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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BENTIVOLIO).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 17, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable KERRY BENTIVOLIO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE'S WASHINGTON FOOTBALL FRANCHISE NAME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to denounce the disparaging name of the National Football League's Washington, D.C., franchise, the Redskins, which I will refer to as the "R-word." The Native American community has spent millions of dollars over the past two decades to fight the racism that is perpetuated by this

slur. Despite their best efforts, our Native American brothers' and sisters' cries have fallen on deaf ears. Such an impasse is largely due to the widespread ignorance regarding the history of this denigrating term. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the painful and violent past associated with the "R-word."

The origin of the "R-word" is commonly attributed to the historical practice of trading Native American Indian skins, Mr. Speaker, Native American Indian skins and body parts as bounties and trophies. For example, in 1749, the British bounty on the Mi'kmaq Nation of what is now Maine and Nova Scotia was a straightforward "10 guineas for every Indian Mi'kmaq taken or killed, to be paid upon producing such savage taken or his scalp."

Just as devastating was the Phips Proclamation, issued in 1755 by Spencer Phips, lieutenant governor and commander in chief of the Massachusetts Bay Province, who called for the wholesale extermination of the Penobscot Indian Nation. The Phips Proclamation declared the Penobscot to be "enemies, rebels, and traitors to his Majesty King George, II" and required those residing in the province to "embrace all opportunities of pursuing, capturing, killing, and destroying all and every of the aforesaid Indians."

By vote of the General Court of the Province, white settlers were paid out of the public treasury for killing and scalping the Penobscot people. The bounty for a male Penobscot Indian above the age of 12 was 50 pounds, and his scalp was worth 40 pounds. The bounty for a female Penobscot Indian of any age and for males under the age of 12 was 25 pounds, while their scalps were worth 20 pounds. Historical accounts show that these scalps were called "Redskins."

The current chairman and chief of the Penobscot Nation, Chief Kirk Francis recently declared in a joint

statement that the "R-word" is "not just a racial slur or a derogatory term," but a painful "reminder of one of the most gruesome acts of ethnic cleansing ever committed against the Penobscot people." The hunting and killing of Penobscot Indians, as stated by Chief Francis, Mr. Speaker, was "a most despicable and disgraceful act of genocide."

Mr. Speaker, such disgrace continues to live on through Washington's franchise's name. In a recent letter to 10 of our colleagues, the National Football League's Commissioner Roger Goodell said essentially that the use of the "R-word" is meant to honor Native Americans. Baloney. He added, "For the team's millions of fans and customers, the name is a unifying force that stands for strength, courage, pride, and respect." In other words, Mr. Speaker, the National Football League is telling everyone—Native Americans included—that they cannot be offended because the National Football League means no offense.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Goodell's casual and dismissive response is indicative of the racist history beyond the Washington franchise's name. Its founder, George Preston Marshall, is identified by historians as the driving force behind the color barrier that existed for 12 years in the National Football League, a sad chapter from 1934 to 1945 when African Americans were prohibited from the league by a "gentleman's agreement" that we're not allowed to play. Mr. Marshall changed the team's name from the Braves in 1933, and after the NFL's color line was crossed in 1946, Marshall's franchise was the last team on the field where African Americans were allowed to play—and not until 1962.

I might also add that Mr. Marshall did not welcome African American players with open arms. It was then that Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, and Attorney General Robert F.

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

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



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Kennedy presented Marshall with an ultimatum: unless Marshall signed an African American player, the government would revoke his franchise's 30-year lease of the use of the stadium here in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, today, we find ourselves fighting the same racist threads that pervaded the Washington franchise for more than 50 years. We simply cannot continue to carry on hateful traditions that mock, belittle, disparage, and disgrace those of a different race because of the color of their skin. As a Nation, we have come too far to fight for these rights, and I think Native Americans deserve to have a better sense of self-esteem and dignity.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Bless the Members of the people's House as they return to Washington. May their energy to address our Nation's issues be renewed following their visits home for the Father's Day weekend.

Continue to bless all who work in the Capitol. May our citizens be mindful of their generous service to the operations of government and supportive of them as they toil in relative anonymity day in and day out.

We ask that what all those who work within these hallowed Halls do would be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WENSTRUP 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.

SECURING THE FUTURE

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have a plan to create jobs, grow our economy, and secure our future for all Americans. And we're going to do it by expanding opportunity, not expanding government.

We're going to hold government accountable to the hardworking taxpayers of this country. We're going to rein in runaway Washington spending that's driving up our national debt. We're going to reform our Tax Code to make it fair and simpler for all Americans. We're going to promote an all-of-the-above, all-American energy strategy that will create jobs, lower energy costs, and strengthen our national security.

