the systematic suppression of fundamental human rights, and coverup.

The Chinese Government not only continues to inflict unspeakable pain and suffering on its own people, but the coverup of the Tiananmen Square massacre is without precedent in modern history. Even though journalists and live television and radio documented the massacre, the Chinese Communist Party lies and continues to deny it, that it even occurred, to obfuscate, and to threaten anyone who dares speak out in China about the massacre and all of the terrible barbarity that followed.

In December of 1996, Mr. Speaker, General Chi Haotian, the operational commander who ordered the murder of the Tiananmen protesters, visited Washington, D.C., as the Chinese Defense Minister. You see, he was promoted after he killed all of those innocent people. Minister Chi was welcomed by President Clinton at the White House with full military honors, including a 19-gun salute—a bizarre spectacle that I and many others on both sides of the aisle protested. But why do I bring this up now? General Chi addressed the Army War College on that trip and in answer to a question said:

> Not a single person lost his life in Tiananmen Square.

He claimed that the People's Liberation Army did nothing more violent than the ''pushing of people'' during the 1989 protest. Not a single person lost his or her life? Are you kidding?

That big lie and countless others like it, however, is, and it was then, the Communist Party's line about Tiananmen.

As chair of the Foreign Affairs Human Rights Committee then, I put together a congressional hearing within 2 days—December 8, 1996—and witnesses who were there on Tiananmen Square in 1989, including Dr. Yang Jianli, a leader and survivor of the massacre, and Time magazine Bureau Chief David Aikman, who were actually witnesses at my hearing this past Monday. We also invited Minister Chi, or anyone the Chinese Embassy might want to send to the hearing to give an accounting of that blatant lie. I guess Minister Chi thought he was back in Beijing when he was at the Army War College where the big lie is king and no one ever dares to do a fact check.

Last week, Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Department of State asked the Chinese Government to ''end harassment of those who participated in the protest of 1989 and fully account for those killed, detained, or missing.'' What was the response from the Chinese Government? The Chinese Foreign Ministry acrimoniously said that the United States should ''stop interfering in China's internal affairs so as not to sabotage China-U.S. relations.''

We have heard that line from the Soviet Union. We heard it from those who supported apartheid in South Africa: Don't interfere.

Human rights are universal, and we need to speak out boldly and without fear when they are violated, wherever and whenever they occur.

''Sabotage'' Sino-American relations because our side requests an end to harassment and an accounting? It sounds to me like they have much to hide.

Therefore, Mr. President, tomorrow when you meet with the unelected President of China, and Saturday when you meet with him as well, please be informed, be bold, be tenacious, and seriously raise human rights with Chinese President Xi. No superficial intervention. No checking off on the box, Yes, I raised human rights. Raise real names. Ask for their release. Raise real issues, like the horrific one child per couple policy or the endemic use of torture by the Chinese dictatorship. Raise the 16 cases that are being raised and given to you to raise of individuals, people who in China are like the modern-day Natan Sharansky or others who have suffered so much for freedom for all these years—like Gao Zhisheng and others.

Mr. Speaker, we will not forget what took place in Tiananmen Square 24 years ago this past Monday and Tuesday. The struggle for freedom in China continues. Some day the people of China will enjoy all of their God-given fundamental human rights; and as a nation of free Chinese women and men, they will some day honor and applaud all those who suffered so much in the Laogai, the Chinese gulags, and sacrificed so much for so long.

Mr. President, the ball is in your court. President Obama, raise these issues and do it in a robust, sincere, yes, diplomatic, but very powerful way.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

POISON PILL AMENDMENT IN HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today greatly saddened and disappointed in this House of Representatives. I was prepared to vote in support of the Homeland Security appropriations bill for the upcoming fiscal year, a bill that is supposed to ensure our local law enforcement, emergency responders, antiterrorism experts, and border security professionals have the resources they need to keep our country safe. Instead, we see a bipartisan and widely agreed upon bill that would fund Homeland Security efforts across the Nation be overtaken by a violently controversial amendment from the gentleman from Iowa that was included in the final passage of the bill.

The last-minute amendment goes beyond the pale of discrimination by prohibiting funding to implement President Obama's deferred action plan from last year that would protect DREAMERs from deportation. This poison pill amendment endangers over 800,000 young undocumented immigrants who have no home other than the United States and only want a fair shot at an education and opportunity to pursue their passions out of the shadows.

I voted against final passage of the Homeland Security appropriations bill because this amendment was allowed to be passed by the Republican majority, and I am deeply saddened that over 220 of my colleagues in this Chamber want to shatter those dreams.

□ 1250

UPHOLDING THE TRUST OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIDENSTINE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it certainly is a privilege to be able to come to the floor and begin a dialogue, because there's one thing that I think is vital. We could hold up the Constitution, which I often do. We can speak with great eloquence on the floor of the House, even go to our districts and speak to our constituents.

But I do think it is important that the trust of the American people, even though sometimes tattered, sometimes challenged, that what we can at least adhere to are the values of this Nation,

the constitutional underpinnings that we all are created equal under the Declaration of Independence and those vital 10 amendments that make up the Bill of Rights, among others, that really go to the trust that the American people have in their government and in their documents that are the infrastructure of government.

And when I say that, I am not in any way diminishing some very emotional debate that we've had over the years. We've engaged in debates on war and peace. We've engaged in debates on impeachment. Tragically, we've seen assassinations of our Presidents. We've seen assassination attempts on our Presidents, and so I know that the issue of trust or the issue of stability sometimes wobbles because it is human nature.

We've seen the tragedy of 9/11. But yet, Americans, by and large, with polls going up and down, will probably be more trustworthy than any other population of people. Why?

Because they have a sense that, even in the midst of vigorous disagreement between the partisans, between Republicans and Democrats and Independents, that there's something that holds America together.

And so I am rising today to try to be able to weave in and out why we must get back to that trust, and why it serves us no purpose to go on an unsubstantiated witch hunt on what is one of the finest public servants that this country has seen, and that is the Attorney General of the United States, Eric H. Holder, Jr.

Now, I will be discussing a number of items because, in the course of this discussion, I realize that some will agree and some will not. But minimally, what I would like to ensure is that we have a forthright and truthful discussion. That's really what is key.

I base that upon being a battle-worn member of the House Judiciary Committee for any number of years. I have ascended to the position where you are called a senior member of the Judiciary Committee. And in the course of my work there, I have seen investigations that are far and wide.

I lived through the horrific heinousness of 9/11, and having to craft something called the Patriot Act, which still needs to be challenged, and we need to err on the side of the rights of the American people.

I have seen the investigation of the tragedy of Waco. Many people might not even remember that, the terrible loss of life.

I've seen the throngs pulling a child, a Cuban child, between families—Elian Gonzales.

I've seen the ups and downs of immigration and the debate about where we should go on immigration reform.

I have seen the issues of impeachment and attempts on impeachment, trying to uphold civil rights, trying to write a Patriot Act—which came out of the Judiciary Committee right after 9/11, in our most vulnerable time—in a bipartisan way that balanced the rights of Americans alongside of the responsibilities that we had to secure America.

I have seen the fight for individual rights, and I'd like to think that when it comes to that challenge, that when you look at the record that I have offered, you have seen a record that prizes individual rights.

So I do not believe that it is of any value, no matter what party you're in, to be in a coverup. Coverups usually wind up with the covers being taken off, and so there's not really much advantage to a coverup.

But I want to discuss, away from the aura of cameras and hysteria, the work of a public servant that I've known for a number of years. Having come to this Congress a few years ago, I remember that Attorney General Holder not only worked for Democratic Presidents, but also worked for Republican Presidents.

In fact, George Bush II held Mr. Holder as his Acting Attorney General, or Deputy Attorney General, which is the highest ranking under the Attorney General. The view of him as an unbiased figure allowed him to be, in essence, that bridge between administrations.

He has served as a judge. He has been a prosecutor. He has likewise, prosecuted those who would do Americans harm. He is a son, if you will, of those who struggled to overcome.

And he had the honor of being appointed, named as President Clinton's Deputy Attorney General, the first African American to be so named.

He pulled himself up by his bootstraps, having graduated from Columbia College, as he's so proud of, in New York, attended the public schools, even schools that I'm familiar with—some of my friends graduated from Stuyvesant High School—where he earned something that was very much sought after in those times, a Regents Scholarship. That allowed him to attend Columbia College, where he majored in American history, and he graduated from Columbia law school.

He is not one to accept your challenge of the affection he has for his college and his law school.

He had a sense of desire to do good. And in those times, one of the premiere civil rights law firms was the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. No, it is not the NAACP. This is a lawyers' group that would defend you, no matter who you were.

In fact, I remember Constance Baker Motley, out of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, defending the Klan in Alabama, because it is the motto and mission of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund that if your rights are abridged, no matter who you are, we will stand up for those rights.

And so he started there, with a very refined sense of right and wrong and who should be defended, and wound up at the Department of Justice as what you call a line lawyer, Criminal Division.

And then he joined, previously, I guess, he joined the U.S. Department of Justice Attorney General's Honors Program. He was assigned to the public integrity section, was tasked to investigate and prosecute official corruption, local, State and Federal levels.

Some might say, when you saw Eric coming, you wanted to get out of the way. That was his sense of justice, balanced and fair, attacking those who were doing wrong to our system of justice and fairness, and yes, going after corruption in local, State and Federal government.

Those were many years since 1976, and if I would take a guess, if he were going to falter in the practice of law, or in the upholding of justice, he would have faltered a long time ago.

□ 1300

Sorry, Mr. Attorney General, but you have been around for a long time; 1976 is a long time. In fact, if I recall correctly, 1976 was in the midst of when President Carter was coming in and after President Ford had served. So he has seen both Republican and Democratic administrations, and he has passed muster by his superiors. He's climbed up the ladder. He served in private business and private practice. He's not a new kid on the block.

I had the chance to be with his wife, Dr. Sharon Malone, one of the premier physicians in this community, who has her own legacy, as well as the legacy of her sister, who was one of those who integrated the universities in Alabama during the segregated South. But the interesting thing about Eric is that he does not come with a sense of entitlement, which I don't like even using that word, because if you fix something that is broken, if you try to integrate because it is segregated, that is not entitlement. If you try to ensure someone has an opportunity, it is not negative when you say affirmatively you want to make sure that there is diversity. But Eric takes life as he sees it. And so it baffled me when we were proceeding through this process.

Somebody said bad things come in threes. I don't want to start that because I'm hoping we don't have any threes coming along. I've got to get on an airplane in a couple of minutes.

But I would say to you that I would like the answer to some of the questions. Obviously, Benghazi falls in the State Department. But we've certainly had the misfortunes of the IRS. I want to clarify that the IRS falls independently. The Commissioners are appointed on a 6-year term so that they do not have the political influence of a Presidential appointment. But their ultimate oversight is through the Secretary of the Treasury under the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Certainly, that investigation is going forward at this time. But it seems like all of that was piling on someone who was not directly involved: Benghazi and the IRS.

But let's get to the one that has drawn the most ire, rightly so. Let me

temper that because I know that the IRS is drawing a great deal of ire. I've come to the floor and indicated that there are a lot of good, hardworking employees. Maybe you know some of them. Our colleagues see these people in our districts. They're working every day to ensure that the American people, who pay them, who own all of this in the United States Government, are treated fairly. I know there are people like that. But certainly, we are absolutely outraged about any prosecuting in a biased way for political beliefs. That is an absolute, unpardonable sin, if you will, under the First Amendment. We've all agreed to that. We want a full investigation. And I can assure you if any parts of the Department of Justice are involved in a criminal investigation, if it is discovered—and we have an Inspector General under the IRS—you can be assured that the Department of Justice will be involved in determining whether any criminal activities have gone on as relates to the IRS.

But what has drawn the most ire—and it should—is the precious press and the right to be told what is going on. Again, with a little bit of humor, I will tell you that those of us in the public eye really like that press story that says that we're cutting a ribbon for something that has been given from the Federal Government or making the grand speech that someone will quote that was most erudite and astute.

But the press should be unfettered because it is the right of the American people to know what is going on in their government, no matter what level it is, from the school board to the county clerk to the statehouse to the city government and to your Federal Government. Maybe, to the chagrin of many who are found out in the press, we understand.

So when it is suggested that the Department of Justice would violate that sacred trust of blocking information to the American public, then obviously there is an enormous amount of concern. And I understand that. And I think it is enormously important to lay out this whole question of the Fox reporter, the gentleman who has been working on a number of projects, and the whole idea of the release of the emails of the Associated Press, or the targeting of them, and the targeting of one particular individual, Mr. Rosen of Fox News, and the May 15 hearing in the House Judiciary Committee, at which I was present.

I wanted to speak of what I know. One of the questions I raised, just a yes-or-no answer, was whether Mr. Holder had been a supporter of what we call the Shield Act in his professional career, a bill that had been supported by many of us in the last session, or before, and that is to block or protect reporters and their proprietary information under the First Amendment. And for some reason, my good friends on the other side of the aisle, Republicans, did not see fit for that legislation to pass.

So here we are in a set of circumstances that speaks ill of anyone that would target a reporter or this enormous leak of emails. All of this is being reviewed. But I want to focus on Attorney General Holder and the very excellent Attorney General that he had in charge. He did not participate in the ultimate investigation and the determination for the ultimate subpoenas regarding the AP. It was done after some 15,000 pages of documents were issued, and they still could not determine how the leak, where the leak, or who would be the culprit of the leak. This is pertaining to issues that would have a detrimental impact on the security of the American people.

So let me be very clear: it was not the reporters. It was to find out who was, for lack of a better term, the leaker. And, yes, those are sources. That's the angst of the people; the lawyers entrusted with your protection in the Department of Justice. There is no doubt Congress has a right to restrain it, for you elect us in the people's House to make sure that you are protected from that kind of intrusion. But let it be very clear that the intrusion was not to entrap reporters. It was to ensure us that we were protecting the American people.

So all of a sudden the Attorney General is in the hot seat. He recused himself from further investigation. A number of questions were posed in that May 15 hearing. And one of the questions posed was seeking a clarification about different laws but also asking the question about allowing for reporters to be prosecuted. I have a paraphrasing but a fair handle on the answer of the Attorney General. In fact, if you can pay attention to newspaper accounts to precisely see if this is correct:

With regard to the potential prosecution of the press for the disclosure material, that is not something I have ever been involved in—heard of—or think would be a wise policy.

The active word is ''potential'' prosecution—prosecution.

□ 1310

Yes, there was an FBI affidavit used to obtain the warrant for Rosen's emails, and there was probable cause—and this was in 2010—to determine whether any law had been broken. Yes, that was done. The affidavit did describe this reporter, by way of reports, as an aider and abettor and/or coconspirator. But the Justice Department did not prosecute Mr. Rosen, did not even file charges against him while he was listed as a coconspirator. No charges were ever raised against him. No charges were pulled back. No acquittal. No prosecution.

So the answer of the Attorney General was accurate. To the extent that anyone would suggest that he perjured himself is absolutely without context, without substance, without basis, without intent, without proof, and it serves no purpose. It serves no purpose.

From all of that, and of course some time back the tragedy of Fast and Furious—and whenever I come to the floor I offer my deepest sympathy for the lost and for the family who suffered an enormous loss of their great and wonderful son. There is nothing that one can say to bring back their son.

I have no quarrel with getting to the facts. But again, in Fast and Furious, none of it pointed back, by independent arbiters. This had to do with the misdirected—probably with good intentions—but misdirected and cruel results of putting guns in the hands of thieves and crooks to be able to track guns and gun trafficking between the United States and Mexico. I will not defend it. I am not here to defend that. I was appalled. But I think we must have a reasonable discussion of truth. And the reasonable discussion of truth is: Did Mr. Holder have anything to do with the mishaps of Fast and Furious? I can assure you that they have yet to point to him on that basis.

Eric Holder came to the Department and he took up the challenge, in these words, of his mission, that his challenge would be protecting the security, rights, and interests of the American people. More than 4 years later, together with the extraordinary men and women who serve at the Department of Justice, that promise has been fulfilled for many of the accomplishments that this Department has achieved.

Now, my good friend was on the floor, my good friend—and he is, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. He has a passion for preventing, among other things, human trafficking. We work together on these issues.

Eric Holder has been a crusader to fight against the viciousness of human trafficking. He has, in fact, set up a task force in my own city of Houston, which, to our dismay, has been known as the epicenter of human trafficking of young people, prostitution, individuals coming up to the southern border. One of the most debasing parts of an existence is to be taken hostage—bondage—by someone else to be abused and mistreated. So he has been enormously committed, passionately committed to the idea of preventing human trafficking, and we look forward to working with him.

He wanted to save you money. And they've had a very successful reach on financial fraud, setting up a Consumer Protection Working Group consisting of Federal law enforcement regulatory agencies, making sure that those who attack the vulnerable with payday loans and the elderly know that the Justice Department is standing on their side. And the very ones that go after Active Duty military—how sad, young people coming home from faraway places and all of a sudden they are victimized, the resources that they have that are limited.

The lawsuit that was filed against mortgage fraud that took this country down, took homes away from those who deserved them, the billion dollar

lawsuit against Countrywide led by this Department of Justice.

Banking houses, various inappropriate behavior by some on Wall Street, General Holder was not afraid, on behalf of the American people. And countless banking officers who took money, such as some of those whose names include Carollo and Goldberg and Grimm, all former executives of General Electric, were sentenced related to bidding for contracts for the investment of municipal bond proceeds and other municipal finance contracts, which would undermine not only the public trust—remember, that's how it started—but it would also diminish the assets.

It was this Justice Department that continued the prosecution of the Madoff brothers, Peter Madoff, on June 29, 2012, one of the most—oh, my God, I would use the word ''sad,'' but that is certainly not a strong enough word, but I did use the word ''tsunami''—one of the most catastrophic attacks on people who innocently invested with someone who they thought would maximize their savings for the good ol' days of their sunset years.

He continued to secure justice for victims of mortgage fraud. He worked on a number of issues regarding servicemembers. And, what I think was particularly important, what you wanted him to do, is he went after international cartels, domestic collusion conspiracies, price fixing, bid rigging, market and customer allocation. He was, along with his team, committed to serving the American people.

I see my colleague is here, and I just want to mention a few others before I yield to her. Because, as I mentioned, his passion for people's lives is so moving that I need to get this on the record.

The Department has charged a record number of human trafficking cases. I gave you the story, but I didn't give you the facts. Over the past 4 years, the Department has increased the number of human trafficking prosecutions by more than 30 percent in forced labor and adult sex trafficking cases, while also getting a number of convictions in the Innocence Lost National Initiative dealing with our children. So the Department has dismantled trafficking with Ukrainian victims held in Philadelphia in false labor; Central American women, convicting the traffickers who threatened and violently abused them to compel them into forced labor and forced prostitution in restaurants and bars on Long Island. Or, we restored the rights and freedom of the undocumented—I like to say ''we'' because this is close to my heart—of Eastern European victims, convicting the trafficker of brutally exploiting them in massage parlors in Chicago; a Florida man, his wife and a codefendant for actions involving sex trafficking of seven minor victims in a house in Fort Lauderdale; and secured a life sentence against a gang member in the Eastern District of Virginia for sex trafficking of victims as young as 12 years old.

Eric Holder has not been sitting around trying to construct when he would come to Congress and perjure himself. That has not been his task and his challenge.

Let me just say this, as there is a lot that I want to engage in. I'll just throw this out before I yield. Our violent crime rates have yielded, maybe because we see someone like the old movies about the FBI G-Men, maybe we see the ''H-Man'' coming in Eric Holder, for he has prosecuted thousands of criminals with illegal gun possessions. That does you harm. That does your children harm.

□ 1320

I want to just say this to my distinguished colleague—as I yield to Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON—when the American people needed to have an unfettered voting system, yes, many disagreed. But Eric Holder and his team in the Civil Rights Division have not been overturned. They were following the law.

We do expect a Supreme Court decision in a matter of days on section 5. I cannot predict what that decision will be. But there were a number of decisions that had to do with ensuring that there was one person, one vote.

Remember I started by saying, whether we agree or disagree, there should be something called trust. Many people would say to me, one person's trust is another person's poison. But it's all about the law. This Justice Department has been following the law. It is crucial that when we use a litmus test to be able to determine whether someone should resign—and by the way, General Holder, do not resign, America needs a top law enforcement officer of integrity—then the standard should be the law, the standard should be the Constitution, the standard should be the facts, the standard should be case law on the Voting Rights Act and redistricting cases and election law. The majority of the cases—the infrastructure of the cases that have been upheld—have been led by Eric Holder, the Attorney General of the United States of America.

I would be privileged to yield some time to the distinguished scholar—and she happens to be a Congressperson of the great District of Columbia—ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON. Thank you for your leadership and scholarship on constitutional issues.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady, first, for yielding and for her kind words. But I thank her even more for what she's done this afternoon. She has come to the floor—my good friend from Texas—and has rendered one of the most informative highlights of the career of this Attorney General since he has held the office.

I would like only a few minutes to say a few words about the Attorney General because he began when in the Clinton administration I got the courtesy that's normally given to Senators—we have no Senators—so I got the courtesy of recommending to the President the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia and District Court judges. Although the District of Columbia has long had a large African American population, for most of its 200 years there have been no African American United States attorneys. Even though the United States attorney in the District of Columbia handles not only what he does for, for example, my good friend in Texas, that is Federal matters, but because there are some limits on our home rule, also handles all of the local criminal matters. Using a 17-member distinguished committee of citizens who vetted a great number of candidates and gave to me the top three, I chose the man who is now Attorney General as the first African American U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. He acquitted himself so well that he became an assistant Attorney General and finally Attorney General of the United States.

We are accustomed to seeing Attorneys General get in trouble. The last two Attorneys General were virtually chased out of office because of the mistakes they had made. I think that's because the Attorney General is close to the most controversial business of the President of the United States. I'm not surprised that the Attorney General would be a target. I am surprised that he would be accused so recklessly of, for example, perjury. I believe he will be vindicated shortly because it's so clear, on the face of this matter, that there has been not even a scintilla of an attempt to mislead the Congress or anybody else.

I think of Ambassador Susan Rice, who was yesterday appointed to be the National Security Advisor, the closest advisor to the President on foreign affairs, and of what she went through. She now has been thoroughly vindicated and yet she lost the possibility of being Secretary of State on the allegation that she had somehow misled the Congress in reporting on Benghazi.

Now, of course, the truth is out. All the emails are out. She wasn't part of any of the emails. She was the one who read the statement from the CIA. We now know that the statement was written by the CIA and that the State Department participated in writing it. The State Department was concerned that the State Department would be blamed for what was really a cover. The attack against the temporary U.S. compound in Benghazi was essentially a cover for a CIA operation. And so the CIA got into it. The State Department got into it. All of the intelligence officials got into it.

Together they issued a statement which now has been found not to have misled the Congress. If the joint statement didn't mislead the Congress, imagine the vindication now of Susan Rice, who only read a statement that she had no part in developing and had

no reason to believe—since it came from intelligence sources—that it was anything but the facts as they knew it. And indeed, it turns out they were the facts as they knew it.

I mention Ambassador Rice because of her recent appointment and because she stood accused in the same way that the Attorney General does.

Now, the gentlelady from Texas, my good friend Representative LEE, and I sit on two committees who have spent a lot of their time investigating the Attorney General. Please note that this is a Congress that has no agenda. Had it not been for these so-called scandals I'm not sure there would be anything to do in this House. They tend to go home early, to come late. There is nothing of much consequence on the floor. And indeed, I'm grateful for the appropriations period because at least there is something of substance to come to the floor.

If you don't come here to legislate, if you come here to malign, if you come here to keep the President from getting legislation, then you run out of ideas. We're now at the lowest deficit in 50 years, so they can't continue to talk about that the way you did before. They won't come to the table, as the American people have said they want, for a balanced deal. So we've got a floor where nothing happens and where people went home today—I think the last vote was around noon. There's nothing happening here.

Well, the vacuum has been filled by the committees, who have, each of them—there were five committees—looking into these various matters. Today, there was a Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on which I serve looking into the misuse of money by the IRS, except it turns out that was before this President's Executive order. The worst of the IRS misuse of funds during a travel session began in the last administration, much worse in that administration, and, by the way, in prior administrations. But it's now all over, long ended. But for House Committees, it's another way to go after the IRS.

All of us have been very critical of the IRS. We still don't know what really happened there. But without knowing it, there are some on my committee who are tracing it back to the President of the United States without a scintilla of evidence. That, 50 years ago, would have been called what it is—McCarthyism.

□ 1330

So, when the gentlelady comes to defend the Attorney General who has been attacked, I come simply to join her and to thank her.

In our committee, for example, we spent, perhaps, most of last year on the so-called ''gunwalking,'' where there was the tragedy of a border security agent who was killed. Our committee over and over again asked for the full slate of witnesses. If we'd had those, then we would also have had the last Attorney General from the Bush administration as well as his lieutenants because that's who started the gunwalking, and this Attorney General, of course, stopped it. Over and over again, they raked Attorney General Holder and his top lieutenants over with charges of perjury. Unable to prove them, they went so far as to try to subpoena documents that the President believed should not, in fact, become a part of the public record, so he invoked executive privilege. Why did he do that? Once he invoked executive privilege, then he, too, was accused of being part of a coverup.

Yet it is, in fact, the case—and here I'm going to quote—that the Supreme Court has said:

> Human experience teaches that those who expect public dissemination of their remarks may well temper candor with concern for appearances. Thus, Presidents have repeatedly asserted executive privilege to protect confidential executive branch deliberative materials for congressional subpoenas.

Otherwise the President cannot expect to get the truth from his Attorney General or from others who report to him.

Then they said the President had asserted executive privilege too late, when they ran out of other excuses, except the reason that he asserted it when he did was he was hoping they would negotiate the matter. You don't come up with executive privilege when you think reasonable men and women will come to a reasonable conclusion.

The failure to look at the root causes of the gun walking tragedy involving two administrations, to call no official from the administration that was responsible for thinking of the idea of gunrunning in the first place and for carrying it on for some time does demonstrate a Congress engaged in fairness. If this Congress is not known for its fairness as a general matter, I'm not sure why, perhaps, we should expect that the high-profile Attorney General, who has become, as some of the press has reported, something of a proxy for the President of the United States, himself, would then get fairness.

The gentlelady mentioned the coconspirator matter. She and I are both attorneys. We are accustomed to indictments in which the prosecutor names a ''coconspirator,'' never attempting to prosecute that person, but because the information has to allege precisely what happens, he will name a person. No person in the press has ever been, and there was never an attempt to prosecute anyone in the press. However, those involved are at a disadvantage: we cannot be told what they were going after because it is an intelligence and a secured matter. That leaves everyone here who is out for the Attorney General free to allege whatever he wants to, unless he has some sense of responsibility.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I am so glad that you raised that point, because we do not want to suggest that a layman's ears are different from a lawyer's ears, but that is a very important point which you have made.

The frustration is that, on your committee, there are many lawyers. You have lawyers who are investigators, particularly on the majority side. They understand what that concept is, which is that, when you have an indictment, you list names, and those names may be listed as coconspirators. To take that and then translate it into a layman's interpretation—oh, this person is going to be prosecuted—and to then suggest that the Attorney General perjured himself in front of the Judiciary Committee, where he said outright, I have no thought of prosecuting a reporter, and that wouldn't even come to mind, and to take the FBI affidavit which listed—in 2010, by the way, and I think this is 2013—the gentleman, Mr. Rosen, as a coconspirator and that nothing has happened since then, it is almost, I believe, an unfair treatment, an unfair misrepresentation, an unfair mischaracterization for the American people. The Attorney General made it clear in his testimony before our committee, I have no interest, no desire, no knowledge of prosecuting a reporter.

I just want to add, in addition, that we've just introduced a House bill that is similar to the Senate bill that has judicial intervention now, a sort of ramped-up SHIELD Act, which indicates that you would have to go to the courts in certain circumstances to secure some of the information of the press; but there is this distortion as he was questioned on May 15, 2013, and in 3 years, Mr. Rosen has never been indicted, and he has never been prosecuted.

Ms. NORTON. I must say I thank the gentlelady from Texas for that clarification. Not only that, the Justice Department has issued a statement to the effect it has no intent and never has had any intent of prosecuting the coconspirator as is the case and as has been the case for 100 years of the listing of coconspirators.

Just a moment more on this important matter. You mentioned that my committee has a lot of lawyers, like you and me. Your committee is the Judiciary Committee. I surely would have expected more of it than the way they've gone at the Attorney General.

On this matter of the AP reporters, of the AP-Rosen matter, the Attorney General recused himself. I'm not sure why he recused himself, but I imagine it is because, if you're looking for a leak and if you're doing a thorough investigation, you look from the top to the bottom. So, once he'd been questioned just as a President could be questioned, then, of course, he did the right thing, if that's the reason, by recusing himself. But when it came to the Rosen matter, which is simply signing off on the prosecutorial information—a routine ceremonial matter—there was nothing contradictory about that and his statement that he had no knowledge of the prosecution. He had

recused himself. Having recused himself, he'd better not have any knowledge of it.

These are fine points we are making, and I'm afraid, for many in the public, they are fine points because, as the gentlelady says, most people are not trained as lawyers, and if they are, they don't want to hear lawyer talk; but these are really important questions if you want to accuse somebody of something.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Of perjury.

Ms. NORTON. Of something as serious as perjury—and a lawyer at that.

I thank the gentlelady for coming to the floor so that these accusations—these wild and reckless accusations—against the Attorney General have not gone unanswered.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I am so grateful for your leadership.

I am going to conclude, and have some further comments; but before you yield, I just want to pose a question to you, Congresswoman, because, if nothing else, we can both agree together so it won't look like one person is saying it.

For an officer of the court, for the highest ranking law officer of the United States, the American people need to understand that the charge of perjury is one of the most devastating charges. Forget about your career, because all of us who are barred, who are members of the bar, are officers of the court—of all courts. Some are able to practice in the Supreme Court, in various Federal courts and otherwise, and as an officer of the court, even in the representation of your client, perjury is the ultimate charge.

□ 1340

That is why I'm so baffled and felt compelled to come to the floor to raise the question of why lawyers on the Oversight Committee and lawyers on the Judiciary Committee would even offer a charge of perjury under the circumstances of what I have just defined.

Let me just say this. In a letter to the Judiciary Committee, the Attorney General said:

> The Attorney General takes the disclosure of classified information by those who have committed to protecting it very seriously, especially as such disclosures can cause grave damage to our national security.
>
> The Attorney General also has the utmost respect for the vital role the media plays in an open society.

Then it goes on to talk about his commitment to protecting these vital sources. Then it goes on to again restate this whole question of investigation versus prosecution. It says:

> At the outset, it is important to note the difference between an investigation and a prosecution.

And it goes on to lay out probable cause again. That's lawyer talk.

But it is very clear that the General wants to lay out for the Members of Congress in an open way—by the way, I don't know if we could both stand up here and count how many side meetings and staff meetings that they had with the Attorney General on the gun walkings, what we call Fast and Furious, and now the meetings and letters that are going back, the ongoing contempt charge issue that is going on. This Attorney General has made himself available.

The real question I just want to pose to you, as I yield for your answer, is what it means to be charged with perjury as an officer of the court. What General, what lawyer would take it lightly—though some generals have gone to jail for perjury—that has been proven in a court of law?

Ms. NORTON. And charged on the basis of some evidence.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. And some evidence.

In this instance, we have one line that was stated that, No, I will not prosecute, versus the fact of the signing of an affidavit that did not result in a prosecution.

Congresswoman?

Ms. NORTON. Your point about an officer of the court is something that most Americans may be unaware of.

Every piece of paper that a lawyer files before a court of any kind—it may seem perfunctory—is subject to perjury precisely because when you're admitted to the bar, you become an officer of the court. So you risk your professional life because you could be disbarred not only for committing perjury, but even for misstatements in an offering before a court. That's the high standard to which we, who are members of the bar, are held. And for that reason, it would be unseemly for any lawyer, much less the highest lawyer in the land, to risk perjury.

And I submit that not only has perjury not been committed; the word ''perjury'' should never have entered into this conversation without the slightest bit of evidence. That's what ''reckless'' means, and I thank the gentlelady for the question.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentlelady for her knowledge, and I thank the gentlelady for laying out something that, as you said, non-lawyers would say, We're going too much. But I think they understand when you have a role as given to you by the bar license and a role that you would not play with lightly—but I think the other point is, as I told you, I didn't want to highlight Mr. Holder's tenure. But he's been around since 1976. Let me just say that he's had many times to disabuse this officer role, and he has not done so because of his integrity.

I'm glad you mentioned now National Security Adviser Rice and use that as an example. Let me congratulate her and use that as an example of a very fine public servant and outstanding diplomat. In this instance, there is not a morsel of evidence that she would manipulate the Benghazi talking points. What an enormous tragedy. Who would want to see our fallen diplomats lose their lives and their families? Let me just say this: We want the truth, but we also juxtapose that as something to suggest that let us hold our words until we know what the facts are.

I just want to say very quickly that all of what you've heard us discuss is what has been absorbing the time of a place that should be talking about making right on the Affordable Care Act.

Now, I know that thousands in California are just getting rebates back because of the Affordable Care Act. I know that small businesses are getting dollars back because of the Affordable Care Act. I know that seniors are now getting preventive care because of the Affordable Care Act, children are getting preventive care, women are getting preventive care; but you're only hearing the bad news. Why? Because we're too busy making charges about perjury. I would rather you have the testimony. Let's have hearings to get people to come forward to tell America how the Affordable Care Act is making it better for them.

Let me tell you what else we're not taking any time to do because we're suggesting that the Attorney General—with no evidence whatsoever—is perjuring himself. In a couple of days, the parents of America, the children of America will be facing a 6.8 percent increase in the interest rates that our children will have to pay who are now coming out as 2013 graduates. But we're talking about General Holder, about whom I've given you a list. He has been a fighter against consumer fraud, human trafficking and crime, and there's been no evidence of perjury.

Instead of us meeting to have a compromise, to prevent the clock from ticking on July 1 and kicking up the interest rates—this is a nightmare. If you want to see a nightmare, go from $4,174 to $10,109. That was the bill that was passed by our Republican friends, and then the automatic increase is $8,000. This is what our young people are going to be feeling the brunt of as they're trying to pay for college loans. Could we get together and work on that? I think we could.

Then, of course, we have heard dead silence about what we're going to do about reasonable gun legislation. I hope the lights of the Chamber don't turn off or the sound go out because it looks as if we're trying to take away guns. No. Every one of us holds up the banner of the Second Amendment. What we're saying is can we at least know who has them.

There are some who are putting forth mental health laws. I am a strong supporter of it. Let us help individuals who are suffering; but at the same time with regards to automatic weapons of any kind, there needs to be, minimally, closing the gun show loophole. And then those who are far more sophisticated than what these pictures may show, from my perspective, the kind that was used in Sandy Hook, we can do better as the American people.

Maybe we can also do something that we can all come together on. What

about a simple gun storage law, you know? We don't have it. And there is a series of children that have killed their siblings or their grandparents or their parents by having a gun lying around not locked, because there's no law, no requirement. Some States have it. We've done it and done a good job in bringing down that loss of life in Texas.

I'll be introducing legislation. I've been working with the General and the Department of Justice to ensure that we find a good balance. But there's a lot of work.

Sequestration is literally closing down teachers and child care units and cutting off civilians at military bases and stopping ICE enforcement officers and Customs and Border Protection and numbers of others are put on furlough because of sequestration.

Couldn't we get rid of H.R. 19? It says eliminate sequestration, go back to the budget or at least go to conference and treat the American people with respect so the services that you need are not shut down because of sequestration.

Why are we talking about perjury from the top legal officer where there has been no proven evidence that anything that he said in the Judiciary Committee was contradictory to what happened to Mr. Rosen? There's no proof. He recused himself. He's not involved. There's no indictment, no intention of indictment on the premise of what this particular issue was about, the leakage of national security matters.

□ 1350

And so my plea today is that we can do better. We can do better by our youngsters. In essence, we can stop the bleeding. We can do better by our children for health care. We can do better by better gun laws. We can do better by getting a better budget. We can do better by serving the American people. We can do better by building you new roads and bridges and infrastructure, fixings the dams, stopping the flooding.

All I want to say, Mr. Speaker, as I close, and I thank you, is to thank you, Mr. Holder, for your service. Do not resign. And to my colleagues, let's get to work to help the American people. I believe that will in fact be our finest hour.

I yield back the balance of my time.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE AND CHAIRMAN SENSENBRENNER: This responds to your letter to the Attorney General, dated May 29, 2013, requesting information about the Department's policies with respect to investigations involving members of the media and the Attorney General's knowledge of an investigation into the unauthorized disclosure of classified information that was then published in a news article in June 2009.

The Attorney General takes the unauthorized disclosure of classified information by those who have committed to protecting it very seriously, especially as such disclosures can cause grave damage to our national security. The Attorney General also has the utmost respect for the vital role the media plays in an open society. To ensure the proper balance of these important interests, the President has directed the Attorney General to conduct a review of Department policies regarding investigations involving the media, and as part of that process, the Attorney General has initiated a dialogue with news media representatives and other interested parties. Furthermore, as the Attorney General explained in the hearing before you on May 15, 2013, he supports the media shield legislation currently under consideration by the Senate, which provides robust judicial protection for journalists' confidential sources while also enabling the Department to continue to protect national security and enforce criminal laws. We look forward to working with Congress on this measure.

The Department's current policies provide separate processes for subpoenas and search warrants in the course of investigations involving members of the news media. As you know, 28 C.F.R §50.10 governs the issuance of subpoenas to members of the news media, including subpoenas seeking their telephone toll records. This regulation requires the Department in every case to consider the balance between the public's interest in the flow of information and the public's interest in effective law enforcement and the fair administration of justice. Thus, the regulation requires the government to take all reasonable alternative investigative steps before considering issuing a subpoena to a member of the news media or for the telephone toll records of a member of the news media. The regulation also requires the authorization of the Attorney General before issuing a subpoena to a member of the news media or for telephone toll records of a member of the news media. This regulation has not been substantively amended in more than 30 years, and is a subject of the review process currently being undertaken by the Attorney General at the President's direction. Search warrants for materials in the possession of a journalist whose purpose is to disseminate information to the public are governed by the Privacy Protection Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. §2000aa, et seq. That law outlines the limited circumstances under which the Department may seek Court approval for a search warrant. Specifically, under the Privacy Protection Act, the government may seek work product materials or documents in the possession of a journalist only where there is probable cause to believe that the journalist has committed or is committing a criminal offense to which the materials relate, including the crime of unlawfully disclosing national defense or classified information.

Your letter also asks for additional information about the investigation of the unauthorized disclosure of classified information to a reporter in 2009. At the outset, it is important to note the difference between an investigation and a prosecution. When the Department has initiated a criminal investigation in the unauthorized disclosure of classified information, the Department must, as it does in all criminal investigations, conduct a thorough investigation and follow the facts where they lead. Seeking a search warrant is part of an investigation of potential criminal activity, which typically comes before any final decision about prosecution. Probable cause sufficient to justify a search warrant for evidence of a crime is far different from a decision to bring charges for that crime; probable cause is a significantly lower burden of proof than beyond a reasonable doubt, which is required to obtain a conviction on criminal charges. Prior to seeking charges in a matter, prosecutors evaluate the facts and the law and make decisions about who should be prosecuted. The regulation governing the issuance of subpoenas to the news media described above, which provides for consideration of the public's various interests, also requires that the Attorney General must approve any charges against a member of the news media. We are unaware of an instance when the Department has prosecuted a journalist for the mere publication of classified information.

The unauthorized disclosure of classified information that appeared in a June 2009 news article was a serious breach that compromised national security. The Federal Bureau of Investigation conducted a comprehensive inquiry into that unauthorized disclosure, and after exhausting all other reasonable options, the government applied for a search warrant for information in the reporter's email account believed to be related to the source of the unauthorized disclosure. The affidavit in support of the search warrant satisfied the requirements of the Privacy Protection Act, based on the facts alleged, and a federal judge granted that warrant. The Attorney General was consulted and approved the application for the search warrant during the course of the investigation. Ultimately, as you know, although a Grand Jury has charged a government employee with the unauthorized disclosure of classified information, prosecutors have not pursued charges against the reporter. At no time during the pendency of this matter—before or after seeking the search warrant—have prosecutors sought approval to bring criminal charges against the reporter. The Attorney General's testimony before the Committee on May 15, 2013, with respect to the Department's prosecutions of the unauthorized disclosure of classified information was accurate and consistent with these facts. As the Attorney General explained, these prosecutions focus on those who ''break their oath and put the American people at risk, not reporters who gather this information.''

We hope that this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may be of additional assistance in this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

PETER J. KADZIK
Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Today is a very important day, the day of the anniversary of the invasion on D-day during World War II. There is also another important aspect about today, because we learned about the administration's collecting of massive information, private information, about every Verizon customer's phone numbers, all the calls they made, outside the country and within the country. Staggering. It makes one think,

well, gee, if this administration was gathering information and got a court order, a secret court order, to get all this information from Verizon, then most likely they did from the other carriers as well. And as a Verizon representative has pointed out, look, when we get a court order demanding that we turn over information, then we have to turn it over. And that is what we do in a country where we believe in the rule of law, we are supposed to follow the law.

But what is staggering for those of us who have debated over the FISA courts, where you have a real, legitimate, nominated and confirmed Federal judge, presides over information that is considered so secret that the disclosure of even the request for information would create dangers to national security. We've debated that in the Judiciary Committee. That included my friend, Ms. JACKSON LEE. We've had these debates over these issues.

I was talking with my friend with whom I often disagree in Judiciary, a Congressman from New York, JERRY NADLER, and actually I recall him indicating during debates that if we didn't rein in the power of the Federal Government, these were the types of things that could happen. And I have to admit today that for any predictions or concern on the part of JERRY NADLER that if we gave the power under article 215 or section 215—basically, the PATRIOT Act, the FISA courts—that it could and would be abused, Mr. NADLER was right. We are now seeing affirmation of that.

But I do think it is important that we understand what we're talking about with regard to these phone records, and as a preface I think it's important to look at the order from the United States Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, Washington, D.C. It's entitled, Mr. Speaker, In Re Application of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for an Order Requiring the Production of Tangible Things from Verizon Business Network Services, Inc. on behalf of MCI Communication Services, Inc. d/b/a Verizon Business Services. It cites for its authority in this the law at volume 50 of the United States Code, section 1861.