These are the commonsense solutions that the American people deserve. It's not fair that Washington Democrats keep offering up only more spending and political games. Real solutions to real problems, that's the House Republican commitment.

THE GET RELIEF FROM ACADEMIC DEBT ACT OF 2013

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

Mrs. NEGRETTE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, upon graduation, many students are faced with repayment of student loans, in addition to seeking employment in a very tough job market. Over 5.4 million Americans have at least one past-due student loan account which affects their credit and our Nation's economy.

Last week my colleague, Representative JANICE HAHN, and I introduced H.R. 2349, the Get Relief from Academic Debt Act of 2013. The GRAD Act would extend the grace period of 6 months to 1 year after graduation before the onset of repayment of the Federal student loans.

By extending the grace period, graduates have a longer period of opportunity to find a good-paying job before repayment of these loans begins. I urge the House to consider this legislation for the millions of the Nation's graduate students who are struggling to pay back loans.

SEXUAL ASSAULT WITHIN OUR MILITARY MUST BE ADDRESSED

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, sexual assault and misconduct within our military ranks occur far too often, and threaten the

safety of both men and women serving in our Armed Forces. Our brave military personnel go well beyond the call of duty risking their lives to protect American families and the freedoms we hold dear. It is our obligation to crack down on these heinous crimes by strengthening the military justice system so that we can better protect those who protect us.

I am very grateful that last week Members from both sides of the aisle joined together in a bipartisan fashion to address this problem by passing the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014. Sexual Assault Prevention Caucus leaders MIKE TURNER and NIKI TSONGAS, with House Armed Services Committee Chairman BUCK McKEON, worked together to make a difference.

Thankfully, we were successful in including 20 additional provisions that will address prevention, investigation, prosecution, and punishment of the crime of sexual assault.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

CDKL5 AWARENESS DAY

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I stand before you today to tell you about a rare disorder known as CDKL5.

Today, June 17, is CDKL5 Awareness Day. This genetic disorder was discovered by genetic markers in 2004. Those impacted usually suffer from seizures and rarely, if ever, walk or talk.

My niece, Catie, is one of only 600 known cases in the world. When Catie was born just 5 years ago, only 200 children had been diagnosed with CDKL5 disorder. Due to the recent discovery of this condition, and its resemblance to Rett Syndrome, epilepsy and autism, it's likely that there are many children who have been undiagnosed or misdiagnosed.

Families are forced to turn to the Internet and the community of parents because even doctors know relatively little about CDKL5. Unfortunately, at this time there's no cure, only hours of therapy, and for many, traveling long distances to specialists. Fortunately, CDKL5 research is taking place.

The children impacted with CDKL5 disorder cannot talk to you about their condition, so the responsibility falls to us to raise awareness.

My family learns something from Catie every day. It's my hope that we can continue to learn more for Catie and the other young people impacted by CDKL5 disorder.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

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

Mr. YODER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about the American

Dream. In the United States, we are a Nation of opportunity, a country that provides everyone the chance to follow their ideas, to innovate, to explore, to create, and to build.

In the United States, this Nation of opportunity is best represented by the millions of small businesses that make our economy grow and put our friends and neighbors to work. That's why I'm proud today to speak to recognize National Small Business Week.

More than two out of every three new jobs created in our country are made possible by small businesses. As we spend this week highlighting the innovations and successes of small businesses across the country, let us renew our efforts to help all Americans get back to work with bipartisan and commonsense legislation that helps these small businesses grow and hire new employees.

Madam Speaker, we must continue to work together to harness the full economic drive of the United States economy, and that drive is led by the men and women in the engine room of each and every small business across our great Nation.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOXX). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York) at 5 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

IDAHO WILDERNESS WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 876) to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions lo-

cated on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 876

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Idaho Wilderness Water Resources Protection Act".

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF EXISTING WATER DIVERSIONS IN FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS AND SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS, IDAHO.

(a) AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUED USE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue a special use authorization to the owners of a water storage, transport, or diversion facility (in this section referred to as a "facility") located on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness for the continued operation, maintenance, and reconstruction of the facility if the Secretary determines that—

(1) the facility was in existence on the date on which the land upon which the facility is located was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (in this section referred to as "the date of designation");

(2) the facility has been in substantially continuous use to deliver water for the beneficial use on the owner's non-Federal land since the date of designation;

(3) the owner of the facility holds a valid water right for use of the water on the owner's non-Federal land under Idaho State law, with a priority date that predates the date of designation; and

(4) it is not practicable or feasible to relocate the facility to land outside of the wilderness and continue the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land recognized under State law.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(1) REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) allow use of motorized equipment and mechanized transport for operation, maintenance, or reconstruction of a facility, if the Secretary determines that—

(i) the use is necessary to allow the facility to continue delivery of water to the non-Federal land for the beneficial uses recognized by the water right held under Idaho State law; and

(ii) the use of nonmotorized equipment and nonmechanized transport is impracticable or infeasible; and

(B) preclude use of the facility for the storage, diversion, or transport of water in excess of the water right recognized by the State of Idaho on the date of designation.

(2) DISCRETIONARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under subsection (a), the Secretary may—

(A) require or allow modification or relocation of the facility in the wilderness, as the Secretary determines necessary, to reduce impacts to wilderness values set forth in section 2 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131) if the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land is not diminished; and

(B) require that the owner provide a reciprocal right of access across the non-Federal property, in which case, the owner shall receive market value for any right-of-way or other interest in real property conveyed to the United States, and market value may be

paid by the Secretary, in whole or in part, by the grant of a reciprocal right-of-way, or by reduction of fees or other costs that may accrue to the owner to obtain the authorization for water facilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill was a great bill the first time we passed it, the second time we passed it, and it is still a great bill, and it's necessary for the good people of Idaho.

So I would yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 876, the Idaho Wilderness Water Resources Protection Act. This bipartisan, noncontroversial legislation is a technical fix intended to enable the Forest Service to authorize and permit existing historical water diversions within the Idaho wilderness.

A few years ago, one of my constituents came to me for help with a problem. The Middle Fork Lodge has a water diversion within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area that existed before the wilderness area was established and is protected under statute.

The diversion was beginning to leak and was in desperate need of repairs to ensure that it did not threaten the environment and watershed, but it turned out that the Forest Service did not have the authority to issue the lodge a permit to make the necessary repairs.

As we looked into this issue, we discovered that the Forest Service lacked this authority throughout both the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness, where there are 22 known water developments, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, where there are three. These diversions are primarily used to support irrigation and minor hydropower generation for use on non-Federal lands. While the critical situation at the Middle Fork Lodge brought this issue to my attention, it is obvious to me that this problem is larger than just one diversion. At some point in the future, all 25 of these existing diversions will need maintenance or repair work done to ensure their integrity.

H.R. 876 authorizes the Forest Service to issue special use permits for all qualifying historic water systems in these wilderness areas. I believe it is important to get ahead of this problem and to ensure that the Forest Service has the tools necessary to manage these lands.

For these reasons, I have introduced H.R. 876. This legislation, which was passed by the House during the last two Congresses, allows the Forest Service to issue the required special use permits to owners of historic water systems, and it sets out specific criteria for doing so. Providing this authority will ensure that existing water diversions can be properly maintained and repaired when necessary and preserves beneficial use for private property owners who hold water rights under State law.

I have deeply appreciated the cooperation of the Forest Service in addressing this problem. Not only have they communicated with me the need to find a systemwide solution to this issue, but at my request, they have drafted this legislation to ensure that it only impacts specific targeted historical diversions—those with valid water rights that cannot feasibly be relocated out of the wilderness area.

H.R. 876 is bipartisan and non-controversial. It is intended as a simple, reasonable solution to a problem that I think we can all agree should be solved as quickly as possible. I am hopeful that we can move this bill through the legislative process without delay so that the necessary maintenance to these diversions may be completed before the damage is beyond repair.

I urge my Members to support this legislation.

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

This legislation provides common-sense access to maintain water facilities within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area. These water features were present prior to the congressional designation of “wilderness” and are necessary to protect individual water rights in the State.

I applaud Chairman SIMPSON for his legislation, and I support the passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, in closing, when you have diversions that predate a “wilderness” designation, you need to give them the ability to maintain those diversions. This is a good bill.

I urge my colleagues to vote for it, and more importantly, I urge the Senate to finally do something and pass it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 876.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

VIETNAM VETERANS DONOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ACT OF 2013 AMENDMENT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 264) providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, with an amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 264

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the bill, H.R. 588, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to have concurred in the Senate amendment with the following amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgment Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. DONOR CONTRIBUTION ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AT THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL VISITOR CENTER.