In this order that is granting the request of this Justice Department under this Attorney General, who is under fire for other issues, it says, ''The court having found that the application of the Federal Bureau of Investigation''—which is under the auspices of the Attorney General, the Justice Department—''for an order requiring the production of tangible things from Verizon Business,'' et cetera, the court finds that it satisfies the requirements of 50 U.S.C., section 1861.

It goes on to say that accordingly, these things are ordered, and it orders, and I'm quoting now:

> An electronic copy of the following tangible things: all call detail records or ''telephony metadata'' created by Verizon for communications (i) between the United States and abroad; or (ii) wholly within the United States, including local telephone calls.

Further down, it says:

> Telephony metadata includes comprehensive communications routing information, including but not limited to session identifying information (e.g., originating and terminating telephone number, International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) number, International Mobile station Equipment Identity (IMEI) number), trunk identifier, telephone calling card numbers, and time and duration of call. Telephony metadata does not include the substantive content of any communication, as defined by 18 U.S.C., section 2510(8), or the name, address, or financial information of a subscriber or customer.

Now, this comes on the heels of information about just how invasive this administration had gotten when they went after the records of the Associated Press, the phone information of many, many phone numbers, and some of them coming from right up here in the area where the reporters use. This is in the United States Capitol. Many times these phones up here are used by reporters to call Members of Congress, who have another constitutional privilege under the Constitution that provides privilege for the information that is provided for or to a Member of Congress. It's not unlimited. But that's on top of the freedom of the press that's also granted in the Second Amendment.

It is amazing when our Attorney General said, gee, in essence, this was like the most egregious or one of the most egregious national security leaks I had ever heard about. It was so serious, we had to go after this material, and then we find out there were only a handful of people in the entire administration who knew the information that got leaked. And instead of just going without a warrant—they don't need a warrant to get their own administration phone call data. They didn't even need a court for that. It's their data. They could have gone to the handful of individuals that knew the information that got leaked and checked their phone logs to see who they called. But instead of doing that, they decide to go on a fishing expedition for all of this telephone information about the Associated Press.

□ 1400

They apparently wanted to know who the AP talks to, what they do, what they know, who they know. Let's get all of this information.

They didn't need that for their pursuit of the leaker. They didn't need it at all. They could have gone straight to their own sources and got what they needed from there; and then once they have a subject within the AP, if anyone, then they could go for that information.

And as a former judge, if somebody came and said we have found the source of the leak, here's one of the five-or-so people that knew the information, he called this reporter at this number, and so we have probable cause to believe that the leak was made to this reporter, and put other information in there that raises it to the level of probable cause to allow the judge to let them take a look at that one reporter's single phone logs.

But, no, they didn't do that. They went on an incredibly vast and very chilling fishing expedition.

And then we have the Attorney General testify before our Judiciary Committee, and I know my friends mentioned this before I got up, my friends on the other side of the aisle. They were talking about how he is such a great Attorney General, in essence, and certainly never perjured himself.

But I heard what he said. I've heard it replayed over and over; and when he says he wasn't aware of, he had not heard of, he never participated in—he didn't think it was a good idea was the basics of what he said—of ever prosecuting a reporter.

And then within a week or so we find out, actually, he approved of an affidavit that went before a judge with the request for a warrant from the court against James Rosen with Fox News.

Now, I've had people wake me up at all hours of the day and night. I've had people call when I was awakened at 2 or 3 in the morning and say, Judge, we need to come by your house. This is really serious. And they'd come by; and if they had enough data in their affidavits that established probable cause, then I would grant a limited warrant.

But there were times I would get upset with a law officer that bothered me with an affidavit and a request that clearly didn't have probable cause. We aren't going to grant that. If you're not sure if you have probable cause, talk to the DA's office, run it by them before you bring something in that clearly does not establish probable cause.

Fortunately, the law officers were so good that we normally dealt with that normally that was not a problem, but sometimes it was. And any responsible judge takes that very seriously.

And sometimes you would get a request for a warrant for information; and you go, okay, you've established probable cause in your affidavit, but your request is so global and broad, or so ambiguous, I can't sign the order you've prepared. Sometimes I would interlineate in the order and make it more specific. Sometimes they would know that I was going to be restrictive, and they would leave blanks for that.

But then to find out that the court granted this administration's demand, with an affidavit supporting it, under oath, that they needed all the records that Verizon had on phone calls inside the United States and to places outside the United States, and the judge just grants it.

And now, following on the heels of learning that the IRS targeted political enemies, political opponents, people in Tea Parties, people that were very pro-Israel, other groups, a group that was very pro-marriage between a

man and a woman, like has been the tradition in this country for the entire history of the country, until now, when it's come into question, and some think that nature totally failed when it created, biologically, a mating between a man and a woman, that it screwed up, it should have been a man and a man.

Well, that's a difference of opinion. But under this administration, they felt like it was worth going after and preventing a group like National Organization for Marriage from stepping up and standing on the traditional marriage and being able to deliver that message.

Now, it didn't prevent them from quickly granting legal status to groups that felt otherwise, or if somebody was related to somebody in the administration. We've seen those examples.

But, gee, they also knew within the IRS that if they granted or denied a request, well, a denial could be immediately appealed. And so in order to prevent justice from being done, prevent people from having the opportunity to politically express themselves as a group, they just sat on them, 1, 2, 3 years, to prevent them from being able to go public as a group.

I was shocked that a reporter asked the question, well, you groups, you were coming begging to the IRS. You're the ones that asked for legal status. And I'm sure this is a very fine reporter, but it just showed the ignorance—and there's nothing wrong. We're all ignorant of different areas—but showed the ignorance of where we have gotten to in this country where the Internal Revenue Code is so oppressive, if you, as an individual go out and say look, I don't have much money, I'm a working man, I'm just barely getting by. You're a working woman, you're just barely getting by, but if we pool our money, we might be able to express ourselves politically, maybe buy a commercial, or maybe send out flyers, or maybe buy a billboard, but something. If we pool together, maybe we can have an impact in politics on an issue like marriage.

And if you pool your money like that, and you don't have permission from the IRS, then they're going to come after you because you've got to have a legal status to do things like that now in America.

And it is further indication as to why this infernal Internal Revenue Code and the incredibly huge number of regulations that were never passed by any elected representative, they're just generated day after day after day by some bureaucrat somewhere, I used to say in a cubicle, but apparently we find out they've got some pretty luxurious offices and they spend millions on their conferences they go to.

Apparently they haven't spent enough on learning to line dance because I wasn't very impressed with their line dancing, but that's not part of their job, so maybe they need to get into a different area or a different profession.

But they have to obtain legal status if they're going to do anything politically, or the IRS can come after them for not doing so. So we have forced groups into getting government approval before they can ever express themselves politically. It's astounding.

And when you find out this administration has used so many aspects of its power to chill or prevent political opposition to their positions, to their reelection, then it really gets scary when you find out they're just out there wanting everybody's information on everybody they called in the country and out of the country.

And we had some pretty significant debates in Judiciary under FISA and under the PATRIOT Act; and we were assured, no, the law makes very clear you can only get information from an American citizen if they're in a foreign country and the foreign law allows that and they call a known or suspected terrorist.

But under these laws, we can't just go get information about an American citizen's personal records. We can't do that without probable cause they've committed a crime.

□ 1410

But under these incredible powers of the PATRIOT Act and the ability to go to the FISA court, as they did here, and get a secret order, we were told and we debated and some felt like even if an American citizen is in a foreign country, we don't think you ought to be able to get that American citizen's phone data, even if you just pull it out of the air. We don't think you should be able to get that.

So there was debate about those things. Well, what if they're calling a known terrorist, and we've got American intelligence agencies gathering in a foreign country and we can get that without a warrant? It's out there floating around in the air. We can get that. And this was debated—Yeah, but they're an American citizen. You ought to leave them alone. And some of us felt if they're an American citizen in a foreign country and our intelligence agencies can get intelligence data without violating the foreign law, then you need to know as an American citizen when you go into a foreign country, you may have our own intelligence agencies getting information about your telephone calls as long as they're not violating the law of the country they're in. And that's the way I felt.

But we were always assured that unless there was probable cause to believe an American citizen was calling a known or suspected terrorist or a hostile foreign government, that kind of thing, then no, we don't go after American citizens' information. And especially not if there's a call from an American citizen to another American citizen. That's none of our business, unless there's probable cause to believe a crime is being committed. Then we find out they have actually found a judge that signed off on this thing, and they got all this information.

Now I know there's some—even Republicans—who would say, Gee, I don't care if the government has my phone number. They've gotten it so they can go after terrorists. Well, unless you're a terrorist, the American government has no business monitoring what all you're doing and who you're calling, especially this administration, with all the abuses we've already seen. It's wrong. It should not be occurring. But they've done so.

There was a tweet today by Ace of Spades. The tweet was: We've all got an Obama phone now. Well, apparently we do. Because this administration is following every call being made by every phone in America—at least the ones on Verizon. So that leads you to believe they've probably gotten it from other information, too.

And I do appreciate my colleagues' on the other side concern that enough good things about ObamaCare are not coming out because some of us are concerned about the Attorney General's perjury. And I would submit, humbly, that a major reason not enough good things are coming out about ObamaCare is because there are not a bunch of good things coming out. People are losing their insurance. They're getting in trouble. And that is a big problem.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has approximately 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you.

This is the anniversary of D-Day. So many Americans died on the beaches at Normandy. So many free countries gave the last full measure of devotion there on those beaches. It wasn't Normandy but rather another beach where one of my constituents, who has since passed away, said that when they were landing at Anzio, they were doing it so early in the morning, there was no sunlight. But the Axis powers had such powerful lights that you could read a book in their landing craft. And they'd been taught that when the landing ramp went down when they got to shore, they were to all run out at the same time. And as they got closer, they heard the machine gun bullets going back and forth across the front of the ramp. He said, We were all so scared. We know when that ramp went down, we were all going to die.

And one of the guys—Paul Stanley recalled his name, I do not—but he exemplified the spirit of America. He finally looked around and said, Guys, we all know if we run out of this landing craft the way we've been trained, we're all dead. So here's what we're going to do. I'm going to go first. Everybody is going to put your weapon in your right hand and grab the belt of the man in front of you and we're going to run out single file. Some of us won't make it. But that way some of you have a chance.

Paul Stanley said he was third. The two in front of him were killed and everybody else made it. That's the spirit

of America that landed on the beaches of Normandy to take on the Axis powers who sought to take freedom from free people.

It was on this day in 1944 that Franklin Roosevelt said this prayer on national radio. Today, he would probably be excoriated because of some of the terminology.

He said:

My fellow Americans, last night, when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I knew at that moment that troops of the United States and our allies were crossing the Channel in another and greater operation. It has come to pass with success thus far. And so, in this poignant hour, I ask you to join with me in prayer.

Almighty God, our sons, pride of our Nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity. Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. For the enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again, and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph. They will be sore tried, by night and day, without rest until the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken even with the violences of war.

For these men are lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not just for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home. Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas—whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them, help us, almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this great hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the Nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in a continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help in our efforts. Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and the material support of our Armed Forces. And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail; to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee, faith in our sons, faith in each other, faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment, let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace, a peace invulnerable to schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God. Amen.

Franklin Roosevelt, on this day in 1944.

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

□ 1420

FRAGER'S FIRE/APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak a few minutes this afternoon on two subjects. The first involves both a wonderful evening for any Member of Congress and a tragedy in our Capitol Hill neighborhood nearby. The second involves the upcoming appropriations period.

Mr. Speaker, last night was a terrific evening if you happened to be there. Members of Congress—it looked like equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans; we are part of the so-called No Labels Caucus; these are Members of Congress who are trying to get beyond the needless polarization in this House—decided to go to the baseball game together, the Nationals Stadium, our new, terrific stadium here in the District of Columbia. It was a Nats-Mets game. I'm sorry to report the Nats lost badly. They also played the night before and won, if I may also report that.

I was coming back from this really wonderful bipartisan experience—we ate hot dogs together, we ate & drank together—me, wine, a lot of my colleagues beer—and we talked about anything but the House. We talked about what people have said Members need to do more. We talked about the game and what was happening in our lives.

I sat next to a Member I had never met before even though he's on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with me. His name is RODNEY DAVIS. It was so funny to hear him talk about how I didn't know him, he said he was the lowest man on the totem pole. He apparently was, at least in seniority on our committee the last member and I'm near the top in seniority. We laughed about that. He laughed about how narrow was his margin in getting to the House. I mean, all of this was fun. And, yes, the game—the game, of course, was the baseball game.

He told me about his 12-year-old twin boys. That was really so touching—how he missed a suspension vote because he was coaching the baseball team where his boys played. So that was the setting of the evening. You can't help but feel good when you come home from an evening like that.

Because I have for many years lived on Capitol Hill—I represent the District, I am a native Washingtonian and I now live on Capitol Hill—I didn't have to go far from Nationals Stadium to come home. But I returned to find a pungent smell in the air because the storied neighborhood hardware store, Frager's, was in the process of being burned to the ground. I could get only so far along Pennsylvania Avenue, then everyone had to take a detour. Even this morning, parts of Pennsylvania Avenue, Southeast were closed off because of, even then, hot spots from the fire. It was like losing a friend—a human friend, that is.

My first thought went to the employees; there are about 65 of them. I'm grateful to have learned that it appears no one was injured or hurt. This pungent odor—remember, this is a hardware store, so there's all kinds of things to go up in flames and all kinds of smells. And even though I'm a number of blocks—about six to ten blocks—I could smell the odor very deeply from the fire. In fact, the city announced that everyone should go in and turn on their air conditioning and not come out for a while.

The employees were still in the building—some of them—but got out of the way of the fire, and no one was injured or killed. I understand that there may have been a couple of firefighters who were injured. We certainly wish them the very best and thank them for fighting what was a horrendous, hot, and unusual fire in the middle of a wonderful residential neighborhood.

When a store that's been in the same location for 100 years goes up in flames, you begin to realize that it was more than a neighborhood hardware store, afterall, and that after almost 100 years in the same location it had embedded itself into our Capitol Hill community as an institution all its own. It stirred in me something like the emotion that I felt when the Eastern Market—our historic, old market that was even older than Frager's—went up in flames a few years ago. Those are parts of your neighborhood we cannot imagine being without.

We have since rebuilt Eastern Market so that it looks very much like it always did—because it's a historic building and great pains were taken to see to it. Now, I'm not yet sure they will be able to do that at Frager's. After all, the Eastern Market is a publically owned market. That's not the case with this private business, which has thrived in our neighborhood through the era of mega-hardware stores. Frager's had survived when the era of the corner grocery and the corner store of every variety seem to have gone by the way.

It says everything about Frager's that it could survive in that kind of competition, where these multipurpose mega-hardware stores are accessible if you want to get in your car. I guess that may be the key to why the best of these corner institutions have survived for so long.

Frager's was not a state-of-the-art building. That's part of the reason it could burn down. You go in and they have squeezed goods into Frager's that you will not find at our wonderful mega-hardware stores. There are

things that may have gone out of style, but they're just what you need and they're just what goes best with your own home.

Capitol Hill is a historic district. I live in a historic house. You can't do anything to the outside of the house; you can change it on the inside. So you can imagine, we're always trying to match up the historic eccentricity of our homes with what's available in the stores. Well, Frager's is always there to help you. So the loss is, for us, monumental.

I think Frager's has survived all these years not only because it happens to often have what we can't find anywhere else, but particularly because of the service ethic that is a part of this neighborhood institution. You go to Frager's, they know you if you've been in there once before. They go out of their way to help you even as you try to find your way through the cramped aisles. They have the amenities you need. You may still go to the big megastore, but very often you'll try Frager's first—or have to go to Frager's when you didn't find it where you might have thought it should have been.

Above all, such stores in our neighborhoods are tailored to our needs. They've learned what people ask for, and they try to stock it when no one else would.

It made me recall Frager's 90th anniversary—about 3 years ago. I was so impressed that the neighborhood had a store that is where it was 90 years ago—and now we are at 93 or so—that could still celebrate that it's there and has been there all that time. So I came to the floor on that occasion and have since put those congratulatory remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

So I was really very much looking for another opportunity today to salute Frager's and to say to Frager's that yes, we know you are different from the Eastern Market. Yes, you have insurance, and you don't have taxpayer dollars to help you build. But I think you will find a very grateful neighborhood doing all it can to help Frager's survive, even as the Eastern Market historic market has survived, because there are certain institutions that are endemic to the neighborhood; and if they go, it simply will not be the same neighborhood.

□ 1430

The morning after you still couldn't get close to Frager's. I'm going to go by this evening and I'm going to try to find John Weintraub, who is the owner. This store is located at 11th and Pennsylvania Avenues, Southeast. The cause of the fire is still not known, or at least was not as of this morning.

John Weintraub bought this store, bought Frager's, from the Frager family in 1975. So that tells you that a very good part of its existence one family owned Fragers. John Weintraub has moved it seamlessly from the original family to Mr. Weintraub. He's hoping that his insurance takes care not only of the building, but somehow helps him with the salaries of his 65 employees. I'm very pleased that by the time I awakened this morning, the Matchbox, another store in our neighborhood, had announced that it would offer temporary work to Frager's employees until they are able to find employment.

I was also very pleased to read that the nursery, which was my favorite spot at Frager's, was somehow intact. Beside the hardware store, which is a remnant of its former self now, was a large nursery, an outdoor nursery, with just the kind of flowers you need to start up your window box in the spring with all the plants. You could go and shop for all plants in the outdoors section of Frager's there. Somehow, that section had survived most of the fire. And I hope that we're going to be able to go very soon, notwithstanding the destruction of the building, to the nursery, to remind everybody that Frager's is alive, well, and thriving despite the fire.

I want also to salute those who stood with Mayor Vincent Gray and me just about 10 days ago to announce that as the District of Columbia appropriation comes to the floor, we will be looking at the appropriators to make sure that they respect the District of Columbia's 600,000-plus American citizens and the District of Columbia as the independent jurisdiction it is and will refrain from directing our city on how to spend our own local funds.

Standing with us at a press conference were representatives from a number of organizations: DC Vote, the extraordinary organization that leads the fight for district voting rights for our ability to spend our own money, and for our right to be treated as other Americans are treated. Also there were the groups who are targeted the way that we have been targeted. There were the gun safety groups. There were the pro-choice groups. There were the health groups.

The groups include Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, AIDS United, DC Vote, Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, NARAL Pro-Choice America, the Center for Reproductive Rights, the National Abortion Federation, the Reproductive Health Technologies Project, the Black Women's Health Imperative, the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice, and the Center for American Progress.

They said they would alert their members should the District's appropriation be targeted for what we call riders, which are undemocratic attachments to the D.C. appropriation to keep it from spending its own local funds in a democratic manner, as directed by its citizens. This, of course, would never be the case for any other jurisdiction. But because the Congress has retained some jurisdiction over the District, there are Members of this body who would take advantage of its jurisdiction to intrude into the local affairs of a local jurisdiction.

Yet, in 1972, the Congress itself recognized that this was wrong. On the heels of the civil rights movement, interestingly, it delegated the authority for governance to the District of Columbia itself. It was about time. It had been done so once before in the 19th century when the Republicans, after the Civil War, allowed the District to have representation in Congress and a home rule government.

However, the Democrats came back to power and abolished local government and the right to be represented in the Congress. We still do not have the vote on the House floor; although we pay taxes at very high rates like every other Member's constituents. But at least there was some representation.

Finally, in the mid '70s, the Congress saw how wrong it was to claim itself to be the leader of freedom around the world and yet have its own capital city with no local governance and no representation in the Congress of the United States. However, when it delegated its authority to the District for local governance, it did leave four or five exceptions.

The exceptions were, for example, that the Districts can't tax the Federal property located in the District of Columbia. And the other exceptions were of that kind. Congress didn't add: and Members may at any time they have a preference keep the District from spending its own local funds the way their own constituents can spend their own local funds.

We will never give up our full rights as American citizens to spend our own funds. We raise $6 billion more than some States every year. When our folks tell us how to spend that money, we're going to always fight to spend it, just as every Member would fight to spend it as democratically directed by constituents.

We had thought when the Republicans—particularly the Tea Party Republicans as they call themselves—came they would be the first to side with us on this matter because they are supposed to, according to their recited principles, resent the intrusion of Federal power, sometimes even where Federal power always has been. So we thought they would be the first to understand that you don't use the big foot of the Federal Government against any local jurisdiction and then somehow claim the Constitution because the District does not have statehood yet. Not a matter of principle.

I appreciate how the appropriators have handled our appropriation for the last several years. When the Democrats were in charge of this body, we were able to get all of the riders off of our appropriation, and only one has come back, an abortion rider, and we intend to get that one off again. But the others have not come back. And I want to express my appreciation to this House for at least keeping those attachments off.

One of them was an attachment that cost lives and has left us with people who are ill. That attachment kept us from spending our own local money on

needle exchange programs, which are widely used around the world and throughout the United States. States can't spend Federal funds for needle exchange programs, but they can spend local funds. Every large city; and many counties spend their own local funds this way because it is one of the few proven ways to keep HIV/AIDS from spreading.

The District was kept from spending its own local funds on needle exchange programs for 10 years. The result was that the District had the highest AIDS rate in the United States for that reason. Right down the road, Baltimore, a much poorer city than the District of Columbia—and the District of Columbia is not a poor city. It is a city of—yes, it is a modicum of poor people, but it is a very prosperous city.

□ 1440

Down the road in Baltimore, you have had for years a better AIDS rate than you have had in the District of Columbia because nobody could keep Baltimore from using needle exchange programs. These are programs that, for example, when an addict is on the street, allow the one city to wean him from addiction or at least keep him from passing a dirty needle on that will spread the virus, but it is often to wean him from drugs because he expects and wants the clean needles to come every day. It is a highly effective way. Whatever it is, we have the right to save the lives of our own people the way we define if that way is legal and constitutional.

You can imagine the anguish we felt when we could not even save the lives of our own people. To its credit and the credit of this House, that rider has not come back on our appropriation. I had a meeting with Chairman ANDER CRENSHAW just yesterday. I don't have any idea what will happen, but he seems a fair and open man. I was pleased also to bring the Mayor to have a meeting with him so that he could meet the chief executive of the city. There also are other riders that were on the appropriation that are not now on it.

We've learned to take the offensive, though, because we are left here by ourselves—a delegation of one—so it's real easy to gang up on us because I'm all the District has. It has no Senators, and therefore we try to stop such intrusions before they occur. Yes, partly, perhaps, because of that—because of the action of our allies in writing the appropriators, having their constituents contact appropriators—this may have had an effect; but I think what has also had an effect is there are Members who, I think, listened to the effect of these riders, and who have seen them as inconsistent with the principle of local control and have acted accordingly.

So I say to those Members: you have our thanks and our appreciation.

I say to my own Capitol Hill neighborhood as I close: that we have lived through the tragedy of the loss of a major public institution, the Eastern Market. We saw it come back. As Capitol Hill residents, it seems to me all of us have an obligation to help Frager's come back, too. Frager's has been there when we needed Frager's. Frager's cannot depend upon public money. Frager's needs support—and we'll have to learn what kind of support it is—from all of us if we value such unique neighborhood institutions.

At a time when our country is growing larger, when it is becoming so easy to become anonymous—when the personal and the ability to touch and feel that you are heard often seem so distant, when even those of us who Tweet and Facebook recognize that, at the same time, we are keeping our distance—at a time like this when Frager's brought us close, when Frager's made us walk to the store instead of getting into our cars, and when we found there, what we could not find elsewhere, let us celebrate this institution, with which, I think, every Member of the House from whatever community, large or small, could identify.

I celebrate Frager's. I look forward to its return in a fashion that will remind us of a near century's service to those who have lived in the Capitol Hill community, one of the oldest communities in the Nation's Capital.

I yield back the balance of my time.

RUMPELSTILTSKIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) for 30 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Again, I appreciate the privilege to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives. I come to this floor to voice my concerns about the direction some in the executive and legislative bodies seem to be going.

I will start it out this way, Mr. Speaker, in that, yesterday, it finally occurred to me how to describe the political whiplash that has taken place that goes against the logic and history and experience of myself and, I think, of a majority of the American people. I said to them yesterday in an immigration meeting inside the Republican Study Committee, which had a panel there of House and Senate to talk about immigration—some of them experts—that I feel like Rumpelstiltskin.

The story of ''Rumpelstiltskin'' is that he went to sleep under a tree, and he was clean shaven, and when he woke up, he had this long, long beard that had apparently grown over a century or so. The culture shock that he got after having taken a little nap was what the narrative of the story of ''Rumpelstiltskin'' was about.

I went to bed the night of November 6 in having finished the election celebration, in having succeeded in another election, but I watched as Mitt Romney had to concede that he had not won the Presidency from Barack Obama. I understood what that election was about as much as most anybody in this country.

It starts in Iowa. We spent nearly 4 years sorting out and helping to contribute to the knowledge base of the American people as to what the planks in the platform would be, what the platform would look like, how we would select a nominee for the President of the United States. It starts in Iowa with the first-in-the-Nation's caucuses, and of the candidates who come there, many of them will go to all 99 counties. Rick Santorum, for example, had over 380 meetings in Iowa, and he went to all 99 counties. MICHELE BACHMANN went to all 99 counties.

That's an endorsement from the Iowa caucuses that can be earned. You don't have to have millions of dollars to shape a media image and buy a nomination, but it is important to be there and talk. So we do this. We're all politics all the time. I'm engaged in the Republican Presidential nominating process from early on, so I watch this and I contribute to it. I weigh in on the things that I believe in, and I've listened as every Presidential candidate has endorsed—let me just say this—my immigration ideas.

Yet, as I listened to the debate and as Mitt Romney won the nomination and as he and Barack Obama had their multiple debates—three debates, if I remember, and there was much debate that went on throughout the media—I don't think anyone went to the polls on November 6 thinking this election is about immigration. I went to bed the night of November 6 in having realized that Barack Obama would be President for another 4 years. It was a disappointment to me and a crushing disappointment to many of us who had so many big plans on what we were going to do to put this Nation back on the right track with a new Republican majority anticipated in the United States Senate and a President Mitt Romney. It didn't work out that way, but I never believed on that night that the election was decided on immigration, Mr. Speaker. It was not. The debate was almost exclusively about jobs and the economy, jobs and the economy, jobs and the economy. It was drilled so relentlessly and so often that it put the American people to sleep. I said before the election multiple times that this needs to be more than a race about jobs and the economy. Nevertheless, that seemed to be what the polsters on the Republican side were advising Mitt Romney that needed to be continually coming out.

So the American people went to the polls doing what they do: they make decisions based upon what they hear people talking about. You can track polling, and I have looked at it for years. The polling that is going to have the highest priority of the people's concerns is going to be the one the people

are talking about, the one the media is talking about. National conversations are many times driven through the media. These conversations of a Presidential election were about jobs and the economy.

I went to bed disappointed that night on November 6, perhaps even crushed, at the loss of opportunity that this Nation would have. I woke up the next morning—not with a beard that was 100 years long, but just a normal one from a night's sleep—not thinking that there was anything except jobs and the economy and the promise of the President to expand the dependency class and telling people, You're going to have less personal responsibility under Barack Obama, and you'll have more risk under Mitt Romney.

□ 1450

That was part of the argument: jobs in the economy, grow the dependency class. That was the argument.

But when I woke up on the morning of November 7, I began to see some of these things come through the news, this analysis that Mitt Romney would be President-elect on November 7 if he just hadn't said ''self-deport,'' or Mitt Romney would be President-elect on November 7 if he hadn't lost such a large percentage of the Hispanic vote. Then the numbers began to trickle in a little bit, and you get those numbers that show—and I don't dispute them—that Mitt Romney got about 27 percent of the Hispanic vote and Barack Obama got about 71 percent of the Hispanic vote.

So the people who had promised that Mitt Romney was going to win the Presidency, including pundits who hung in until the polls were closed until the last minute, still insisting that there were precincts coming in in Ohio that were going to turn the election needed a scapegoat. They needed a scapegoat to blame the election loss on because they had predicted that victory and contributed to the engineering of the campaign and had pushed the jobs and the economy argument to the detriment of some of the other topics that would have been useful to get a better turnout among conservatives.

So in looking for a scapegoat, they began to say on November 7, Mitt Romney would be President if he hadn't said these two words: self-deport. He would be President if he had a larger percentage of the Hispanic vote. He lost too much of it. This is the mantra that we saw that came out of George W. Bush's campaign when he began to advocate for comprehensive immigration reform.

I remember a document that was produced by the Republican National Committee chairman. It was referred to as an autopsy or postmortem report. It said again that Mitt Romney would be President if he had gotten a larger percentage of the Hispanic vote and that George W. Bush got 44 percent of the Hispanic vote in 2004.

That number has floated out there since the day after that election in 2004; but it's not true, Mr. Speaker. George W. Bush never got 44 percent of the Hispanic vote. That number is someplace between 38 percent and 40 percent. It was a stronger percentage than Mitt Romney got, but Mitt Romney was competitive with JOHN MCCAIN's vote on the Hispanic side, and it was clear that JOHN MCCAIN has been an open-borders Senator all of his life. The only time he ever really was for border security and border control was when he had to save himself from a primary, and that's when he said build the ''blank'' fence.

So what we have here is an irrational conclusion drawn on the morning of November 7 of last year that turns out to be a handy little scapegoat, excuse, change the subject matter for people who made predictions that didn't match what the professional opinion was. Another thing that takes place is if you repeat something often enough in the news media, you can convince people that that is the topic, that was the subject.

So I will just tell you in this conference, people are now starting to understand the election wasn't about immigration, and there is no mandate for Barack Obama to sign an amnesty bill. There is a strong desire on the part of people that are for open borders to pass one. I understand why Democrats are for open borders and amnesty. They're the political beneficiaries of open borders and amnesty.

Republicans are paying the price for this wedge that's being driven between the Republican Party, Mr. Speaker. And in political tactics, as well as warfare and military tactics, if you can split the line of your enemy, your opposition, your competition, if you can divide them, especially if you can pit them against each other, you have a much greater chance of success.

This is a classical example of Republicans accepting an argument and, in fact, creating the argument, some of them joining with Democrats who gleefully drive the wedge in between the Republican Party to separate the rule of law, border security, pillar of American exceptionalism, constitutional conservative Republicans away from the establishment wing of the party that sees this world a little bit different.

Conventional wisdom here is Romney would be President if Republicans had done a better job reaching out to the Hispanic community. I'm saying, Mr. Speaker, that's not true. There's no data that supports that theory. Even still, they insist on adhering to this. And when I ask them what is in this Gang of Eight's bill in the United States Senate that has passed out of committee now to be considered on the floor of the United States Senate, what's in that bill for Americans, the answer is: nothing. There is nothing in that bill for Americans.

What's in that bill, then, for, let's say, Republicans? Well, political disaster is in it. There's nothing on the upside of it for Republicans.

What's in it for Democrats? Millions of new voters, more political power, a continued expanding of the dependency class, an erosion of the individual responsibility and the God-given liberty and freedom that this country has; and that's the benefit to the Democratic side of this thing, Mr. Speaker.

Then what is the effect? The effect is pretty clear. You have a study done by the stellar Robert Rector of The Heritage Foundation who does multiple studies. He is the most accomplished analyst that I know on this Hill, and his work has been subject to public scrutiny for more than two decades and his work has been unassailable.

When it was announced that he was doing an analysis of the economic impact of a Senate version of the bill, the amnesty bill, immediately his political opposition began to attack him personally and to attack a study they had never read. I know they never read it, Mr. Speaker, because it wasn't out and it wasn't released. And I got a verbal preview of that when Robert Rector came to speak before the Conservative Opportunity Society, which I've chaired for some years. And I knew they hadn't read the report because it wasn't released. I would get access to one of the first copies.

I have read every page of the Rector report. I believe it's 102 pages. There' a 5-page executive summary. This report boils down this, Mr. Speaker: if you pass the Senate Gang of Eight's comprehensive immigration reform/amnesty act, the net cost of the people who would be legalized in America, even if you use the 11.3 million, which I think is a very low estimate, the net cost to the taxpayer when you calculate the drawdown from the welfare systems and the health care and the education and the infrastructure—he's got it all broken down in detail—the net cost—and then you subtract from that the net tax contributions made by this group of people, you end up with a $6.3 trillion price tag to the Senate's amnesty bill.

And still, Republican members of the Gangs of Eight, House and Senate, posture themselves as conservatives. They posture themselves as conservatives, and they advocate for a $6.3 trillion net cost, and their best argument against the Rector report is that it's not dynamically scored.

I heard that yesterday from the gentleman from Idaho: the Rector report is not dynamically scored. If you dynamically score it, then presumably you could get around to a purist libertarian view that anytime—and that's this: anytime anybody does an hour's worth of work and contributes a dollar to the gross domestic product, they contribute to the economy. That's their theory. That's a very narrow view of what goes on in any country.

If you're going to call it economic growth because the GDP goes up by a dollar, but it costs you $2 or $3 on the other end out of tax recipients to fund the stimulation to get that extra dollar, that's not economic growth. But

they argue that it is. If you dynamically score the Rector report, it gets more costly, not less costly. The number of $6.3 trillion in cost goes up, not down.

I would suggest that these people who are attacking Robert Rector or the Heritage Foundation or the people that are making allegations that the Rector report is not dynamically scored go in there and dynamically score the Rector report then. Tell me, what is your number? It's not good enough just to criticize somebody else's data without actually addressing the data. What's your number, Gang of Eight? How much do you think the Gang of Eight bills are going to cost the taxpayers for the people who would be legalized instantly? How much?

Then they say, I want more legal immigration, more legal immigration. You could ask them, How many are coming in here legally now? Most of them who make such a statement would be stumped, Mr. Speaker. They don't know.

If you don't know how many people are coming in here legally, say, over the last decade, how can you assert whether there should be more or less? And if they do know the number, then I would say to them: you think there should be more legal immigration? How many is enough? How many is too many? There are two more stumping questions I've just asked.

□ 1500

They don't know how many is enough. They don't know how many is too many. They're making a political calculation, not a policy analysis. It's not good enough to change the destiny of the United States of America simply by wetting your finger and putting it into the air, or checking your political barometer and making a decision whether it's a plus or a minus for you politically. Can you get reelected if you're for amnesty or not? That's some of the questioning that's going on around this body. I suggest we have a higher charge and a higher challenge and a bigger responsibility.

This is a constitutional Republic, and one of the essential pillars of American exceptionalism is the rule of law. This shining city on the hill sits on these pillars of American exceptionalism. And among them, many of them are in the Bill of Rights—freedom of speech, religion, the press, peaceably assemble, and petition the government for regress grievance. Second Amendment rights—the right to be secure in our persons, the property rights that used to exist before the Kelo decision. That is a little editorial, Mr. Speaker. I'll take that up in another Special Order sometime—the rights that devolve to the States or the people respectively under the 9th and 10th Amendments; no double jeopardy. All of those things.

If you take any piece that I've mentioned out of the history of this country, you don't get the United States of America. You can't be the United States of America without the law, without the rule of law.

Millions of people come to this country to escape lawlessness, and we owe it to them as well as the heritage of all Americans to ensure that we do not have lawlessness institutionalized in this country.

Amnesty is. To grant amnesty is to pardon immigration law breakers and reward them with the objective of their crime. That's what's advocated by the Gangs of Eight, no matter how they want to spin it. If they do that, they will have provided an amnesty plan that can never be reversed, and they will have destroyed the rule of law at least with regard to immigration so that it can never be restored, destroyed so it could never be restored. There is no going back to this, going back to what was if this legislation passes.

And, I'll take us back to 1986. Ronald Reagan signed—he was honest with us, he signed the Amnesty Act, Mr. Speaker. He was pressured, no doubt. I'll just say I know that. He was pressured by a lot of people who have good judgment almost all of the time, good advisers, but the pressure that came was this: there are a million people in America. It started out at about 750,000; but by the time the decision was made by Ronald Reagan, they said there are a million people in America who are here illegally, and we can't deal with all of them so we want to get a fresh start. We can make this deal with the Democrats in Congress that if you just sign, Mr. President Reagan, the Amnesty Act, we will ensure also in that bill that there will be border security. Shut off the bleeding at the border, and the trade-off will be that we'll give amnesty to a million people.

And Ronald Reagan, with his compassionate heart and his good principles and good judgment, didn't see what was coming. What was coming was the intentional undermining of the enforcement. Democrats never intended to enforce immigration law in 1986. Ronald Reagan accepted their word. His word was good. He didn't have a reason to believe theirs was not. It was not. It was intentionally not good. But President Reagan signed the Amnesty Act for the purposes of the one sole and only Amnesty Act that was ever going to take place in the history of the United States. That was the promise.

And in exchange, we all had to fill out the I–9 forms with precision and fear that the Federal Government would come in and catch us in a technicality and lock us up in jail or fine us a great deal. I still have I–9 forms that are in the dusty files from back then. I was sure the INS was going to show up and take enforcement against me. It didn't happen in my company, or in thousands of companies across the country. They didn't enforce it the way it was promised to be enforced. We got the amnesty all right, but we didn't get the border security.

Now we have people that seem to have the wisdom as if they have been born since then and denied access to the history books, and they seem to think that they can write laws that are immigration laws today that will put this thing away and finish adapting to immigration law for all time. They're saying, just listen to us, pass our Gang of Eight amnesty bill, and we will fix the immigration problem for all time.

It's clear to me that the lesson from 1986 didn't soak into them. They don't have a lot of gray hair. You don't have to pull out a history book and read it. In fact, just down the street just about any respectful Member of Congress could, I believe, get a meeting with Attorney General Ed Meese, who was Ronald Reagan's Attorney General in 1986, whom I believe advised Ronald Reagan to sign the Amnesty Act. But Attorney General Meese, whom I greatly respect for his intellect, for his character, for his judgment, for his work ethic, he's still in the game, wrote an op-ed in 2006 to deal with George W. Bush's amnesty proposal, and that op-ed say Reagan would not make this mistake again. And then now some 2 weeks ago or so, he released another statement that mirrors the 2006 statement.

So they could have the benefit of Attorney General Ed Meese and listen to what happened in 1986, if these Members were sincere about making an objective decision. They are not. They are salivating over putting their imprimatur on history and changing the character and the culture and the direction of the civilization of America.

Now, America has always been about assimilation. And we are, yes, a Nation of immigrants. So is every other nation on the planet, by the way, so we should not overemphasize that. We're a Nation of people that come together, that have assimilated different cultures and civilizations, and we have something I call American vigor.

American vigor comes from, these pillars of American exceptionalism that I listed, most of them in the Bill of Rights. You add to that free enterprise capitalism, you add to that the faith of Judeo-Christianity and Western Civilization all wrapped up together on this continent with essentially unlimited natural resources, the rule of law, manifest destiny. All of that was a magnet that attracted the vigor of every civilization here.

We didn't just get a cross-section of people that came from Asia or Europe or South America that came to America. We got the dreamers, the doers, the vigorous people from every donor civilization on the planet. The people that came to work and contributed that had ideas. They wanted to be unfettered by the ropes and chains and the restraints that their own home country had and came to America to embrace the American Dream. That's why we are America. That's why we have a can-do spirit. We got the best of the spirits of every single country on the planet. We must preserve these pillars of American exceptionalism, including the rule of law, or this Nation

will never reach its God-given and intended destiny.

That's why I stand so strongly on preserving respect and adherence to the rule of law. That's why I reject the President's lawless activities to suspend immigration law that he doesn't like and advance his political foundation in doing so.

The President has suspended immigration law by executive amnesty, is what he has done. That's what the debate was about last night with the King amendment. That's what the vote was about this morning with the King amendment that passed with strong support in a bipartisan way. Some people I think took a walk. But in any case, my amendment said they'll not use any of the funds appropriated in the bill to enforce the Morton memos, which are the memos commonly referred to that come from the President's wish to grant amnesty by executive edict.

And in one of those memos, the most famous of which, which established Dream Act Light, the President of the United States went out and did a press conference within 2 hours of the issuing of the memo that came from Janet Napolitano's office. And it says in that memo seven different times that we'll apply this on an individual basis only, on an individual basis only. I can repeat that five more times. That gives you a sense of what they put in the memo.

They know that when you litigate something like this, the individual basis only is the reference to prosecutorial discretion. The executive branch has the prosecutorial discretion. It's well established. I agree with it. They can't enforce every single law, but the law also requires that when ICE encounters an individual that they believe to be unlawfully in the United States, they are obligated to place them into deportation proceedings. That's the law.

The President suspended this specific law. He created four classes of people under the Morton memos and then has suspended the law as being applied against these four classes of people.

□ 1510

He's not doing it on an individual basis, only it's lip service on an individual basis only.

And of 450,000 people that had already been adjudicated for deportation, they have now waived that on 300,000 and they're grinding through the rest. It looks like they're on their way to nearly half a million people that get administrative amnesty, and this is before the ''Dream Act Lite'' memo came out. That's another chunk of this.

So the President has, time after time, through the actions of his executives, defied his oath of office, which is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. That's the President's obligation. It's his oath to the Constitution. He had his hand on the Bible when he gave that oath. And he gave an oath to our Constitution.

He gave a lecture to some students out here at a high school on March 28, year before last I believe it was. And they asked him, why don't you just pass an executive order, sign an executive order to grant lawful status to the Dream Act kids?

And the President said, as a former adjunct constitutional law professor at the University of Chicago, accurately, he said, I don't have the authority to do that. The legislature passes the laws. My job is to carry them out. And the judicial branch is to pass judgment on the meaning of the technicality of the law. Pretty good response for a constitutional law adjunct professor.

And about a year later, the President decided he wasn't bound by his oath of the Constitution. Neither was he bound by the analysis or the opinion that he gave the high school kids; defied his oath, and he defied his own judgment, publicly stated, and granted administrative amnesty through a whole series of six different memos known as the Morton memos.

We cannot be a civilized country if we're going to have a President who legislates by executive edict, or by press conference, by the way.

Mr. Speaker, you'll remember that ObamaCare was not supposed to fund abortion, nor was it supposed to fund contraceptives or sterilizations. There was an accommodation that was made in an amendment here and some negotiations with the President.