Section 6(b) of Public Law 96-297 (16 U.S.C. 431 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4) by striking the “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking “2014” and inserting “2018”; and

(B) by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) notwithstanding section 8905(b)(7) of title 40, United States Code—

“(A) the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to acknowledge donor contributions to the visitor center by displaying, inside the visitor center, an appropriate statement or credit acknowledging the contribution;

“(B) donor contribution acknowledgments shall be displayed in a form approved by the Secretary of the Interior and for a period of time commensurate with the level of the contribution and the life of the facility;

“(C) the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund shall bear all expenses related to the display of donor acknowledgments;

“(D) prior to the display of donor acknowledgments, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. shall submit to the Secretary for approval, its plan for displaying donor acknowledgments;

“(E) such plan shall include the sample text and types of the acknowledgments or credits to be displayed and the form and location of all displays;

“(F) the Secretary shall approve the plan, if the Secretary determines that the plan—

“(i) allows only short, discrete, and unobtrusive acknowledgments or credits;

“(ii) does not permit any advertising slogans or company logos; and

“(iii) conforms to applicable National Park Service guidelines for indoor donor recognition; and

“(G) if the Secretary of the Interior determines that the proposed plan submitted under this paragraph, does not meet the requirements of this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

“(i) advise the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. not later than 30 days after receipt of the proposed plan of the reasons that such plan does not meet the requirements; and

“(ii) allow the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc. to submit a revised donor recognition plan.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There comes a point in time when we are always asking the Senate to do something, and when they finally get around to doing something, they decide to mess it up by making it questionable by trying to expand it. This is a similar case in which we gave them a simple and good bill. They have sent us back something that is questionable and expanded, and we are going to give it back to them so that they just do it right the second time around.

With that, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of the original bill, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, over a month ago, the House passed the Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgment Act by a resounding vote of 398-2. Unfortunately, a couple of weeks ago, the Senate substantially changed this bipartisan and noncontroversial piece of legislation. Instead of only allowing donor recognition at a soon-to-be-built Vietnam Veterans Education Center, the Senate changed the bill to allow donor recognition, across the entire Mall, on all future commemorative works. While I am not fundamentally opposed to this idea, neither the House nor the Senate has done any hearings to consider the implications of this issue. In fact, neither the House nor the Senate has done a markup on this issue to allow Members to add their input.

Mr. Speaker, put simply, this is just a poor legislative process, and the American people deserve better.

Today, we are here to undo what the Senate has done and to, once again, send the Senate a bipartisan and non-controversial bill. Today's resolution

merely strikes the Senate language that allows donor recognition across The Mall and reinserts my original language from H.R. 588. This language has been through the full committee process and is sound legislative text.

However, not all of the Senate additions are bad. In this bill, we will keep one portion of the Senate's language, which extends the legislative authority to construct the Vietnam Veterans Education Center from 2014 until 2018.

□ 1710

It is unfortunate that we must provide this extension, though. Our Nation's Vietnam veterans have waited too long for this education center. It is a shame that a long line of political gamesmanship has delayed its construction.

Mr. Speaker, after the Vietnam War, many of our Nation's bravest were welcomed home not with joyous cheers or words of thanks, but dirty looks and snide remarks.

Let us end these political games. I call upon my colleagues in the House, but especially on my colleagues in the Senate, to quickly pass this resolution so this education center can finally be built. I think we can all agree that this legislation and this center are a long time coming.

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

This is a very important issue before us today. The Senate amended H.R. 588 to allow any new memorial in D.C. to acknowledge donors.

The original bill passed by the House only allowed donor acknowledgement for the Vietnam Memorial Visitor Center. The Senate amendment also provided a 4-year extension of the legislative authority for the Vietnam Memorial Visitors Center.

The resolution before us today would narrow the Senate language back to apply only to the Vietnam Memorial Visitor Center while continuing to provide the visitor center with a 4-year extension of their authorization.

Mr. Speaker, our preference would be to send a bill to the President to sign today; however, the majority is insisting on amending the Senate legislation and sending this bill back to the Senate instead of to the President. While we do not object to a policy of allowing donor acknowledgement, we are concerned that amending the Senate amendment will unnecessarily delay enactment of this legislation.

Given this is the only option we have to support the Vietnam Memorial Visitor Center, we support passage of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. At this time, I reserve the balance of my time as I will be the last speaker.

Mr. SABLAM. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield as much time as he may consume to a Vietnam War veteran, the distinguished gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands for their management of this important legislation. I certainly want to pay a special tribute to my good friend, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), for his authorship of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution to amend the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, the Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgment Act of 2013.

I want to thank my good friend again, Congressman DON YOUNG from Alaska, for his leadership on this very important issue. He has always been a strong supporter of our military servicemembers and veterans and has been instrumental in moving forward to building the Education Center at the Wall that will educate the millions of visitors to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial about its history and purpose.

Mr. Speaker, last month the House, with overwhelming support, passed H.R. 588, the Vietnam Veterans Donor Acknowledgement Act of 2013. As we all know, H.R. 588 is supported by all the major veterans' organizations throughout the country. Unfortunately, during its consideration, the Senate significantly amended the bill, which has drastically altered the original intent of the bill. Much of the additions to H.R. 588 have not been evaluated or considered by way of markup, by either the Senate or the House, which is critical in considering any legislation. For this reason, my colleague today offers this resolution to reinstate the original bipartisan language.

Mr. Speaker, as a Vietnam veteran myself, I strongly believe that my fellow soldiers and I have waited long enough for the construction of this important educational center. It will benefit the many tourists that visit our Nation's capital and educate and inform many of those who question why the thousands of names are engraved on such an extraordinary memorial.

Mr. Speaker, it is so beautiful to see that our veterans coming from the Gulf War are being praised by the American public, which is great. Unfortunately, those of us who were part of the Vietnam legacy of the war that occurred at that time did not have a very sweet welcoming home I can say. Mr. Speaker, being called "baby killers" and "warmongers" and all of this. To this day I'm still very bitter in terms of the treatment of our soldiers and veterans who come from that terrible war that our country was involved in.

This education center is so critical to educate the American people—to educate America for that matter—so that they will understand and better appreciate the sacrifices and the contributions that our veterans and those who wore the armed services uniform made in protection of this country.

Again, I thank my dear friend, Mr. YOUNG from Alaska, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the comments that were given by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAM), and I especially respect and appreciate the comments by the gentleman from American Samoa, who has done so much, and I appreciate all of those. In everything that we are doing, in fact, their comments were right on; that what we are trying to do is ensure that what we do here is to return to the cliche of the House, which is regular order, which means we go through a legitimate process of trying to look at something instead of just flying by the seat of our pants.

Therefore, because this was changed significantly in the Senate without much input at all, we are simply doing two things. First of all, we'll be removing the provisions effected by the Senate changes so that the Vietnam Visitors Center can move forward under this bill without any delay, and it will enhance the ability to raise their private funds, but also we want to give careful and due consideration to the Senate-added provisions.

So the text of the Senate language affecting future memorials is being introduced today as a standalone bill in the House. We will have a public hearing. We will go through the process, to be held very soon on this particular bill, and then further action by the committee will follow. Once again, this is our process to re-ensure regular order.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this particular resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 264.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Y MOUNTAIN ACCESS ENHANCEMENT ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (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.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 253

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act".

SEC. 2. LAND CONVEYANCE, UNTA-WASATCH-CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—On the request of Brigham Young University submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey, not later than one year after receiving the request, to Brigham Young University all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 80 acres of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in the State of Utah generally depicted as “Proposed Conveyance Parcel” on the map titled “Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act” and dated June 6, 2013. The conveyance shall be subject to valid existing rights and shall be made by quitclaim deed.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.—As consideration for the land conveyed under subsection (a), Brigham Young University shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land, as determined by an appraisal approved by the Secretary and conducted in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(2) DEPOSIT.—The consideration received by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury to reduce the Federal deficit.

(c) GUARANTEED PUBLIC ACCESS TO Y MOUNTAIN TRAIL.—After the conveyance under subsection (a), Brigham Young University represents that it will—

(1) continue to allow the same reasonable public access to the trailhead and portion of the Y Mountain Trail already owned by Brigham Young University as of the date of the enactment of this Act that Brigham Young University has historically allowed; and

(2) allow that same reasonable public access to the portion of the Y Mountain Trail and the “Y” symbol located on the land described in subsection (a).

(d) SURVEY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. Brigham Young University shall pay the reasonable costs of survey, appraisal, and any administrative analyses required by law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. With that, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am very proud of this particular bill, and I am happy to yield as much time as he may consume to the author of this bill, the gentleman from Utah

(Mr. CHAFFETZ), with the understanding that he will explain to you that Y Mountain is not the same thing as Yucca Mountain.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. The gentleman from Utah is very correct, this is very different and not nearly as controversial, I assure you.

H.R. 253, the Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act, directs the Department of Agriculture to sell 80 acres of U.S. Forest Service land to Brigham Young University often referred to as BYU. This parcel of land includes the block Y on Y Mountain, a major landmark in the Provo area.

H.R. 253 requires BYU to pay fair market value for the land and requires BYU to cover administrative and appraisal costs associated with the sale. Proceeds of the land sale would be used to reduce the deficit.