But they do it anyway. They impose this on our faith communities as well. And our churches filed multiple lawsuits, more than I can actually quote into this RECORD today, to object on the grounds of religious liberty.

This country shall not impose a violation of religious liberty on our faith people, and it shall not draw a distinction between an individual's faith, a private sector business' faith, or a church itself. It's all the same. No one is exempt from the protection of our First Amendment rights.

Yet, this administration goes after them. And when he heard the heat that came back from the churches and, particularly, the Roman Catholic Church, the President did a press conference at noon on a Friday, and he said, I'm going to make an accommodation to the religious institution, an accommodation. Now I'm going to require the insurance companies to provide these things for free, abortifacients, contraceptives, sterilizations, and he repeated himself, ''for free.''

The President can't do that. Even if the rule further defines the ObamaCare law that passed, that rule's got to be published. It's got to go through the administrative procedures course of action.

The President cannot just simply, with impunity and utter arrogance, step up to a podium with the Great Seal of the President of the United States on it and say, now I'm changing things. Hugo Chavez does that. Barack Obama did that. He legislated by press conference.

And now we have more lawlessness coming to undermine the rule of law: grant an amnesty to 11 million people that, if history shows us right, will be 33 million people. If you score that dynamically, you take $6.3 trillion times 3 and you get better into the zone on what this could cost.

This House is going to stand and oppose amnesty. It's going to defend the rule of law. It's going to protect the dignity of every human person, God's gift to this planet. But this country is also God's gift to this planet.

And I urge, Mr. Speaker, all of those that are listening to this discussion that we're having, and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, let's stick with our oath of office. Let's stick with our oath to uphold the Constitution. Let's defend the rule of law.

Let's have a smart, legal immigration policy that rewards people that follow the law and can come here and contribute to this country. We cannot be the lifeboat for all of the poverty in the world. But we can be the inspiration for all of God's creatures on this planet.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TODAY

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. today.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. THOMPSON of California (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 10, 2013, at 3 p.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Robert B. Aderholt, Rodney Alexander, Justin Amash, Mark E. Amodei, Robert E. Andrews, Michele Bachmann, Spencer Bachus, Ron Barber, Lou Barletta, Garland ''Andy'' Barr, John Barrow, Joe Barton, Karen Bass, Joyce Beatty, Xavier Becerra, Dan Benishek, Kerry L. Bentivolio, Ami Bera, Gus M. Bilirakis, Rob Bishop, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Timothy H. Bishop, Diane Black, Marsha Blackburn, Earl Blumenauer, John A. Boehner, Suzanne Bonamici, Jo Bonner, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Bruce L. Braley, Jim Bridenstine, Mo Brooks, Susan W. Brooks, Paul C. Broun, Corrine Brown, Julia Brownley, Vern Buchanan, Larry Bucshon, Michael C. Burgess, Cheri Bustos, G. K. Butterfield, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, John Campbell, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Tony Cárdenas, John C. Carney, Jr., André Carson, John R. Carter, Matt Cartwright, Bill Cassidy, Kathy Castor, Joaquin Castro, Steve Chabot, Jason Chaffetz, Donna M. Christensen, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline, Yvette D. Clarke, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mike Coffman, Steve Cohen, Tom Cole, Chris Collins, Doug Collins, K. Michael Conaway, Gerald E. Connolly, John Conyers, Jr., Paul Cook, Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Tom Cotton, Joe Courtney, Kevin Cramer, Eric A. ''Rick'' Crawford, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Henry Cuellar, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Steve Daines, Danny K. Davis, Rodney Davis, Susan A. Davis, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, John K. Delaney, Rosa L. DeLauro, Suzan K. DelBene, Jeff Denham, Charles W. Dent, Ron DeSantis, Scott DesJarlais, Theodore E. Deutch, Mario Diaz-Balart, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Michael F. Doyle, Tammy Duckworth, Sean P. Duffy, Jeff Duncan, John J. Duncan, Jr., Donna F. Edwards, Keith Ellison, Renee L. Ellmers, Jo Ann Emerson*, Eliot L. Engel, William L. Enyart, Anna G. Eshoo, Elizabeth H. Esty, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Blake Farenthold, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Stephen Lee Fincher, Michael G. Fitzpatrick, Charles J. ''Chuck'' Fleischmann, John Fleming, Bill Flores, J. Randy Forbes, Jeff Fortenberry, Bill Foster, Virginia Foxx, Lois Frankel, Trent Franks, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Marcia L. Fudge, Tulsi Gabbard, Pete P. Gallego, John Garamendi, Joe Garcia, Cory Gardner, Scott Garrett, Jim Gerlach, Bob Gibbs, Christopher P. Gibson, Phil Gingrey, Louie Gohmert, Bob Goodlatte, Paul A. Gosar, Trey Gowdy, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Tom Graves, Alan Grayson, Al Green, Gene Green, Tim Griffin, H. Morgan Griffith, Raúl M. Grijalva, Michael G. Grimm, Brett Guthrie, Luis V. Gutierrez, Janice Hahn, Ralph M. Hall, Colleen W. Hanabusa, Richard L. Hanna, Gregg Harper, Andy Harris, Vicky Hartzler, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Denny Heck, Joseph J. Heck, Jeb Hensarling, Jaime Herrera Beutler, Brian Higgins, James A. Himes, Rubén Hinojosa, George Holding, Rush Holt, Michael M. Honda, Steven A. Horsford, Steny H. Hoyer, Richard Hudson, Tim Huelskamp, Jared Huffman, Bill Huizenga, Randy Hultgren, Duncan Hunter, Robert Hurt, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Sheila Jackson Lee, Hakeem S. Jeffries, Lynn Jenkins, Bill Johnson, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. ''Hank'' Johnson, Jr., Sam Johnson, Walter B. Jones, Jim Jordan, David P. Joyce, Marcy Kaptur, William R. Keating, Mike Kelly, Robin L. Kelly, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Daniel T. Kildee, Derek Kilmer, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Steve King, Jack Kingston, Adam Kinzinger, Ann Kirkpatrick, John Kline, Ann M. Kuster, Raúl R. Labrador, Doug LaMalfa, Doug Lamborn, Leonard Lance, James R. Langevin, James Lankford, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Robert E. Latta, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, John Lewis, Daniel Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Billy Long, Alan S. Lowenthal, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Blaine Luetkemeyer, Ben Ray Luján, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Cynthia M. Lummis, Stephen F. Lynch, Daniel B. Maffei, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Patrick Maloney, Kenny Marchant, Tom Marino, Edward J. Markey, Thomas Massie, Jim Matheson, Doris O. Matsui, Carolyn McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Michael T. McCaul, Tom McClintock, Betty McCollum, James P. McGovern, Patrick T. McHenry, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon, David B. McKinley, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Jerry McNerney, Mark Meadows, Patrick Meehan, Gregory W. Meeks, Grace Meng, Luke Messer, John L. Mica, Michael H. Michaud, Candice S. Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Gwen Moore, James P. Moran, Markwayne Mullin, Mick Mulvaney, Patrick Murphy, Tim Murphy, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Gloria Negrete McLeod, Randy Neugebauer, Kristi L. Noem, Richard M. Nolan, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Richard B. Nugent, Devin Nunes, Alan Nunnelee, Pete Olson, Beto O'Rourke, William L. Owens, Steven M. Palazzo, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Erik Paulsen, Donald M. Payne, Jr., Stevan Pearce, Nancy Pelosi, Ed Perlmutter, Scott Perry, Gary C. Peters, Scott H. Peters, Collin C. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Pedro R. Pierluisi, Chellie Pingree, Robert Pittenger, Joseph R. Pitts, Mark Pocan, Ted Poe, Jared Polis, Mike Pompeo, Bill Posey, David E. Price, Tom Price, Mike Quigley, Trey Radel, Nick J. Rahall II, Charles B. Rangel, Tom Reed, David G. Reichert, James B. Renacci, Reid J. Ribble, Tom Rice, Cedric L. Richmond, E. Scott Rigell, Martha Roby, David P. Roe, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Todd Rokita, Thomas J. Rooney, Peter J. Roskam, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Dennis A. Ross, Keith J. Rothfus, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Raul Ruiz, Jon Runyan, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Tim Ryan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Matt Salmon, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez, Mark Sanford, John P. Sarbanes, Steve Scalise, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Bradley S. Schneider, Aaron Schock, Kurt Schrader, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David Schweikert, Austin Scott, David Scott, Robert C. ''Bobby'' Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, Terri A. Sewell, Carol Shea-Porter, Brad Sherman, John Shimkus, Bill Shuster, Michael K. Simpson, Kyrsten Sinema, Albio Sires, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Adrian Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Jason T. Smith, Lamar Smith, Steve Southerland II, Jackie Speier, Chris Stewart, Steve Stivers, Steve Stockman, Marlin A. Stutzman, Eric Swalwell, Mark Takano, Lee Terry, Bennie G. Thompson, Glenn Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Scott R. Tipton, Dina Titus, Paul Tonko, Niki Tsongas, Michael R. Turner, Fred Upton, David G. Valadao, Chris Van Hollen, Juan Vargas, Marc A. Veasey, Filemon Vela, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Ann Wagner, Tim Walberg, Greg Walden, Jackie Walorski, Timothy J. Walz, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Maxine Waters, Melvin L. Watt, Henry A. Waxman, Randy K. Weber, Sr., Daniel Webster, Peter Welch, Brad R. Wenstrup, Lynn A. Westmoreland, Ed Whitfield, Roger Williams, Frederica S. Wilson, Joe Wilson, Robert J. Wittman, Frank R. Wolf, Steve Womack, Rob Woodall, John A. Yarmuth, Kevin Yoder, Ted S. Yoho, C. W. Bill Young, Don Young, Todd C. Young

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1711. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Vidalia Onions Grown in Georgia; Change in Reporting and Assessment Requirements [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-12-0071; FV13-955-1 IR] received May 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1712. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pork Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Program; Section 610 Review [Doc. No.: AMS-LS-07-0143] received May 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1713. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Revision of the Salable Quantity and Allotment Percentage for Class 1 (Scotch) and Class 3 (Native) Spearmint Oil for the 2012-2013 Marketing Year [Doc. Nos.: AMS-FV-11-0088; FV12-958-1A FIR] received May 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1714. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Apricots Grown in Designated Counties in Washington; Temporary Suspension of Handling Regulations [Docket No.: AMS-FV-12-0028; FV12-922-2 FIR] received May 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1715. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Mandatory Country of Origin Labeling of Beef, Pork, Lamb, Chicken, Goat Meat, Wild and Farm-Raised Fish and Shellfish, Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Peanuts, Pecans, Ginseng, and Macadamia Nuts [Document No.: AMS-LS-13-0004] (RIN: 0581-AD29) received May 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1716. A letter from the Chairman & President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Norwegian Air Shuttle ASA (Norwegian Air Shuttle) of Fornebu, Norway pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

1717. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting the Corporation's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 253. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to Brigham Young University, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–98). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1157. A bill to ensure public access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain in the Hanford Reach National Monument for educational, recreational, historical, scientific, cultural, and other purposes (Rept. 113–99). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1384. A bill to provide for the issuance of a Wildlife Refuge System Conservation Semipostal Stamp (Rept. 113–100, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1613. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide for the proper Federal management and oversight of transboundary hydrocarbon reservoirs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113–101, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Financial Services discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1613 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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 Mr. KLINE (for himself, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. PETRI, Ms. FOXX, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BUCSHON, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Mr. MESSER):

H.R. 5. A bill to support State and local accountablility for public education, protect State and local authority, inform parents of the performance of their children's schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial 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. MCKINLEY (for himself and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 2272. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to establish an electronic means by which members of the Ready Reserves of the Armed Forces may track their active-duty service.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan (for herself, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BENISHEK, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan):

H.R. 2273. A bill to implement a program establishing the Great Lakes Navigation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 2274. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide for a notice-filing registration procedure for brokers performing services in connection with the transfer of ownership of smaller privately held companies and to provide for regulation appropriate to the limited scope of the activities of such brokers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 2275. A bill to treat payments by charitable organizations with respect to certain firefighters as exempt payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 2276. A bill to promote economic development and to preserve the Lake Mead Area in Clark County, Nevada, in order to conserve, protect, and enhance the cultural, archaeological, natural, wilderness, scientific, geological, historical, biological, wildlife, educational, and scenic resources of the area, to designate wilderness areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. STOCKMAN, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 2277. A bill to eliminate the sporting purposes distinction in the gun laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. GOWDY (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. COBLE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. LABRADOR):

H.R. 2278. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve immigration law enforcement within the interior of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. GARDNER:

H.R. 2279. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act relating to review of regulations under such Act and to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 relating to financial responsibility for classes of facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. CALVERT:

H.R. 2280. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a program to provide loans and loan guarantees to enable eligible public entities to acquire interests in real property that are in compliance with habitat conservation plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan (for himself and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 2281. A bill to combat cyber espionage of intellectual property of United States persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial 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. KING of New York:

H.R. 2282. A bill to regulate Internet gambling, to provide consumer protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and the Judiciary, 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. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2283. A bill to prioritize the fight against human trafficking within the Department of State according to congressional intent in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 without increasing the size of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 2284. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to authorize members of the Armed Forces not in uniform and veterans to render a military salute during the recitation of the pledge of allegiance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 2285. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance efforts to address antimicrobial resistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 2286. A bill to promote optimal maternity outcomes by making evidence-based maternity care a national priority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. GABBARD (for herself, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 2287. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding Native Hawaiian education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2288. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the exclusion for transportation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. FLORES):

H.R. 2289. A bill to rename section 219(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as the Kay Bailey Hutchison Spousal IRA; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ENYART, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 2290. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to improve energy programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, Science, Space, and Technology, and the Budget, 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 Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2291. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 2292. A bill to provide for greater regulation of high frequency trading of commodities futures and options and greater protection for derivatives traders and trading facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 2293. A bill to amend the Flood Control Act of 1970 with respect to credit for in-kind contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 2294. A bill to remove from the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System certain properties in North Carolina; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 2295. A bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to conduct an empirical impact study on proposed rules relating to the International Basel III agreement on general risk-based capital requirements, as they apply to smaller financial institutions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. NOEM (for herself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 2296. A bill to reauthorize the impact aid program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2297. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to authorize the National Capital Planning Commission to designate and modify the boundaries of the National Mall area in the District of Columbia reserved for the location of commemorative works of preeminent historical and lasting significance to the United States and other activities, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of General Services to make recommendations for the termination of the authority of a person to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PETERS of Michigan (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 2298. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to conduct a study on the public health and environmental impacts of the production, transportation, storage, and use of petroleum coke, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. GARCIA):

H.R. 2299. A bill to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from expanding United States bank reporting requirements with respect to interest on deposits paid to nonresident aliens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2300. A bill to provide for incentives to encourage health insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, Rules, Appropriations, the Budget, and Oversight and Government Reform, 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. REED (for himself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. COLLINS of New York):

H.R. 2301. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance the clinical trial registry data bank reporting requirements and enforcement measures; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 2302. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to strengthen and protect Medicare hospice programs; 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.

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER:

H.R. 2303. A bill to define the term ''covered waste'' for purposes of the Department of Defense prohibition on the disposal of certain waste in open-air burn pits; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. LATTA, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. COBLE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. SCALISE):

H. Res. 250. A resolution expressing support for prayer at school board meetings; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. CARTWRIGHT (for himself and Mr. DENT):

H. Res. 251. A resolution to honor Larry Holmes for his career and community service on the 35th anniversary of his winning the WBC World Heavyweight Title; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. WOLF, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. STEWART, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. BRADY of Texas):

H. Res. 252. A resolution calling for free and fair elections in Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ENYART:

H. Res. 253. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the night of June 6, 2013, as ''National Drive-in Movie Night'' to recognize the 80th anniversary of the drive-in movie theatre; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

43. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 130 urging the Congress to support the construction of a memorial commemorating the War in the Pacific at the Pearl Harbor Visitor Center; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

44. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 183 urging the Congress and the President to support and pass the Filipino Veterans Family Reunification Act of 2013 to exempt children of certain Filipino World War II veterans from numerical limitations on immigrant visas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

45. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 3 encouraging the Congress and the President to re-state that the congressional intent of the federal Uniform Controlled Substances Act is not to prohibit the production of industrial hemp; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. RYAN of Ohio introduced a bill (H.R. 2304) for the relief of Amer Numan Adi; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 Mr. KLINE:

H.R. 5.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 2262.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 17

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 2272.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: the bill is

authorized by Congress' power to ''provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States'' pursuant to Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 2273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan:

H.R. 2274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 (''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States''), 3 (''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes''), and 18 (''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 Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 2275.

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 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 2276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power to dispose of and legislate for all territories and properties belonging to the United States).

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 2277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which recognizes and protects the right to keep and bear arms.

By Mr. GOWDY:

H.R. 2278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 4 of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to ''establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization.'' The Supreme Court has long found that this provision of the Constitution grants Congress plenary power over immigration policy. As the Court found in Galvan v. Press, 347 U.S. 522, 531 (1954) ''that the formulation of policies [pertaining to the entry of aliens and the right to remain here] is entrusted to Congress has become about as firmly imbedded in the legislative and judicial tissues of our body politic as any aspect of our government.''

By Mr. GARDNER:

H.R. 2279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 2280.

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 I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 aid clause 18.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 2281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 6

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. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 2283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18, as this bill better equips the Executive Branch to properly carry out the powers vested in it by the Constitution, as well as ensures that Congress is accurately informed of a foreign nations' trafficking record and tier ranking when Congress considers regulation of commerce with foreign nations.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 2284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl. 16

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 2285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article X, Section Y, Clause Z

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 2287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 2288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 2290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article 1

Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2291.

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. MARKEY:

H.R. 2292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 2293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. McINTYRE:

H.R. 2294.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Amendment XVI, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 2295.

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 I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

By Mrs. NOEM:

H.R. 2296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clauses 14 and 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PETERS of Michigan:

H.R. 2298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 2299.

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:

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;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States:

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the forgoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Amendment XVI of the Constitution of the United States:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Consistent with the original understanding of the commerce clause, the authority to enact this legislation is found in Clause 3 of Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution.

The bill repeals the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, which exceeds the authority vested in Congress by the Constitution.

Finally, the bill removed government intrusion into the doctor-patient relationship, which is protected by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: to provide for the common defense and general welfare.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2302.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: to provide for the common defense and general welfare.

By Ms. SHEA-PORTER:

H.R. 2303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

H.R. 2304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The above mentioned legislation is based upon the following Section 8 statement:

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.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 12: Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 131: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 164: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 182: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 198: Mr. CLAY, Ms. HAHN, Ms. BASS, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 272: Mr. PIERLUISI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. HAHN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. COSTA, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. COOK, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. NUNES, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. BASS, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 274: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 352: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 362: Mr. CLYBURN and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 363: Mr. CLYBURN and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 367: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER and Mr. DUFFY.

H.R. 460: Mr. ENYART and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 494: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 508: Ms. MENG, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 523: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 525: Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 543: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. VELA, and Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 597: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 601: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 647: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 654: Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 698: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 702: Mr. TONKO and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 713: Mr. FARR, Mr. WALZ, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BOUSTANY, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 719: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 721: Mr. DUFFY, Mr. BARR, and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 728: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 755: Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 763: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 797: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 805: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 842: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 847: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. ROSKAM.

H.R. 850: Mrs. BLACKBURN and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 863: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 901: Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 940: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 942: Mr. NEAL, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 948: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 958: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 961: Mr. MEEKS and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1009: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 1015: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1020: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 1024: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia.

H.R. 1037: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1077: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1098: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1150: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1155: Mr. DESANTIS.

H.R. 1180: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H.R. 1186: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 1199: Mr. TIERNEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 1201: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 1250: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 1255: Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 1303: Mr. BENISHEK and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 1337: Mr. COTTON.

H.R. 1339: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1354: Mr. BERA of California and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 1389: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1414: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1438: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1449: Mr. LATTA and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 1451: Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. REED.

H.R. 1480: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1484: Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 1494: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1527: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1551: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1552: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1565: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1613: Mr. STOCKMAN.

H.R. 1688: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1727: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1733: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 1751: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 1756: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 1771: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 1790: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1795: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1797: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 1809: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1814: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1823: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 1825: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 1830: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1838: Mr. GRIMM, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1844: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. EDWARDS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1861: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 1864: Mr. COOK, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROKITA, Mrs. BLACK, Ms. TITUS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. ESTY, Mr. ENYART, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 1869: Mr. GARRETT, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KIND, Mr. RADEL, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1870: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1874: Mr. HURT.

H.R. 1878: Mr. OWENS and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 1891: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1897: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1904: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1920: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1936: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1965: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 1971: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1998: Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 1999: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 2000: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 2002: Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 2009: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 2011: Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 2016: Mr. O'ROURKE and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 2019: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. POSEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TERRY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. CONAWAY.

H.R. 2022: Mrs. ELLMERS and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 2026: Mr. HANNA, Mr. HURT, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 2028: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 2030: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 2068: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 2072: Mr. YOHO.

H.R. 2084: Mr. BARBER and Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 2093: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. STOCKMAN.

H.R. 2119: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 2138: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2141: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 2166: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 2170: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2173: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 2175: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. YODER, and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 2182: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2202: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 2231: Mr. DAINES, Mr. STEWARD, and Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 2250: Mr. KILMER.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. COLE, Mr. STEWART,

Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BARR, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. FLORES, Mr. SALMON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DENHAM, and Mr. YOHO.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. DUFFY.

H. Res. 35: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WOODALL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BARTON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. LATTA.

H. Res. 135: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. ISRAEL.

H. Res. 136: Mr. ISRAEL.

H. Res. 160: Mr. NUNNELEE.

H. Res. 236: Mr. VARGAS.

DELETIONS 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. 1249: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.J. Res. 43: Mr. BUCHANAN.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 2013 No. 79

Senate

The Senate met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable WILLIAM M. COWAN, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, our fortress, our shelter in the time of storm, we look to You for peace in spite of turbulence and trust You to bring us to a desired destination. With Your mighty acts, You blessed and unshackled us, and we rejoice in the freedom You provide.

Strengthen our Senators today so that they may speak and act inspired by Your spirit. Lord, enable them to hear Your voice and follow Your lead. Make them good stewards of their influence as they strive to live exemplary lives. Guide them, O God, until they delight to do Your will.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDING OFFICER 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 6, 2013.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable WILLIAM M. COWAN, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. COWAN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER FOR STAR PRINT—S. 744

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 744, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, be star printed with the changes that are at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk, and I ask that it be reported.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Robert Menendez, Christopher A. Coons, Mazie K. Hirono, Dianne Feinstein, Bill Nelson, Benjamin L. Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Al Franken, Richard Blumenthal, Ron Wyden, Jack Reed, Patty Murray, Michael F. Bennet, Tom Harkin, Charles E. Schumer, Richard J. Durbin.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum required under rule XXII be waived.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I now withdraw the motion to proceed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks, the Senate will resume consideration of the farm bill. The filing deadline for second-degree amendments is 9:45 a.m. today.

At 10 a.m., there will be three rollcall votes; first, a cloture vote on the farm bill, then a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 1003, the Republican student loan bill, and, finally, a cloture vote on the motion to proceed on S. 953, which is the Democratic student loan bill.

Senator Lautenberg will lie in repose in the Senate Chamber this afternoon. Senators will gather at 2:15 p.m. in the Ohio Clock corridor to go to the floor and pay their respects.

I wish to briefly say I truly appreciate, as we all do, the Sergeant at Arms Terry Gainer and his whole staff for making this so very pleasant—at least as pleasant as a funeral can be. It was truly a celebration.

Because of the Jewish tradition, this had to be jammed in with not a lot of time, so we were under tremendous

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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pressure. I appreciate the work which allowed us to get this done.

I appreciate what Secretary Hagel, Ash Carter at the Pentagon, the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Sheila Dwyer, and her entire staff in the Secretary's Office have done to make this whole situation as pleasant as it has been.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

I now ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of the farm bill this morning, the time until 10 a.m. be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Following the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 953, I ask unanimous consent that the time until 11:45 a.m. be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, that I be recognized at 11:45 a.m. today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING FRANK R. LAUTENBERG

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this afternoon the Senate will pay its final respects to a friend and a respected colleague—and that is an understatement—Frank Lautenberg. Frank will lie in repose in the Chamber where he spent three decades of his professional life.

Senator Lautenberg was one of the most effective and productive Senators to serve in the Senate and, as we learned yesterday, one of the most humorous. His leadership as well as his laughter and kindness will be missed.

THE FARM BILL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I talked a little bit about the farm bill, but in a few minutes we will consider whether to end debate on the agriculture jobs bill.

I commend Chairman STABENOW and Ranking Member COCHRAN on their excellent work. We were able to get some votes, but we ran into a problem, and we were unable to reach an agreement to consider a finite number of amendments, as they have been trying to do for several days. I am optimistic and hopeful we will advance the measure and be able to pass the bill with a strong bipartisan vote as we did last year.

Unfortunately, last year the House of Representative failed to even consider the Senate passed bipartisan farm bill. I hope this year the bipartisan legislation—which will create jobs, cut taxpayer subsidies, and reduce the debt by some $23 billion—will be voted on in the House.

America's farms and ranches are the most productive in the world, but to keep America's farms and America's economy strong, Congress must pass a strong farm bill and do it quickly.

STUDENT LOANS

Mr. REID. On one final subject, to ensure this Nation's continued economic recovery and long-term success, it is crucial that America invest in our educated workforce, and we need to continue to have an educated workforce. In this country a college education is the surest path to a better life. But higher education has never been more expensive or further out of reach for middle-class families. So it is crucial Congress act before July 1 to keep the interest rates low for 7 million college students who can't afford to pile on more debt.

Democrats have a commonsense plan to prevent loan rates from doubling for 2 years without adding a single penny to the deficit. We will consider that legislation, as I have just indicated, later this morning.

The Republican alternative proposal, by contrast, would be worse than doing nothing at all. It would be worse than letting the rates double, which would happen if we do nothing. The Republican proposal will saddle students with even more debt—about $6,500 more debt—than they have today. That is a serious blow, considering that Americans have more than $1 trillion in student loan debt.

Keeping college affordable is the best investment we can make in our country. Congress should remove the obstacles from keeping young people from getting an education and not put more barriers in their way. I hope our Republican colleagues will work to invest in America's future instead of, once again, sticking it to the students.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

STUDENT LOANS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Earlier this week, I came to the floor and asked Senate Democrats to work with us on permanent student loan reform. This is an issue ripe for bipartisan cooperation.

Both the President and Republicans want to prevent rates from going up in July, and the ideas Republicans have put forward on the issue are actually very similar to what the President has already proposed. This actually should be a slam dunk.

Instead, Senate Democrats have put forward a bill that fails the very benchmarks that the President himself set—a bill that is nothing more than a short-term political patch funded by permanent tax hikes. The bill would cost taxpayers more than $8 billion, yet only save students about $6 a month. Worse still, it is a bill Senate Democrats know will fail. In fact, they actually seem to be indicating they want it to fail.

Why would that be? Undoubtedly so they could keep this issue alive for the permanent campaign that never seems to end. Top Senate Democrats have stated themselves that they are ''not looking for compromise'' and that they are determined to show ''the difference between the two parties on a key issue,'' even when there isn't one.

Two of the most senior Democrats said those things. Those are direct quotes, so basically they are determined to force a partisan fight regardless of the costs to students. By the way they set up this morning's votes, it is pretty clear those votes are intentionally designed to fail.

So when the Senate Democrats get their wish and the bill fails this evening, I hope the President will step in to work with us on a serious permanent solution because, as I said, our ideas for reform are not all that different from his on this issue. Students should not be made to suffer just because some in this town seem to see them as rooks and pawns in a political chess match.

Look, this isn't a fight young Americans need, and they especially don't need this fight right now. Young men and women are already having a rough enough go in the Obama economy. Those who make it through college face a highly uncertain future once they get out in the real world, as their parents like to call it. They are having a real tough time finding a job.

Once ObamaCare comes online, experts predict their health care premiums are set to skyrocket. Young men in their mid-20s to mid-30s could see rate increases of 50 percent or more, depending on which study we look at.

Here is the thing: Even if premiums end up going up by just a small fraction of that amount, it is still going to create an enormous headache for the next generation. While the administration's allies promised subsidies, studies indicate those payments from taxpayers may not make up for the higher costs.

Many young folks seem to be living largely from paycheck to paycheck these days, often because they literally have no other choice. These men and women are just getting by as it is. Do we expect these Americans to be able to afford to pay even more?

Apparently Washington Democrats do. Because if young folks don't cough up money for health insurance, they are going to get hit with a penalty tax. So one way or the other, many are going to start paying more. That is just one more reason why Senate Democrats need to get serious about the student loan issue.

This summer alone more than 9 million college students will take out

nearly $7,000 worth of loans and about $25,000 in total by the time they earn their degrees. That is a smart investment, but it is also a lot of money. We owe them certainty and stability and permanent reform along the lines Republicans and President Obama have called for, and those two proposals, as I said, are not that far apart and actually accomplish that result. It is time for the Democrats in Washington to put the campaigning aside and work with us to enact that kind of reform.

UPHOLDING A COMMITMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I have said repeatedly—and I will say again today—the Senate needs to know whether the majority leader intends to uphold a commitment he has now twice made, and this commitment was that he would not break the rules of the Senate to change the rules.

Specifically, both at the beginning of the last Congress and at the beginning of this Congress, he committed to the Senate and to the American people that he would not use what is referred to as the ''nuclear option.'' These were very clear commitments. They were not contingent commitments or commitments made with caveats. They were not contingent commitments or commitments made with caveats.

Here we have the exact words of the majority leader on this chart. At the beginning of the previous Congress, on January 27, 2011, the majority leader said:

> I agree that the proper way to change Senate rules is through the procedures established in those rules, and I will oppose any effort in this Congress or the next—

and listen to this, I say to the Presiding Officer and my colleagues—

> or the next—

or the next, meaning the Congress we are in now—

> to change the Senate's rules other than through the regular order.

No contingencies, no caveats, no saying unless I decide I don't like certain behavior.

In this Congress there was an exchange between myself and the majority leader. Here is what I said on January 24 of 2013, this year:

> Finally, I would confirm with the majority leader that the Senate would not consider other resolutions relating to any standing order or rules this Congress unless they went through the regular order process?

At the beginning of this session, we passed a couple of rules changes, a couple of standing orders. We made some changes and we made those changes in return for the majority leader's commitment, which follows. The majority leader said:

> That is correct. Any other resolutions related to Senate procedure would be subject to a regular order process including consideration by the Rules Committee.

In other words, an unequivocal, noncontingent commitment, so that everyone knew the rules of the Senate for the entire Congress. There was no sort of hanging a sword of Damocles over our heads and saying, if Members don't behave as I wish, I will break my word. Now the suggestion apparently is, Members have to behave in a certain way to satisfy me or my word doesn't mean anything.

This is a serious matter. We are only one-half of 1 year through a 2-year Congress, and the Senate and the American people deserve to know whether the word of the majority leader will be kept.

SIXTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY AND THE HONOR FLIGHT PROGRAM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, today is the 69th anniversary of the D-day invasion. On June 6, 1944, 160,000 allied troops landed along a 50-mile stretch of heavily fortified French coastline in a surprise attack against the forces of Nazi Germany. The cost was exceedingly high—more than 9,000 allied soldiers were killed or wounded that day—but the Normandy invasion was the beginning of a successful conclusion of the war.

I am also honored to recognize the distinguished group of World War II veterans from my home State of Kentucky who have made the trip to our Nation's Capital today—appropriately enough on D-day—to visit the National World War II Memorial on the Mall. This memorial celebrates their service, as well as the service of the brave warriors who landed on Normandy Beach, and every man and woman in uniform who fought to defend freedom in World War II.

This group includes 26 veterans who were able to make the trip to see their memorial thanks to the Honor Flight Program. The Bluegrass Chapter of Honor Flight has brought over 1,000 veterans, most of them from Kentucky, to Washington, DC for this purpose. This program provides transportation, lodging, and food for the veterans. Without Honor Flight many of these veterans would never be able to visit the Capitol or see the World War II Memorial.

As have many of my colleagues, I have been privileged to visit with groups of Honor Flight veterans on several occasions before, and I am pleased to report that I will be meeting with today's group at the Memorial as well. My father served in World War II. He got there after D-day and after the Battle of the Bulge. He was there from March of 1945 through the end of war when we were pushing the Germans back into their own country. I wish he had lived long enough to have had an opportunity to visit the World War II Memorial. I know it would have meant a lot to him, as it does to today's surviving veterans.

As World War II recedes further into the past, sadly, we are losing more of these living legends. We have just had to say goodbye to our friend Senator Frank Lautenberg, the last World War II veteran to serve in this body. The passage of time makes it all the more important to thank these heroes for their service before it is too late.

Today is a perfect occasion to do just that, and I look forward to meeting this group of courageous Kentucky veterans from towns such as Owensboro, Hartford, Louisville, Covington, Berksville, Lexington, Springfield, Mount Washington, and Taylorsville.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

AGRICULTURE REFORM, FOOD, AND JOBS ACT OF 2013

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 954 which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

> A bill (S. 954) to reauthorize agriculture programs through 2018.

Pending:

> Stabenow (for Leahy) amendment No. 998, to establish a pilot program for gigabit Internet projects in rural areas.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

The Senator from Massachusetts.

STUDENT LOANS

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, there are only 3 weeks left until interest rates on new subsidized student loans will double. If we fail to act, the cost of college will increase for millions of students. There are strong proposals on the table that would keep interest rates low while Congress has time to work out a permanent solution. Yet Congress fails to act. Why? Two issues: Money and values.

> First, money. Some have argued we can't afford to keep interest rates low, but let's be clear. Right now, the Federal Government is making a profit from our students. Last month the Congressional Budget Office calculated the government will make $51 billion this year off student loans. Think about that: $51 billion—and that is $16 billion higher than the earlier estimate. We have the money to cut interest rates if we are willing to reduce the profits we make from our students.

Unfortunately, Republicans see it differently. Two weeks ago House Republicans passed a plan that would produce higher profits off the backs of our college students. And here in the Senate, Senator COBURN has introduced a similar bill that makes student loans more profitable—all at the expense of our college students. This is wrong. We should reject Republican plans to make more profits off our students.

Senator COBURN talks about how his plan is similar to the low-interest rate

banks offer through the Federal Reserve, but he has that wrong. The big banks borrow at less than 1 percent, but Senator COBURN would charge students an additional 3 percent on top of the 10-year Treasury rates. His plan would produce billions more in profits for the government—money that comes straight out of the pockets of our struggling students. We have the money to help our students. We don't need to squeeze them harder.

The second issue is values. Our college students already see that the system is rigged against them. They watched Wall Street bankers get bailed out while their parents lost jobs and struggled to hang on to their homes. They see special subsidies for companies that ship jobs overseas and exploit tax loopholes while the investment in their future—in jobs here at home—disappears.

Now Senator COBURN plans to squeeze more profits out of our students. He is fine with the government handing out loans to big banks at incredibly low rates, but he wants our students to pay more. That is not who we are. This does not reflect our values. We see students drowning in debt and we should be there to help.

Senator HARKIN and Senator REED have shown great leadership on this issue. They offer simple solutions to prevent interest rates from doubling. Their plan would maintain the current 3.4-percent interest rate for 2 more years.

I have also introduced a short-term plan that would cut interest rates even more by offering the exact same low rates the big banks get through the Federal Reserve discount window. I introduced this 1-year deal because we need immediate relief while we develop a long-term plan.

So I rise today in support of the Reed-Harkin proposal to freeze interest rates on subsidized loans for 2 more years. Their proposal prevents the rates from doubling on July 1 and it also gives us time to develop a plan that aligns with our values and supports our students.

This is about our values. Have we become a people who will support our big banks with nearly free loans while we crush our kids who are trying to get an education? The student loan program makes obscene profits on the backs of our students. This is morally wrong and we must put a stop to it.

Our students don't have high-paying lobbyists to look out for their interests, but they do have their voices. Petitions urging Congress to pass a short-term plan for interest rates to prevent them from doubling have already collected more than 1 million signatures. Our students and their families are asking for what is right. They are asking for something we can easily afford. Let's show them government can work for them.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me first commend Senator WARREN for her very thoughtful discussion on this increasingly important topic of student debt and her efforts to assist us in extending the current interest rate of 3.4 percent while we work on a much longer and much more thoughtful approach to reform. She will be at the heart of those efforts.

July 1 is a little more than 3 weeks away. Unless Congress acts, the interest rate on subsidized student loans will double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent, making college more expensive for more than 7 million students across the Nation, including more than 42,000 students in my home State of Rhode Island.

This will hit low- and moderate-income families the hardest. Indeed, 60 percent of dependent subsidized loan borrowers come from families with incomes of less than $60,000, while 80 percent of independent subsidized loan borrowers come from families with incomes below $40,000.

There is no reason to allow this rate to double, and there is no reason to rush to a long-term solution that would actually make the problem worse.

There are several long-term proposals on the table, with substantial differences. The House passed a bill that, according to an analysis by the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service, would leave students worse off than letting the rate double. The President has, in fact, said he would veto this legislation, but if the House bill went into effect it would be worse than doing nothing, which I think is a strong argument to do something other than the House bill.

My Republican colleagues in this body have proposed a long-term solution that would expose students to unchecked interest rates in the future, there would be no cap, and their proposal would have students pay $15.6 billion more in interest payments for deficit reduction. I don't believe student loan borrowers should pay higher interest to reduce the deficit, nor do I think the Federal Government should be generating Federal revenue from student loan programs. We should not be profiting on the backs of these students, particularly as student debt explodes.

I have proposed setting interest rates based on the actual cost of providing the loans with a cap to protect students during periods of high interest rates.

Any long-term solution for student loans should leave students better off in the long run. The Republican proposals do not pass this test.

According to a recent analysis by the Institute for College Access and Success, the Senate Republican proposal would cost students entering college this fall and graduating in 2017 $2,200 more in interest payments. For a freshman starting in the fall of 2018 and graduating 4 years later, the increased interest payment would balloon to $6,700.

Make no mistake, the ''savings'' generated from the Senate Republican proposal means students pay more.

As I have come to the floor to discuss many times, with student loan debt eclipsing credit card debt and auto loan debt, we should take the time to thoughtfully and comprehensively address student debt and college costs.

How we set student loan interest rates is only one part of the solution. We need to address rising college costs as well. If we do not, even with grants and loans, families will be priced out of a college education and out of the middle class.

We need to ask more from States and from colleges and universities. I will be introducing legislation to revitalize the Federal-State partnership for higher education and to make sure colleges and universities have more skin in the game when it comes to student loans. These are big, complex issues, and we should work together to develop bipartisan solutions. But that work—that careful work, that thoughtful work, that thorough work—will take time—more than the 25 days we have between now and July 1.

Right now we can and we must take action to reassure students and families who rely on need-based loans to pay for college that the rate will not double on July 1.

I have worked with Chairman HARKIN, Senator WARREN, Leader REID, and many of my colleagues to develop a fully offset 2-year extension of the current student loan interest rate. Instead of charging low- and moderate-income students more for their loans, the Student Loan Affordability Act will keep rates steady while closing loopholes in the Federal Tax Code.

Specifically, the bill would limit the use of tax-deferred retirement accounts as a complicated estate planning tool, close a corporate offshore tax loophole by restricting what is called earnings stripping by expatriated entities, and close an oil and gas industry tax loophole by treating oil from tar sands the same as other petroleum products. These are sensible measures in and of themselves, but when they will allow us to stabilize the student interest rate, they take on even more relevance and I think more importance. We should not be collecting additional revenue from students when we cannot or will not eliminate wasteful spending in the Tax Code, and we should not allow interest rates to double on July 1.

I hope all of my colleagues will support this commonsense 2-year extension that is fair to students and taxpayers, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the motion to proceed to S. 953, the Student Loan Affordability Act.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I am here to say to my colleagues that although we are going to go through a very expedited process of voting on two options

on student loans, I want to urge my colleagues to take this seriously. This has a huge financial impact on families across this country, and I say ''families'' because we are focused on the students, and in many cases it is the parents taking out loans, and the truth is that under one option today parents are left out.

You see, the debate on this floor today is over two bills—one offered by my friends in the majority, which would extend the 3.4-percent interest rate on subsidized Stafford loans. That is 39 percent of all the student loans taken out. It does not speak to the 61 percent that is still under the 6.8 percent rate. It is parents, it is students who take out unsubsidized Stafford loans. They are still at 6.8 percent.

But more importantly, you need to look at the financial sustainability of the program. When this was originally enacted in 2006, the campaign rhetoric was, we are going to drastically cut student loans for everybody—until they realized how much it was going to cost. Then they limited it to subsidized Stafford loans. When the authorization for that runs out, we have this debate about whether we are going to extend the 3.4-percent student loan rate. We just forget to tell everybody it is for a subsection of everybody who is taking out student loans.

So let me suggest that the other option today will be to put student loans on a financially firm footing, something we can certify for the future is financially sustainable not just for the students and for their parents but for the American taxpayer. They should have a voice in this.

So what Ranking Member ALEXANDER and Senator COBURN and I have introduced is a comprehensive piece of legislation that ties the rate of student loan borrowing to the rate of the 10-year bond in May of that year.

So this past month we would take the rate of the 10-year bond—which was about 1.79 percent—we would add 3 percent to it, and for the next year the rate for everybody taking out student loans would be 4.79 percent. Some Members of the Senate cannot add. And for the next 12 months anybody who took out a student loan would be at 4.79 percent—not some at 3.4 percent, not the rest at 6.8 percent. That 4.79 percent would be a fixed rate for the life of the loan. It would not go away in 12 months and have to be renegotiated based upon what the will of Congress was and the legislative mandate of what the interest rate was going to be. Every year that somebody went—whether it was a parent, whether it was for a nonsubsidized Stafford loan or a subsidized Stafford loan—whatever that May establishment of the 10-year bond rate was, you would add 3 percent to it. It would be very predictable. You would not be at the whim of, is Congress going to extend this?

Let me predict to you. I know what we are going to do. We are going to have two options up today, and neither one of them is going to get 60 votes. That means it is not going to pass. And the day before or 2 days before the expiration of the 3.4-percent rate, people are going to rush to the floor and say: We cannot let this happen.

We have an opportunity to fix it, to fix it on a permanent basis, to say to parents, to say to those with the nonsubsidized Stafford loans and, yes, to those with the subsidized Stafford loans: We are putting this on financially sound ground, and we are going to do it in a transparent way that lets you know every May exactly what you can borrow money for for your college education.

Some might conclude, well, if you borrow every year for 4 years, you are going to have different rates. You are right. The reality is that in this bill you have an option, at any point you choose to do it, to consolidate those loans at a guaranteed 8.5 percent. So if it is more attractive to have four different packages of loans with lower interest rates or the blend of them might be higher, you can consolidate them and take a guaranteed rate.

I heard my good friend quote the Congressional Research Service. They came out with an analysis of the two pieces of legislation last night, and they came to this conclusion: that for the subsidized Stafford loans, the Alexander-Burr-Coburn proposal was not very different from what my friends on the other side presented, but for everybody else—for the 61 percent—it saved them $80 a month.

Let me say that again. For everybody else who is not in the subsidized Stafford loans, the Congressional Research Service said our bill saves parents and students—those who are in the nonsubsidized student loan program—$80 a month. That is almost $1,000 a year. This is real money. This is what Congress should pay attention to.

Let me suggest this. Congress should not be sitting in Washington deciding with a dartboard: Here is what the student loan rate is going to be this year. Should the price of money in the marketplace not have some impact on it? What we are simply saying is, tie it to a very predictable, transparent number—the 10-year cost of borrowing money, plus 3 percent.

You see, unlike throughout the 1990s and half of the 2000s, we do not have private sector competition against the government model. We decided that having financial institutions come in and offer more attractive interest rates or waiving origination fees or the administration fees of a student loan—no, no, no, we did not want that to happen even though in many cases it saved students money. We said we want to centralize this in the Federal Government. We want to take over the whole thing. And then the Congress decided: Do you know what, we want to set the rates.

Let me suggest to my colleagues that this is nothing more than a political tool right now. The last people we are trying to look at are the students or their families who actually need loans to send their kids to college.

Today's vote is a defining moment. If we take advantage of passing one that structures this to where the rates we set are out of congressional control and set by the marketplace in a predictable, transparent way, then this is sustainable. If it is not, this will be the subject of every 2 years and campaign rhetoric, where some win and some lose.

I did not come here to pick winners and losers. I came here to give equal opportunity and unlimited opportunity to the next generation and the generation after that. To suggest that only people who qualify for subsidized Stafford loans are the ones we should give favorable treatment to is ludicrous. What we would like to do is to provide a predictable mechanism to set rates but one that does not pick winners and losers, one that treats everybody who is in the student loan need category the same.

I see the ranking member is here, and I am going to yield to him. But I do want to say to my colleagues that this is not just another 15-minute vote. You should not feel good if you vote for one and vote against another and nothing passes because we are going to be back here before July 1, and the likelihood is that it is going to be presented to us in a way where we are not going to have the option of doing the right thing. They are just going to say: Do you want to suffer the political consequences of letting the rates go from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent on 39 percent of the American people? I would tell you that a parent borrowing money for their children today is just as vulnerable as a student who is qualified and borrows under a subsidized Stafford loan.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate the Senator from North Carolina for his proposal. The two votes we are having today are like the opening act at the circus, and hopefully the main event will attract some Senators who are willing to conduct this in a grownup way. We do not really have a disagreement here; we have a serious issue. We have students graduating all over the country from high school at about this time, and about 70 percent of them will go to college next year. The taxpayers want to encourage that. We spend about $35 billion in Pell grants to help pay for that. Then three out of four of those students who go to college will go to public colleges and universities—like the Universities of Michigan or Mississippi or North Carolina or Tennessee—the taxpayer helps foot the bill for that. Then the taxpayer is going to loan $133 billion this year in student loans to students of all kinds.

What the Senator from North Carolina and the Senator from Oklahoma

have suggested—and I have joined them—is that we take advantage of today's low rates and that we lower rates on all the new loans to something below 5 percent, fix that rate for those students who get their loans this year, and allow them to participate in the income repayment program so when they take a job they will not have to spend too much of their money repaying back the loan. In some cases, it can ultimately be forgiven. There is also a cap on a consolidated loan, if they choose to do that, which many do.

If we had a real disagreement about that, it would be one thing, but we do not have a real disagreement. The House of Representatives, which is Republican, has passed a bill based on the same idea. The President of the United States, President Obama, presented a budget to the Senate two months ago based on the same idea.

The idea is very simple. If we are going to loan $133 billion this year, let's loan the money to students at exactly what it costs the government, which today is at about 1.75 percent, and let's add 3 percent to that—all of which goes back to the Department of Education for the cost of collections, defaults, administration, so there is no profit on the students.

Then, let's fix that loan rate. We say that if it is 4.75 today, it is 4.75 next year and 4.75 the next year for that loan. If the rates go up, the rates on new loans next year will reflect that increase. So it is fair to the students, and it is fair to the taxpayers. It is a permanent solution. It is the same idea the House has already passed. It is the same idea the President has recommended. Yet our friends on the other side are so intent on playing political games that they want to have two votes today. If I may say so, they should hire somebody to come up with a better idea than they came up with. This is one of their weakest attempts at a political game I have seen in 10 years.

We have a permanent solution supported by the President, supported by the House Republicans—all the same idea. Senate Democrats have come up with a short-term fix for 40 percent of the loans. They leave 60 percent hanging high and dry. They raise taxes to do it. It is unconstitutional for them to do it because it originates a revenue bill in the Senate instead of the House. That is their weak idea.

Why are they not following the example of the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Mississippi and working in a bipartisan way to get a result? Why are they not following the same idea of the Senator from California and the Senator from Louisiana on the water resources bill and working in a bipartisan way to get a result? Why are they not following the same idea the four Republicans and four Democrats did on the immigration bill and working to get a result? Instead, they hold a political stunt at the White House. They now hold another political stunt on the Senate floor at a time when students are graduating from high school, looking forward to college, and would like to have a permanent solution on interest rates by July 1, which we can easily do.

I guess it is inevitable that the opening acts of the circus are sometimes going to be like this, but I regret it. I really did not come to the Senate to engage in this kind of thing. I would much rather sit down with my Democratic colleagues, which I believe we can do, and I would much rather sit down with the White House officials, which I believe we can do, and with the House of Representatives and spend the next 3 weeks saying: Look, we all have the same idea. We have a serious issue. It affects millions of students.

So let's work together and show the country we can do this. It would be a nice prelude to the immigration debate to show that we can not only pass a water resources development bill and a farm bill but that we can also solve the student loan problem on a bipartisan basis. Then, we can take up this more difficult immigration question where we have some real differences of opinion and really need to have a debate.

I am here to congratulate the Senator from North Carolina and the Senator from Oklahoma for their suggestion and to fully support it. I will conclude by saying that there are two aspects to their bill that I believe are preferable to the version of this idea that passed the House and the version of this idea that was proposed by the President. Remember, it is the same idea in all three places—the President's budget, the House of Representatives bill, and the BURR and COBURN proposal.

The first thing that Burr and Coburn propose is to have a single interest rate for all student loans.

There are three types of student loans. It is very confusing even for those of us who have been around this issue for a long time. Let's assume there is a single student rate and you are graduating from Maryville High School. What is the cost of money? Right now, if you get a loan of any kind, it is going to be 4.75 percent. It is whatever it costs the government to borrow the money plus 3 percent to cover the Department of Education's costs. I like that proposal.

Then the second thing they propose that I would suggest is preferable to the House of Representatives bill is that if you get a loan at 4.75 percent in 2013, it is still set at 4.75 percent in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017. It does not change over the life of the loan. The House bill would have the interest rate on a loan going up each year. I do not like that idea. I do not think many students would.

But I wish all of our serious issues opened with proposals from the President and the House of Representatives and Senate Republicans that were as close together as we are on this issue. If we cannot come to an agreement on this issue before July 1, based on these three major centers of influence all making the same proposals, then we ought to go back to seventh grade civics class. I do not think we all need to do that. I think we know how to do our jobs.

This is the opening act of the circus. It will not take too long. It will be a little embarrassing that we have to go through it, but after we go through it, maybe we can sit down and a Senate full of grownups will say: Let's take the President's idea and the House idea and the idea suggested by Senators BURR and COBURN, let's put it together, let's congratulate all of those students who are going to colleges, and let's encourage them and hope it is a ticket to the middle class. Let's show that our country supports those students as they seek to advance their higher education.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an op-ed from the New York Times yesterday written by Senator COBURN and Senator BURR and me.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 4, 2013]

PLAYING POLITICS WITH STUDENT DEBT

(By Lamar Alexander, Tom Coburn and Richard Burr)

WASHINGTON.—This summer, more than nine million undergraduates will take out an average of $6,700 each in federal loans to pay for college next year. They will borrow, on average, $24,803 to earn their degrees. While this continues to be one of the smartest investments they will ever make, Congress should take one step toward making it an even smarter one.

We have introduced a proposal that would get rid of the confusing and arbitrary way interest rates are determined on federal student loans, and instead allow rates to be set by the market. We commend President Obama for introducing a similar proposal in his budget, and the House of Representatives for recently passing similar legislation, on a bipartisan basis, that offers a long-term, market-based solution.

But we are worried that Senate Democrats, who could vote on the issue as early as this week, will oppose a permanent solution for 100 percent of loans and instead will merely extend the existing, arbitrary rate for a minority of loans, and for just two years—a politically easy move that will only hurt students in the long run.

Over the past four years, the Federal Reserve has kept interest rates at record-low levels, allowing banks to borrow money from the federal government at nearly zero percent interest and, in turn, offer low rates to individuals borrowing money for the purchase of a home or a car or to start a business.

But if you're a college student who has taken out a federal loan during that time, you've seen no benefit at all from the dirt-cheap borrowing costs. Instead, your interest rate was set by Congress, which temporarily set some rates at 3.4 percent for low-income students but left most rates at either 6.8 percent or 7.9 percent.

In other words, you could borrow money to buy a used car to drive yourself to college and pay about 3 percent interest over five years, while at the same time you could be paying nearly 7 or 8 percent interest on the cost of your education.

That is, except on your federally subsidized Stafford loans. Last year Congress extended a temporary provision, first passed in 2007, to lower the 6.8 percent interest rate on newly issued Stafford loans for low-income undergraduate borrowers to 3.4 percent, for one year. The government pays the interest for these loans while the borrower is in school.

Congress extended the interest rates for a year not because it was good policy, or because 3.4 percent is some ideal rate for loans, but largely because student debt had become a political issue in the presidential campaign. In the end, the one-year extension cost taxpayers nearly $6 billion, but saved a mere $9 a month in future repayments for the 40 percent of student borrowers who receive subsidized Stafford loans.

Congress is now approaching the end of that temporary ''fix.'' On July 1, those rates will return to 6.8 percent—which is why it is important for the Senate to make the right fix, right now.

Student debt shouldn't be grist for the political mill. Congress must provide certainty and stability to student borrowers.

Our legislation would tie all federal student-loan interest rates to the 10-year Treasury rate (currently 1.75 percent), plus 3 percentage points to cover the costs of collections, defaults and other risk factors. That would benefit students and families by cutting rates on almost all federal student loans to a little under 5 percent for the coming school year.

Under our proposal, interest rates will remain the same over the lifetime of a loan, but the rate on a loan taken out in 2013 might differ from one taken out in 2014, because market rates vary.

One big advantage of our proposal is consistency: the confusion over differing rates on Stafford loans and unsubsidized federal PLUS loans would end, since one rate formula would be used for all federal education loans.

Our plan would also protect students by using the existing income-based repayment program, which allows borrowers to reduce their monthly payments based on a capped percentage of their discretionary income and ultimately have those loans forgiven after a period of time. This is a better solution than capping future increases in interest rates, and one that the president's own budget proposal endorses.

Taxpayers would be protected, too. When the economy recovers and interest rates return to historical norms, taxpayers will no longer be subsidizing artificially low interest rates.

Our proposal has some differences from the president's plan and the House-passed bill—for example, the president proposes three different interest rates for different types of loans, while ours has just one interest rate for all direct federal student loans, and the House bill applies a variable interest rate that resets each year, while our interest rate remains the same for the life of the loan.

But all of us embrace the same idea: we should stop playing politics with student loan debt and move to a simpler and fairer system, one that will immediately lower borrowing costs for all students while protecting taxpayers and providing certainty for the future. We hope Senate Democrats will agree.

Lamar Alexander, Tom Coburn and Richard Burr are Republican senators from Tennessee, Oklahoma and North Carolina, respectively.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be 2 minutes equally divided between the votes scheduled for 10 a.m. and that all after the first vote be 10-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, as we come to our vote now on cloture on the bill—what we have dubbed the farm bill, the Agriculture Reform, Food and Jobs Act—I first wish to thank my ranking member, the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, for a wonderful working relationship as we have moved to this point. He and his staff have been working diligently, as has my staff. We are proud of all of our staffs, who I think are terrific and have done a wonderful job to get us to this point.

I wish to remind my colleagues that the vote we are about to take affects 16 million jobs. I have said that so many times, but it is important to say again. I do not think there will be a single bill on this floor that affects more jobs for Americans than the one on which we are about to vote—16 million jobs in America. That is how many people depend on agriculture and the food industry for their jobs. They are watching us today. They are hoping that once again this body on a bipartisan basis will do what is right and provide the leadership to move this bill forward.

This particular bill includes 38 amendments that were passed on the floor during our debate last year, as we considered 73 amendments just a few months ago, and another 14 amendments that we added to the bill this year. So I appreciate the input colleagues have had to make this a strong farm bill with major reforms and real deficit reduction. This is an opportunity to cut spending by more than $24 billion. We in Agriculture have done more than any other part of the Federal budget to not only meet what are the across-the-board sequester numbers but provide deficit reduction that is four times more than that while streamlining and providing effective policy for agriculture, conservation, nutrition, and the other parts of this bill.

So we are not only standing with 16 million people whose jobs depend on agriculture, we are doing it in a responsible way that cuts the deficit. We are eliminating direct payments, moving toward a market-based risk management system for our farmers. We are strengthening conservation to protect our soil and water resources for generations to come, with a streamlined conservation title and a new historic agreement between conservation and farm groups. We are focusing on beginning farmers to get more people into farming. We all have a stake in making sure that happens.

We are helping our veterans coming home from Iraq and Afghanistan to get started in agriculture as well. I am very proud of this portion of the bill which will reach out to those coming home, most from small communities around our country, to help them be able to get started in farming and keep us with the most affordable, most abundant, and safest food supply in the world.

Agriculture is truly one of the brightest spots of our economy. It is one of the few areas in which we actually have a trade surplus. The policies in this legislation are a big part of that. That is why more than 100 groups representing agriculture, conservation, nutrition, and every part of the economy represented by this bill have called on the Senate this morning to vote yes on cloture.

I would ask unanimous consent that the full text of the letter we received be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 5, 2013.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SEN. REID: The undersigned organizations are writing to strongly urge you to vote for cloture tomorrow on the consideration of S. 954, the Agriculture Reform, Food, and Jobs Act of 2013.

This bill was crafted in a bipartisan fashion and reported out of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry by a vote of 15–5. It contains major reforms as well as spending cuts to be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

This bill affects 16 million Americans whose livelihoods depend on agriculture. We must pass a farm bill this year to provide certainty to those individuals. We must cut unnecessary spending. We must ensure that consumers will continue to have a safe, healthy and affordable food supply. We must provide an effective farm and natural resource safety net. We must invest in initiatives that boost exports, and spur innovations in new industries.

It is vitally important that the Senate support the cloture motion and finish the farm bill in the next few days.

Sincerely,

Advocates for Better Children's Diets; AGP; AgFirst; AgriBank; AgStar Financial Services; American Association of Crop Insurers; American Beekeeping Federation; American Farm Bureau Federation; American Farmland Trust; American Feed Industry Association; American Malting Barley Association; American Pulse Association; American Society of Agronomy; American Society of Farm Manager and Rural Appraisers; American Soybean Association; American Sugar Alliance; American Veterinary Medical Association; Apple Processors Association; Associated Milk Producers Inc.; Association of Equipment Manufacturers; Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; American Sheep Industry Association; American Soybean Association; Audubon; Blue Diamond Growers; California Association of Winegrape Growers; California Avocado Commission; California Canning Peach Association; California Date Commission; California Dried Plum Board; California Fig Advisory Board; California Strawberry Commission; California Walnut Commission.

Ceres Solutions LLP; CHS; CoBank; Continental Dairy Products; Cooperative Network; Crop Insurance Professionals Association; Crop Science Society of America; CropLife America; Dairy Farmers of America, Inc.; Dairy Farmers Working Together; Dairy Producers of New Mexico; Dairylea Cooperative Inc.; Ducks Unlimited; Farm Credit Bank of Texas; Farm Credit Council; Farm Credit East; Farm Credit West; FarmFirst

Dairy Cooperative; Farmer Mac; Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association; Growth Energy; GROWMARK; Holstein Association USA, Inc.; Idaho Dairymen's Association; Irrigation Association; Iowa State Dairy Association; Izaak Walton League of America; Kansas Cooperative Council; Land O'Lakes, Inc.; Land Improvement Contractors of America; Land Trust Alliance; Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.; Michigan Milk Producers Association; Midwest Dairy Coalition Milk Producers Council; Missouri Dairy Association; Montana Stockgrowers Association; National Association of Conservation Districts; National Association of RC&D Councils; National Association of Wheat Growers; National Barley Growers Association; National Cattlemen's Beef Association; National Conservation District Employees Association; National Corn Growers Association; National Cotton Council; National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; National Farmers Union.

National Grape Cooperative Association Inc.; National Milk Producers Federation; National Pork Producers Council; National Sorghum Producers; National Sunflower Association; National Turkey Federation; National Wildlife Federation; Nebraska Cooperative Council; North American Blueberry Council; Northwest Dairy Association/Darigold; Oregon Cherry Growers, Inc.; Oregon Dairy Farmers Association; Pheasants Forever; Plains Cotton Cooperative Association; Public Lands Council; Quails Forever; Select Milk Producers, Inc.; Soil and Water Conservation Society; Soil Science Society of America; South Dakota Wheat Growers; South East Dairy Farmers Association; Southern Peanut Farmers Federation; Southern States; Southwest Council of Agribusiness; Sunkist Growers; Sunsweet Growers Inc.; The Nature Conservancy; The Trust for Public Land; Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership; US Cattlemen's Association; US Canola Association; US Dry Bean Council; USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council; USA Rice Federation; US Rice Producers Association; United Dairymen of Arizona; Valley Fig Growers Virginia State Dairymen's Association; Welch Foods Inc., A Cooperative; Western Growers; Western Peanut Growers Association; Yankee Farm Credit.

Ms. STABENOW. I would ask colleagues once again to come together and vote yes on the 16 million jobs that agriculture and the food industry support. I would ask colleagues to vote yes on major reforms. We have eliminated over 100 authorizations and programs that were duplicative, did not work anymore, and were not the right thing to do from a taxpayer standpoint. We have consolidated in a way that has not been done, I would argue, for decades in this area of policy. We have reduced the deficit by more than the last bill—$24 billion.

I would ask colleagues to come together to keep this bill moving and to keep agriculture growing our economy and creating jobs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to join the distinguished Senator from Michigan in urging the Senate to move forward with this compromise bill that has been developed by the Committee on Agriculture and is now before the Senate for a cloture vote. We need to pass this bill. It provides a framework to help farmers and ranchers in all regions of the country manage their risks more effectively. It consolidates 23 conservation programs into 13. It contains improvements to nutrition programs. It addresses fraud and abuse. It also reduces the cost of covered programs by $24 billion.

This bill reflects a real sense of fiscal responsibility but still provides a strong safety net for producers. I thank and congratulate the distinguished Senator from Michigan, the chair of our committee, for her hard work and her strong leadership. She has managed the legislation with skill and a commitment to meet the needs of agriculture producers as well as American consumers.

I urge the Senate to approve the motion to invoke cloture.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, how much time remains prior to the vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 2 minutes remaining.

(The remarks of Mr. ALEXANDER pertaining to the introduction of S. 1101 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 954, a bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

Harry Reid, Debbie Stabenow, Amy Klobuchar, Christopher A. Coons, Sherrod Brown, Tom Harkin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Heidi Heitkamp, Patrick J. Leahy, Michael F. Bennet, Joe Donnelly, Al Franken, Max Baucus, Patty Murray, Tim Johnson, Mark Udall, Jon Tester.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call is waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 954, a bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 75, nays 22, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Leg.]

YEAS—75

Alexander	Baucus	Blumenthal
Baldwin	Begich	Blunt
Barrasso	Bennet	Boozman
Boxer	Harkin	Murray
Brown	Heinrich	Nelson
Cantwell	Heitkamp	Portman
Cardin	Hirono	Pryor
Carper	Hoeven	Reed
Casey	Isakson	Reid
Chambliss	Johanns	Rockefeller
Cochran	Johnson (SD)	Sanders
Collins	Kaine	Schatz
Coons	King	Schumer
Corker	Kirk	Scott
Cowan	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Donnelly	Landrieu	Stabenow
Durbin	Leahy	Tester
Enzi	Levin	Udall (CO)
Feinstein	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Fischer	Menendez	Vitter
Franken	Merkley	Warner
Gillibrand	Mikulski	Warren
Graham	Moran	Whitehouse
Grassley	Murkowski	Wicker
Hagan	Murphy	Wyden

NAYS—22

Ayotte	Heller	Roberts
Burr	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Cornyn	Lee	Shelby
Crapo	McCain	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Flake	Paul	
Hatch	Risch	

NOT VOTING—2

Coats	McCaskill

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 75, the nays are 22. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Ms. STABENOW. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MOTION TO PROCEED—S. 1003

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

Who yields time?

Mr. HARKIN. Parliamentary inquiry: What bill are we on right now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is under debate time prior to a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on S. 1003.

Mr. HARKIN. As I understand, there is 1 minute on each side?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two minutes equally divided.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I will claim our first minute, obviously.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, the bill before us now, like the House GOP bill, fails the first policy test of do no harm. It is worse for students over the long term than if we even let the rate double. These are CBO projections. If we, again, adopt the next bill which leaves the interest rates at 3.4 percent—that is this sign here—that is what students would pay in interest. If we let it double—this is the white line. If we adopt the Republican bill, as you can see, in 2 years students will be paying more over the next 10 years in interest rates than if we even let it double.

Here is the bottom line on it: If we keep the rates at 3.4 percent, a student

who starts college next year, goes for 4 years, borrows the maximum of $19,000, will pay $3,510 in interest over 10 years. That is the life of a Stafford loan. If we adopt the Republicans' bill, that same student borrowing that same amount of money will pay $6,590 in interest over 10 years. This is the worst possible approach. You shouldn't reduce the deficit on the backs of students who can't even discharge this in bankruptcy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I urge a ''yes'' vote because this is a permanent solution for 100 percent of the student loans. It reduces rates for every single student's new loan. It has no profit on the student. It fixes the rate for the time of the loan, and it is the same idea as already passed by the House. It is the same idea as supported by the President's budget. There are only minor differences between the President, the House, and this proposal. If we can't agree on this, we can't agree on anything.

This is a manufactured crisis. Their proposal is a short-term political fix for 40 percent of the loans. This proposal is a permanent solution for 100 percent of the loans that would lower rates to below 5 percent; the same idea as in the President's budget, the same idea as passed by the House. I urge a ''yes'' vote.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1003, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Lamar Alexander, Kelly Ayotte, David Vitter, Thad Cochran, Orrin G. Hatch, John Thune, Rob Portman, Lisa Murkowski, Michael B. Enzi, John Barrasso, John McCain, Roger F. Wicker, Roy Blunt, Johnny Isakson, Daniel Coats.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1003, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 40, nays 57, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 142 Leg.]

YEAS—40

Alexander	Enzi	McConnell
Ayotte	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Flake	Murkowski
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Roberts
Burr	Hatch	Rubio
Carper	Heller	Scott
Chambliss	Hoeven	Sessions
Coburn	Inhofe	Shelby
Cochran	Isakson	Thune
Collins	Johanns	Vitter
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Wicker
Cornyn	Kirk	
Cruz	McCain	

NAYS—57

Baldwin	Harkin	Paul
Baucus	Heinrich	Pryor
Begich	Heitkamp	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Reid
Blumenthal	Johnson (SD)	Risch
Boxer	Kaine	Rockefeller
Brown	King	Sanders
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schatz
Cardin	Landrieu	Schumer
Casey	Leahy	Shaheen
Coons	Lee	Stabenow
Cowan	Levin	Tester
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Donnelly	Menendez	Udall (CO)
Durbin	Merkley	Udall (NM)
Feinstein	Mikulski	Warner
Franken	Murphy	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Hagan	Nelson	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Coats	McCaskill

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 40, the nays are 57. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

MOTION TO PROCEED—S. 953

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided.

Who yields time? The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, in 1992 the Congress created the Direct Loan Program. When this program was originated, the loans to students were at variable rates. Let me say to my colleagues this morning, Congress now sets the rates. We changed that in 2006.

The bill you will talk about now—let me just pose this to you: If you believe it is appropriate for Congress to pick winners and losers, then support this bill. If you believe it is appropriate for Congress to subsidize 40 percent of the student loan population and overcharge the other 60 percent of the student loan population, then vote for this bill. If you believe that is not the congressional role and that we need a long-term, permanent, transparent, predictable solution, then vote against this bill and let's sit down between now and July 1 and write a bipartisan approach that solves this problem once and for all.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today the Senate will have a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to S. 953, the Student Loan Affordability Act, continuing a disturbing pattern when it comes to the consideration and processing of legislation under the jurisdiction of the Senate Finance Committee, of which I am the ranking member.

This legislation contains revenue-raising measures that should be considered in the Finance Committee before coming to the floor. Yet, once again, the Senate Democratic leadership has opted to bypass the committee by way of Senate rule XIV.

If the majority leader succeeds in proceeding to S. 953, I plan to offer a motion to commit the bill to the Finance Committee.

There is bipartisan support for reforming tax incentives for education. If the opportunity arises, my motion could be crafted in such a way to focus the Finance Committee's efforts on reforming these incentives in short order. Millions of American families and students would be well-served by such reforms.

In any event, any legislation addressing these incentives should be considered through regular order, which means full and fair consideration in the Senate Finance Committee. I intend to work to make sure that takes place.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, On July 1, the interest rates will double for the most vulnerable students in our society. Access to college, which is fundamental to our growth, our prosperity, and individual advancement will be compromised for 7 million low-and moderate income students in this country.

Republicans have a long-term proposal, but they do not have a long-term solution because it is not just about interest rates, it is about college costs. It is about refinancing the huge amount of debt that families have today—not just families but students—debt they may never be able to pay off. First, we need the time to work on a long-term solution; but, second, we need to reassure vulnerable individuals and families that their rates will not double. Student debt today is the second largest debt for American households. We cannot let it go any further. Their proposal not only will not solve the problem because it doesn't deal with all aspects, but it will increase student debt for borrowers with financial need on July 1.

Instead, I urge passage of our proposal, the Student Loan Affordability Act.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 74, S. 953, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to

extend the reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans, to modify required distribution rules for pensions plans, to limit earnings stripping by expatriated entities, to provide for modifications related to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Jack Reed, Tom Harkin, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Benjamin L. Cardin, Al Franken, Amy Klobuchar, Jeff Merkley, Jon Tester, Sherrod Brown, Barbara A. Mikulski, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Elizabeth Warren, Charles E. Schumer, Sheldon Whitehouse, Barbara Boxer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 953, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal direct Stafford loans, to modify required distribution rules for pension plans, to limit earnings stripping by expatriated entities, to provide for modifications related to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 143 Leg.]

YEAS—51

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Nelson
Baucus	Hagan	Pryor
Begich	Harkin	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Reid
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Rockefeller
Boxer	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Landrieu	Stabenow
Casey	Leahy	Tester
Coons	Levin	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Menendez	Udall (NM)
Donnelly	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Mikulski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Franken	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—46

Alexander	Flake	Moran
Ayotte	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blunt	Hatch	Portman
Boozman	Heller	Risch
Burr	Hoeven	Roberts
Chambliss	Inhofe	Rubio
Coburn	Isakson	Scott
Cochran	Johanns	Sessions
Collins	Johnson (WI)	Shelby
Corker	King	Thune
Cornyn	Kirk	Toomey
Crapo	Lee	Vitter
Cruz	Manchin	Wicker
Enzi	McCain	
Fischer	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—2

Coats McCaskill

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 51, the nays are 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having not voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 12:30 today, with all provisions of the previous order remaining in effect, and that I be recognized at 12:30. We have some housekeeping stuff we have to do regarding Senator Lautenberg.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF JIM'S STEAK AND SPAGHETTI HOUSE

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I rise to speak about an amazing West Virginia family who is celebrating the 75th anniversary of their small business this week on June 8. Jim Tweel founded Jim's Steak and Spaghetti House in 1938 when he purchased the Kennedy Dairy Store and renamed it Jim's Dairy Bar.

The restaurant specialized in burgers and milkshakes until 1944, when Roberto Elmoro, an Italian native, approached Jim about starting a spaghetti house using Elmoro's own personal recipes. Jim agreed and expanded the restaurant to the room next-door. Hence, the Spaghetti House opened in July of 1944.

Since that time the restaurant has been renamed and remodeled, but the values of the restaurant have remained the same: to give customers excellent service and outstanding food. Located in the heart of Huntington on 5th Avenue, Jim's Steak and Spaghetti House offers great food, from homemade spaghetti, soup and sandwiches, to fresh coleslaw, pickled beets, and tasty pies. Over the years I think I have tasted and enjoyed all of them.

But this family-owned-and-operated business offers so much more to its loyal clientele and visitors alike, because this is not just a restaurant, this is a landmark and an institution. As you step in the doors, you travel through time and are greeted by a smile from everybody. With its 1950-style decor, Jim's walls are adorned with photos of the restaurant's creator posing with some of the most renowned public figures and celebrities who have stopped by for a meal, people such as President John F. Kennedy, President Bill Clinton, President George Bush, Dustin Hoffman, Bill Cosby, and Muhammad Ali.

In fact, many West Virginians also travel from miles away to get to Jim's because the restaurant is one of the most famous spots in our State. Folks from the Tweel family are not only successful business leaders but also community advocates who are committed to making a positive difference in Huntington and the Tri-State region.

Jim Tweel established his recipe of success 75 years ago based on five principles: good service, good food, courtesy, cleanness, and ambience. Even though Jim Tweel is no longer with us, those same principles still guide the family-owned and community institution that is now run by Jim's daughter Jimmie.

Small businesses are the heart and soul of West Virginia's economy. It has always been one of my top priorities to make sure small businesses have the support they need to be successful and create good-paying jobs in West Virginia.

I wish to congratulate and recognize the Tweel family for their successes, especially 95-year-old Sally Rahall Tweel, Jim's wife and one of the current owners, as well as Jim's children: Jimmie Tweel Carter, the restaurant manager; Larry Tweel, the company president; and Ron Tweel, an officer of the corporation.

Their strong work ethic, their passion for the business, and their love of their community, all of which have been passed down from generation to generation, represent the very best our State, the great State of West Virginia, has to offer. Congratulations on 75 wonderful years.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORGAN TRANSPLANT POLICY

SARAH MURNAGHAN

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, I rise to speak briefly about a heart-rending situation in Pennsylvania to wich I wish to call my colleagues' attention. As I speak this morning, there is a brave little 10-year-old girl who is fighting for her life in Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Sarah Murnaghan suffers from cystic fibrosis. She has been in the hospital for 3 months now. Recently, she has been put on a machine that helps her breathe, with great difficulty. But she is at a point now where she needs a lung transplant. There is no question

about that. The doctors, in fact, have said she may only have a few weeks to live without a new lung.

At this moment, her government is failing her. Here is the reason I say that. We have law and we have policy that requires that the Health and Human Services branch of the Federal Government, through a third party, develop rules governing how organs are transplanted. This organization which has the direct authority is the Organ Procurement and Transportation Network.

So they set the rules by which we deal with this excruciating situation where there is always more demand for transplanted organs than the supply of organs. Prior to a decision yesterday afternoon, which I will comment on, despite a very high need for a transplant and despite the fact that her doctors believe she is a very good candidate for a transplant, Sarah's name was not on the list of people to receive a transplant simply by virtue of one fact; that is, she has not yet reached the age of 12.

See, the current policy has one very sensible feature. The current policy is meant to establish as the highest priority for recipients people who have the most urgent need. That makes sense. You could have other criteria, such as how long you have been waiting or how much you are willing to pay, but I do not think those would be better. Those would be worse.

The right criteria is who has the most urgent need. So that is right. The problem is it applies only to people who are 12 and over. But there are children under the age of 12 who are very good candidates for adult lung transplants. The medical science is very clear. You take a portion of the lung if the child is too small for a full lung transplant. This is well established. This works. This girl is a good candidate for this, but she is not on the list.

Yesterday, something very important happened. Sarah's parents filed a suit against Health and Human Services challenging the rule that excludes their daughter from this list. The judge considering this, a judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a Federal judge, Judge Baylson, granted a temporary restraining order enjoining the Secretary and the Organ Procurement and Transportation Network from applying the rule that excludes Sarah.

So this is terrific. This is a big breakthrough for 10 days now. This is the thing. It is a temporary order for 10 days now Sarah cannot be excluded from this list. So what that means is she can go on the list and she will go wherever on the list the urgency of her circumstances puts her. That is as it should be.

The problem is this is only for 10 days, and then the judge is going to have a hearing. We don't know how that is all going to turn out

I am asking Secretary Sebelius, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to exercise the authority that is given to her in legislation to recognize that there is a flaw in this policy.

I am not asking Secretary Sebelius to make an exception for one individual. I would be the first to suggest that would be a dangerous place to go. We don't want individual Cabinet members, politicians, or anyone else making decisions about who is going to get an organ and who is not. We want a system that works. The current system doesn't work for kids who are good transplant candidates and have the acute need but aren't yet 12 years old.

I am urging Secretary Sebelius, as strongly as I can, to exercise the discretion that the law gives to her to change the policy. Don't change it for one person, change it for a category. I think any child who is a viable candidate for the adult transplant and who has sufficient urgency ought to be able to go on the adult list. That is not to say that they automatically go to the top of the list. Their ranking on the list ought to be determined by the urgency of their circumstances, as it should be for everyone else.

I would argue we are not suggesting that we make an exception for Sarah. What I am suggesting in a way is the opposite: Stop making exceptions that exclude Sarah. She is a good candidate. The doctors believe this.

Children's Hospital of Philadelphia is one of the best children's hospitals in the world. Nobody disputes that. Her doctors are some of the best doctors in the world. This is vitally important. The life of a small child depends on this. I don't know how many other children might be in similar circumstances.

I appreciate the opportunity to rise and make this case. Again, I just want to stress that we are not asking for an exception for one individual to be chosen over others. We are asking for a change in a policy that is flawed; that is currently excluding somebody from being on the list to be an organ donor recipient who ought to be on that list.

I am grateful to Judge Baylson for the decision he made, but that is a temporary restraining order that will only last 10 days. If a transplant does not occur within that 10 days, then Sarah and any other children in her circumstances, their future becomes uncertain after that.

I urge the Secretary to take the action that is necessary.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE FARM BILL

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I had hoped to be able to come down today and call up an amendment to the pending legislation, the farm bill. I understand we are not currently on the bill but, rather, in morning business. I hope to have the opportunity to try to get an amendment pending.

We have been trying now for several days to have amendments considered to the farm bill. This is a germane amendment. It is very relevant to the bill. It is one that I think the Senate, the full Senate, ought to have an opportunity to debate and ultimately to vote on. It is very unfortunate, in my view, that we are where we are on a piece of legislation that has this much consequence for our economy, for farm country, and for consumers across this country.

This is a bill that is a major piece of legislation. Unfortunately, we have not had the opportunity in the course of the days that we have been on the bill to get up amendments pending, debated, and voted on.

I can't tell you how disappointing that is to those of us who come from farm country and wish to try to shape the best farm bill we possibly can in the Senate, so that when we go to conference, which I hope we will, with the House of Representatives, we would be in the best position possible to have a bill that addresses the important needs of farmers and ranchers across this country with regard to certainty from a multiyear farm bill. This would also be a bill that we can defend to the American taxpayers, a bill that is reform oriented. It moves us into the future of agriculture, not the past.

The amendment I had hoped to offer today, amendment No. 1092, amends the commodity title of the farm bill that we have been debating. Last year the Senate passed its farm bill by a vote of 64 to 35. Sixty-four Senators voted for a farm bill that most of us believe offered a level of reform that we could support and defend to the American taxpayer.

As several of my colleagues and I pointed out during the debate on the farm bill in the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, we have deep concerns over what we believe is a step backwards in the commodity title with the creation of the adverse market payments, or what we refer to as the AMP Program. This program takes a step backwards from last year's farm bill by recreating a program with countercyclical payments and fixed target prices.

In fact, I would argue this is a policy that goes back. This policy predates cell phones. This policy predates the Internet. This is going back to 1980s-type farm policies. Last year's Senate farm bill completely eliminated this program, which meant we could honestly say we had passed a reform-minded farm bill, a farm bill that is more interested in policies that are about the future rather than the past, that are about the market, that are about making sure we have a necessary safety net in place for our farmers but

doing it in a way that is defensible to the American taxpayer and moves us on the path to reform.

Our concerns are not crop specific. There has been a lot of discussion about this being something between the Midwest or the South or regional. This is not a crop-specific concern; this is a policy-specific concern. An outdated target price program is not—is not—what most producers in this country asked us for in a new farm bill—just the opposite.

Almost every member of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee was told by our producers that a sound crop insurance program is a much higher priority. Amendment No. 1092 is simply a response to the wishes of most farmers in the United States. This amendment strikes the newly created AMP Program and places peanuts and rice back into the ARC Program or, to put it simply, this amendment replaces the commodity title in the bill that we have before us and replaces it with a reform-minded, market-oriented commodity title that was included in the farm bill that we passed last year.

I do not believe Congress is capable of setting accurate fixed prices for the next 5 years because that is precisely what the commodity title is in this bill. The House bill commodity title is even much worse in that respect. It has Congress setting, by statute—we, as Members of Congress are basically setting fixed prices for the next 5 years. The market, not Congress and not the USDA, should be setting prices for title I commodities.

If fixed target prices are set too high and commodity prices drop, history has proven farmers will once again begin planting for a government program rather than in response to market signals. This not only creates a potential unnecessary liability for taxpayers, but it also increases the risk of overproduction and negative impacts on global markets, making certain crops subject to possible WTO disputes.

This amendment not only moves us to the reforms we included in last year's farm bill, it also saves taxpayers more than $3 billion. That increases the total savings in this bill by more than 12 percent. That is $3 billion that most of our farmers have told us we don't need to spend. This is something the American farmer, the producers out there have made very, very clear and of which I would argue the American taxpayer would be very supportive.

I urge my colleagues, if we get the opportunity to debate this, to ultimately support this amendment because it would recapture the level of reform we had in last year's farm bill and save $3 billion at the same time.

There are many amendments that were filed to this bill that are not getting debated, that are not getting voted on. This is one in particular to the commodity title of the bill that saves over $3 billion from the bill before us today—over $3 billion in savings—by moving toward a market-oriented policy as opposed to a high fixed target price policy where the Congress sets in statute the target prices rather than having the market determine what those prices ought to be. That is one amendment I have offered to the commodity title of the bill.

I have another amendment to the SNAP or food title or nutrition title of the bill which would save $2 billion out of overhead administrative costs. It doesn't affect beneficiaries or income or asset eligibility standards; it simply finds savings in the food stamp program that are related to overhead administrative costs and saves $2 billion. We ought to be voting on that.

We ought to have an opportunity to debate these things and vote on these amendments. I know colleagues of mine as well have offered amendments that save dollars and make this a more responsible farm policy—a policy that is oriented toward reform and that achieves a significant amount of savings for the American taxpayer.

So I want to say again what I said at the beginning of my remarks; that is, it is unfortunate that we are where we are—debating a bill that over a decade will cost nearly $1 trillion. Of course, about 80 percent of that is in the nutrition title of the bill. But we have an opportunity to actually improve this as it moves across the floor of the Senate and proceeds into a conference with the House of Representatives, where they will have passed a bill out of the Agriculture Committee which will head to the floor and has high fixed target prices—higher fixed target prices than are included in the Senate bill—and high fixed target prices for all commodities, as opposed to the Senate bill, which has them simply for rice and for peanuts.

We are looking at heading down a path that takes us not to the future but to the past—to a time when farmers were farming for the government program rather than farming for the market; to a time when there were lots of potential disputes because these are trade-distorting, market-distorting policies that are driven by government as opposed to being driven by the market. We can do so much better, and we should do so much better for our producers across this country and for the taxpayers who ultimately foot the bill.

The amendment I have would do that. It would save over $3 billion in the commodity title of the bill, it is market-oriented reform, and it is something we ought to be considering and debating in the Senate. It is incredibly unfortunate that we are not having that opportunity.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to speak to an amendment to the farm bill on a subject important not only to the farmers of Maine but also to the participants in the WIC program. I am pleased that Senator MARK UDALL has joined as the lead cosponsor of the amendment, which would require that all fresh fruits and vegetables, including fresh white potatoes, be included in the final USDA rule. Specifically, the amendment would only allow fresh, whole, or cut vegetables to be included—vegetables with added sugars, fats, or oils would be prohibited.

The proposed final USDA rule for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, WIC, food package, which went into effect in December 2009, includes a ban on the purchase of fresh white potatoes by WIC participants. Fresh potatoes are the only fruit or vegetable to be excluded, which sends a message to WIC participants that USDA believes that potatoes are not healthy.

The USDA has said that the proposed ban on fresh white potatoes is based on a 2005 National Academies' Institute of Medicine, IOM, report, which considered recommendations of the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, DGA, and includes consumption data nearly 20 years old. The subsequently published 2010 DGA, however, recommends 5 to 6 cups of starchy vegetables per week for women with a daily caloric intake of 1,800 to 2,400 calories—an increase of 2 to 3 cups per week from the 2005 DGA. USDA has yet to update the rule to reflect the most recent DGA.