H.R. 253 guarantees public access to the block Y and the Y Mountain trail after the sale. BYU has managed this parcel of land for 50 years and has always allowed public access.

BYU actually owned the entire trail at one point many years ago. H.R. 253 would restore ownership to Brigham Young University, but BYU would have to pay fair market value for the land.

Currently, one part of the trail is owned by BYU and the other is owned by the U.S. Forest Service. Split ownership of the trail complicates trail maintenance and long-term planning, which ultimately puts public access at risk.

Restoring this land to BYU would provide long-term certainty by removing any questions as to who owns the land and who is responsible for maintaining the trail.

Hiking up the Y is a popular pastime in the Provo area, and H.R. 253 ensures that the trail will be maintained for future hikers.

□ 1720

This bill was introduced in the 112th Congress as H.R. 4484 and passed the House on voice vote. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this particular piece of legislation, and I appreciate the bipartisan support and work on this piece.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 253 provides for conveyance of approximately 80 acres of Forest Service lands to Brigham Young University. We do not object to this legislation.

At this time, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 253, the Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act. This legislation would direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture to sell approximately 80 acres to the U.S. Forest Service land known for years by

the residents of the city of Provo, Utah, as “Y Mountain” to Brigham Young University.

Located directly east of the BYU campus, the Y Mountain includes a trail that leads 1.2 miles from the mountain’s base up to a large white concrete “Y” on the mountain’s hillside, which was built over 100 years ago. The “Y,” which is 380 feet high by 130 feet wide, is even larger than the “Hollywood” sign in Hollywood, California, and serves as an insignia for Brigham Young University.

As an alumnus of BYU, I, too, have come to know the “Y” as a symbol of campus pride for the students, the alumni, and members of the greater Provo community. Some of my colleagues are probably wondering why did an island boy like me want to go to a place like Utah? I wanted to experience what snow was like; and guess what, you can have all the snow you want because I’m going back to the islands.

But I will say, Mr. Speaker, the “Y” is illuminated five times a year, including freshman orientation, homecoming, graduations in April and August, as well as “Y Days,” which celebrate BYU’s week of service activities. As a nationally recognized symbol of BYU, the Y Mountain is also a featured shot in almost every BYU game broadcast on national television.

BYU currently manages the U.S. Forest Service portion of the trail. H.R. 253, however, proposes that the Federal Government sell Y Mountain at fair market value to Brigham Young University. The bill also guarantees that public access to the “Y” and the Y Mountain Trail be maintained following the sale.

Mr. Speaker, it is my strong belief that permitting BYU to purchase this property would result in better maintenance of the trail and mountain. Given the immense source of pride in Y Mountain, BYU ownership of the property would only result in improved maintenance, cleanliness, safety, and access for the public. The transfer of ownership would also allow Brigham Young University to preserve a significant monument for future generations of students and members of the community.

I want to especially thank my colleague, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ), for his sponsorship of the bill, who also happens to be an alumnus of BYU, for introducing this legislation, and I do urge my colleagues to vote in support of this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Despite being a graduate of the University of Utah and finding myself surrounded by BYU people here—it makes me terribly uncomfortable—this is still a good bill. It is a win-win situation and will provide the experience of those at BYU and the

area a much safer and pleasant experience on Y Mountain, and so I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 253, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ROTA CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES STUDY ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 674) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as a unit of the National Park System.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 674

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Rota Cultural and Natural Resources Study Act”.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

(1) The island of Rota was the only major island in the Mariana Islands to be spared the destruction and large scale land use changes brought about by World War II.

(2) The island of Rota has been described by professional archeologists as having the most numerous, most intact, and generally the most unique prehistoric sites of any of the islands of the Mariana Archipelago.

(3) The island of Rota contains remaining examples of what is known as the Latte Phase of the cultural tradition of the indigenous Chamorro people of the Mariana Islands. Latte stone houses are remnants of the ancient Chamorro culture.

(4) Four prehistoric sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Monchon Archeological District (also known locally as Monchon Latte Stone Village), Taga Latte Stone Quarry, the Dugi Archeological Site that contains latte stone structures, and the Chugai Pictograph Cave that contains examples of ancient Chamorro rock art. Alaguan Bay Ancient Village is another latte stone prehistoric site that is surrounded by tall-canopy limestone forest.

(5) In addition to prehistoric sites, the island of Rota boasts historic sites remaining from the Japanese period (1914–1945). Several of these sites are on the National Register of Historic Places: Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha Sugar Mill, Japanese Coastal Defense Gun, and the Japanese Hospital.