The 2010 DGA lists four ''nutrients of concern''—potassium, dietary fiber, calcium, and Vitamin D. The guidelines state that dietary intake of these four nutrients ''are low enough to be of public health concern for both adults and children.'' Since USDA is concerned about a lack of these nutrients in the American diet, it would make sense for the Department to promote good sources of these critical nutrients. Yet the Department's proposed WIC rule eliminates a vegetable such as the potato that is an excellent source of these nutrients. USDA should not limit the availability of the potato but instead should encourage its healthy preparation and consumption. In a rather puzzling example of inconsistency, while the newest WIC regulations will no longer allow WIC mothers, infants, and children to buy white potatoes, if those same participants get benefits from the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, some States may allow them to purchase white potatoes at a farmers' market.

Consider the following nutritional facts about potatoes that are often overlooked: potatoes have more potassium than bananas, a food commonly associated with this nutrient; potatoes are cholesterol free, fat free, and sodium free, and can be served in countless healthy ways; a medium-baked potato contains 15 percent of the daily recommended value of dietary fiber, 27 percent of the daily recommended value for Vitamin B6, and 28 percent of the daily recommended value of Vitamin C.

It only makes common sense to include a healthy, locally grown, and nutritious vegetable such as the fresh white potato in the WIC package and I

believe the sound recommendations in the 2010 DGA support this. The Collins-Udall of Colorado amendment would achieve this by requiring that all fresh fruits and vegetables, including fresh white potatoes, be included in the final USDA rule.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CODY J. TOWSE

Mr. LEE. Madam President, it is with a heavy heart that I address the Senate today, as I rise to honor a recently fallen soldier. PFC Cody J. Towse, one of Utah's finest, was killed last month when his patrol was hit by an improvised explosive device in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan.

PFC Towse loved to help others. He served as a combat medic in the Army, and was a certified EMT and a volunteer firefighter prior to enlistment. He put his special skills to use in serving the United States by saving other soldiers. He recently received a Combat Medic award for performing his medical duties while being actively engaged by the enemy.

Before enlisting in the Army, Cody started a blog to chronicle his time in the military, which he hoped would help other prospective recruits. His blog is filled with comical posts, as well as insightful truths and prophetic statements. In his first post, he wrote, ''I've never been quite so excited for anything in my life. I've grown tired of living a mediocre life and can't wait to start a journey full of responsibility, honor, and dedication.'' PFC Towse lived up to that ideal, and left a shining example for the world to follow.

A Utah newspaper wrote that PFC Towse ''was known as the 'Candy Doctor'—a name he earned by showering the children with countless handfuls of fruity or chocolate treats.'' His father, Jim Towse said that Cody ''was my boy. He was me. I love old cars, he loves old cars. Seems like everything I love, he loved.'' Their special relationship was the kind that only a father and his son could have. Jim also said, ''It comforts me to know [Cody] went for a noble cause. He told me, 'You know, Dad, if I go out in a blaze of glory, don't worry. If I can save somebody doing it, all the better.' ''

In another blog post, written just before leaving for Afghanistan, PFC Towse poignantly wrote of the deeper thoughts and conflicting feelings our soldiers often face:

> I feel like we all walk a fine edge, emotionally at least. A man can't sit around and contemplate the impending possibility of his death all day or he'll go crazy. It can be just as bad for a man to sit around and joke like nothing could ever happen to him and breed a lackadaisical outlook on his mission and get himself or his buddies killed.
>
> Now I'm just rambling. I guess in short I just wanted to say that sometimes the biggest obstacle a man faces is himself and his mind. Yeah, that sounded educated, I'll go with that.

Indeed, each of us would do well to remember and apply the truth of which PFC Towse wrote. In order to overcome challenges in our lives, we must first overcome our own fears and perceived inadequacies. I believe that Cody Towse lived his life according to this truth.

His commander in Afghanistan reported that when the patrol was attacked, PFC Towse began assisting the wounded. As PFC Towse was performing his duties, a second IED was detonated and the resulting injuries took his life. When I heard of Cody's story, I was reminded of Christ's teaching: ''Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'' PFC Towse's dutiful actions were unquestionably an ultimate display of love for his brothers in arms.

I imagine that Cody, like many of our service men and women, would deny the claim that he is a hero. To Cody, and all of our soldiers, I would say that you are among the few heroes left in our modern world. As Americans, we all feel a profound sense of pride and honor when we see a uniformed soldier, and we would be wise to remember our heroes in all that we do, especially in this body.

I thank PFC Cody J. Towse for his honorable service in defense of the Constitution and our freedom, and I thank all of our men and women who have also given the ultimate sacrifice. I would like to convey my condolences and profound gratitude to Cody's parents, Jim and Jamie, his brothers Will and Christian, and his sister Callan. Our thoughts and prayers are with you. It is my solemn hope that we, as Senators, will always remember the tremendous sacrifice, laid upon the altar of freedom, of our brave soldiers and their families.

OFFICE OF RURAL EDUCATION POLICY ACT

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Madam President, I was proud to join Senator BAUCUS from Montana in introducing legislation on Tuesday to establish an Office of Rural Education Policy at the Department of Education. Senator BAUCUS has been a tireless advocate for many issues affecting rural States like Montana and West Virginia, and I have been proud to work with him on several rural issues over the years. Notably, Senator BAUCUS and I are fortunate to have terrific partners in our work to improve rural education, including a diverse array of organizations that support this bill.

Nearly one quarter of the students in America attend rural schools and the share of students in rural schools is increasing and more than half of the schools in West Virginia are in rural areas. This legislation will support these schools because it creates an Office in the Department of Education to make sure that Federal programs related to education are working for students in schools in rural areas.

Schools in rural communities face special challenges but, they also have unique capabilities. Many of them continue to face shrinking local tax bases, difficulties recruiting and retaining teachers and principals, limited access to advanced courses, and proportionally higher transportation costs. At the same time, while smaller schools lack economies of scale, they may benefit from this small size and closeness to their communities. Parental involvement and support is typically high, and the potential for innovation is great.

I am very proud of the communities in West Virginia and how they come together, often on their own time and with their own resources, to improve and support their local schools. Schools in West Virginia are also leaders in the use of distance learning given the geographical obstacles of our mountainous State. But, we need to make sure rural schools, including many in West Virginia, have the tools to succeed and access to the same opportunities that many schools in urban areas have, including health care, technology, and education.

The Office of Rural Education Policy is modeled after the successful Office of Rural Health Policy at the Department of Health and Human Services, which Congress established in 1987. The Office will be led by a director charged with coordinating the activities of the Department of Education concerning rural education. It will establish and maintain a clearinghouse for issues faced by rural schools, such as teacher and principal recruitment and retention; partnerships with community-based organizations; and financing of rural schools.

The office will identify innovative research and demonstration projects on rural schools, and recommend research to bridge any gaps. It will issue an annual report on the condition of rural education, and an analysis of the impact on rural education from proposed regulations and other activities will be made public.

Rural schools have been a part of our national fabric since its very beginning. These students deserve the attention from the Department of Education this legislation will provide. It has been said that education in rural America is ''too large to be ignored but too small and diverse to be highly visible.'' We need to establish this Office so that education in these communities can thrive and so that its successes are more visible. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF GRISWOLD v. CONNECTICUT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the 48th anniversary of the landmark Griswold v. Connecticut Supreme Court decision. Nearly 50 years ago, the Court greatly expanded women's access to health care by legalizing the use of contraception by married couples, basing this decision on a fundamental right to privacy in family planning decisions made between a man and a wife.

We have come a long way since 1965. Today, options for birth control are

safer, more effective, and available to far more people than just married couples. The simple facts are that 99 percent of women will use contraceptives over the course of their lifetime, and the vast majority of Americans find the use of contraceptives morally acceptable. This progress shows just how important contraceptive products and services have become to our country.

Preserving this access should be a noncontroversial, bipartisan issue. And yet access to contraceptives and to Federal programs such as title X that support reproductive health care services are under attack not only by the loud voices of a small minority but also by some Members of Congress and in the courts. We have an alarming situation on our hands. Now more than ever, it is important that we continue to fight back against these outrageous attacks and talk about these issues in terms of the proven scientific facts.

As a U.S. Senator, I have remained dedicated to helping protect a woman's right to direct her reproductive health care, a battle that I also fought for years as attorney general in Connecticut. I challenged both the Bush administration and the Obama administration on their policies related to a Federal rule that interfered with State laws protecting access to birth control and reproductive health services.

Having served on both the State and Federal levels, I see how critically important the right to contraception is to our economy, our families, and our society as a whole. Whether the threat comes from a Federal law overstepping States' jurisdiction or from a State law violating constitutional rights—as was the case in Griswold v. Connecticut—we must continue to protect the right to safe, comprehensive birth control.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ALASKA'S CLASSICS

• Mr. BEGICH. Madam President, I would like to honor all the Alaskans, clubs, and other organizations that collect, restore, show off, and otherwise love their classic and antique automobiles.

All over the State, there are clubs dedicated to antique autos, classic cars, muscle cars, street rods, and all kinds of specialty vehicles. I really get a kick out of some of the expressive club names: the Juneau Dipsticks, the Antique Auto Mushers of Alaska, and the Valley Cruzers, to name a few.

But it is what they do that is great. Restoring cars and trucks and keeping them in good running order contributes to preserving the history of automotive technology and our culture. And their efforts mean we get to view a wide variety of vintage vehicles at all sorts of venues.

Maybe it is the iconic 1957 Chevy you saw at a local meet that caught your fancy. Perhaps you feasted your eyes on a Ford Model T at a Father's Day car show. Or you glimpsed an old Jeep amongst a caravan of restored military vehicles. Who hasn't marveled at antique cars in parades? As an elected official, I have ridden in many an old car or truck on the Fourth of July. The beauty of classic car collections is that there is something for everyone.

In Fairbanks, the Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum has a world-class collection including Alaska's first automobile, one-of-a-kind and sole-surviving autos, the first American V16-powered car—and much more.

Also in Fairbanks, students in an automotive technology class at Hutchison High School are restoring a 1963 Chevy truck, and they are doing it for more than just the learning experience. They are honoring a former student who passed away in 2011. He bought two dilapidated pickups to work on but was unable to continue the project.

In Delta Junction, the Buffalo Center Gas Station sponsors an Annual Classic Car Night in support of the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation.

Car collecting is so popular in America that the Senate has annually proclaimed a day in July as ''Collector Car Appreciation Day'' to raise awareness of the role automotive restoration and collection plays in American society.

Whether it is the Vernon Nash Antique Automobile Club, the Midnight Sun Street Rod Association, or the Anchorage Corvette Club, it is typical of members to trade parts, knowledge, and stories. That makes for lifetime friendships.

I encourage Alaskans to join car clubs and take the time to thank collectors and restorers.•

RECOGNIZING OARNET

• Mr. BROWN. Madam President, Ohio has a robust history of pioneering innovation—as the home of Thomas Edison, the Wright Brothers, aerospace leaders including former Senator John Glenn, Neil Armstrong and more. Today, Ohio is transforming from the Rust Belt into the Innovation Belt.

This week, OARnet, a member of Ohio Technology Consortium or OH–TECH, is being honored here in the Nation's Capital for its new ultra-fast broadband network as an honored 2013 laureate by IDG's Computerworld, an international source of technology news and information for informational technology influencers.

This Emerging Technology Award is based on Ohio's innovative efforts to meet the growing economic and research opportunities offered by ''Big Data.'' In 2012, Ohio invested more than $13 million to increase tenfold the speed and network capacity of OARnet, a statewide broadband network, to 100 gigabits per second, Gbps. Although several research institutions in other States are experimenting with this new gold standard of broadband speeds, Ohio is the first in the Nation to harness this capacity on a statewide scale. Ohio touts connections to 10 major cities, 90 of Ohio's higher education institutions, commercial applications, and Internet2's international network.

These broadband speeds are expected to create many opportunities for Ohio. At 100 Gbps, each of Ohio's 1.8 million enrolled K–12 students could download an e-book simultaneously in just over 2 minutes; data equivalent to 80 million file cabinets filled with text can be transferred daily; 300,000 X-rays can be transmitted in just 1 minute; 8.5 million electronic medical records can be transmitted in 1 minute; and data can be sent at 50,000 times faster than current average smartphone speeds.

OH–TECH's international recognition is further testament to Ohio's evolution into a high-tech environment that supports next-generation business applications to attract new employers, connects the State's higher education institutions, our cutting edge medical corridor, and serves as a platform for developing large-scale scientific research.

Ohio is also celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Ohio Supercomputer Center with the launch of a new cluster supercomputer. This new supercomputer, which can perform 88 trillion calculations per second, allows researchers statewide to innovate and compete for grants and national supercomputing resources in the areas of the biosciences, advanced materials, energy, and the environment. I am proud to have worked closely with the White House to secure a $5 million grant to the Ohio Supercomputer Center and several partner organizations to support the advanced manufacturing efforts of Midwestern small- and medium-sized manufacturers, SMEs. I have also helped secure Federal funding to help small polymer companies address the technical barriers, costs, and training needed to use advanced manufacturing technologies. Through partnerships with the government and collaborations with technology leaders like Procter & Gamble, we can work together to help strengthen Ohio's manufacturing sector and provide the tools needed to compete in the global marketplace.

My home State is one of the largest investors and active partners in the National Digital Engineering and Manufacturing Consortium, NDEMC, a broad public-private partnership supporting the use of modeling and simulation by small- and medium-sized manufacturers. This project gives manufacturers the ability to conduct complex simulations to test virtual prototypes and maximize production methods, all through cost-effective means. These platforms reduce manufacturers' time and labor costs and help them bring products to market faster, making them more competitive with our overseas counterparts.

A Cleveland Plain Dealer editorial proclaimed, ''Ohio is wired for business. Goodbye Rust Belt, Hello Nerd-

vana.'' The Columbus Dispatch similarly noted, ''For those inventing the future, Ohio is the hot spot.''

They are correct. Ken Murray, Transformatix founder and CEO, explained:

> One reason we located our new company, BioLinQ, in Ohio, rather than California, is because Ohio demonstrated the most forward-thinking approach to technology and high-speed innovation.

Ray Leto, president of Total Sim, echoed those sentiments:

> Our business focuses on modeling and simulation for the automotive industry, and we chose Ohio over the North Carolina Research Triangle because of the advanced technology infrastructure available here.

The knowledge economy is the pathway to restoring our national prosperity, and I am proud to represent Ohio—a pioneering State that is providing the tools and leading the way.●

RECOGNIZING THE REHOBOTH ART LEAGUE

● Mr. CARPER. Madam President, on behalf of Senator COONS, Congressman CARNEY, and myself, I wish to recognize the Rehoboth Art League, its staff and artist members who on June 21, 2013, will celebrate its founding in 1938 and the 75 subsequent years of cultivating the arts in Sussex County and the State of Delaware.

The Rehoboth Art League was Sussex County's first organized cultural arts center and has been recognized by the State of Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs for its significance and influence that extends far beyond Rehoboth and even the borders of our State. The Rehoboth Art League grew out of the tradition of the Federal Arts Project, which was a subset of the Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression. This tradition of art appreciation, support for working artists, and the concept of enriched community living, inspired the late Mrs. Louise Corkran to organize the Rehoboth Art League, with the help of her husband, COL Wilbur Corkran. Her involvement with the founding of the Delaware Art Museum, as well as her collaboration through the years with such renowned national artists as Howard Pyle, Frank Schoonover, N.C. Wyeth and others from the Brandywine and Hudson Valley Schools, were a significant factor in the Rehoboth Art League's development. Over the years, it has become a place that attracts and nurtures artists from all over the country, and inspires art appreciation through its many educational offerings.

The Rehoboth Art League sits in the small village of Henlopen Acres, DE, on an historic campus overlooking the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal and the Valley of the Swans, and maintains two colonial period buildings, The Paynter Studio, 1791, the Peter Marsh Homestead and Stables, 1743, as well as Louise Corkran's garden, which is one of the only public gardens in Sussex County. The Rehoboth Art League owns and cares for a significant collection of Delaware art and archives, with pieces by Howard Pyle, Jack Lewis, Howard Schroeder, Ethel P. B. Leach, and others. Its collection includes the renowned ''Doors of Fame,'' providing tangible evidence of the legacy and history of the Rehoboth Art League. The tradition of signing doors was prevalent in art colonies around the country in the first half of the twentieth century. The Rehoboth Art League has, since its dedication in 1938, provided three doors for signatures by artists, dignitaries, and national and international visitors. These doors record the persons who have contributed to its success over the years. Today there are nearly 300 signatures, often accompanied by a personal artistic flourish or drawing. These signatures include six Delaware Governors, along with many artists from the State and national pantheon, educators, scientists, musicians, and other notables.

Today, the Rehoboth Art League continues to attract artists and visitors from all over the country. Its members hail from 19 different States. It partners with 13 other organizations from the arts, education, and health and human services across the region to provide a variety of programming, both on the campus and around the county. Works from its collection have been on display at the Biggs Museum, Buena Vista Conference Center, the Governor's mansion, and the Federal offices of Senator CHRIS COONS. The Rehoboth Art League also collaborates with First State Community Action Agency to take arts education to 600 at-risk students in Sussex County and to many senior citizens in the region as well.

Today we are delighted to recognize the Rehoboth Art League, which for more than 75 years has been a community of artists who share their art, inspire and support one another and enrich the lives of us all.●

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL PETER FORD

● Mr. GRAHAM. Madam President, I ask my colleagues to join in recognizing LTC Peter Ford of South Carolina for his extraordinary service to the Nation while serving in the United States Army Reserves and National Guard for the past 32 years.

Lieutenant Colonel Ford started his military career in 1981 as an enlisted soldier—an infantryman—in the Virginia National Guard. After graduating from Gustavus Adolphus College, where he was the only ROTC cadet, Lieutenant Colonel Ford was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army Ordinance Corps. After attending the Officer Basic Course, Lieutenant Colonel Ford, in his civilian capacity, was sworn in as a special agent with the State Department Diplomatic Security Service.

While serving as the Regional Security Officer, RSO, at the embassy in Switzerland, Lieutenant Colonel Ford was assigned as a military intelligence officer at the Military Intelligence Group at the 7th Army Reserve Command in Germany. In 1997, he mobilized to support the war in Bosnia. Following his return to the United States, he joined the Office, Chief of the Army Reserves, as a reserve congressional liaison officer and also served as a reservist with the 157th Individual Mobilization Augmentee Detachment.

In 2003, Lieutenant Colonel Ford was assigned as a congressional detailee to the Committee on Homeland Security and was named executive officer of the 157th. After serving as RSO in Armenia, he was detailed to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the fall of 2007, at the beginning of the surge during Operation Iraqi Freedom, Lieutenant Colonel Ford volunteered to serve as an Army reservist in Iraq. He was attached to the American Embassy in Baghdad and, as the director of the Office of Hostage Affairs, was responsible for U.S. kidnapping cases throughout the country. Following the completion of his military tour, Lieutenant Colonel Ford continued his service in Iraq. For an additional year, he worked as a DSS agent with the State Department in the same position.

Returning to the United States, Lieutenant Colonel Ford obtained a masters degree from the National Defense Intelligence College and joined Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Affairs as a drilling Reservist. He was subsequently assigned to the Diplomatic Security's Overseas Security Advisory Council, OSAC. In October 2011, Lieutenant Colonel Ford took command of the 157th Individual Mobilization Augmentee Detachment. During his military and civilian careers, Lieutenant Ford has worked in over 110 countries.

On behalf of a grateful nation, I join my colleagues today in saying thank you to LTC Peter Ford for his extraordinary dedication to duty and service to the country throughout his distinguished career in the United States Army.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHERINE BOMKAMP

● Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, today I wish to recognize Katherine Bomkamp, a West Virginia University student who has, out of profound compassion for wounded veterans and incredible talent in STEM sciences, created a prosthetic device to address phantom pain felt by millions of the world's amputees.

At a young age, Katherine spent a significant amount of time at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center with her father, a U.S. Air Force veteran. There, she discovered her passion and eagerness to help suffering soldiers as she listened to the difficult challenges many of them were facing upon returning home.

The conversations between Katherine and the many veterans she encountered are what inspired her to create the Pain Free Socket, an invention that incorporates thermal biofeedback to eliminate phantom pain. This device began as a tenth grade science project and has made her a hero to veterans in distress.

Since patenting the invention, Katherine has started her own company and will soon begin clinical trials.

Not surprisingly, Katherine has received a lot of media attention as a result of her innovation and achievement, including global coverage by CNN, the New York Times, BBC, and many others.

The West Virginia University junior was even featured in Glamour Magazine as one of the Top 10 College Women in the country and won $2,500 from the L'Oreal Paris Beauty of Giving Award.

Katherine, who came to West Virginia from Waldorf, MD, is an extraordinary example of success in the STEM fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, not just in my home State, but across the Nation and the world.

A Newman Civic Fellow, she is one of the youngest ever to present to the Royal Society of Medicine's Medical Innovations Summit in London, England.

I am so proud of Katherine and her dedication to helping those who have fought courageously and honorably for this country. She has found a way to serve those who have served this great Nation—and who have risked it all in doing so.

On behalf of the State of West Virginia, I congratulate Katherine on all her achievements and wish her the best of luck in her very bright future. And I ask my Senate colleagues to join me in thanking Katherine for her compassion to work for the brave men and women of our Armed Forces.●

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

● Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 50th anniversary of the University of Central Florida, UCF. As a shining success story in America's higher education system, UCF has recently become the Nation's second-largest university. Not only has UCF grown in size, but also diversity, quality of education, and reputation. Today, UCF serves nearly 60,000 students, including a 39 percent minority population.

I was pleased to learn the first class of medical students graduated from UCF earlier this year, those graduates were a part of a historical undertaking. The impact of UCF's medical school in the region is historic as well. UCF's College of Medicine plays a vital role in Orlando's ''Medical City'' at Lake Nona, a cluster of research institutions that will help to position Central Florida as a leader in medical care. UCF hopes for the medical school to not only increase opportunities for medical education in Florida, but to create a climate of excellence among regional research, education and medical care that will make it one of the premier institutions in the world.

I would also like to mention the Institute for Simulation and Training at UCF, who has recently celebrated 30 years of Modeling and Simulation Training and is an internationally recognized research institute who has partnered with both military contractors and the Department of Defense.

Congratulations to the University of Central Florida on reaching this milestone and on its many distinguished achievements in research, teaching, and public service as it celebrates its Golden Anniversary. I look forward to 50 more years of accomplishments.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHRYN A. CONDON

● Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I would like to take a moment to recognize Ms. Kathryn A. Condon, who has retired after over 30 years of public service. Specifically, I would like to thank Ms. Condon for her steadfast leadership as the Executive Director of Arlington National Cemetery.

Arlington National Cemetery embodies one of our commitments to those who defend our Nation—to provide them with a final resting place that honors their service. With approximately 27 to 30 funeral services a day, Arlington is one of many active cemeteries for our fallen heroes. It is also considered a national treasure for its rich history, dating back to the Civil War, and historic memorials, such as: the Tomb of the Unknowns; the Women in Military Service Memorial, which honors the brave women who have honorably worn our Nation's uniform; and Chaplains Hill, the eternal resting place of Chaplains from four different wars.

Although Arlington is now a shining example of how we honor those who have made the ultimate sacrifice, it has not always been so. In 2010, the Army's inspector general discovered grievous errors, dysfunction, and mismanagement at Arlington. These highly publicized problems were linked to antiquated procedures and failure by the cemetery's senior leadership.

Ms. Condon's steadfast commitment and dedication as Arlington's top executive has reinstated Arlington as a national shrine for those who have made the ultimate sacrifice. Her leadership has led to the correction of all of the issues highlighted by the Army inspector general's 2010 report and the creation of processes that will ensure the longevity of this national shrine and make certain that previous mistakes are not repeated.

Particularly, I would like to highlight Arlington's new burial record system, ANC Explorer. In 2010, Arlington relied on a paper-based record system that caused confusion and led to the misplacement of burials. Thanks to Ms. Condon, Arlington now operates a new geospatial tracking system, which permits the families of our fallen heroes and cemetery staff to, among other things: receive turn-by-turn direction to any burial site or monument; view events, in real-time, occurring through the cemetery; and easily track and maintain burial space.

On behalf of our Nation's veterans and their families, I would like to thank Ms. Condon for her devotion to reaffirming Arlington National Cemetery's status as a national treasure and commend her on an illustrious career in public service.●

TRIBUTE TO CAROL MACK

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, today I wish to to recognize Carol Mack, principal of Matthew Thornton Elementary School in Londonderry, NH. Carol's dedication to the school's faculty, the Town of Londonderry and the students and families who comprise the school community has shone throughout her 25 years of service to Matthew Thornton. While I know that her leadership will be missed by the school community, I join Carol's family and friends in recognizing her impact and achievements and celebrating her retirement.

Carol's connection to Matthew Thornton began in 1983, when her son Jack was a first grade student at the school and she served as a volunteer. Carol then accepted a position as a teaching assistant at the school, and eventually decided to return to graduate school to attain a Master's Degree in education. Upon completion of her professional degree, Carol rose quickly at Matthew Thornton, serving first as a substitute teacher, then a first grade teacher, and eventually becoming the school's assistant principal. Carol's dedication and hard work was recognized statewide when she was named Assistant Principal of the Year by the New Hampshire Association of School Principals in 2002.

In 2004, Carol moved into a new role as principal of Matthew Thornton Elementary School. Her leadership, vision and commitment to the school's betterment was recognized again in 2012 when the New Hampshire Parent Teacher Association named Carol its Administrator of the Year. But as a former public school teacher, Carol's rewards have come from the students with whom she works on a daily basis. Her vision and leadership undoubtedly inspired generations of students to make the world a better place.

I would like to thank Carol Mack for her hard work on behalf of countless residents of New Hampshire. I am sure that she will be truly missed by the families, staff, and most importantly, the students, of Matthew Thornton Elementary School. I know that her family, including her husband Andy and

her children Karen, Cindy and Jack, and their spouses Andrew, Chris and Missy, and her friends, colleagues and community join me in congratulating and celebrating her notable work and the positive impact that she has had on thousands of young lives.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 9:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the United States Senate Chamber for the Honorable Frank R. Lautenberg, late Senator from the State of New Jersey.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 671. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress an annual report on claims for disabilities incurred or aggravated by military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2216. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, related agencies for the fiscal year ending and September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announce that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 622. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs and generic new animal drugs.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 671. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress an annual report on claims for disabilities incurred or aggravated by military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2216. An act making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and 30, 2014, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LEVIN for the Committee on Armed Services.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Douglas J. Robb, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Stephen L. Hoog, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Brooks L. Bash, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Joseph Anderson, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Spoehr, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Col. Ivan E. Denton, to be Brigadier General.

Navy nomination of Capt. Brian S. Pecha, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Victor W. Hall, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Priscilla B. Coe, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Christina M. Alvarado, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. James R. McNeal, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Daniel L. Gard, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Mark J. Fung, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Alma M.O.L. Grocki, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. William K. Davis, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nomination of Capt. Daniel J. MacDonnell, to be Rear Admiral (lower half).

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. William J. Galinis and ending with Capt. Jon A. Hill, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 22, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. Christian D. Becker and ending with Capt. Gordon D. Peters, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 22, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Capt. John P. Polowczyk and ending with Capt. Paul J. Verrastro, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on March 22, 2013.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Paula C. Brown, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (lh) Thomas E. Beeman, to be Rear Admiral.

Navy nominations beginning with Rear Adm. (lh) Kelvin N. Dixon and ending with Rear Adm. (lh) John C. Sadler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 9, 2013.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. William A. Brown, to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Robert L. Thomas, Jr., to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Nora W. Tyson, to be Vice Admiral.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Col. David G. Bellon and ending with Col. Raymond R. Descheneaux, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 7, 2013.

Marine Corps nominations beginning with Colonel James W. Bierman, Jr. and ending with Colonel Terry V. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on February 7, 2013.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Air Force nominations beginning with Eric W. Adams and ending with Cortney Lynn Zuercher, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 9, 2013.

Army nominations beginning with Brian K. Abney and ending with Eric J. Oh, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Marine Corps nomination of Devin R. Blowes, to be Major.

Navy nomination of Eric Washington, to be Captain.

Navy nomination of Jeanne E. Pricer, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Timothy E. Johnson and ending with Robert L. Mark II, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Matthew R. Butkis and ending with Hans Hartwig, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael S. Dorris and ending with Joyce F. Richardson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Patrick W. Mcnally and ending with Ron A. Steiner, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Ronald R. Shaw, Jr. and ending with Keith E. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John A. Daughety and ending with Richard O. Tolley, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Paula D. Dunn and ending with Jerald A. Rostad, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Mary A. Gworek and ending with Laura M. Scotty, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Glenn E. Murray and ending with Victor A. White, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Bryant E. Hepstall and ending with John F. Zrembski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Douglas J. Brown and ending with Jeffrey S. Mcpherson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael L. Douglas and ending with Douglas R. Schelb, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Edward R. Carroll and ending with Andrew Murray, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John S. Cranston and ending with William C. Whitsitt, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Kim C. Brichacek and ending with Carol M.

Kushmier, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Alfred D. Anderson and ending with John B. Vliet, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Thomas A. Hagood, Jr. and ending with Nicholas H. Taylor, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Thomas C. Cecil and ending with Kyle T. Turco, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Don E. Cheramie and ending with Ralph R. Smith III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Herman L. Archibald and ending with Matthew H. Welsh, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Steven A. Beals and ending with Marvin L. Slusser, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Benito E. Baylosis and ending with Gustavo J. Vergara, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Jenks D. Britt and ending with Richard B. Thomas, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daniel H. Adams and ending with William M. Zachman, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Kevin T. Aanestad and ending with Paul D. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Masoud Eghtedari and ending with Christopher A. Stewart, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Richard A. Bonnette and ending with Glen Wood, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Joseph J. Eldred and ending with Trevor A. Rush, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Tim J. Dewitt and ending with William L. Whitmire, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Janine D. Allen and ending with Todd M. Stein, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Barry D. Adams and ending with Kimberly A. Zuzelski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Eric J. Bach and ending with John H. Windom, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daniel J. Ackerson and ending with Scot A. Youngblood, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 16, 2013.

Navy nomination of Jason T. Stepp, to be Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Mark R. Alexander and ending with Joseph E. Sisson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Lane C. Askew and ending with Jeffrey S. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Bernard Billingsley and ending with Robert J. Teague, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daryl G. Adamson and ending with David L. Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nomination of Robert S. Almy, to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Jeffrey J. Abbadini and ending with David M. Zielinski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Aldrith L. Baker and ending with John E. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Mark A. Angelo and ending with Thomas J. M. Weaver, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Robert L. Burgess and ending with Jacinto Toribio, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Lasumar R. Aragon and ending with Sarah E. Zarro, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Denver L. Applehans and ending with Christopher S. Servello, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Enid S. Brackett and ending with Edward A. Sylvester, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Christina N. Griffin and ending with Rick D. Smith, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Monique J. Bocock and ending with Jordan A. Thomas, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John G. Clay and ending with Susan L. Walker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Daniel C. Almer and ending with Brian D. Weiss, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Steven G. Fuselier and ending with Eileen B. Werve, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Sean P. Obrien and ending with Charles S. Thompson III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Timothy M. Cole and ending with Anthony B. Spinler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with John B. Baccus III and ending with Craig E. Ross, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Thomas A. J. Olivero and ending with Robert A. Studebaker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

Navy nominations beginning with Erin E. O. Acosta and ending with Dwight E. Smith, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 23, 2013.

By Mrs. MURRAY for the Committee on the Budget.

*Brian C. Deese, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Patricia E. Campbell-Smith, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Elaine D. Kaplan, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HELLER:

S. 1097. A bill to prohibit a Federal agency from establishing or implementing a policy that discourages or prohibits the selection of a resort or vacation destination as the location for a conference or event, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. VITTER (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 1098. A bill to reform the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 to responsibly protect homeownership; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. COBURN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. KING):

S. 1099. A bill to ensure that individuals do not simultaneously receive unemployment compensation and disability insurance benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. COATS, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1100. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to repeal a provision prohibiting Federal agencies from procuring alternative fuels; to the

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1101. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child is ready for college or a career; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 1102. A bill to abolish the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. BURR):

S. 1103. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the equalization of the excise tax on liquefied natural gas and per energy equivalent of diesel; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 1104. A bill to measure the progress of recovery and development efforts in Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

S. 1105. A bill to improve the circulation of $1 coins, to remove barrier to the circulation of such coins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. 1106. A bill to improve the accuracy of mortgage underwriting used by Federal mortgage agencies by ensuring that energy costs are included in the underwriting process, to reduce the amount of energy consumed by homes, to facilitate the creation of energy efficiency retrofit and construction jobs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. BEGICH):

S. 1107. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding Native Hawaiian education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 1108. A bill to reauthorize the impact aid program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1109. A bill to amend the school dropout prevention program in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1110. A bill to amend part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin:

S. 1111. A bill to combat cyber espionage of intellectual property of United States persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. THUNE):

S.J. Res. 16. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the power of Congress to impose a tax on a failure to purchase goods or services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 203

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 203, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition and celebration of the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

S. 240

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 240, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the per-fiscal year calculation of days of certain active duty or active service used to reduce the minimum age at which a member of a reserve component of the uniformed services may retire for non-regular service.

S. 289

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 289, a bill to extend the low-interest refinancing provisions under the Local Development Business Loan Program of the Small Business Administration.

S. 294

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 294, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the disability compensation evaluation procedure of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for veterans with mental health conditions related to military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

S. 314

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 314, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of children and help better understand and enhance awareness about unexpected sudden death in early life.

S. 607

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 607, a bill to improve the provisions relating to the privacy of electronic communications.

S. 641

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 641, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, and other programs, to promote education in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 653

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 653, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia.

S. 682

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 682, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans.

S. 723

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 723, a bill to require the Commissioner of Social Security to revise the medical and evaluation criteria for determining disability in a person diagnosed with Huntington's Disease and to waive the 24-month waiting period for Medicare eligibility for individuals disabled by Huntington's Disease.

S. 802

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 802, a bill to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters, and for other purposes.

S. 820

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to provide for a uniform national standard for the housing and treatment of egg-laying hens, and for other purposes.

S. 892

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 892, a bill to amend the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 to impose sanctions with respect to certain transactions in foreign currencies, and for other purposes.

S. 908

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 908, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the diagnosis and treatment of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, and for other purposes.

S. 950

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 950, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow a veterinarian to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice outside of the registered location.

S. 953

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr.

WYDEN) and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 953, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans, to modify required distribution rules for pension plans, to limit earnings stripping by expatriated entities, to provide for modifications related to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 967

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 967, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify various authorities relating to procedures for courts-martial under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes.

S. 973

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 973, a bill to improve the integrity and safety of interstate horseracing, and for other purposes.

S. 980

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 980, a bill to provide for enhanced embassy security, and for other purposes.

S. 988

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 988, a bill to provide for an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations.

S. 999

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 999, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide social service agencies with the resources to provide services to meet the urgent needs of Holocaust survivors to age in place with dignity, comfort, security, and quality of life.

S. 1001

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1001, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the Government of Iran.

S. 1003

At the request of Mr. COBURN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1003, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans.

S. 1082

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1082, a bill to promote Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate programs.

S. 1092

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1092, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require an Inspector General investigation of allegations of retaliatory personnel actions taken in response to making protected communications regarding sexual assault.

S. 1096

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1096, a bill to establish an Office of Rural Education Policy in the Department of Education.

S.J. RES. 10

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 10, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

S.J. RES. 15

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 15, a joint resolution removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment.

S. RES. 75

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 75, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 157

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 157, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that telephone service must be improved in rural areas of the United States and that no entity may unreasonably discriminate against telephone users in those areas.

AMENDMENT NO. 978

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 978 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 998

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 998 proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1042

At the request of Mr. KING, the names of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1042 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1082

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1082 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1144

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1144 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1151

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1151 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1153

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1153 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

AMENDMENT NO. 1167

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1167 intended to be proposed to S. 954, an original bill to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. BURR, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. ENZI):

S. 1101. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child is ready for college or a career; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I would like to say on behalf of several Republican Senators, including Senators BURR, ISAKSON, KIRK, ROBERTS, HATCH, and ENZI that I am introducing today the Every Child Ready for College or Career Act. This bill would let States decide whether schools and teachers are succeeding or failing. It would end the accumulation of Federal mandates that have piled up on States and local school districts and has created, in effect, a national school board. It would help 50 million children in 100,000 public schools learn what they need to know and be able to do by restoring responsibility to States and

communities and giving teachers and parents more freedom, flexibility, and choices.

I will have more to say about this on Monday in a floor speech, but I wanted to call it to the attention of our colleagues.

While it is being offered by Republican Senators, we do not see it as a Republican bill. We see it as a piece of legislation that will attract the support of classroom teachers, principals, Governors, legislators, and others who have been working for 30 years to set high standards, create better tests, create accountability systems, and pioneering in developing teacher evaluation systems.

We believe it is the proper role of the Federal Government to create an environment for better schools, but not to issue orders from Washington. The combination of No Child Left Behind mandates, Race to the Top mandates, and mandates as a result of the Secretary of Education's waivers have created such congestion in the U.S. Department of Education that it has become, in effect, a national school board.

We want to head in the other direction. We want to give back to States and local governments the responsibility for deciding whether schools and teachers are succeeding or failing. I hope all of our colleagues will read the Every Child Ready for College or Career Act.

Senator HARKIN and I look forward to the markup next Tuesday in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee. We will offer competing versions. His is more than 1,100 pages, and ours is 220 pages. This is a symbol of the differences in our approaches. We will begin a debate which I hope goes through the committee, moves to the Senate floor, combines with the House in conference, and produces a result that reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act this year.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1174. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 956 submitted by Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COBURN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KIRK, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. LAUTENBERG) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1175. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1176. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1177. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1178. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1171 submitted by Mr. SCHATZ and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1179. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1051 submitted by Mr. SESSIONS and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1180. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1122 submitted by Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. COATS) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1174. Mr. COCHRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 956 submitted by Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COBURN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WARNER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. KIRK, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. Lautenberg) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SEC. 12_____. FOOD SAFETY INSPECTION.

(a) REGULATIONS.—

(1) DEADLINE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue final regulations to carry out the amendments made by paragraph (1) of section 11016(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2130).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In promulgating the regulations described in paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall ensure that there is no duplication in inspection activities for meat food products derived from catfish, including the cessation of any existing inspection function for meat food products derived from catfish carried out by the Food and Drug Administration or any related agency.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION STATUS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Appropriations of the Senate a report on the status of the implementation of the program established by the amendments made by section 11016(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–246; 122 Stat. 2130).

SA 1175. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 1 day after enactment.

SA 1176. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 2 days after enactment.

SA 1177. Mr. REID submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

This Act shall become effective 3 days after enactment.

SA 1178. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1171 submitted by Mr. SCHATZ and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''**RESEARCH AND**''.

On page 2, line 20, strike ''silviculture'' and insert ''silvicultural practices for restoration purposes''.

SA 1179. Mr. SESSIONS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1051 submitted by Mr. SESSIONS and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On Page 1, Strike line 1 through and including Page 5, Line 2, and insert the following:

''On Page 390, after Line 17, add the following:

SEC. 4019. NO FUNDS FOR MARKETING SNAP BENEFITS.

No funds authorized under this title shall be used to implement any program designed to promote enrollment and use of SNAP benefits by foreign nationals residing in the United States.''

SA 1180. Mr. DONNELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1122 submitted by Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. COATS) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be added, add the following:

SEC. 122_____. STAY AND STUDY ON PROPOSED ACTIONS RELATING TO SULFURYL FLUORIDE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall delay taking final action on the objections addressed in the proposed order entitled ''Sulfuryl Fluoride; Proposed Order Granting Objections to Tolerances and Denying Request for a Stay'' (76 Fed. Reg. 3422 (January 19, 2011)) as that proposed order relates to tolerances under chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) until the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall, after providing notice and opportunity to comment to all stakeholders, submit to the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce of

the House of Representatives and the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report on—

(1) the potential public health, economic, environmental, food supply, and public right-to-know effects that may result from finalization of the proposed order described in subsection (a);

(2) any alternatives to the use of sulfuryl fluoride in the agricultural sector, including alternatives available through the National Organic Certification Program of the Department of Agriculture and alternatives used in other countries; and

(3) actions that Federal agencies can take to help address public health threats, including to the health of infants and children, by reducing fluoride exposures below levels that have been determined to be safe.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr President, I wish to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a business meeting has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The business meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 18, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the business meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224–7571 or Abigail Campbell at (202) 224–4905.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 11 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 10:30 a.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The Committee will hold a hearing entitled, ''Gulf Restoration: A Progress Report 3 years After the Deepwater Horizon Disaster.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 9:15 a.m. in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 11 a.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing entitled, ''Labor Issues in Bangladesh.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 10 a.m., in S–216 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct an executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC POLICY

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Economic Policy be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 6, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled ''State of the American Dream: Economic Policy and the Future of the Middle Class?''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 7, THROUGH TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 2013

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following any leader remarks on Friday, June 7, tomorrow, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 80, S. 744; that the time until 1:30 p.m. be divided as follows: Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling 3 hours, and the majority leader or designee controlling the remaining time; further, following any leader remarks on Monday, June 10, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 744; that the time until 5 p.m. be divided as follows: Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling 2 hours, and Senator LEAHY or designee controlling the remaining time; further, that at 5 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 954, the farm bill, with the time until 5:30 p.m. equally divided between the two leaders or their designees; that at 5:30 p.m., all postcloture time be considered expired and the Senate proceed to vote in relation to the Leahy amendment, with no amendments in order to the amendment prior to the vote; and upon disposition of the Leahy amendment, the Senate proceed to vote on passage of S. 954, as amended; that upon disposition of S. 954, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 744, with Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling 1 hour of debate on Monday evening; that following any leader remarks on Tuesday, June 11, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 744, with the time until 12:30 p.m. equally divided between the proponents and opponents; further, Senator SESSIONS or designee controlling up to 1 hour of that time; that at 2:15 p.m., on Tuesday, June 11, the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 744; finally, if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed, the time until 4 p.m. be equally divided between the proponents and opponents; and at 4 p.m., the Senate proceed to vote on the adoption of the motion to proceed to S. 744.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 141, 142, and 143; that the nominations be confirmed, en bloc; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today the Senate will confirm Judge Charles Breyer, Rachel Barkow, and Judge William Pryor to the U.S. Sentencing Commission. While it is good that the Senate is acting to confirm Judge Pryor and Rachel Barkow following their unanimous approval by the Judiciary Committee 2 weeks ago, it is wrong that Senate Republicans forced Judge Breyer to wait so long for confirmation. Judge Breyer was first reported unanimously last July, nearly 11 months ago. Despite that unanimous support, Senate Republicans, as they have done so many times, refused to act on his nomination on the floor and forced the President to renominate him this year for no good reason.

Judge Breyer has an outstanding record in public service, and has served as a U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California since 1998, assuming senior status last year. He has

also worked in private practice and as a prosecutor—both in the San Francisco District Attorney's office and on the Watergate Special Prosecution Force. After graduating from law school he served as a law clerk to Chief Judge Oliver J. Carter of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. Additionally, from 1969 to 1973, Judge Breyer was a Captain in the U.S. Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps. Judge Breyer will be an outstanding addition to the Sentencing Commission.

Rachel Barkow has been a law professor at the New York University School of Law for the past 11 years. She previously worked as an associate in private practice at Kellogg Huber Hansen Todd & Evans, P.L.L.C. in Washington, D.C. In 2001, she took leave from private practice to serve as the John M. Olin Fellow in Law at Georgetown University Law Center. Following law school, Professor Barkow served as a law clerk for D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Laurence H. Silberman and Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia.

William Pryor is currently a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, a position to which he was confirmed in 2005. Prior to becoming a judge, he served as the Attorney General of Alabama from 1997 to 2004, where he led the effort to create Alabama's sentencing commission.

I thank the Chair.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

Rachel Elise Barkow, of New York, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2017.

Charles R. Breyer, of California, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2015.

William H. Pryor, Jr., of Alabama, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2017.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 147, and each number in order, through 174, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Marine Corps, Army, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed, en bloc; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that any related statements be printed in the Record; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Douglas J. Robb

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Stephen L. Hoog

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Brooks L. Bash

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Joseph Anderson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Spoehr

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Ivan E. Denton

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Brian S. Pecha

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Victor W. Hall

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Priscilla B. Coe

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Christina M. Alvarado

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. James R. McNeal

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Daniel L. Gard

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Mark J. Fung

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Alma M.O.L. Grocki

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. William K. Davis

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Daniel J. MacDonnell

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. William J. Galinis
Capt. Jon A. Hill

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Christian D. Becker
Capt. Gordon D. Peters

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. John P. Polowczyk
Capt. Paul J. Verrastro

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Paula C. Brown

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Thomas E. Beeman

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (lh) Kelvin N. Dixon
Rear Adm. (lh) Brian L. LaRoche
Rear Adm. (lh) John C. Sadler

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. William A. Brown

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Robert L. Thomas, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Nora W. Tyson

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. David G. Bellon
Col. Raymond R. Descheneaux

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Colonel James W. Bierman, Jr.
Colonel Robert F. Castellvi
Colonel David J. Furness
Colonel Michael S. Groen
Colonel Kevin M. Iiams
Colonel John M. Jansen
Colonel Kevin J. Killea
Colonel David A. Ottignon
Colonel Thomas D. Weidley
Colonel Terry V. Williams

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN277 AIR FORCE nominations (76) beginning ERIC W. ADAMS, and ending CORTNEY LYNN ZUERCHER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

PN472 ARMY nominations (4) beginning BRIAN K. ABNEY, and ending ERIC J. OH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN314 MARINE CORPS nomination of Devin R. Blowes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

IN THE NAVY

PN352 NAVY nomination of Eric Washington, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN353 NAVY nomination of Jeanne E. Pricer, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN354 NAVY nominations (2) beginning TIMOTHY E. JOHNSON, and ending ROBERT L. MARK, II, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN355 NAVY nominations (2) beginning MATTHEW R. BUTKIS, and ending HANS HARTWIG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN356 NAVY nominations (2) beginning MICHAEL S. DORRIS, and ending JOYCE F. RICHARDSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN357 NAVY nominations (3) beginning PATRICK W. MCNALLY, and ending RON A. STEINER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN358 NAVY nominations (3) beginning RONALD R. SHAW, JR., and ending KEITH E. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN359 NAVY nominations (3) beginning JOHN A. DAUGHETY, and ending RICHARD O. TOLLEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN360 NAVY nominations (3) beginning PAULA D. DUNN, and ending JERALD A. ROSTAD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN361 NAVY nominations (4) beginning MARY A. GWOREK, and ending LAURA M. SCOTTY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN362 NAVY nominations (4) beginning GLENN E. MURRAY, and ending VICTOR A. WHITE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN363 NAVY nominations (5) beginning BRYANT E. HEPSTALL, and ending JOHN F. ZREMBSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN364 NAVY nominations (5) beginning DOUGLAS J. BROWN, and ending JEFFREY S. MCPHERSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN365 NAVY nominations (6) beginning MICHAEL L. DOUGLAS, and ending DOUGLAS R. SCHELB, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN366 NAVY nominations (7) beginning EDWARD R. CARROLL, and ending ANDREW MURRAY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN367 NAVY nominations (7) beginning JOHN S. CRANSTON, and ending WILLIAM C. WHITSITT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN368 NAVY nominations (8) beginning KIM C. BRICHACEK, and ending CAROL M. KUSHMIER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN369 NAVY nominations (8) beginning ALFRED D. ANDERSON, and ending JOHN B. VLIET, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN370 NAVY nominations (8) beginning THOMAS A. HAGOOD, JR., and ending NICHOLAS H. TAYLOR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN371 NAVY nominations (9) beginning THOMAS C. CECIL, and ending KYLE T. TURCO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN372 NAVY nominations (11) beginning DON E. CHERAMIE, and ending RALPH R. SMITH, III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN373 NAVY nominations (12) beginning HERMAN L. ARCHIBALD, and ending MATTHEW H. WELSH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN374 NAVY nominations (14) beginning STEVEN A. BEALS, and ending MARVIN L. SLUSSER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN375 NAVY nominations (17) beginning BENITO E. BAYLOSIS, and ending GUSTAVO J. VERGARA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN376 NAVY nominations (21) beginning JENKS D. BRITT, and ending RICHARD B. THOMAS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN377 NAVY nominations (72) beginning DANIEL H. ADAMS, and ending WILLIAM M. ZACHMAN, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN378 NAVY nominations (210) beginning KEVIN T. AANESTAD, and ending PAUL D. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 23, 2013.

PN445 NAVY nominations (7) beginning MASOUD EGHTEDARI, and ending CHRISTOPHER A. STEWART, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN446 NAVY nominations (10) beginning RICHARD A. BONNEITE, and ending GLEN WOOD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN447 NAVY nominations (11) beginning JOSEPH J. ELDRED, and ending TREVOR A. RUSH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN448 NAVY nominations (14) beginning TIM J. DEWITT, and ending WILLIAM L. WHITMIRE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN449 NAVY nominations (16) beginning JANINE D. ALLEN, and ending TODD M. STEIN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN451 NAVY nominations (22) beginning BARRY D. ADAMS, and ending KIMBERLY A. ZUZELSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN452 NAVY nominations (28) beginning ERIC J. BACH, and ending JOHN H. WINDOM, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN453 NAVY nominations (49) beginning DANIEL J. ACKERSON, and ending SCOT A. YOUNGBLOOD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 16, 2013.

PN473 NAVY nomination of Jason T. Stepp, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN475 NAVY nominations (19) beginning MARK R. ALEXANDER, and ending JOSEPH E. SISSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN476 NAVY nominations (15) beginning LANE C. ASKEW, and ending JEFFREY S. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN477 NAVY nominations (26) beginning BERNARD BILLINGSLEY, and ending ROBERT J. TEAGUE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN478 NAVY nominations (61) beginning DARYL G. ADAMSON, and ending DAVID L. WALKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN479 NAVY nomination of Robert S. Almy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN480 NAVY nominations (487) beginning JEFFREY J. ABBADINI, and ending DAVID M. ZIELINSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN481 NAVY nominations (16) beginning ALDRITH L. BAKER, and ending JOHN E.

WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN482 NAVY nominations (14) beginning MARK A. ANGELO, and ending THOMAS J. M. WEAVER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN483 NAVY nominations (14) beginning ROBERT L. BURGESS, and ending JACINTO TORIBIO, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN484 NAVY nominations (37) beginning LASUMAR R. ARAGON, and ending SARAH E. ZARRO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN485 NAVY nominations (10) beginning DENVER L. APPLEHANS, and ending CHRISTOPHER S. SERVELLO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN486 NAVY nominations (12) beginning ENID S. BRACKETT, and ending EDWARD A. SYLVESTER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN487 NAVY nominations (5) beginning CHRISTINA N. GRIFFIN, and ending RICK D. SMITH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN488 NAVY nominations (8) beginning MONIQUE J. BOCOCK, and ending JORDAN A. THOMAS which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN489 NAVY nominations (14) beginning JOHN G. CLAY, and ending SUSAN L. WALKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN490 NAVY nominations (9) beginning DANIEL C. ALMER, and ending BRIAN D. WEISS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN491 NAVY nominations (2) beginning Steven G. Fuselier, and ending Eileen B. Werve, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN492 NAVY nominations (2) beginning SEAN P. OBRIEN, and ending CHARLES S. THOMPSON, III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN493 NAVY nominations (3) beginning TIMOTHY M. COLE, and ending ANTHONY B. SPINLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN494 NAVY nominations (2) beginning John B. Baccus, III, and ending Craig E. Ross, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN495 NAVY nominations (2) beginning Thomas A. J. Olivero, and ending Robert A. Studebaker, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

PN496 NAVY nominations (8) beginning ERIN E. O. ACOSTA, and ending DWIGHT E. SMITH, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of May 23, 2013.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by me in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider nominations Nos. 47 and 49; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that following the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate proceed to vote with no intervening action or debate on the nominations in the order listed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that President Obama be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

APPOINTMENT

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 112–240, appoints the following individual as a member of the Commission on Long-Term Care:

Christopher S. Jacobs of Washington, DC, vice Bruce D. Greenstein.

THANKING SENATE PAGES

Mr. REID. Madam President, tomorrow there will be another class of pages who will graduate after serving the Senate so well. We expect a lot of our pages, who often work as hard as Senators and staff. Their contributions to make the Senate run smoothly day in and day out are greatly appreciated. I commend them for their hard work, thank them for their efforts, and wish them the best of luck in their next endeavor.

Speaking from a personal perspective, my two oldest grandchildren served as pages. It really changed their lives. Even though their grandfather was heavily involved in politics—and that was all my adult life—they really were not in tune with what was going on or I guess they really didn't care that much. But after having served here as pages, they became avid readers of the press, listened to the news, and became interested in what goes on here.

These jobs as pages are really life-changing. There are lots of examples of that. Senator Chris Dodd, who recently retired, was a longtime Member of Congress and Senator from Connecticut. His serving as a page really paved the way for him to be a Peace Corps volunteer, a Member of Congress, and a Member of the Senate. Each of these young men and women has a golden opportunity.

I appreciate very much how hard they have worked. These young men and women have gone to school, and it has been hard. It is not easy to complete the semester of school that they do here—it is very hard. People who run that school cut them no slack. Whether it is English or math, they work them very hard. They go through a drill, living in the dorm. It is not easy. They are strictly supervised.

I am proud of every one of them. I wish I had more time to spend with them individually because it is really important for this institution that the page program continue.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 2013

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow morning, June 7, 2013; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume the motion to proceed to S. 744, the comprehensive immigration reform bill, under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next rollcall vote will be Monday at 5:30 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the body, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:42 p.m., adjourned until Friday, June 7, 2013, at 9:30 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 6, 2013:

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

RACHEL ELISE BARKOW, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 31, 2017.

CHARLES R. BREYER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 31, 2015.

WILLIAM H. PRYOR, JR., OF ALABAMA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 31, 2017.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS J. ROBB

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. STEPHEN L. HOOG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BROOKS L. BASH

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED

WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH ANDERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS W. SPOEHR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHN D. JOHNSON

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. IVAN E. DENTON

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. BRIAN S. PECHA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. VICTOR W. HALL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. PRISCILLA B. COE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CHRISTINA M. ALVARADO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JAMES R. MCNEAL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DANIEL L. GARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MARK J. FUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ALMA M.O.L. GROCKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WILLIAM K. DAVIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. DANIEL J. MACDONNELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. WILLIAM J. GALINIS
CAPT. JON A. HILL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. CHRISTIAN D. BECKER
CAPT. GORDON D. PETERS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JOHN P. POLOWCZYK

CAPT. PAUL J. VERRASTRO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) PAULA C. BROWN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) THOMAS E. BEEMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) KELVIN N. DIXON
REAR ADM. (LH) BRIAN L. LAROCHE
REAR ADM. (LH) JOHN C. SADLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. WILLIAM A. BROWN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ROBERT L. THOMAS, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. NORA W. TYSON

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID G. BELLON
COL. RAYMOND R. DESCHENEAUX

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL JAMES W. BIERMAN, JR.
COLONEL ROBERT F. CASTELLVI
COLONEL DAVID J. FURNESS
COLONEL MICHAEL S. GROEN
COLONEL KEVIN M. HAMS
COLONEL JOHN M. JANSEN
COLONEL KEVIN J. KILLEA
COLONEL DAVID A. OTTIGNON
COLONEL THOMAS D. WEIDLEY
COLONEL TERRY V. WILLIAMS

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC W. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH CORTNEY LYNN ZUERCHER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 9, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRIAN K. ABNEY AND ENDING WITH ERIC J. OH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF DEVIN R. BLOWES, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF ERIC WASHINGTON, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JEANNE E. PRICER, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY E. JOHNSON AND ENDING WITH ROBERT L. MARK II, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW R. BUTKIS AND ENDING WITH HANS HARTWIG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL S. DORRIS AND ENDING WITH JOYCE F. RICHARDSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PATRICK W. MCNALLY AND ENDING WITH RON A. STEINER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RONALD R. SHAW, JR. AND ENDING WITH KEITH E. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN A. DAUGHETY AND ENDING WITH RICHARD O. TOLLEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PAULA D. DUNN AND ENDING WITH JERALD A. ROSTAD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARY A. GWOREK AND ENDING WITH LAURA M. SCOTTY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH GLENN E. MURRAY AND ENDING WITH VICTOR A. WHITE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BRYANT E. HEPSTALL AND ENDING WITH JOHN F. ZREMBSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DOUGLAS J. BROWN AND ENDING WITH JEFFREY S. MCPHERSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL L. DOUGLAS AND ENDING WITH DOUGLAS R. SCHELB, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH EDWARD R. CARROLL AND ENDING WITH ANDREW MURRAY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN S. CRANSTON AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM C. WHITSITT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KIM C. BRICHACEK AND ENDING WITH CAROL M. KUSHMIER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALFRED D. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH JOHN B. VLIET, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS A. HAGOOD, JR. AND ENDING WITH NICHOLAS H. TAYLOR, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS C. CECIL AND ENDING WITH KYLE T. TURCO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DON E. CHERAMIE AND ENDING WITH RALPH R. SMITH III, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HERMAN L. ARCHIBALD AND ENDING WITH MATTHEW H. WELSH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEVEN A. BEALS AND ENDING WITH MARVIN L. SLUSSER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BENITO E. BAYLOSIS AND ENDING WITH GUSTAVO J. VERGARA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JENKS D. BRITT AND ENDING WITH RICHARD B. THOMAS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL H. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM M. ZACHMAN, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH KEVIN T. AANESTAD AND ENDING WITH PAUL D. YOUNG, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MASOUD EGHTEDARI AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER A. STEWART, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHARD A. BONNETTE AND ENDING WITH GLEN WOOD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSEPH J. ELDRED AND ENDING WITH TREVOR A. RUSH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIM J. DEWITT AND ENDING WITH WILLIAM L. WHITMIRE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JANINE D. ALLEN AND ENDING WITH TODD M. STEIN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BARRY D. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH KIMBERLY A. ZUZELSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIC J. BACH AND ENDING WITH JOHN H. WINDOM, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL J. ACKERSON AND ENDING WITH SCOT A. YOUNGBLOOD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 16, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATION OF JASON T. STEPP, TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK R. ALEXANDER AND ENDING WITH JOSEPH E. SISSON, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LANE C. ASKEW AND ENDING WITH JEFFREY S. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH BERNARD BILLINGSLEY AND ENDING WITH ROBERT J. TEAGUE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DARYL G. ADAMSON AND ENDING WITH DAVID L. WALKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATION OF ROBERT S. ALMY, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFREY J. ABBADINI AND ENDING WITH DAVID M. ZIELINSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALDRITH L. BAKER AND ENDING WITH JOHN E. WILLIAMS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK A. ANGELO AND ENDING WITH THOMAS J. M. WEAVER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ROBERT L. BURGESS AND ENDING WITH JACINTO TORIBIO, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH LASUMAR R. ARAGON AND ENDING WITH SARAH E. ZARRO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DENVER L. APPLEHANS AND ENDING WITH CHRISTOPHER S. SERVELLO, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ENID S. BRACKETT AND ENDING WITH EDWARD A. SYLVESTER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTINA N. GRIFFIN AND ENDING WITH RICK D. SMITH, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MONIQUE J. BOCOCK AND ENDING WITH JORDAN A. THOMAS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN G. CLAY AND ENDING WITH SUSAN L. WALKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANIEL C. ALMER AND ENDING WITH BRIAN D. WEISS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEVEN G. FUSELIER AND ENDING WITH EILEEN B. WERVE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH SEAN P. OBRIEN AND ENDING WITH CHARLES S. THOMPSON III, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY M. COLE AND ENDING WITH ANTHONY B. SPINLER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN B. BACCUS III AND ENDING WITH CRAIG E. ROSS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH THOMAS A. J. OLIVERO AND ENDING WITH ROBERT A. STUDEBAKER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ERIN E. O. ACOSTA AND ENDING WITH DWIGHT E. SMITH, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MAY 23, 2013.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REMEMBERING COUNCILWOMAN CHARLYE HEGGINS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of my friend Councilwoman Charlye Heggins. After a long battle with cancer, Mrs. Heggins passed away last week at the age of 80. She served in the Denton City Council for six years, representing District 1.

As a child, Mrs. Heggins played piano for church services, learning to play in any key and accompanying people after they sang just a few bars. She volunteered to play in other churches and also filled in sometimes for funeral services. Mrs. Heggins graduated in 1952 from Phillips Business College in Dallas, and the next year attended Prairie View A&M College. In 1972, after marrying the late Rev. Edell Heggins, who became the pastor of Mount Calvary Baptist Church, Mrs. Heggins moved to Denton. She served alongside her husband singing and playing piano for many years in Denton and Oklahoma churches.

As a member of city council, from 2005 to 2011, Mrs. Heggins served on many committees including the Audit Committee, Ethics Committee, Property Maintenance Code Committee, and Council Appointee Performance Review Committee. Additionally, she served on the Community Justice Council and the Denton Convention and Visitors Bureau. Although Mrs. Heggins usually voted with the rest of the council, she was not afraid to stand up for issues that were important to her. She cast the only vote against a plan to build a city water tank in a wooded area south of Denia Park, as well as one against the controversial natural gas well site at Rayzor Ranch. Mrs. Heggins was a key voice in establishing Black History Month in Denton and Kwanzaa celebrations. She served as Denton County chapter's secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as well as the chairwoman of the Juneteenth Committee Gospel Extravaganza. Mrs. Heggins was on the Fred Moore High School advisory board and on the Greater Denton Arts Council. She supported Keep Denton Beautiful and was a member of the League of United Latin American Citizens, the BIONIC ministry of Morse Street Baptist Church, and the Sickle Cell Advisory group.

Mrs. Heggins was actively involved in service to the Denton community, volunteering for the Rocking Reader program at The Gonzalez School for Young Children. She participated in pageants in Denton as well, winning Ms. Mature Denton, Ms. Texas Senior, and Ms. Congeniality.

In her last term, Mrs. Heggins helped name various Denton landmarks, such as the Southeast Denton park being named for another former District 1 council member, the late Carl Gene Young Sr., and the Civic Center Park being renamed Quakertown, the black community forced to leave the land to create the park. She also advocated tirelessly for the naming of the new Loop 288 pedestrian bridge for Martin Luther King Jr., which will be formally dedicated on June 14, beginning the city's Juneteenth annual celebration.

A breast cancer survivor, Mrs. Heggins was diagnosed in 2009 with renal cell carcinoma, a type of kidney cancer. She formed a cancer patient support group that still meets at the Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Center on the first Thursday of each month.

I am proud to honor the life of Councilwoman Charlye Heggins for her years of service to the Denton community and her friendship. I would like to extend my sincerest condolences to Mrs. Heggins' family and friends.

CONGRATULATING O'FALLON CASTING

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize O'Fallon Casting in O'Fallon, Missouri for receiving the 2013 Casting of the Year award from the American Foundry Society. This award recognizes the incredible detail capabilities of O'Fallon Casting.

The metal foundry won with its electronics housing specifically produced for the defense industry. It was able to create a product that allowed customers to avoid hours spent on fabrication and assembly by combining multiple parts into a single unyielding piece. These metal casters worked alongside local engineers to pack their product with functional features and elements while at the same time trying to keep the weight low. The piece while rigid was lighter and more precise than all comparable fabrications, weighing only 2.2 pounds.

With this honor, O'Fallon Casting's work has been recognized amongst many, excellent metal casting companies throughout the nation. If fact, my home district in Missouri includes a number of excellent casting companies.

O'Fallon Casting is an outstanding example of creativity and ingenuity. The determination of the foundry's hardworking labor force and their ability to collaborate with local engineers is a fine example of how a community's selfless collaboration can result in an award winning final product. This foundry's creation is a step in the right direction for a brighter future in the metal casting industry.

In closing, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring O'Fallon Casting for earning the "Casting of the Year" award and working to promote small business success in Missouri.

LETTER WRITTEN BY TOM HARDEMAN

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a letter I received from a concerned constituent. Mr. Tom Hardeman owns and operates a McDonald's restaurant in my district, and in his letter he writes:

"I used to think of Burger King, Wendy's and Sonic as my competition and the greatest risk to my business. But now I believe it is the federal government.

"It is regulation, taxation, mandated programs and interference from government that has the potential to destroy small businesses like mine across this great land.

"I'm asking you to protect small businesses like mine so that I can protect the jobs of the people I employ," he wrote.

Sadly, Mr. Hardeman's concerns are shared by small business owners across the country. This is why House Republicans continue to push policies that make life easier for hardworking taxpayers—without expanding government.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF EVANGELIST DELLA MAE KING SUTTON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay homage to the life and legacy of Evangelist Della Mae King Sutton of Nesbit, Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, Evangelist Sutton was a mighty woman of God. She devoted countless hours to empower those around her in formal and Christian education. Born July 20, 1941 in Desoto County, MS, Ms. Della was the first daughter to the late Turner King, Sr. and the late Remell Bridgeforth King.

Ms. Sutton began her education at Shiloh M.B. Church in Desoto County, MS where her father was the instructor. She continued her education as an honor student at Hernando High School, which taught students up until eighth grade, and completed her studies as class Valedictorian. Upon leaving Hernando High, Ms. Della finished her secondary education at the age of sixteen at Eastern High School in Olive Branch, MS, where she was Salutatorian of her graduating class before enrolling in Mississippi Industrial College in Holly Springs, MS. It was there where she would meet her companion in life, her husband, Mr. Jesse Sutton, Jr. After completing studies at Mississippi Industrial College, Ms. Sutton earned her Master's of Science degree from Jackson Statue University.

Ms. Della Mae sincerely believed in children and the value of educating them. Ms. Sutton

served as a devoted educator for more than thirty years throughout Mississippi. These schools included East Side High School in Olive Branch, Mississippi; Oakley Training School in Learned, Mississippi; Mendenhall Junior High School in Mendenhall, Mississippi; and Northside Elementary School in Pearl, Mississippi, from which she retired.

Throughout the years, Ms. Sutton has been recognized on several occasions, most notably was when she was recognized by former Governor and First Lady Ronnie Musgrove as one of the Most Outstanding Women for the Reach One-Each One Mother of the Year contest. She served as Chairperson of the Elementary Language Arts and was recognized for a host of other achievements. Ms. Sutton was the recipient of a number of awards, among them is the Who's Who Among Teachers, Teacher of the Year and most recently the Jackson District Association's Living Legacy Award.

Ms. Sutton was a socially engaged woman. She was a member of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, member of "Keep Jackson Beautiful", instructor of the Jackson District Ministers' Wives/Widows group, and an avid supporter of the Mississippi Baptist Seminary. She was an active member of the General Missionary Baptist Convention and a devoted member of the New McRaven Hill M.B. Church, where she served as a Sunday School teacher, member of the Mother's Ministry, devotional leader of the Mission Society and Vacation Bible School teacher.

This spiritual steward for Christ lived a life of both passion and purpose. She was an advocate of education, a champion of civility and a true lover of the Lord.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in celebrating the life and legacy of a true champion, Evangelist Della Mae King Sutton.

RECOGNIZING ISABEL E. VILLAR

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Isabel E. Villar for her dedication to her community, most notably to the Hispanic Community in Westchester County, New York.

A Cuban native and immigrant, Ms. Villar experienced first-hand the problems presented by language barriers and cultural differences for newcomers to this country. In response, she has dedicated herself to improving the lives of Hispanic immigrants throughout Westchester.

As an advocate for education, Ms. Villar founded the Brien McMahon Hispanic Alumni Association. The Association provides role models and mentors to Hispanic students at Brien McMahon High School and scholarships to graduating seniors.

Ms. Villar founded El Centro Hispano in White Plains, New York, which is a comprehensive resource for Hispanic residents in Westchester. It offers numerous community programs, including parenting classes, tutorial programs at local schools, and housing and employment information.

Since its founding in 1974, El Centro Hispano has continued to expand, now including the Mi Hermana Mayor Mentoring Program. This program offers college scholarships for Hispanic high school graduates, a social service internship program, and housing and employment information services. It also has a Technology Center, which offers computer classes for children, adults, and seniors.

Ms. Villar has been honored with numerous awards for her commitment to the Hispanic community and education in Westchester and beyond. One of the first inductees into the White Plains Hall of Fame, she was also inducted into the Westchester Senior Citizens Hall of Fame and was featured in Who is Who in America. She received the Westchester Community Foundation Leadership Award and will be honored with the dedication of Isabel Elsa Villar Boulevard in White Plains, New York, on June 16 of this year.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize my friend Isabel E. Villar for her remarkable service and lifelong commitment to enriching the lives of others. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring her tremendous accomplishments.

MARVIN NACHLIS

HON. ALAN S. LOWENTHAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following.

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis, beloved husband, father, brother and friend, passed away peacefully in his home from Amyotropic lateral sclerosis (ALS), surrounded by family and friends; and

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis was born in Wilkes-Barre, PA to Dorothy and Arnold Nachlis; and

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis graduated from Wyoming Valley West High School, served in the United States Navy, and earned a combination Bachelor's degree and Law Degree from Western State University; and

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis, after 25 years of practicing law, challenged himself to start a new career as a teacher; and

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis taught math and coached girls' basketball for 12 years at David Starr Jordan High School in Long Beach, with patience and encouragement, always taking an interest in the students' well being and potential; and

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis was devoted to his wife of 35 years, Gayle, and took great pride in their two children, Alex and Sara; and

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis was an avid golfer, devotee of all sports, adventurous and curious, always seeking knowledge; and

Whereas, Marvin Nachlis loved sharing his life with friends and family members and was well known for his ever present smile; and

Therefore, be it remembered that Marvin Nachlis touched the lives of many people and will be greatly missed.

COMMEMORATING THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, later this month, on June 23, 1972, we will mark the 41st anniversary of the enactment of Title IX amendment. This landmark legislation changed America for the better by mandating equality for women in educational programs and activities. As we continue to move forward in terms of women's equality, I believe that it is important to recognize how far we have already come.

Title IX has resulted in significant advances for women in athletics. Since its enactment, Title IX has promoted equal opportunity for women in athletics and contributed to the athletic and educational achievement of hundreds of thousands of young American women. In 1972, before there was a Title IX, less than 300,000 high school girls participated in intramural sports nationwide. Today, that number has grown ten-fold to more than three million. In similar fashion, the amount of young women participating in college sports has increased by more than 600 percent, from fewer than 30,000 in 1972 to more than 190,000 in 2012.

While recognizing the advances in sports that Title IX has provided, it is important also to acknowledge the progress made outside of athletics. Title IX itself makes no explicit mention of sports or athletics; its reach extends to all areas of education. Title IX has helped make it possible for women to pursue careers in all fields, including the increasingly important fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

Title IX has also helped to ensure that as women and girls take advantage of these educational opportunities, they are able to do so in an environment free of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and violence.

In my state of Texas, for example, young women are making their mark in academics, in athletics, and in standing up for what is right. Just last year, a young high school female in Texas was assaulted at school by a classmate. The school's response to the incident was to send the young woman, and her attacker, to an alternative school for 45 days—where she had to suffer the indignity of seeing him daily. The young woman, assisted by the ACLU of Texas, filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

Title IX granted this young woman the right to an educational experience free from gender discrimination or retaliation. As a result, the OCR determined that the school had violated her rights when they failed to adequately address her complaint. This decision resulted in clearing the young woman's disciplinary record and required the school district to reevaluate the way it handles sexual assault. A new set of Title IX procedures was developed and staff members were trained to respond accordingly to future incidents.

Through Title IX's legacy, educational environments have changed substantially. Women of all ages have had the opportunity to take advantage of the rights allotted to them through the amendment, and we can only

move forward from here in terms of gender equality. Title IX guarantees the civil right to learn free from discrimination, retaliation, and sexual violence. This victory is something that every student, parent, and educator can celebrate today, tomorrow, and for many years to come.

CONGRATULATING ALIANA SONKSEN

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Aliana Nicole Sonksen, a rising senior at Camdenton High School in Camdenton, Missouri, who won third place in the National Institute of Health's Addiction Science Competition. This prestigious award was given at the 2013 Intel International Science and Engineering Fair.

The Intel International Science and Engineering Fair is the world's largest international science competition for high school students, and this year it provided a forum for approximately 1,500 students from 70 countries, regions, and territories to showcase their independent research. Since 2008, the National Institute on Drug Abuse has selected three projects to receive awards for exemplary work in addiction science, and I am extremely proud that a winning project came from the hard work and dedication of one of my constituents.

Ms. Sonksen's project, ''Determining the Behavioral and Physiological Effects of Pentedrone-Based Bath Salts on Drosophila Melangaster,'' studied the effects of two versions of the drugs called ''bath salts'' on the common fruit fly. She looked at three possible effects: mortality, feeding patterns, and activity levels. Many of the flies died from exposure to bath salts, and many others decreased their feeding activity. Her research showed that the substances, while commonly considered stimulants, acted more like hallucinogens, with the flies appearing to be in a daze.

I am proud that Ms. Sonksen not only took the time and energy to submit an award winning project but also focused her efforts on such an important issue. Bath salts are emerging synthetic stimulants that often contain amphetamine-like chemicals. Addiction and abuse of these drugs has dramatically increased over the past few years and has resulted in a number of hospitalizations and even deaths. I appreciate the awareness Ms. Sonksen has raised to the issues surrounding bath salts through her research and submission of her project.

In closing, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring Aliana Sonksen's Addiction Science Award and her hopeful future of contributing to addiction science for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor 51 of the best and brightest students in North Texas who have participated in the Congressional Youth Advisory Council (CYAC), a program I started nearly 9 years ago. CYAC has two primary goals. One, to hear the voices of our future generation and gain insight on issues our youth values, and two, to educate our students on how government policies directly impact their lives and our nation.

Each year, the students in CYAC exceed my expectations ten-fold. They bring innovative, inspiring, and impacting ideas on how to build a better America now and in the future. Their impressive credentials speak for themselves. Participating in student government, community service, honor societies, school athletics, fine arts, and language clubs exemplifies their educational excellence and steadfast commitment to our community as they discover their individual potential. Each time we meet, I am privileged to hear from these dedicated leaders who embody the best of their generation. They are the future of our country and will continue to define what it means to be an American.

Over the past year, each student heard from prominent civic leaders, engaged in discussion about current events and the role of government, and developed their own community service project. I am proud to see our Third District students dedicate their time and talents to serving the people around them. Without a doubt, every student will continue to play an important role in our community for decades to come. America and North Texas will continue to benefit from their dedication, smarts, and service.

To the members of the 2012–2013 Congressional Youth Advisory Council, thank you for volunteering your time and efforts to this council. You have been the voices of your generation to Congress this past year, and have done an extraordinary job. I wish you continued success in your upcoming endeavors and know I am very proud of you.

The names of students serving on the 2012–2013 CYAC follow:

Arthur Anderson, Natasha Blaskovich, Rhian Burnham, Bryce Clark, Andrew Cook, Mark Douglas, Megan Eakin, Noah Eldridge, William Elliot, Rakshana Govindarajan, Shivan Gupta, Grace Han, Lauren Hebig, Hogan Heritage, Sara Nabila Hossain, Aileen Huang, Samuel Huang, Mackenzie Jenkins, Lane Johnson, James Kay, Sarah Killian, Shane Kok, Justin Kong, Jonathon Lara, Candice Lee, Jessica Lightfoot, Connor Madden, Malika Maheshwary, Soumya Mandava, Jessica Martinez, Emily Means, Sarah Michaels, Sydney Patterson, McKay Paxman, Jacob Przada, Jason Randoing, Daniel Rosenfield, Kinnarj Ruikar, Daniel Saiyid, Sam Schell, Brian Simpson, Travis Smith, Ryan Snitzer, Sarah Stanley, Hunter Stevens, Simic Tuan, Jessica Todd, Matt Waller, Hannah Wood, Carlie Woodard, Lisa Michales

God Bless You and I salute you!

CONTINUING REPRESSION BY THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by recognizing the many distinguished leaders who are joining us in conjunction with the Vietnamese-American Meetup. Many thanks to all of you for taking the time to come to Washington to meet with your representatives here in Congress, and for joining us for the hearing my subcommittee held which looked at some of the many human rights abuses being committed by the Vietnamese Government.

The hearing was the second held by my subcommittee this year on human rights in Vietnam. We had a greater, in-depth, examination of some of the fundamental human rights violations that we discussed at our first hearing in April, particularly land confiscations in the context of religious and ethnic persecution.

Although the relationship between the United States and Vietnam improved substantially in 1995 when relations were normalized, the human rights situation in Vietnam did not improve. As the U.S. has upgraded Vietnam's trade status, the Vietnamese Government has continued to violate a wide range of fundamental human rights.

To cite just one example, despite the State Department's decision in 2006 to remove Vietnam from the list of Countries of Particular Concern as designated pursuant to the International Religious Freedom Act, Vietnam continues to be among the worst violators of religious freedom in the world. According to the United States Commission for International Religious Freedom's 2012 Annual Report, ''[t]he government of Vietnam continues to control all religious communities, restrict and penalize independent religious practice severely, and repress individuals and groups viewed as challenging its authority.'' USCIRF concludes that Vietnam should be designated a CPC country.

It appears the State Department decided to allow political considerations to trump the facts and the brutality of Vietnam's record of religious persecution. In the Department's latest International Religious Freedom Report that was released on May 20th, Vietnam once again was a glaring omission in the list of Countries of Particular Concern. Compared to the disturbing clarity of the USCIRF report, the State Department's description of the state of religious freedom in Vietnam is a whitewash, and an extreme disservice to the truth about the religious persecution that is prevalent in that country. I repeat my past appeals to the Administration to follow the letter as well as the spirit of the International Religious Freedom Act, and hold Vietnam to account as a Country of Particular Concern.

I met courageous religious leaders during my last trip to Vietnam who were struggling for fundamental human rights in their country. Unfortunately, many of them, including Father Ly and the Most Venerable Thich Quang Do, remain wrongly detained today. There are disturbing reports that Father Ly is suffering poor health. Leaders of religious organizations are not the only ones victimized by the Vietnamese government on account of their faith;

individuals and small communities are also targeted by the regime.

Witnesses and experts at our past hearings have recounted the brutality suffered in 2010 by Con Dau parishioners at the hands of police in the course of a funeral procession. This persecution continues to this day in response to the villagers' opposition to the illegal and unjust confiscation of their land.

Tuesday's hearing closely examined ethnic and religious persecution in Vietnam, particularly through the government's practice of confiscating land. The government has unlawfully taken property belonging to families that include many Vietnamese-Americans. Not only is land forcibly taken, but any compensation provided by the government is far below the fair market value. If the rightful owners do not accept what is offered or show resistance, security forces are dispatched to overwhelm any opposition and brutally suppress them. This arbitrary taking of real property not only violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but even Vietnam's own domestic laws.

To address this and the numerous other violations of human rights by the Vietnamese regime, I have re-introduced the Vietnam Human Rights Act, H.R. 1897. This legislation, co-sponsored by the Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman, Mr. ROYCE, and members of the bipartisan Congressional Vietnam Caucus, has been reported out of this subcommittee and is awaiting consideration, hopefully soon, by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

This legislation seeks to promote freedom and democracy in Vietnam by stipulating that the United States can increase its nonhumanitarian assistance to Vietnam above FY2012 levels only when the President certifies that the Government of Vietnam has made substantial progress in establishing democracy and promoting human rights, including: respecting freedom of religion and releasing all religious prisoners; respecting rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association, and releasing all political prisoners, independent journalists, and labor activists; repealing and revising laws that criminalize peaceful dissent, independent media, unsanctioned religious activity, and nonviolent demonstrations, in accordance with international human rights standards; respecting the human rights of members of all ethnic groups; and taking all appropriate steps, including prosecution of government officials, to end any government complicity in human trafficking.

It also calls on the Administration to re-designate Vietnam as a country of particular concern for religious freedom, to take measures to overcome the Vietnamese Government's jamming of Radio Free Asia, and to oppose Vietnam's membership on the U.N. Human Rights Council, which will be voted on this fall.

We were fortunate to have heard from a distinguished panel of witnesses to discuss these critical issues.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, I rise today to express my support for H.R. 2216, the FY14 Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill. I commend Chairmen ROGERS and CULBERSON and Ranking Members LOWEY and BISHOP for crafting a bipartisan bill that addresses the needs of current and former service members and their families.

This MilCon-VA bill provides critical funding for the DoD to build hospitals, clinics, schools, family housing and other facilities in order to deliver timely and vital medical care to our nation's veterans, active military members and their families. In addition, it provides funding for disability care, educational benefits and other resources to help advance U.S. missions abroad.

I specifically applaud the committee for addressing the inexcusable backlog problem that continues to plague our Veteran's Affairs Regional Offices, including the VA's Baltimore Regional Office. This bill provides $155 million for the paperless claims process system, $136 million for the digital scanning of health records, and $252 million to establish a single, integrated Department of Defense (DOD) and VA electronic health record system. I am hopeful that these measures will be an important step in ensuring that backlogged claims are expedited as quickly as possible.

In addition, this bill fully funds the FY2014 budget request for Family Housing construction at $1.542 billion, providing these necessary resources for service members, veterans, and their families. I am also pleased that this bill provides for much needed improvements at the Arlington National Cemetery.

While I support the military construction/veterans spending bill, I strongly oppose the procedure Congressional Republicans used to bring it to the House floor. The Rule governing this bill affects not just the MilCon-Va budget, but other parts of our budget. I find it especially cynical that our Republican colleagues would use the spending bills on veterans and military construction as the vehicle to pass their overall budget levels, which will result in dramatic cuts to the parts of the budget that fund our kids' education and that finance investments in scientific research to find cures and treatments to cancer and other diseases. The House Appropriations Committee has already set the funding levels for those categories of the budget. And you know what they are? A $30 billion cut below the sequester level to the parts of the budget that fund our kids' education and that fund scientific research.

We're supposed to have a budget process. The House passed a budget. I don't like the House Republican budget, but it passed. The Senate passed a budget. Under the rules of the Congress—in fact, as a matter of law—the House and the Senate are supposed to have completed a budget conference by April 15th. That was quite a while ago. In fact, it's been over 70 days since the Senate passed a budget and the House passed a budget. We still don't have a House-Senate conference committee report. Why might that be? Well, it turns out that the Speaker of the House has refused to appoint conferees to work with the Senate to come up with a budget.

The Rule for the military construction/veterans spending bill says "let's pretend." Let's make believe that the House and Senate went to conference, and let's pretend that they agreed on the House budget numbers—the numbers that would cut the part of the budget that deals with our kids' education—by over 20 percent. Let's pretend that, because we don't want to go through the normal process. That's what this Rule does. It's a total fake, and it's a fake because of the refusal to work these issues out in a transparent manner for the American people.

Let's at least start the process of complying with the law. Speaker BOEHNER and House Republicans should follow regular House procedure and immediately request a conference and appoint conferees to negotiate a Fiscal Year 2014 budget resolution—so we can have a real federal budget, not a fake budget.

For these reasons, I support President Obama's threat to veto final passage of this legislation unless it "passes the Congress in the context of an overall budget framework that supports our recovery and enables sufficient investments in education, infrastructure, innovation and national security for our economy to compete in the future."

It is also troubling that this bill rejects the President's proposed 1.0 percent pay raise for federal workers. These individuals have already contributed more than their fair share to reducing the deficit, sacrificing more than $100 billion in pay and benefits. It is unreasonable to ask federal employees, who have already disproportionately sacrificed for deficit reduction, to bear the burden again.

This year's MilCon-Va bill continues to ensure our veterans and active servicemen and women have the resources they need to succeed when they come home. However, Congress must also come together to follow regular order and appoint budget conferees so we can pass a final budget and have a normal appropriations process. It's time to replace the sequester, invest in our economy, and reduce our long-term deficit.

HONORING SHAWANDA ALLEN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Shawanda LaShell Allen. Shawanda LaShell Allen was born in Hazlehurst, Mississippi to proud parents Glenda Johnson and Anthony Allen.