(6) The island of Rota’s natural resources are significant because of the extent and intact condition of its native limestone forest that provides habitat for several federally endangered listed species, the Mariana crow,

and the Rota bridled white-eye birds, that are also native to the island of Rota. Three endangered plant species are also found on Rota and two are endemic to the island.

(7) Because of the significant cultural and natural resources listed above, on September 2005, the National Park Service, Pacific West Region, completed a preliminary resource assessment on the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which determined that the “establishment of a unit of the national park system appear[ed] to be the best way to ensure the long term protection of Rota’s most important cultural resources and its best examples of its native limestone forest.”.

SEC. 2. NPS STUDY OF SITES ON THE ISLAND OF ROTA, COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) carry out a study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as a unit of the National Park System; and

(2) consider management alternatives for the island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) STUDY PROCESS AND COMPLETION.—Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section, section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)) shall apply to the conduct and completion of the study required by this section.

(c) SUBMISSION OF STUDY RESULTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date that funds are made available for this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the results of the study.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes a study for the suitability and feasibility of designating this particular area as part of a unit of the National Park System. I think it is a wise concept in which to go to find out the cultural and natural resources that are on this particular area and look forward to its further designation.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 674, the Rota Cultural and Natural Resources Study Act. The bill authorizes

the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether it would be suitable and feasible to add certain cultural, archaeological, historical, and natural resources on the island of Rota in the Northern Marianas to the National Park System.

The House has already voted to authorize the suitability and feasibility study for Rota on two separate occasions, but the other body did not follow through, so here we are again. The third time may be the charm.

Mindful of the previous House votes, I will not preach to the choir, but I do think that it is worth reminding my colleagues that a Park Service reconnaissance survey reported in 2005 that Rota contains natural, archaeological, and historical features of national significance. These include precontact village sites of the Chamorro people, who discovered and populated the Mariana Islands 3,500 years ago.

I also want to remind my colleagues, because we’re all mindful of cost, that the Congressional Budget Office finds the bill will not affect direct spending or revenues.

Finally, I want to thank Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member MARKEY of the Natural Resources Committee for their support of H.R. 674. I also want to thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA of the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation for their help in bringing this measure to the floor today. I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 674.

At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, this is getting to be an island occasion or something. But at any rate, I do thank the gentleman from Utah and the gentleman from the Northern Marianas for allowing me to comment on this proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 674, the Rota Cultural and Natural Resources Act.

First, I want to thank the gentleman from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, my dear friend Mr. SABLAN, for his authorship of this important piece of legislation that will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on Rota, the southernmost island of CNMI, as a unit of the National Park System.

This legislation is critical to CNMI and will enable the preservation of village sites of the ancient Chamorro people and Rota’s native limestone forests that provide a habitat for locally and federally endangered listed bird species, including the Mariana crow and the Rota bridled white-eye birds.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation previously passed the House in the last Congress, but, unfortunately, the Senate did not have time in its agenda to address the legislation prior to the end

of the Congress. Leaders of Rota unanimously support this legislation. Additionally, the National Park Service, after completing a preliminary resources assessment of Rota in 2005, concluded that designating Rota as part of the National Park System appeared to be the best way to ensure the long-term protection of Rota's prehistoric and historic natural and man-made habitat structures.

Mr. Speaker, again, I commend Mr. SABLAR for his leadership. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I want to also share with my colleagues a little bit of history.

□ 1730

Twenty miles away from the island of Rota is the island called Tinian in the Northern Mariana Islands. This is where the Enola Gay was launched and delivered the two atomic bombs that were dropped in the war in Japan, which brought about the closing of World War II, especially against Japan.

So in terms of historical perspectives, Rota, Tinian, the Northern Mariana Islands, I think you've made a tremendous contribution for the betterment of our country.

And, again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAR. Mr. Speaker, before I yield back my time, I'd also like to thank the gentleman from American Samoa for his support of the bill. And because he mentioned Tinian, the Enola Gay and the Boxcar did fly from Tinian to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki and ended the war against Japan.

Those airplanes, I'd like to also note for the record, originated and took off from Utah before they came to the Mariana Islands. So there's that connection here.

So Mr. BISHOP is actually the one who reminded me that while they took off from Tinian, it was in Utah that they started the flight to Tinian and eventually flew to Japan.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, he did steal my thunder. They did train and start in Wendover, Utah, which was part of my district until the legislature became involved in district lines in this last session.