Shawanda has always remained dedicated to her academics and extra-curricular activities. She received the highest academic average for the 2011–2012 school year in advanced placement English Literature and Composition, Calculus, United States Government, and Accounting. In addition, Shawanda was inducted into the Crystal Springs High School Hall of Fame, received the Student

Council Leadership Award, and the U.S. Marine Corps Distinguished Athlete Award. Mr. Allen was also awarded scholarships from Boardwalk Pipeline Partners, LP, the United States Achievement Academy, Workforce Investment Area Transition, and University of Southern Mississippi Leadership Scholarships.s

Shawanda participated in the Student Council, Beta Club, SADD Club, Mu Alpha Theta Club, Theater Club—Tigers Actin' Up, and played on the soccer, softball, and track/field teams. She is a faithful member of Clear Creek Missionary Baptist Church where she is a part of the Feeding Ministry and Nursing Home Ministry.

In 2012, Shawanda graduated from Crystal Springs High School with honors. In the fall, she plans to attend the University of Southern Mississippi where she will pursue a degree in Accounting. Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Shawanda LaShell Allen for her hard work, dedication and a strong desire to achieve.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECTION FROM ROGUE OIL TRADERS ENGAGING IN COMPUTERIZED TRADING, OR PROTECT, ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Protection from Rogue Oil Traders Engaging in Computerized Trading, or PROTECT, Act. I am introducing this bill because we need some common-sense rules and regulations on this growing element of trading. High speed traders are pursuing increasingly creative and potentially risky strategies, and if we've learned anything from the last decade, it's that Wall Street shouldn't be left to experiment without some regulatory supervision.

High speed trading, better known as high frequency trading, is trading driven by computer algorithms that place buy and sell orders automatically. Once set in place, these algorithms run until they are taken offline, and they can be programmed to trigger trades by just about any event: by a commodity's price ticking up several trades in a row, by small differences in the price of a commodity between different exchanges, even by the appearance of certain key words in social media. These algorithms operate at terrifically fast speeds—they can trigger trades in milliseconds or even microseconds. As Futures Magazine reported back in 2011, ''the main activity of HFT is speed. While some such algorithms exist, the majority of high-frequency traders are making a bet like everyone else and attempting to gain an edge through speed.''

High frequency trading is becoming the dominant form of trading in our commodity futures markets. Prior to 2006, the New York Mercantile Exchange did not even allow electronic trading to occur while the markets were open. Yet, high frequency trading has exploded over the last seven years. According to one estimate by Sandler O'Neill and Partners L.P., high frequency trading was responsible for 47 percent of trade volume in futures markets in 2008 and now generates 61 percent of futures market volume. That's a torrid increase in only a few years, and it occurred despite commodity prices crashing during the 2008 financial crisis.

High frequency trading is changing the composition of our markets, and it's imperative that regulators have the ability to keep up with that change. Twenty-three years ago, I authored and helped enact the Market Reform Act of 1990, which gave the Securities and Exchange Committee the power to regulate practices that caused excessive volatility in our equities markets. As I informed former SEC Chairman Elisse B. Walter in January via letter, I believe the Market Reform Act empowers the SEC to take steps to regulate high frequency trading in equities. In response to my letter, the SEC confirmed that the Market Reform Act provides a ''valuable source of authority'' regarding excessive volatility and that the Commission is contemplating using it and other authorities to regulate high frequency trading in the equities markets.

Unfortunately, the rising role of high frequency trading in futures has not been fully appreciated until recently, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission does not currently have explicit authorization to regulate high frequency trading in futures. As a result, the only protection we have at present is Wall Street's willingness to self-regulate. And as we all viscerally experienced during the last six years of a financial crisis and devastating recession prompted by risky Wall Street investments, when Wall Street's experiments blow up, Main Street catches on fire.

The PROTECT Act will ensure that CFTC has the power to step in when necessary to protect Main Street companies and consumers from trading explosions caused by high frequency trading. This bill requires all futures traders making use of high frequency trading to register with the CFTC. It mandates that futures traders using high frequency trading technology establish reasonable safeguards on their systems. It prohibits simultaneous purchase and sell orders for the same commodity contract in significant quantities using high frequency trade technology. These so-called ''wash trades'' can be used to manipulate markets and generate an artificial appearance high levels of trading activity are occurring. It empowers the CFTC to establish rules and regulations on high frequency trading to address fraud, manipulation, or disruptive practices or that are otherwise ''in the public interest.'' And it raises penalties for market manipulation from $140,000 for companies to $10,000,000 or triple the total amount of proximate losses. Given that our futures markets involve trillions of dollars in trades, it's critical that the scale of the penalties match the size of the market.

High frequency traders are racing to develop ever more sophisticated technology because a technological advantage in this field can be worth millions of dollars. Yet, the commodity markets do not exist just for a few firms dabbling in high frequency trading—they are important tools for hedging and price discovery, and we should not allow the market's proverbial tail to wag the dog. Moreover, the actions of a few Wall Street HFT firms do not just affect Wall Street. High frequency traders can exact a hidden tax on other market participants by inserting themselves between buyers and sellers, and portions of that tax are then passed along to consumers. And when our markets crash, retirement accounts can be depleted, businesses can go bankrupt, and people can lose their jobs.

As the CFTC says on its website, ''The CFTC's mission is to protect market users and the public from fraud, manipulation, abusive practices and systemic risk related to derivatives that are subject to the Commodity Exchange Act, and to foster open, competitive, and financially sound markets.'' It is critical that the CFTC have the power to regulate high frequency trading so that rogue traders do not get in over their heads and damage the rest of the economy. The PROTECT Act will ensure that some common-sense rules can be set over high frequency trading in our futures markets, and I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this critical legislation.

IN TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN JOHN JONES

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Fire Police Captain John Jones for his 50 years of dedicated service to the Colchester Hayward Volunteer Fire Company.

As a charter member of the Fire Company since 1963, Captain Jones has demonstrated an extraordinary commitment to keeping his community safe and secure. This commitment has led to tremendous growth of John's role and leadership within the company. Captain Jones was the organization's first Emergency Medical Technician during his early days, and moved up the ranks to become Fire Police Captain, a role in which he has served for 30 years.

In addition to countless hours spent training his fellow volunteers so that future generations will maintain the legacy of the Colchester Hayward Volunteer Fire Company, Captain Jones has been recognized as an elite member of his community's volunteer protection service. Awards include several merit awards, Firefighter of the Year in 1986, Fire Police Officer of the Year in 2004, and the Stephen Smith Memorial Award in 2012. In recognition of his service, the Town of Colchester has designated June 15, 2013, as Captain John Jones Appreciation Day.

With roots dating back to 1854, the Colchester Hayward Volunteer Fire Company has provided fire, rescue, and emergency medical services to residents of the Colchester area of eastern Connecticut.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Captain John Jones for his selfless service to his community and to hold him up as an example of our core community values for all Americans. We thank him for his decades of hard work and dedication to the Colchester community.

PRESIDENT OBAMA: SERIOUSLY PUSH HUMAN RIGHTS ON FRIDAY WITH XI JINPING

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week, the world remembers the dream that was and is the ''Tiananmen Square Protests of 1989'' and deeply honors the sacrifice endured by an extraordinarily brave group of pro-democracy Chinese women and men who dared to demand fundamental human rights for all Chinese.

Twenty-four years ago this week, the world watched in awe and wonder as it had since mid-April of '89 as hundreds of thousands of mostly young people peacefully petitioned the Chinese government to reform and democratize. China seemed to be the next impending triumph for freedom and democracy, especially after the collapse of the dictatorships in the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. But when the People's Liberation Army poured into and around the Square on June 3rd, the wonder of Tiananmen turned to shock, tears, fear and helplessness.

On June 3rd and 4th and for days, weeks and years after, right up until today, the Chinese dictatorship delivered a barbaric response—mass murder, torture, incarceration, cover–up and the systematic suppression of fundamental human rights.

The Chinese government not only continues to inflict unspeakable pain and suffering on its own people, but the cover-–up of the Tiananmen massacre is without precedent in modern history. Even though journalists and live television and radio documented the massacre, the Chinese Communist Party line continues to deny, obfuscate and threaten.

In December of 1996 General Chi Haotian, the operational commander who ordered the murder of the Tiananmen protestors, visited Washington, DC as the Chinese Defense Minister. Minister Chi was welcomed by President Clinton at the White House with full honors including a 19-gun salute—a bizarre spectacle I and others strongly protested. Why do I bring this up? Minister Chi addressed the Army War College on that trip and in answer to a question said ''not a single person lost his life in Tiananmen Square'' and claimed that the People's Liberation Army did nothing more violent than the ''pushing of people'' during 1989 protests. Not a single person lost his life? Are you kidding? That big lie and countless others like it was—and is—the Chinese Communist Party's line.

As chair of Foreign Affairs' human rights subcommittee, I put together a congressional hearing within a couple of days—December 18th, 1996—with witnesses who were there on the Square in 1989 including Yang Jianli—a leader and survivor of the massacre—and Time magazine bureau chief David Aikman, two of the witnesses who testified at a hearing I held earlier this week. I also invited Minister Chi or anyone the Chinese Embassy might want to send to the hearing. He—they—refused.

I guess Minister Chi thought he was back in Beijing where the big lie is king and no one ever dares to do a fact check.

A few days ago, the U.S. State Department asked the Chinese government to ''end harassment of those who participated in the protests and fully account for those killed, detained or missing.'' The response? The Chinese Foreign Ministry acrimoniously said that the U.S. should ''stop interfering in China's internal affairs so as not to sabotage China-U.S. relations.''

''Sabotage'' Sino-American relations because our side requests an end to harassment and an accounting? Sounds like they have much to hide.

President Obama is scheduled to meet with China's President Xi Jinping on Friday to discuss security and economic issues. A robust discussion of human rights abuses in China must be on the agenda and not in a superfluous or superficial way. It's time to get serious about China's flagrant abuse.

Can a government that crushes the rights and freedoms of its own people be trusted on trade and security?

China today is the torture capital of the world and victims include religious believers, ethnic minorities, human rights defenders like Chen Guangcheng and Gao Zhisheng and political dissidents.

Hundreds of millions of women have been forced to abort their precious babies pursuant to the draconian one-child policy which has led to gendercide, the violent extermination of unborn baby girls simply because they are girls. The slaughter of the girl-child in China is not only a massive gender crime but a ''security'' issue as well. A witness at one of my earlier hearings, Valerie Hudson, author of Bare Branches, testified that the gender imbalance will lead to instability and chaos—even war, ''that the One—Child policy has not enhanced China's security, but demonstrably weakened it.'' As Nick Eberstadt famously phrased it, what are the consequences for a society that has chosen to become, simultaneously, both more gray and more male . . . The other face of the coin from the missing daughters of China, are the excess sons of China . . . the abnormal sex ratios of China do not bode well for its future.''

I hope policymakers pay close attention to the witnesses who testified earlier this week because Tiananmen was a tipping point and the lessons learned and employed ever since by the Chinese government required much better understanding and due diligence and a more effective response from us.

One of our witnesses, Dr. Yang Jianli, testified that soon after Tiananmen the Communist Party embraced a ubiquitous code of corruption to enrich the elite at the expense of the general public, believing that ''economic growth means everything'' to the survival and sustainability of the dictatorship. ''All this was made possible thanks to the Tiananmen massacre and the political terror that was imposed on the entire country in the years following. . . .''

Earlier this week, we heard from activists who were in Beijing in June of 1989, another democracy advocate who was serving an 18-year sentence in prison at that time and a former Time Magazine Beijing reporter who was an eyewitness to these events.

Dr. Yang Jianli is a former political prisoner and survivor of the massacre. His insights into the repercussions on China from Tiananmen, the ongoing corruption and the unfinished business are elucidating.

Chai Ling was one of the most effective—and most wanted—leaders of the protest movement in Tiananmen Square. Her courage and fight for democracy and remarkable escape is the stuff of legend. As a strong woman of faith, her testimony is a message of remembering the lessons of the past but also giving hope for the future.

Wei Jingsheng has been advocating for democracy in China for decades and has paid a heavy price in serving over 18 years in prison for his activities in fighting for freedom of the Chinese people. His perceptive and frequent analyses of the Chinese Communist system and the changing views of the population offer a profound view today of the events surrounding Tiananmen.

And we are also grateful to have heard from Dr. Sophie Richardson of Human Rights Watch who for many years has been an expert and advocate of political reform and democratization and human rights in China.

Dr. David Aikman, former Beijing Bureau Chief for Time Magazine, was also present during the Tiananmen massacre and covered the student protests prior to the conflict. He has also studied extensively on the status of religious freedom in China and the situation of Christianity in China today and the historical influences on its development. And we appreciated his insights and testimony.

We will not forget what took place in Tiananmen Square 24 years ago. The struggle for freedom in China continues. Someday the people of China will enjoy all of their God-given rights. And a nation of free Chinese women and men will someday honor and applaud and thank the heroes of Tiananmen and all those who sacrificed so much for so long for freedom.

RETIREMENT OF ROBERT E. RIVERS

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise today to honor Robert E. Rivers for his long-standing service in the Georgia House of Representatives. On August 1, he will celebrate his retirement from his role as Clerk after 21 years of dutiful service to lawmakers and citizens.

In this position, Rivers is the official custodian of all bills, resolutions, records, and documents filed in the general assembly. He and his staff were tasked with providing government transparency by keeping an accurate record of daily proceedings for Georgia's citizens, and serving as the Georgia Speaker's chief parliamentary procedure advisor.

During my tenure as a State Senator, I came to personally know Rivers as a true gentleman who treats his role with the utmost regard for his duty and respect for the history of the Capitol grounds. Throughout his career, he has served as a gracious host to the Capitol for thousands of Georgia citizens and will be a dearly missed personality in the general assembly.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of lawmakers everywhere, I would like to extend my deepest thanks to Robert Rivers for devoting himself to the integrity and prestige of the Georgia House of Representatives. I wish him a happy—and well-deserved—retirement.

TRIBUTE TO WAVERLY DISTRICT IN COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Sixth Congressional District community that celebrating its centennial anniversary. The Waverly District in Columbia, South Carolina, is an historic African American neighborhood that has built a very proud history over its 100 years in existence, and it is my honor to represent it in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The Waverly District was named a National Register of Historic Places District in 1989, and is the only African American residential neighborhood to hold that distinction in Columbia. There is good reason it qualified for this designation. By the early twentieth century, Waverly was a thriving community of African American artisans, professionals and social reformers, many of whom made significant contributions to the social and political advancement of African Americans in South Carolina and in the nation.

Among the Waverly District historic properties and sites are: the Heidt-Russell House, home of Edwin Roberts Russell, one of the few African American scientists who worked on the Manhattan Project in during World War II; the Matthew J. Perry site, location of a former home of South Carolina's first African American Federal Judge and 1963 Edwards v. South Carolina lead attorney. The landmark breech of the peace case and its impact on civil rights was featured in May 2013 on C–SPAN's LCV Cities Tour; the Modjeska Simkins childhood home, former home of the ''Matriarch of the South Carolina Civil Rights Movement'' Modjeska Monteith Simkins, who hosted former Justice Thurgood Marshall during strategy meetings for Briggs v. Elliot, which became part of the historic Brown v. Board of Education desegregation case; and the Visanska Starks House, one of the few historic sites in America with residential histories of an antebellum white Southern woman, a Jewish immigrant from Poland, and an African American scholar who became president of three historically black colleges. The House and its carriage house were featured on a segment of HGTV's ''If Walls Could Talk'' and the site is a member of the International Sites of Conscience.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 100th anniversary of the Waverly District and congratulate the Historic Waverly Improvement and Protection Association President, Doris Hildebrand, and Association Historian, Catherine Fleming Bruce, for their efforts to commemorate this great occasion. The current residents and members of the extended community have dedicated themselves to preserving the Waverly District and its history, and they deserve commendation for their extraordinary work. This is a model preservation effort that is dear to my heart and serves as an example of the significant impact such efforts can make for future generations.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes:

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the Grimm amendment to the FY 2014 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill. I'm proud to be a cosponsor of this amendment which would prohibit the Transportation Security Administration from moving forward with a policy to allow knives to be carried on to airplanes.

While I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, I commend the TSA for their announcement today that they will no longer pursue a policy to allow knives in carry-on luggage on planes. TSA is putting public safety first with this decision. They are listening to the serious concerns raised by flight attendants, pilots, TSA screeners, air marshals, airlines, and the American public.

It is our job to ensure that government takes common-sense measures to increase the safety of our commercial air transportation system. While we can never ensure complete safety, prohibiting passengers from bringing knives onto planes is a reasonable post–9/11 measure that should be kept in place.

Safety should always be our number one priority when evaluating changes to airline policy. I commend TSA for their commitment to keeping our skies and the American public as safe as possible.

I urge my colleagues to support the Grimm amendment.

HONORING DE'UNA WILSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. De'Una Wilson, the 2012 Valedictorian at Canton High School, in Canton, Mississippi. De'Una is the daughter of Mr. Derreco, Sr. and Ms. Regenia Wilson. She was born and raised in Canton and attends Canton United Methodist Church.

De'Una's accomplishments can be attributed to her desire to fulfill her grandmother's dying wish, which was for her to graduate at the top of her class. To achieve this, De'Una dedicated herself to her academics and completed her senior year with an ''A'' average, earning her the merit of Class Valedictorian. In addition to her academics, De'Una has remained active in her community by volunteering at the Open Door Community Outreach Center at Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Canton, and working a part-time job.

De'Una has been accepted into the Engineering Program at Jackson State University where all of her hard work was rewarded with a full scholarship.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. De'Una Wilson in being Valedictorian of Canton High School's 2012 graduating class.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, A SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

SPEECH OF

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 3, 2013

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened when I learned of the passing of Senator Frank Lautenberg. I am certain that anyone who had ever met Senator Lautenberg would agree, regardless of political party affiliation, that he was a remarkable statesman and hard working government servant. The longest-serving senator in New Jersey's history, he was gifted in interpersonal relations, and recognized for reaching across the aisle to benefit the people of his state, and the citizens of our nation as a whole. And as the last veteran to serve in World War II in the U.S. Senate, he represented a generation of leaders who left a legacy of service that continues to inspire all Americans.

A proud son of hard-working immigrants, Senator Lautenberg rose from humble beginnings to attain success in business and public service. He was an incredibly efficient entrepreneur who turned a small business into one of the largest computing services companies in the world; a soldier who put his life on the line to protect our country; a Senator who helped ban smoking in airplanes and around children, who worked to ensure parents could take time off to care for sick family members, and the Senator who helped modernize the G.I. bill to ensure today's veterans could benefit from the same opportunities he did.

Additionally, throughout his years in the U.S. Senate, he worked tirelessly to secure investments in infrastructure for the Northeast Corridor, and it was in the area of transportation that I personally worked with Senator Lautenberg as a close partner. Senator Lautenberg's staunch efforts to augment Amtrak and commuter rail parallel my own. And as the Chair of the House Transportation Subcommittee on Railroads under a House Democratic Majority, we worked closely to increase funding for Amtrak and passenger rail both in the Northeast Corridor and throughout the entire United States.

Senator Lautenberg, who served on four Commerce, Science and Transportation subcommittees, including aviation operations and surface transportation, helped save Amtrak from budget hawks; supported tarmac delay protections for airline passengers; was instrumental in increasing transportation spending for mass transportation and other infrastructure improvements; succeeded in getting stricter limits on drinking and driving, and managed to get smoking banned from airplanes, among numerous other transportation-related accomplishments.

In fact, Senator Lautenberg wrote the 2008 law to increase Amtrak funding and create the nation's high-speed rail grant program. And in

2011, he got the Northeast Corridor designated as a federally-recognized high-speed rail corridor, which allowed Amtrak to receive $450 million in federal funding for high-speed rail upgrades, and the Secaucus Junction train station in fact, is named after him.

He fought New Jersey Governor Chris Christie over the ARC tunnel, a rail improvement Lautenberg saw as essential for allowing the continued flow of commuters between New Jersey and New York under the Hudson River. The Gateway tunnel project, a substitute for ARC, is under development and just received a promise of $185 million in federal funds. Lautenberg's dream of an intermodal freight policy is also on its way toward being realized, thanks to increased federal attention on creating a national freight strategic plan. Complete streets policies, which he consistently supported, are in place in nearly 500 communities around the country, and his zeal to create a National Infrastructure Bank as a way to invite more private investors to partner with the government on infrastructure is still struggling for wide acceptance.

I join in expressing my prayers and condolences to his wife, Bonnie, and to his children, his grandchildren, his entire family, and to the people of New Jersey.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote number 203, amendment number H. AMDT. 121, I mistakenly voted ''aye.'' I intended to vote ''no.'' Later in the same vote series, I voted ''no'' on a similar amendment, H. AMDT. 129, rollcall vote number 206.

CONGRATULATING LOVETT BASEBALL ON AA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Lovett High School baseball team. On May 27, the Lions bested the Westminster Wildcats in a best of three championship series to win the AA division state championship.

Although the Wildcats won the first game of the series, the Lions mounted a comeback to win the second game in overtime and carried their momentum into the deciding third game to clench the school's first title since 2009.

This season, Coach Lance Oubs, his staff, and these young men have worked tirelessly to earn their place in Georgia baseball history. The team's seniors will enter the next chapter of their lives knowing that they have upheld their school's legacy of excellence and have set a high bar for future Lions teams.

I encourage the entire team to savor their victory and remember the season's important life lessons of responsibility, persistence, and self-discipline. These traits will serve them well throughout their lives.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I congratulate the Lovett Lions on their well-deserved 2013 2A State Championship title and wish them luck as they defend their title next year. This team has brought great pride to their school, the city of Atlanta, and Georgia's 11th District. Go Lions.

TRIBUTE TO KAREN PRICE

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Karen Price, a dear friend and President of the West Virginia Manufacturer's Association; she is retiring this year after 22 years of service. I have known and worked with Karen in the West Virginia Legislature and in Congress, and I have watched her tireless efforts for the manufacturers' of West Virginia with great admiration.

Karen is a very accomplished woman who has diligently and successfully pursued her career in a very male dominated arena, namely economic development and manufacturing. Such success can be attributed to her hard working nature, as well as her tenacious character. She worked her way through college, the first child of her family to do so, and she has not looked back since.

Karen's start in economic development was as a member of the West Virginia Economic Development Office, serving as its Legislative Director. Karen was responsible for recruiting new businesses to the state, including Bruce Hardwood, now known as Armstrong Products in Beverly, WV. She also worked to ensure that these businesses were able to hire capable women and men. Karen has always been committed to recruitment through a trained workforce, and she continues to emphasize the importance of an educated, skilled workforce today.

Karen's talents have been recognized by many through the leadership positions that she has held including, Member, Board of Trustees' Charleston Area Medical Center and the David Lee Cancer Center; Charleston YWCA; and Bridgemont Community and Technical College. Karen has served as Past President of the following organizations: American Society of Association Executives; Charleston Vandalia Rotary Club; and West Virginia Business and Industry Council. Karen and I share the distinction of being recognized as a ''Woman of Achievement,'' by the YWCA of Charleston. The list is exhaustive, with each role further lending proof to the fact that Karen has lived an exemplary life.

I am grateful for the work that Karen has performed representing West Virginia's manufacturer's, the backbone of West Virginia's economy. Throughout her career she has worked with numerous governors, the West Virginia Legislature and regulatory agencies to address barriers to economic development. Those accomplishments include reform of the West Virginia Workers Compensation Program, and addressing taxation and environmental protection regulations to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, this high level of commitment to the State of West Virginia is one deserving of great honor and respect. Through this Extension of Remarks, I would like to thank Karen for her service and for the tremendous, positive impact she has made on West Virginia and its economy. Karen exemplifies the qualities of Mountaineer integrity that we cherish at home, and I am honored to call her my friend. I wish her the best moving forward toward her much deserved retirement.

IN HONOR OF CONGRESSMAN JOHN DINGELL—THE LONGEST SERVING MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the many accomplishments of a great friend to me and an outstanding mentor to many—JOHN DAVID DINGELL.

In 1955, JOHN DINGELL assumed office after winning a special election after the passing of his father. During the years of his service he established a legacy as a courageous and principled leader. This was best exemplified by a vote early in his career to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964. There were many who thought this vote would end his career. But JOHN DINGELL, despite the fact that the measure was then controversial and contentious, exemplified true leadership by voting to ensure equality for African-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, it is this integrity and strong commitment to fair leadership that has led to a career full of accomplishment for the Dean of the House, and it is why his constituents have made him the longest–serving member in the history of the United States House of Representatives.

Congressman DINGELL has worked passionately to protect our environment. Throughout his career, he has passed landmark legislation such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, and he did so by building broad bipartisan consensus.

As Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Congressman JOHN DINGELL dramatically changed the way we view our environment by fighting for legislation preventing animal extinction, limiting air and water pollution and increasing wildlife conservation. In Michigan, I can confidently say we have all seen the benefits of Representative DINGELL's work. He has been a consistent champion for our automotive industry—protecting thousands of jobs and ensuring that one of America's premier industries continues to grow. Our State cannot thank him enough for his tireless efforts.

Every day he has served in Congress JOHN DINGELL has fought hard to strengthen our health care system and make it accessible for everyone. From his very first day in Congress, JOHN DINGELL has fought to pass the National Health Insurance Act that was championed by his father. In 1965, JOHN DINGELL presided over the House as it passed legislation expanding health care to millions of Americans and in 2010; he achieved his goal of affordable, accessible health care for all Americans with passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Mr. Speaker, forever known as Mr. Chairman, I am honored to stand here today and call JOHN DINGELL my colleague. I look forward

to more achievements from him in the years to come, and to our continued work creating a better future for our State of Michigan and our Nation.

REP. MORAN GUANTANAMO AMENDMENT TO HOMELAND SECURITY

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole Hours on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes:

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, yesterday I inadvertently voted NO on the Moran amendment (roll call 200) to H.R. 2217. I support the Moran amendment that would strike section (2) and insert "was transferred to the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense, after December 31, 2005." I am a strong supporter of President Obama's commitment to close the prison camp at Guantánamo and halt all pending military commission trials. The infamous Guantanamo prison facility has made a mockery of America's commitment to the rule of law, due process, and the rejection of torture as an acceptable interrogation technique. I will continue to work with my colleagues to repeal unnecessary restrictions on detainees and remove congressionally mandated bans which have made the facility harder to close. Closing Guantanamo would send an important message around the world that the days of detaining persons indefinitely without charge or due process are over. I look forward to the day when we can finally shut the doors on this prison. I support the Moran amendment (roll call 200) and stand ready to support efforts to close Guantanamo.

TRIBUTE TO PUEBLO VETERANS RITUAL TEAM

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Pueblo Veterans Ritual Team of Pueblo, Colorado. Pueblo Veterans Ritual Team, founded in 1984, is a Veteran Service Organization dedicated to providing military honors to veterans.

As one of the oldest Veterans Ritual Teams in the country, the Pueblo Veterans Ritual Team assists over two hundred of our nation's service families every year. The group is comprised of former service men and women who continue to serve the community by providing military funeral services for many of the area's fallen heroes. Pueblo Veterans Ritual Team supports disabled veterans, widows, and orphans of deceased veterans by comforting the families after the loss, entertaining service members while in the hospital, and providing any other assistance needed. Through their continual service in the community they have an immense impact as public ambassadors for veterans and the Armed Forces.

The community of Pueblo, as the Home of Heroes, is in debt to the Pueblo Veterans Ritual Team for their service in supporting the veteran community. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Pueblo Veterans Ritual Team for their devotion to honoring America's heroes as well as their service to our nation.

RECOGNIZING REVEREND EDWARD ARTHUR STERLING'S COMMITMENT AND SERVICE TO THE GREATER TACOMA AREA OF WASHINGTON STATE

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Reverend Edward Arthur Sterling for his faithful and tireless service as a member of the United States Army and to his community. His work has touched many lives throughout the South Puget Sound Region of Washington State.

Fr. Sterling joined the United States Army after he graduated from college in 1942. After 12 years of continuous active duty service, he began his studies at the Episcopal Seminary of the Southwest. Upon completion, Fr. Sterling was ordained June 16, 1958 and served a local Texas Congregation for a number of years.

Fr. Sterling returned to the Army and continued his service to God and fellow soldiers. He dedicated an additional 16 years of service to the Army as a chaplain—serving throughout the world, including Germany, Vietnam and Korea. Fr. Sterling provided comfort, spiritual guidance and solace to soldiers in the most trying conditions. After a 28 years of active duty military service, Lieutenant Colonel Sterling retired.

Mr. Speaker, Fr. Sterling continued his life of service by dedicating himself to civilian pursuits and civic contributions in Tacoma, Washington.

Since his retirement, Fr. Sterling has served in several congregations throughout South Puget Sound. Since 1986, he has been an Associate Priest at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Tacoma; where he is a spiritual counselor, teacher, and friend to many.

In 2008, he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination. Surrounded by family, friends, and community members, letters of appreciation from several local and national elected officials were read aloud. The grand occasion included a service led by two Bishops from the Dioceses of Olympia.

As I close, I can say with absolute confidence that our community is a better place thank to the selfless service of people like Reverend Edward Arthur Sterling. He has dedicated his life to serve God and country. I am pleased to recognize that extraordinary service today in the United States Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHELE BACHMANN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, during roll-call No. 195 on the Polis Amendment to H.R. 2217—Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014, the vote was incorrectly recorded as "yes." I intended to vote "no."

OZARK BEACH DAM 100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Connell Insurance, the 2013 recipient of the Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce's W. Curtis Strube Small Business Award.

Connell Insurance is a full service, independent insurance agency that was founded by Pat Connell in 1971. The launch of Connell Insurance came after Pat saw his father, Bob, lose his successful houseboat manufacturing business to a fire in the late sixties. This disaster took an even worse turn with the insurance difficulties that occurred after the fire. With this tragedy in mind and being an entrepreneur by nature, as well as family tradition, Pat launched Connell Insurance Inc. to serve his community.

Throughout the years, Connell Insurance garnered a reputation for excellence in serving the rapid growth of the hospitality industry in Branson. The growth of Branson was equally matched by the agency itself. It was this growth that spurred Pat's brother, Tim, to join the agency in 1987. In 1995, Connell Insurance became even more of a family affair when Pat's son, Chad, joined the family business.

Connell Insurance is recognized within Southwest Missouri for its focus on community, its unique service offerings, and its philosophy of being a trusted partner and advisor to its clients. The agency's forward-thinking enabled it to be among one of the first agencies to go "paperless," completing the transition nearly a decade ago. In fact, the agency is currently the only Ozarks Greenscore certified insurance agency in Southwest Missouri.

Connell Insurance is the 2013 recipient of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce W. Curtis Strube Small Business Award. The W. Curtis Strube Small Business Award celebrates the importance of small business in the Springfield community and highlights the unique entrepreneurial spirit that flourishes here.

I am honored to recognize Connell Insurance and their 31 employees, and want to take this opportunity to acknowledge their hard work, innovation, business philosophy, and contributions to our community.

On a personal note I would like to mention that not only is Pat a great businessman, he and his wife Patty were even better next door neighbors to my Mom and Dad for several years.

COMMEMORATING THE GRAND OPENING OF THE MILAN '54 HOOSIERS MUSEUM

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the grand opening of the new Milan '54 Hoosiers Museum in Milan, Indiana. On a cold March night in 1954, the Milan High School boy's basketball team captured the state boy's basketball title, defeating an opponent from a school roughly ten times its size. In doing so, this tiny school secured its place in Hoosier sports history. The movie Hoosiers shared their story with the world thirty-four years later and captured the imagination of a nation.

The museum in Milan will be an asset for the community and honor the memories of its coaches and players. The Milan Indians proved that heart matters more than size and that hard work, determination, and perseverance can overcome seemingly insurmountable odds. They achieved greatness that should serve as an example for us all. I am proud to represent Milan in Congress and share the inspirational story that brings pride to all Hoosiers.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM ''BILL'' HAMILTON

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a loyal South Carolina State University bulldog, who dedicated his entire career to his alma mater. Mr. William ''Bill'' Hamilton is retiring after forty years of service as the SC State Sports Information Director, and his presence and leadership will be sorely missed.

Bill Hamilton was born in Baltimore, Maryland, but grew up in Chesterfield, South Carolina. There he attended public schools and graduated from the former Gary High School.

As an African American growing up in the deep South just as integration was beginning to take hold, Bill chose to attend South Carolina's only publicly supported historically black college. He graduated from South Carolina State College (SCSU) in 1973 with a bachelor's degree in English Language and Literature. He went on to earn a Master of Education degree from SC State in 1979, and did further study at New York University.

Just two months after his 1973 graduation, Bill joined SC State as its first full-time sports information director. He holds the distinction of being the only person to hold that position in the history of the college.

Bill has earned numerous professional and civic awards during a long and distinguished career. Most recently he received the 2013 College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA) Lifetime Achievement Award. He has also been the recipient of CoSIDA's Bob Kenworthy Community Service Award (1998), the CoSIDA 25-Year Service Award (1998), the CoSIDA Trailblazer Award (2005) and the CoSIDA Arch Ward Award (2009).

Other awards include the All-American Football Foundation Scoop Hudgins Outstanding SID Award (2005), the BCSIDA Cal Jacox-Champ Clark Outstanding SID Award (1989), and the Herm Helms Media Excellence Award (2012).

Hamilton was inducted into the CoSIDA Hall of Fame in 2009. He is also enshrined in the MEAC Hall of Fame (2009), the SCSU Physical Education Hall of Fame (2011) and the SCSU Athletic Hall of Fame (2002).

In addition, he was named Staff Employee of the Year at SC State in 1999 and also inducted into the Quarter Century Club. He was selected as a NAFEO (National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education) Distinguished Alumnus (2006), and appeared as a Stellar Alumnus on the SC State National Alumni Association's 2010 calendar. He is a Life Member of the Greater Orangeburg Alumni Chapter of SCSU.

A member of a number of professional and civic organizations, Hamilton is actively involved in the sports industry and his community. He is a longtime pollster for the Sheridan Broadcasting Network (SBN) and The Sports Network, and served on the NCAA Final Four Media Coordination Committee nine years (1999–2007). He is the former chairman of the Orangeburg Attention Homes, Inc., a former board member and local chapter president of the Alston Wilkes Society, and currently a board member of the SC State Employees Association and president of the Orangeburg Chapter of SCSEA.

In addition, he is a life member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. and was named the fraternity's ''Kappa Man of the Year'' in 2000.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill Hamilton for his 40 years of distinguished service as South Carolina State University's Sports Information Director. His commitment to his alma mater and his profession are exemplary, and his contributions are incalculable. His retirement is well-deserved and I wish him all the best in this new phase of his life.

RECOGNIZING THE 109TH BIRTHDAY OF MR. ROOSEVELT LEE, SR. OF KOSCIUSKO, MS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Roosevelt Lee, Sr. of Kosciusko, MS as a father, husband and agricultural entrepreneur in recognition of his 109th birthday. Born October 23, 1902 to Mr. Tom Lee and Mrs. Mary Young Lee, Roosevelt is the eldest and last surviving of nine siblings, all of which he helped his father care for. Mr. Lee is the father of eighteen (18) children, grandfather to sixty (60) grandchildren, and great-grandfather to more than fifty (50) great-grandchildren.

During a period when educational resources for African Americans were scarce, Mr. Lee managed to receive a third grade education which was offered out of a local church in Kosciusko, where he is a native. At a very young age Mr. Lee committed his time and talent to working to help support his family; he worked as a farmer, mechanic, and raiser of cattle and other livestock.

He is a devoted Christian and passionate steward of the Lord. He was a member of the Mount Ollie Missionary Baptist Church in Kosciusko, MS for 67 years where he actively served as Sunday school superintendent, treasurer, head deacon, treasurer, and trustee. Currently, he is a member of the Bell Grove Missionary Baptist Church of Clarksdale and has been for the past eight years.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Sir Knight Masons of Clarksdale, MS. He has selflessly devoted his time to helping other local farmers maintain and repair their farming equipment and vehicles. Mr. Lee's work ethic and commitment to providing for his family has allowed his family to keep its farm for 81 years. He was a producer of cotton, corn, soybeans and a number of other crops.

In October of 2007, Mayor Henry Epsy of Clarksdale, Mississippi, declared October 27th as Roosevelt Lee, Sr. Day. At the seasoned age of 109, Mr. Lee does not suffer from commonly prominent illnesses such as high blood pressure, cholesterol, heart issues or diabetes. He enjoys boxing, wrestling, and he has a passion for the game of checkers. He has frequented many U.S. cities such as Chicago, St. Louis, California, Atlanta and a host of other U.S. cities and states.

Mr. Lee truly believes that his commitment to Christ has sustained him throughout his life. He believes that if you serve the Lord and do the right thing, regardless of what the next person does, God will bless you. He is a true example of the wondrous works of the Lord and what it means to be a provider for your family.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in celebrating a true champion of life, Mr. Roosevelt Lee, Sr., for his tenacity and zealous work as a farmer, father and fine American.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was unable to cast the following votes. If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall vote 161, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 162, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 163, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 164, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 165, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 166, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 167, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 168, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 169, I would have voted ''yea''; rollcall vote 170, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 171, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 172, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 173, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 174, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 175, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 176, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 177, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 178, I would have voted ''no''; rollcall vote 179, I would have voted ''yea.''

RECOGNIZING JACK DIMMER'S OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AND SERVICE TO THE PIERCE COUNTY REGION OF WASHINGTON STATE

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jack Dimmer, a senior at Charles Wright Academy and recipient of the Honorable Fixed NGO award from Harvard National Model United Nations.

Founded in 1955, a decade after the United Nations was created; Harvard National Model United Nations is the largest, oldest, and most respected conference of its kind. Every year, it brings over 3,000 students and faculty together from around the world to simulate the United Nations. The program offers a unique opportunity to experience and work through the challenges of international negotiation and diplomacy.

Mr. Dimmer attended the Harvard National Model United Nations as a part of Charles Wright Academy's Model United Nations Club. The club requires students to comprehensively research, debate, and diplomatically negotiate a range of foreign policy issues. Mr. Dimmer received the Honorable Fixed NGO Award for his work representing a Seattle non-profit committed to addressing clean water issues around the world. Of the thousands of students in attendance, only one student is annually selected for the award.

Mr. Speaker, this is a significant honor for Mr. Dimmer. His dedication and acumen have garnered an invitation to represent the United States this summer in the All–American Model United Nations held in Beijing. There is no doubt that Mr. Dimmer will make our region proud with his proven dedication and skill.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dimmer's commitment to service, and to his country, extends beyond his involvement with United Nations. The Honorable Norm Dicks nominated Mr. Dimmer to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point and he will begin his studies this fall. I am sure that Mr. Dimmer will continue to excel, achieve, and serve his country with honor and distinction.

As I close, I can say with confidence that Mr. Dimmer exemplifies the aspects of our national character for which we should be most proud. His hard work, commitment to service, and diplomatic negotiation and mediation serve as an inspiration to us all. I am pleased to recognize Mr. Dimmer today in the United States Congress.

CONGRATULATING THE MORAVIA HIGH SCHOOL VARSITY BOYS' BASKETBALL TEAM ON REACHING THE NYSPHAA CLASS C STATE SEMI-FINALS

HON. DANIEL B. MAFFEI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. MAFFEI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the Moravia High School Varsity Boys' Basketball team for their tremendous season in reaching the NYSPHAA Class C State Semi-Final. While they fell just short in overtime to Lake George in that game, I would like to commend each player for their hard work and team spirit all season.

Congratulations to Cole Johnson, Chase Walker, Chandler Benson, Cody Flick, Dylan Powers, Tyler Raner, Greg Horner, Brett Denman, Jared Lyon, Sam Allen, John Earl, Stephen Nemec, Dylan Haskell, John Patten, and Griffen Amos.

In addition, I would like to extend my congratulations to the head coach, Todd Mulvaney, to the assistant coaches, Brian Jackson, Pat Mott, Cory Langtry, and Chad Raner, and to the team managers, Carter Flick and Josh Cespedes. Finally, I wish to extend a special thanks to the parents, teachers and classmates who provided support and guidance to all the players. The Blue Devils finished their season with an impressive record of 23–3. Their success was driven by incredible work ethic and devotion to team.

Again, congratulations to the Moravia High School Varsity Boys' Basketball team. Go Blue Devils!

IN HONOR OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ROYDEN L. ''ROY'' DIAZ

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Private First Class Royden L. ''Roy'' Diaz, who passed away on May 24th, 2013. Roy was the Salinas area's last Bataan Death March survivor and one of two remaining survivors from the 194th Tank Battalion. Of the 105-strong C Company, 194th Tank Battalion, only 47 men made it home alive. He and the other members of his unit are heroes and their great deeds should never be forgotten.

Roy was born to Ben and Ida Diaz on October 23, 1916, in Monterey County, California. A graduate of Salinas High School, he spent a significant portion of his time working on his family's ranch in the Salinas Valley.

Interested in earning a little extra money, Roy enlisted in 1936 in the California National Guard's 40th Divisional Tank Company, headquartered in Salinas. On February 2, 1941, Roy's tank company was activated for federal service and re-designated C Company, 194th Tank Battalion. After preparation and mobilization training, his unit was sent to the Philippine Islands on September 8, 1941.

Two months later, the Japanese forces launched overwhelming attacks against the defenses of the Philippine Islands. After fierce fighting and bloody battles, tens of thousands of American and Filipino soldiers were surrendered to the Japanese on April 9, 1942.

Roy and the other prisoners were forced to march for days in the scorching heat through the Philippine jungles. The Japanese guards chased off, bayoneted or shot any Filipino civilian who tried to give water or bits of food to the passing lines of prisoners. Those prisoners who fell-out were bayoneted, shot, or beaten to death. Thousands of soldiers died along the way. Others were wounded or killed when unmarked enemy ships transporting prisoners of war to Japan were sunk by U.S. air and naval forces. Those who survived faced brutal hardships of the Japanese POW camps and, at one point, four hundred soldiers a day were dying.

By the time Japan surrendered and the U.S. Army liberated the Bataan Prisoners of War, two-thirds of the American prisoners had died in Japanese custody. Miraculously, Roy survived. He survived hardships that few have ever seen and even fewer can even imagine. After the Japanese surrendered and the prisoners were recovered, Roy returned to Salinas, California, for a short while working as a salesman for Glazer Brothers and then at Spreckels Sugar Company, but eventually went back to his family's livelihood—farming at his Corral de Tierra ranch where his parents raised him.

Roy loved life. He appreciated it more than most probably ever do. He loved hunting and fishing in the local area and in the Sierra Nevada area. He loved working in his garden and competed at the Monterey County Fair for his vegetable garden and sunflowers where he won many ribbons. He also loved dancing with his wife of 57 years, Lorraine and enjoyed their many trips to Reno, Nevada. He loved the California Rodeo where he met his wife at the Colmo Rodeo Parade.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues in the House of Representatives all join me in remembering one of the last Bataan Death March survivors, Roy Diaz, whose service to our country ensures that our American democracy and our freedoms remain as strong today as they were 70 years ago when Roy was a young Army soldier.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MILLEDGEVILLE MISSILES SOFTBALL TEAM

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding results achieved by the Milledgeville Missiles against the Toledo Cumberland Pirates in the 1A Illinois state softball championship game on June 1st, 2013.

The game was a back and forth battle between two worthy opponents, which ultimately ended in a 5–4 rain-shortened victory this past Saturday. The Missiles struck first with a three-run homerun in the bottom of the first inning, staking Milledgeville to a 3–0 lead. Toledo Cumberland battled back for a 4–3 advantage, but the Missiles were resilient and were able to retake the lead 5–4 for the final time.

I congratulate the Missiles for winning the Illinois 1A state championship. This hard fought victory by Milledgeville gives the school its first state title in school history. The school and the entire community should be extremely proud of the effort put forth by Milledgeville, which concluded the season with a record of 28–3.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud of the accomplishments of the Milledgeville softball team, both on and off the field, and I am honored to salute them today.

HONORING THE CAREER OF PRINCIPAL WILLIE SANDOVAL

HON. KEVIN McCARTHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. McCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Principal Willie Sandoval, who is retiring after dedicating 45 years of his life to the Kern High School District in California.

In 1968, Willie began as a teacher and—how I remember him best—a coach at Bakersfield High School, my alma mater. In the mid–1980s during my time at BHS, Coach Sandoval taught me the importance of perseverance and a constant desire to learn, both on and off the field.

By 1997, Willie was eligible for retirement. Instead, his passion for educating our young people led him to take on new challenges and continue to serve Bakersfield students. He is the only principal in Kern High School District's history to open two new schools—Golden Valley High School and Independence High School. And as principal of Independence, he was constantly innovating new opportunities and educational experiences for his students. For example, Willie partnered with the California Department of Energy and PG&E to found the New Energy Academy, which infuses career technical education into our students' traditional academic endeavors at Independence. Coach Sandoval is a living example of the mantra "never give up."

Though his tenure in the education system comes to an end, his legacy will forever be found in the halls of our schools. President John F. Kennedy once said, "After the dust of centuries has passed over our cities, we will be remembered not for victories or defeats in battle or in politics, but for our contribution to the human spirit." Mr. Speaker, Principal Willie Sandoval's contribution to the human spirit through the education of our young Americans is truly admirable. Throughout his illustrious career, he has remained steadfast to his vision, passion, and advocacy for education.

I wish Willie well in retirement. And, as he enters this new chapter in his life, I know he is looking forward to spending more time with his wife Nettie, their daughter Carrie, son William, and his four grandchildren. On behalf of thousands of parents and students, I salute and honor a truly exceptional teacher, coach, principal, and leader in our community, Willie Sandoval, who leaves a legacy of hope, education, and inspiration through Kern County and the State of California.

HONORING DOROTHY ROGERS PORTER

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to the life and legacy of Mrs. Dorothy Rogers Porter, a beloved musical icon and mentor from the Great state of Alabama who passed away on June 1, 2013 at the age of 77. This phenomenal woman was an extraordinary source of wisdom and guidance to me and so many others. While I am deeply saddened by her passing I am confident her legacy will live through the countless lives she touched during her lifetime.

For 38 years, this American jewel was first lady of the historic Sixth Avenue Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. Alongside her husband, civil rights icon Rev. John T. Porter, Mrs. Porter became a fixture in the local community. But many will remember her for her extraordinary musicianship and her dynamic voice. As head of the children's choir, Mrs. Porter inspired a sincere love for music in the young lives that were under her direction.

The classically trained mezzo-soprano also taught music at Lawson State Community College and performed for audiences across the country. She graduated from Alabama State University with a bachelor's degree in music and went on to obtain a masters degree in music education from Wayne State University in Detroit.

Mrs. Porter was a committed servant leader active in so many community and civic endeavors. She lead Sixth Avenue's scholarship committee and was instrumental in preparing graduating seniors for the next phase in their lives. Mrs. Porter was a member of The Links Incorporated and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. She also served on the Birmingham Library Board.

On a personal note, Mrs. Porter was a mentor of mine and countless others. I will miss her loving smile, wise counsel and warm embrace. I was proud to call her a sorority sister, fellow Link and most importantly, my mentor. We will all miss her dearly.

We are indeed grateful for the life of this awesome woman. On behalf of the 7th Congressional District, the State of Alabama, and this nation, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of Mrs. Dorothy Rogers Porter.

HONORING DR. SHIRLEY RAINES

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Shirley Raines on all of her achievements. A longtime resident of West Tennessee and originally from my home county of Crockett, I am especially proud to celebrate with her today.

A driving force bringing notoriety to Memphis for not only her work in education, but also her achievements in research, work-force and economic development. She is to be commended for her vision of bringing an urban institute that reaches all parts of West Tennessee that provides an educational opportunity for all.

Dr. Raines has served as the President of the University of Memphis for the past 11 years. Originally from Bells, TN, Dr. Raines holds a doctorate in education from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and a Master of Science from the University of Tennessee at Martin. Before joining the University of Memphis, Dr. Raines was the Vice Chancellor for Academic Services and the Dean of the College of Education at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Raines is also an accomplished author, with fourteen books and several articles published.

Dr. Raines's accomplishments as the President of the University of Memphis are numerous and far-reaching. She has increased total enrollment to 22,000 and extended the campus by acquiring the Lambuth campus in Jackson, TN. Dr. Raines has also been crucial in the relocation of the Cecil C. Humphreys Law School and the construction of the Kemmons Wilson School of Hospitality and Resort Management, the FedEx Institute of Technology and several other campus developments. Dr. Raines has spearheaded the Empowering the Dream capital campaign, which aims to raise $250 million by June 30th.

Dr. Shirley Raines's contributions to education and West Tennessee are undeniable and inspiring. I congratulate Dr. Raines on her many accomplishments and wish her well.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 5, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2217) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 3, 2014, and for other purposes:

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chair, I want to commend the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the members of the Committee for producing bills that meet the current law limit on appropriations of $967 billion. The one area of the budget where we are exercising real fiscal discipline is discretionary spending and Chairman ROGERS and the Committee are to be commended for bringing about that result. The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014 (H.R. 2217) funds critical programs that promote the safety and security of the United States. In total, the bill provides $44.6 billion of discretionary funding for the operations of the Department of Homeland Security. While the majority of this funding is provided in accordance with the budget resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, $5.6 billion is provided in excess of the levels anticipated by the budget resolution using the disaster relief exception to the normal budget rules. We should be budgeting for these expenses and not adding funding through cap adjustments that provide funding in excess of the limits on discretionary spending. Congress should afford disaster relief the priority it deserves within the budget. Notwithstanding my objections to the use of this budget loophole, on balance, I believe this bill is worthy of support.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall votes 188

and 189. If present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall votes 188 and 189.

HONORING PISTA SA NAYON

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 27th Annual Vallejo Pista Sa Nayon Festival.

On Saturday, June 1, 2013, the Pista Sa Nayon festival marks their 27th anniversary of the founding of the Philippine Cultural Committee of the Filipino Community of Solano County. This celebration is also the 115th anniversary of the Philippine independence from Spain.

Pista Sa Nayon is a yearly landmark festivity for the City of Vallejo, California and showcases the culture of Filipinos through a parade of colorful costumes, the sharing of traditional cuisine, and the appreciation of the cultural arts and music. Pista Sa Nayon has grown to be one of the largest free festivals in the State of California and will be celebrated by over 40,000 people.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion it is my distinct pleasure to recognize the Pista Sa Nayon Festival in Vallejo, California on the 27th anniversary of their momentous event. I join our colleagues in celebrating the Filipino Community of Solano County's rich history and wishing them a successful 27th year with many more to come.

HONORING THE BRICK STORE MUSEUM IN KENNEBUNK, MAINE

HON. CHELLIE PINGREE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I make this submission to correct a previous record statement printed on June 4, 2013, which erroneously named the location of the Brick Store Museum as Kennebunkport, Maine.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the Brick Store Museum, located in historic Kennebunk, Maine, for achieving accreditation from the American Alliance of Museums.

Since 1936, the Brick Store Museum has offered generations of locals and visitors the opportunity to explore the rich history of one of Maine's most iconic communities.

The Brick Store Museum's focal point is a building constructed in 1825 as a dry goods store by William Lord. The exterior remains much the same as when it was built, giving today's visitors a glimpse of what life was like nearly 200 years ago.

I am proud of the museum's commitment to preserving, interpreting, and exhibiting Kennebunk's important role in our history. Many students have passed through its rooms, gaining knowledge, understanding, and a stronger attachment to the area where they have grown up.

I share the Brick Store Museum's belief that the history of our oldest towns is crucial to understanding where we are now and where we are headed. As Maine continues to advance into the future, the Brick Store Museum offers an important tether to our past.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RODNEY DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 4, 2013, I was attending to family medical issues and unfortunately had to miss votes.

Had I been present in Washington, DC on Monday, June 4, 2013, my votes would have been as follows:

For rollcall No. 184, on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 1206, the Permanent Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2013, which allows for the purchase of duck stamps electronically, I would have voted "yes."

For rollcall No. 185, on suspending the rules and passing S. 622, the Animal Drug and Animal Generic Drug User Fee Reauthorization Act of 2013, which reauthorizes two programs that collect and spend fees by the FDA to expedite the review and approval of drugs for use in animals, I would have voted "yes."

It is an honor to serve the people of the 13th Congressional District of Illinois.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. FLOYD RANDALL STAUFFER

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Ms. ROYBALL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the late Dr. Floyd Randall Stauffer. I am submitting his prepared biography for the record, detailing his extensive accomplishments and contributions to our community:

Born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma to Maurice and Dorothy Stauffer, Dr. Stauffer graduated from Hyde Park High School in Chicago. He earned a B.S. Degree from the University of Chicago where he won the Big Ten medal for combined excellence in athletics and scholarship. He was first string guard on the Big Ten water polo championship squad, Phi Beta Kappa and received his B.S. degree in physiology in 1937 before earning his Master's of Science from Ohio State University in 1940. From 1940–1943, he attended medical school at Ohio State, receiving his MD in 1943. The day after he graduated from medical school, he married Mary Ruth Schuh who he described as "a brilliant doctor and first in her class."

Dr. Stauffer was commissioned in 1943 as a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps for the United States Navy and interned at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Bremerton, Washington. He served as a "Beach Party Doctor" (triage) in the Pacific theater on the USS Audubon. In 1947, he was dedicated Navy Flight surgeon, School of Aviation Medicine in Pensacola, Florida. Here he directed the human centrifuge program and instructed Navy pilots in acceleration forces and radial G-forces. He also conducted research on the G-suit, as well as experiments on human tolerance and "supine G-forces."

In 1948, he received his PhD from the University of Southern California's School of Medicine, Department of Physiology. The Stauffer family moved to Downey, California in 1954 where both he and his wife, Mary, continued to practice medicine. He also served as the Warren High School team doctor for twelve years and sponsored some of the athletic awards.

"Dal," as he was called by friends and family, began his swimming career in Lake Michigan and his diving career at church summer camp at the age of ten. YMCA and high school diving followed where he became Chicago's junior and senior diving champion. He performed exhibition diving at the 1934 World's Fair. He continued competing throughout college in club and Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) regional competitions, winning many championships and was the All Navy Diving Champion in 1947. He went to the 1948 Olympic Trials, but finished seventh so he just missed making the team.

In 1962, he started swimming and diving with the Senior Olympics. In 1974, Dal went to Texas for the first Master's diving meet. Throughout his Master's career, Dr. Stauffer competed in 20 FINA Master's World Championships and 49 USA Master's National Diving Championships throughout the eight age groups beginning with 50–55. Active in the Master's program, Dal traveled throughout the country and around the world. He hosted Ukrainian and Lithuanian masters in his home, as well as diving officials from Denmark. In 2006, Dal was inducted into the International Master's Swimming Hall of Fame and in 2007, he was inducted into the Athletics Hall of Fame for the University of Chicago for swimming, diving and water polo. At 89, Dr. Stauffer decided to "dive for history," being the first to set a Master's diving record for a 90-year-old man.

In 1978, he discovered scuba diving and traveled to the best diving spots to pursue his newfound hobby. The highlight of this activity was a trip to New Guinea with one of his sons and a group headed by Jean Michele Cousteau, son of the famous undersea explorer, Jacques Cousteau.

In 1984, when Los Angeles hosted the summer Olympic games, Dal carried the torch for one kilometer at Salem, Oregon on July 8, 1984. He paid the $3,000 for the privilege, most of which was donated to the Downey YMCA at his request, via the Torch Relay Foundation.

A lover of nature and animals, he took his family to visit many of the National Parks and to Africa. He also enjoyed spectator sports in addition to chess, bridge, the Japanese game of Go, reading, music and the theater. Annually, he created an original "transogram puzzle" for the family to complete on Christmas Eve. He maintained his digital dexterity for surgery by weaving baskets and crocheting placemats and tablecloths for family members. He was truly a "Renaissance Man" in every sense of the word.

I extend my most heartfelt condolences to Dr. Floyd Stauffer's wife, Dr. Mary Stauffer and her family—sons, Jim and John; and daughters, Dorothy Knight, Judi Saunders, and Janet Suzuki; grandchildren, Dawn Martens, Diane Saunders, Katherine Reich, Mary Owens, Alison Riley, Jessica Stauffer and Jordan Stauffer; and great-grandson, Phoenix Reich.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in recognizing Dr. Stauffer's lifetime of achievements and long record of service to our country and our community. His significant contributions enriched the lives of many people.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote 204. If present, I would have voted ''no'' on rollcall vote 204.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 188 I mistakenly voted ''aye'' when I meant to vote ''nay''.

HOUSE BILL TO DESIGNATE THE FACILITY OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE LOCATED AT 450 LEXINGTON AVENUE IN NEW YORK, NEW YORK, AS THE ''VINCENT R. SOMBROTTO POST OFFICE'' INTRODUCTION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office,'' to honor this historic letter carrier leader and all the work he did as the president of National Association of Letter Carriers (NALC).

Mr. Sombrotto was one of the most significant labor leaders of his generation. As president of NALC from 1978 to 2002, Mr. Sombrotto worked to increase letter carrier wages, moving them from poverty level to middle class. To this day letter carriers benefit from Mr. Sombrotto's commitment to the wage increases.

In 1992, he began the NALC food drive which has developed into the country's biggest one-day food drive. Held on the second Saturday every May, it has to date, provided more than 1.2 billion pounds of food for banks in communities throughout the United States, with letter carriers collecting non-perishable food individuals and families leave in their mailboxes.

As a firm believer in civic responsibility, Mr. Sombrotto and the NALC worked with the United States Postal Service and emergency services organizations to establish Carrier Alert. This nationwide program allows carriers to perform heroic and humanitarian deeds on their routes including saving lives, finding missing children, looking over the elderly, and stopping crimes.

Mr. Sombrotto deserves our respect for the work he has done to help the lives of letter carriers, and their families, across the country. That is why I would like to rename the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office.''

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL MALL REVITALIZATION AND DESIGNATION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, last week while Congress was out of session, we had the kickoff for the second season of ''Lunchtime Music on the Mall,'' which brings local and regional musicians to the National Mall to perform during the lunchtime hour, giving visitors and particularly our federal and other office workers downtown a break from the pace of business in Washington and an opportunity to enjoy their National Mall. The performances, featuring amateur city and regional residents, are sponsored by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities, and the National Park Service (NPS), in conjunction with my office. To preserve and enhance the National Mall, a priceless space, I am reintroducing the National Mall Revitalization and Designation Act. Until the Trust for the National Mall was established in 2007, the National Mall was Washington's most neglected and underutilized federal property, despite being well-known and treasured. The Trust for the National Mall is already making a noteworthy and important difference, and its plan will give the Mall the majesty it deserves. In the meantime, there is much that can be done, from defining the Mall's official identity for the first time to adding low-cost basic amenities. My bill authorizes the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) to expand the boundaries of the Mall where commemorative works may be located, requires NCPC to study the commemorative works process, and requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a plan within 180 days of passage to Congress to enhance visitor enjoyment, amenities and cultural experiences on the Mall.

I worked closely with NCPC and other agencies in drafting the bill. The bill would give NCPC the responsibility and necessary flexibility to designate Mall areas for commemorative works and, for the first time, to expand the official Mall area when appropriate to accommodate future commemorative works and cultural institutions.

In addition, tourists and workers downtown should be able to walk to the Mall and hear music and other entertainment, from string quartets to solo singers during lunch at attractive tables where good—not fast—food is available. Residents of the city and region should be able to find space for fun and games on the Mall, beyond the space between Third Street and the Lincoln Memorial.

Bordered by world-class cultural institutions, the Mall need not continue to be reduced to a mere lawn with a few—too few—old, ordinary benches and a couple of fast food stands until the expansive work the Trust for the National Mall is completed. The plan by the Secretary of the Interior required by the bill would ensure chairs and tables for people who bring lunch to the Mall and the presence of cultural amenities. The NPS has my thanks for implementing and indeed sponsoring the part of the bill that calls for cultural amenities with Lunchtime Music on the Mall, which began last week.

Lunchtime Music on the Mall is a good start to bringing the Mall alive during the workday. With the necessary imagination, making the Mall an inviting place with cultural and other amenities is achievable now.

The NCPC is well on its way to meeting the bill's requirement for an expansive, 21st-century definition of the Mall, particularly now that the Trust for the National Mall is doing such important work. Frustrated by continually fighting off proposals for new monuments, museums, and memorials on the already-crowded Mall space, I asked the NCPC to devise a Mall presentation plan. In 2003, Congress amended the Commemorative Works Act to create a reserve area—a no-build zone where new memorials may not be built. This action was helpful in quelling some but by no means all of the demand from groups for placement of commemorative works on what they view as the Mall.

However, recognizing the need for more commemorative work sites, NCPC and the Commission on Fine Arts (CFA) released a National Capital Framework Plan in 2009, which identifies sites near the Mall that are suitable for new commemorative works, including East Potomac Park, the Kennedy Center Plaza, and the new South Capitol gateway. Five new prestigious memorials are scheduled for such sites, including the Eisenhower Memorial and the U.S. Air Force Memorial. I appreciate that NCPC and the CFA work closely with the District of Columbia in designating off-Mall sites for new commemorative works. The District welcomes the expanded Mall into our local neighborhoods to increase the number of tourists who visit them, enhancing the work of the District of Columbia government and local organizations such as Cultural Tourism that offer tours of historic District neighborhoods. The off-Mall sites for commemorative works also complement development of entirely new neighborhoods near the Mall, particularly with the passage of my bills that are redeveloping both the Southwest and Southeast Waterfront.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF HIS EXCELLENCY ILHOM NEMATOV, AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of my friend, His Excellency Ilhom Nematov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United States.

Since 2010, His Excellency Nematov has served his country as Uzbekistan's Ambassador to the United States. Prior to his assignment to the United States, His Excellency Nematov served as Ambassador of Uzbekistan to the Russian Federation. From 1997–

1999, he served as Uzbekistan's Ambassador to India.

Other posts held by His Excellency Nematov include Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, National Coordinator at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senior Consultant to the Office of the President.

During his tenure in Washington, D.C., it has been my privilege to work closely with Ambassador Nematov in advancing U.S.-Uzbekistan relations. Uzbekistan is a key partner in supporting international efforts in Afghanistan but our relationship with Uzbekistan extends beyond security. Uzbekistan and the United States also cooperate on economic relations and civil and political issues.

We recognize Uzbekistan's sovereignty, and I am proud of the progress Uzbekistan had made on its march to democracy since gaining independence in 1992. I commend His Excellency Islam Karimov, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for his leadership, and I thank Ambassador Nematov for strengthening relations between our two countries by serving with remarkable distinction.

His Excellency Nematov graduated from Fergana Polytechnic Institute in 1973 and holds a Ph.D. degree in Economics. He is married with four children, and speaks English and German.

I extend to Ambassador Nematov my highest regards and wish him the very best as he returns home to serve his country for and on behalf of President Karimov and the people of Uzbekistan.

CONGRATULATING BLUE DIAMOND GROWERS

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Blue Diamond Growers on the opening of its Turlock Plant. This dedicated business is assisting in bringing economic vitality back to the region.

Blue Diamond Growers is a pioneer in almond processing and manufacturing. The company produces snack almonds in various flavors, nut-based crackers, almond milk, and packaged almonds for cooking and baking. Since its founding in 1910, Blue Diamond has grown to become the world's largest almond processing company. It currently consists of more than 3,000 California almond growers that produce more than 80 percent of the world's almond supply.

Blue Diamond Growers has led the development of California's almond industry from a minor domestic specialty crop to the world leader in almond production and marketing. The almond is currently California's largest food export and America's number one specialty crop. In 2013, the almond crop is expected to exceed two billion pounds valued at six billion dollars. To continue to meet the demand for this California crop, Blue Diamond Growers has expanded its production facilities beyond its Sacramento and Salida plants.

As of June 18, 2013, it will open the first phase of a three-phased project to develop a high quality, food-safe processing facility in Turlock, California. This new facility will bring much-needed jobs and economic growth to the region. Phase one, alone, is expected to create over 300 new jobs in the area. Blue Diamond Growers has continuously shown its commitment to maintain the highest standards of responsible growing and production in the California region.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in praising Blue Diamond Growers for their diligent work in the almond industry and applauding them in the opening of their Turlock plant.

COMMEMORATING THE 41ST ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, later this month, on June 23, 2013, we will mark the 41st anniversary of the enactment of Title IX amendment. This landmark legislation changed America for the better by mandating equality for women in educational programs and activities. As we continue to move forward in terms of women's equality, I believe that it is important to recognize how far we have already come.

Title IX has resulted in significant advances for women in athletics. Since its enactment, Title IX has promoted equal opportunity for women in athletics and contributed to the athletic and educational achievement of hundreds of thousands of young American women. In 1972, before there was a Title IX, less than 300,000 high school girls participated in intramural sports nationwide. Today, that number has grown ten-fold to more than three million. In similar fashion, the amount of young women participating in college sports has increased by more than 600 percent, from fewer than 30,000 in 1972 to more than 190,000 in 2012.

While recognizing the advances in sports that Title IX has provided, it is important also to acknowledge the progress made outside of athletics. Title IX itself makes no explicit mention of sports or athletics; its reach extends to all areas of education. Title IX has helped make it possible for women to pursue careers in all fields, including the increasingly important fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

Title IX has also helped to ensure that as women and girls take advantage of these educational opportunities, they are able to do so in an environment free of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and violence.

In my state of Texas, for example, young women are making their mark in academics, in athletics, and in standing up for what is right. Just last year, a young high school female in Texas was assaulted at school by a classmate. The school's response to the incident was to send the young woman, and her attacker, to an alternative school for 45 days—where she had to suffer the indignity of seeing him daily. The young woman, assisted by the ACLU of Texas, filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights.

Title IX granted this young woman the right to an educational experience free from gender discrimination or retaliation. As a result, the OCR determined that the school had violated her rights when they failed to adequately address her complaint. This decision resulted in clearing the young woman's disciplinary record and required the school district to reevaluate the way it handles sexual assault. A new set of Title IX procedures was developed and staff members were trained to respond accordingly to future incidents.

Through Title IX's legacy, educational environments have changed substantially. Women of all ages have had the opportunity to take advantage of the rights allotted to them through the amendment, and we can only move forward from here in terms of gender equality. Title IX guarantees the civil right to learn free from discrimination, retaliation, and sexual violence. This victory is something that every student, parent, and educator can celebrate today, tomorrow, and for many years to come.

RECOGNIZING CONGRESSMAN JOHN DINGELL AS THE LONGEST-SERVING MEMBER IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, for this West Virginian, the next stroke of midnight will be a bittersweet minute. The torch of longest Congressional service will be passed between two giants of the Congress, Robert C. Byrd and JOHN DINGELL. It will be a bittersweet moment for me because the breaking of even one of the many legislative records Senator Byrd set by serving West Virginians pulls at our State's heartstrings.

And I hesitate in even mentioning that, come tomorrow morning, Senator Byrd's record of the longest Senate tenure in history will still be intact, not because I fear my dearest friend would switch legislative bodies and pursue with gusto that momentous record. No, Mr. Speaker, I am hesitant because this body cannot afford to lose JOHN DINGELL to such an effort.

On the sweeter side of the moment, Mr. Speaker, I believe the history of our future will reveal there are few other than JOHN DINGELL, who could so ably and humbly bear such a significant mantle as the longest serving member in Congressional history.

Since I come from a State that understands tenure is no vice; let me clear up any misunderstandings about this milestone.

The real record we are celebrating today, the real measure of the man, is not about any length of service. Today is a celebration of JOHN DINGELL's depth of service. Here in the People's House, in the glare of the most strict term limits I have ever heard anyone propose, Members either deliver for their people every two years or the people deliver Members back to their homes.

That JOHN DINGELL will have served longer than any other Member is a true testament to his service to the people of Michigan, a badge of respect he has earned in this House, and a lesson for all who will listen today.

Looking at the two of us, the gentleman from Michigan and me, at first blush the casual observer might think Big JOHN and I cannot see eye to eye on much at all. JOHN DINGELL always looks deeper, into the smallest of details. The fact is the two of us have enjoyed over three and a half decades of working together on a number of fronts.

As the youngest member of the 95th Congress, I was outranked by JOHN DINGELL in more ways than one when I came to Congress. But not once in all our years of serving in this body, has he shown me any less courtesy, less attention, or less respect than he would to those with far more seniority than I.

Call it statesmanship, shrewd politics, or simply sheer human decency; it is darn effective, when someone of JOHN DINGELL's stature listens to you.

Members of Congress cannot serve, produce, and deliver for their Districts and States without listening. That includes back home as well as here in the halls and cubby holes of the Congress. Listening is the first chapter in the book of Congressional comity.

In an institution designed to reach consensus through the art of compromise, the entire Congress can take a page from Representative JOHN DINGELL's playbook. The Congress and the entire country would most certainly be well-served.

Godspeed to JOHN DINGELL and his dear wife, Debbie.

IN MEMORY OF RUSSELL JOSEPH MARTINEAU

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a friend and a man beloved by his family, friends and community.

Russell "Russ" Martineau would be described by anyone as a humble and a genuinely decent man who took no acclaim for himself but who worked tirelessly in support of others. Russ dedicated his career as a licensed clinical social worker to serving aging veterans at the Michael E. DeBakey VA Medical Center in Houston, Texas. During his career, he earned many accolades including recognition for Outstanding Social Work Team from the William Hearst Foundation for his work with colleagues in forming the AGIF Consortium promoting and developing Gerontology studies for graduate students. His dedication to our veterans followed his own service to our nation. Russ enlisted in the United States Air Force serving during the Vietnam War with the Pacific Air Forces.

Those that knew Russ would tell you that his most cherished role was that of family man. He met Julie, his wife of 33 years, and someone I am glad to count as a dear friend, while a student at California State University Long Beach. Julie has done so much in her own right for our region through her leadership of the Friendship Center and the Montgomery County United Way. Yet, none of her efforts would have been possible without Russ as her strongest supporter and confidant. Russ proudly played his part as the father of two wonderful daughters and two delightful grandchildren. To see his warm smile or the gleam in his eye when surrounded by those he loved was proof enough of the great pride he had for his family.

I will forever remember the quiet courageousness with which Russ valiantly faced his battle with Multiple Myeloma for the last six years. Russ Martineau was a devout man who gained peace from the grace of his Lord and fortitude from those he dearly loved. Today, the friends and loved ones who stood in faith and encouragement will celebrate his life at Saint Anthony of Padua Catholic Church in The Woodlands, Texas.

To Julie, his daughters Adria and Brittany, grandchildren Brice and Delaney, his stepmother Elizabeth Hypes Martineau, sister Barbara Moore and his brothers Don, Bill and Jeff Martineau, I offer the words of Thomas Campbell, "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die."

REMEMBERING THE USS "SCORPION"

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, The USS *Scorpion* went down May 22, 1968, killing 99 men and was consequently buried 11,220 feet underwater in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. There are more questions than answers for those familiar with the *Scorpion* but today let the record show, we will never forget.

The crisis exploded without warning across the sprawling U.S. Navy community in Norfolk, Virginia. A nuclear submarine and its crew had vanished in the Atlantic. The *Scorpion* and its 99-man crew had left Norfolk on February 15 for a three-month Mediterranean deployment. The crew participated in several naval exercises with the U.S. Sixth Fleet and NATO, and conducted ongoing reconnaissance of Soviet naval units, with stops in Italy and Sicily before reentering the Atlantic for the homeward voyage on May 17. *Scorpion*'s skipper, Commander Francis A. Slattery, had radioed Atlantic Submarine Force headquarters early on May 22 that the sub would arrive in Norfolk at 1 p.m. the following Monday, Memorial Day. The 1 p.m. arrival time came and went with no sign of *Scorpion.*

Later a Navy admiral involved in the *Scorpion* incident would describe it as "one of the greatest unsolved sea mysteries of our era." The 251-foot-long submarine and its crew had inexplicably disappeared somewhere in the trackless Atlantic Ocean.

On June 5, 1968 the *Scorpion* was declared "presumed lost." Yesterday, we marked the 45th Anniversary of the sub being presumed lost; and we honor the sacrifice of the USS *Scorpion* and its entire crew. The reason for this tragedy remains a mystery, but the honor and valor of the 99 men lost that day is no mystery. Our Nation owes them an unfaltering debt of gratitude for their service and commitment to freedom.

Not only are we forever indebted to the crew of the USS *Scorpion,* but we are forever indebted to their families who have lived these 45 years with uncertainty and without closure.

I applaud the mission, the memory, and the memorial of the USS *Scorpion* and its crew of 99.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 2013 SERVICE ACADEMY APPOINTEES FROM THE 21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2013 Service Academy appointees from the 21st Congressional District of Texas.

The following individuals have accepted academy appointments: Liam Thomas Catoe, Greystone Preparatory School at Schreiner University, United States Naval Academy; Lucas Adrian Fumagalli, New Braunfels High School, United States Air Force Academy; Nathaniel Robert Guney, Greystone Preparatory School at Schreiner University, United States Naval Academy; Dillon Mitchell Launius, Vandegrift High School, United States Air Force Academy; Adam S. Lee, East Central High School, United States Air Force Academy; Kevin Michael McGinty, MacArthur High School, United States Naval Academy; Joshua Andrew McMillen, International School of the Americas, United States Air Force Academy; John Edward Monday, Jr., Boerne—Samuel V. Champion High School, United States Military Academy; Clara Elizabeth Navarro, Rice University, United States Naval Academy; James Lyn Pazdral, Greystone Preparatory School at Schreiner University, United States Military Academy; Albert Dixon Patillo III, Heritage School, United States Military Academy; Rafael David Ramos-Michael, Brackenridge High School, United States Military Academy; and Kirsten S. Redmon, United States Military Preparatory School/Sam Houston High School, United States Military Academy.

Again, congratulations to these outstanding students. I know they will serve our country well and I trust success will follow them in all their endeavors.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 6, 2013

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was $10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is $16,738,767,256,596.67. We've added $6,111,890,207,683.59 to our debt in 4 and a half years. This is $6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

The House passed H.R. 2217, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3969–S3995

Measures Introduced: Fifteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1097–1111, and S.J. Res. 16. **Pages S3986–87**

Measures Considered:

Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform. **Page S3969**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of June 6, 2013, a vote on cloture will occur at 2:15 p.m., on Tuesday, June 11, 2013. **Page S3969**

Subsequently, the motion to proceed was withdrawn. **Page S3969**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at approximately 9:30 a.m., on Friday, June 7, 2013. **Page S3990**

Farm Bill—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018, taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S3971–76**

Pending:

Stabenow (for Leahy) Amendment No. 998, to establish a pilot program for gigabit Internet projects in rural areas. **Page S3971**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 75 yeas to 22 nays (Vote No. 141), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the bill. **Page S3976**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 5 p.m., on Monday, June 10, 2013, Senate resume consideration of the bill. **Page S3990**

Student Loans: By 40 yeas to 57 nays (Vote No. 142), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1003, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to reset interest rates for new student loans. **Pages S3976–77**

Student Loan Affordability Act: By 51 yeas to 46 nays (Vote No. 143), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 953, to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans, to modify required distribution rules for pension plans, to limit earnings stripping by expatriated entities, to provide for modifications related to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. **Pages S3977–78**

Appointments:

Commission on Long-Term Care: The Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 112–240, appointed the following individual as a member of the Commission on Long-Term Care: Christopher S. Jacobs, of Washington, DC, vice Bruce D. Greenstein. **Page S3993**

Farm Bill and Immigration Reform—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that following any Leader remarks on Friday, June 7, 2013, Senate continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform; that the time until 1:30 p.m. be divided as follows: Senator Sessions, or designee, controlling three hours, and the Majority Leader, or designee, controlling the remaining time; that following any

Leader remarks on Monday, June 10, 2013, Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744; that the time until 5 p.m. be divided as follows: Senator Sessions, or designee, controlling two hours, and Senator Leahy, or designee, controlling the remaining time; that at 5 p.m., Senate resume consideration of S. 954, to reauthorize agricultural programs through 2018, with the time until 5:30 p.m. equally divided between the two Leaders, or their designees; that at 5:30 p.m., all post-cloture time be considered expired and Senate vote on or in relation to the Leahy amendment, with no amendments in order to the amendment prior to the vote; and upon disposition of the Leahy amendment, Senate vote on passage of S. 954, as amended; that upon disposition of S. 954, Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744, with Senator Sessions, or designee, controlling one hour of debate on Monday, June 10, 2013 evening; that following any Leader remarks on Tuesday, June 11, 2013, Senate continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744, with the time until 12:30 p.m. equally divided between the proponents and opponents; with Senator Sessions, or designee, controlling up to one hour of that time; that at 2:15 p.m., on Tuesday, June 11, 2013, Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744; and that if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed, the time until 4 p.m., be equally divided between the proponents and opponents; and at 4 p.m., Senate vote on the adoption of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744. **Page S3990**

Alejandro and Schmehl Nominations—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader, Senate begin consideration of the nominations of Nitza I. Quinones Alejandro, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Jeffrey L. Schmehl, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that following the use or yielding back of time, Senate vote, without intervening action or debate, on confirmation of the nominations in the order listed; and that no further motions be in order to the nominations. **Page S3993**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Rachel Elise Barkow, of New York, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2017.

Charles R. Breyer, of California, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2015.

William H. Pryor, Jr., of Alabama, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2017.

3 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

4 Army nominations in the rank of general.

12 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

24 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy. **Pages S3993–95**

Messages from the House: **Page S3985**

Measures Referred: **Page S3985**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S3985–86**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3987–88**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S3988–89**

Additional Statements: **Pages S3982–85**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S3989–90**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S3990**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S3990**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—143) **Pages S3976, S3977, S3978**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:42 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Friday, June 7, 2013. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3993.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, AND UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for the Architect of the Capitol, Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms and the United States Capitol Police, after receiving testimony from Stephen T. Ayers, Architect of the Capitol; Nancy Erickson, Secretary of the Senate; Terrance W. Gainer, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate; and Chief Kim C. Dine, United States Capitol Police.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Justice, after receiving testimony from Eric H. Holder, Jr., Attorney General, and Michael E. Horowitz, Inspector General, both of the Department of Justice.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Labor, after receiving testimony from Seth D. Harris, Acting Secretary of Labor.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported 1,998 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 534, to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nomination of Fred P. Hochberg, of New York, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

STATE OF THE AMERICAN DREAM

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Policy concluded a hearing to examine the state of the American Dream, focusing on economic policy and the future of the middle class, after receiving testimony from Steven D. Hill, Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development Director, Las Vegas; Atif Mian, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; Amy Traub, Demos, New York, New York; Nick Hanauer, Second Avenue Partners, Seattle, Washington; Diedre Melson, Portland, Oregon; John Cox, Newberg, Oregon; and Pamela Thatcher, Tualatin, Oregon.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Budget: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Brian C. Deese, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

DEEPWATER HORIZON PROGRESS REPORT

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine a progress report 3 years after the *Deepwater Horizon* disaster, focusing on Gulf restoration, after receiving testimony from Lois Schiffer, General Counsel, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; Rachel Jacobson, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior; Mayor George Neugent, Monroe County, Florida; Trudy D. Fisher, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality Executive Director, Jackson; Jeff Trandahl, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Washington, DC; Eric Draper, Audubon Florida, Miami; and Stephen Polasky, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine programs and activities of the Department of the Interior, after receiving testimony from Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior.

NOMINATION

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Michael Froman, of New York, to be United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

LABOR ISSUES IN BANGLADESH

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine labor issues in Bangladesh, after receiving testimony from Robert Blake, Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asian Affairs; Eric R. Biel, Acting Associate Deputy Undersecretary of Labor for International Affairs; Lewis Karesh, Assistant United States Trade Representative for Labor, Office of the United States Trade Representative; Celeste Drake, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, DC; and Johan Lubbe, Littler Mendleson, P.C., New York, New York.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Patricia E. Campbell-Smith, of the District of Columbia, and Elaine D. Kaplan, of the District of Columbia, both to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 33 public bills, H.R. 5, H.R. 2272–2303; 1 private bill, H.R. 2304; and 4 resolutions, and H. Res. 250–253 were introduced. **Pages H3250–51**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3253–54**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 253, to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to Brigham Young University, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–98);

H.R. 1157, to ensure public access to the summit of Rattlesnake Mountain in the Hanford Reach National Monument for educational, recreational, historical, scientific, cultural, and other purposes (H. Rept. 113–99);

H.R. 1384, to provide for the issuance of a Wildlife Refuge System Conservation Semipostal Stamp (H. Rept. 113–100, Pt. 1); and H.R. 1613, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide for the proper Federal management and oversight of transboundary hydrocarbon reservoirs, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–101, Pt. 1). **Page H3250**

Recess: The House recessed at 9:22 a.m. and reconvened at 10:04 a.m. **Page H3220**

Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014: The House passed H.R. 2217, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, by a yea-and-nay vote of 245 yeas to 182 nays, Roll No. 211. Consideration of the measure began yesterday, June 5th. **Pages H3220–25**

Rejected the Murphy (FL) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with amendments, by a recorded vote of 196 ayes to 226 noes, Roll No. 210. **Pages H3223–25**

Agreed to:

Ben Ray Luján amendment that was debated on June 5th that increases funding, by offset, for state and local programs within the Federal Emergency Management Agency for wildfire preparedness by $10,000,000 (by a recorded vote of 287 ayes to 136 noes, Roll No. 207) and **Pages H3221–22**

King (IA) amendment that was debated on June 5th that prohibits funds from being used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the "Morton Memos" described in the amendment (by a recorded vote of 224 ayes to 201 noes, Roll No. 208). **Page H3222**

Rejected:

Blackburn amendment that was debated on June 5th that sought to prohibit funds from being used for any activity by Transportation Security Administration Transportation Security Officers outside an airport as defined in section 47102 of title 49, United States Code (by a recorded vote of 196 ayes to 225 noes, Roll No. 209). **Pages H3222–23**

H. Res. 243, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2216) and (H.R. 2217), was agreed to on June 4th.

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 10th. **Page H3228**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3221.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and four recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3221, H3222, H3222–23, H3224, H3225. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 3:15 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee concluded markup on H.R. 1960, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014". The bill was ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy concluded markup on H.R. 2218, the ''Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013''; the ''Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013''; the ''Federal Facility Accountability Act of 2013''; and the ''Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act of 2013''. The following were forwarded, without amendment: ''Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013''; the ''Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act of 2013''; and ''Federal Facility Accountability Act of 2013''; and H.R. 2218 the ''Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013''.

UNLOCKING CONSUMER CHOICE AND WIRELESS COMPETITION ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Internet held a hearing on H.R. 1123, the ''Unlocking Consumer Choice and Wireless Competition Act''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation held a hearing on the following bills: H.R. 412, the ''Nashua River Wild and Scenic River Study Act''; H.R. 585, the ''Anchorage Land Conveyance Act of 2013''; H.R. 664, the ''Harriet Tubman National Historical Parks Act''; H.R. 1495, the ''Arizona Land Sovereignty Act''; H.R. 1497, the ''War Memorial Protection Act''; H.R. 1513, to revise the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Gettysburg Train Station and certain land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township, to limit the means by which property within such revised boundaries may be acquired, and for other purposes; H.R. 2166, the ''Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Act of 2013''; and H.R. 2192, to amend the Act popularly known as the Antiquities Act of 1906 to require certain procedures for designating national monuments, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from the following Representatives: Young (AK); Gosar; Nunes; Perry; Heck (NV); Maffei; Edwards; and Tsongas; and Mike Nedd, Assistant Director, Minerals and Realty Management, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior; Cam Sholly, Associate Director, Visitor and Resource Protection, National Park Service, Department of Interior; and public witnesses.

OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources began a hearing on H.R. 2231, the ''Offshore Energy and Jobs Act''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses. This hearing will continue on June 11, 2013.

IRS SPENDING CULTURE AND CONFERENCE ABUSES

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Collected and Wasted: The IRS Spending Culture and Conference Abuses''. Testimony was heard from the following Internal Revenue Service officials: J. Russell George, Inspector General, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; Gregory Kutz, Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; Faris Fink, Commissioner, Small Business and Self-Employed Division; and Danny Werfel, Acting Commissioner.

FINANCING AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESSES: INNOVATIVE IDEAS FOR RAISING CAPITAL

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Investigations, Oversight and Regulations held a hearing entitled ''Financing America's Small Businesses: Innovative Ideas for Raising Capital''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ONGOING INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Ongoing Intelligence Activities''. This was a closed hearing.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Friday, June 7

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 744, Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3 p.m., Monday, June 10

House Chamber

Program for Monday: The House will meet in pro forma session at 3 p.m.

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