I urge my colleagues to support this particular piece of legislation and remind them that any costs that would be associated with this study has to be appropriated. We have another chance to look at that. I firmly support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 674.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CORRECT ERRONEOUS SURVEY, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 862) to authorize the conveyance of two small parcels of land within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest containing private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 862

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

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CORRECT ERRONEOUS SURVEY, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Agriculture may convey by quitclaim deed all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the two parcels of land described in subsection (b) to a person or legal entity that represents (by power of attorney) the majority of landowners with private property adjacent to the two parcels. These parcels are within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest and contain private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The two parcels of land authorized for conveyance under subsection (a) consist of approximately 2.67 acres described in the Bureau of Land Management's Survey Plat titled Subdivision and Metes and Bounds Surveys in secs. 28 and 29, T. 20 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, approved February 2, 2010, as follows:

(1) Lot 2, sec. 28, T. 20 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona.

(2) Lot 1, sec. 29, T. 20 N., R. 7 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) AMOUNT OF CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the two parcels under subsection (a), the person or legal entity that represents (by power of attorney) the majority of landowners with private property adjacent to the parcels shall pay to the Secretary consideration in the amount of \$20,000.

(2) DEPOSIT.—The Secretary shall deposit the consideration received under this subsection in a special account in the fund established under Public Law 90-171 (commonly known as the Sisk Act; 16 U.S.C. 484a).

(3) USE.—The deposited funds shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and until expended, for acquisition of land in the National Forest System.

(d) REVOCATION OF ORDERS.—Any public orders withdrawing any of the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under the public land laws are revoked to the extent necessary to permit conveyance of the Federal land under subsection (a).

(e) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land authorized for conveyance under subsection (a) is withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation under the public land laws, location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws until the date which the conveyance is completed.

(f) OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance authorized by subsection (a) shall be subject only to those surveys and clearances as needed to protect the interests of the United States.

(g) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided under this section shall terminate three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill corrects a survey error made in the 1960s. The landowners will be required to pay \$20,000 for these two parcels.

I want to commend my colleague, Congresswoman KIRKPATRICK, for her leadership on this issue. And at this time, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK).

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, imagine waking up one day to learn that your property really isn't yours. In fact, that's exactly the situation that a group of residents in my district find themselves in.

They didn't cause the problem. Over 40 years ago it was created because of a land survey that simply got it wrong. For years, even decades, they've lived on their property, they've maintained it, they've invested in it, only to find that their property is within the boundaries of the United States Forest Service.

Now, this has been a real economic hardship for these folks. Today we have an opportunity to solve this for them.

I thank Congressman GOSAR and his staff for the opportunity to work together on behalf of the people of Arizona. Our bill, H.R. 862, has a simple, commonsense conveyance which returns this land to its rightful owners and removes this economic hardship that has been hanging over them for so long.

We are pleased that the bill has bipartisan support, that it passed out of Natural Resources with a unanimous vote. And I urge my colleagues to join us today to support H.R. 862, because these people have been living in limbo for way too long.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. At this time, I yield as much time as he may consume

to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR), someone who is clearly a better gentleman than I am.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague for the time and her teamwork on this public lands initiative.

But I am very frustrated that it even is necessary for us to re-introduce this legislation. It shouldn't take years and an act of Congress to right a wrong. Last year, the House overwhelmingly passed this bill by a vote count of 421-1. Unfortunately, it was the victim of partisan gridlock in the United States Senate and was not sent to the President before the end of the 112th Congress.

I see this initiative as unfinished business from the last Congress; and I hope, together, we can get this across the finish line very quickly this year.

H.R. 862 is a commonsense solution to an incomprehensible Federal land situation in northern Arizona. In 1960, the Federal Government conducted a survey in which several acres of the United States Forest Service land were misidentified as private property.

It was not until 2007, when the Federal Government contracted another private survey, that the mistakes were realized, and the residents of the Mountaintaire neighborhood were informed of these errors.

Until the 2007 survey, many of these residents have maintained these parcels and developed them as their own for years and, in some cases, decades. In essence, the Federal Government seized lands the residents had maintained, developed, and paid taxes on for years.

Questions associated with the land ownership have plummeted property values in the neighborhood and prevented a number of owners from selling their homes. On some of those parcels, the revised boundary goes practically through portions of the residents' homes or backyards.

To fix the untenable situation, we reintroduced H.R. 862. The bill simply authorizes the Forest Service to convey all rights, titles, and interests to approximately 2.67 acres of the Coconino National Forest to the homeowners for a small fee, using an estimation process Congress utilized in another land exchange in the same northern Arizona county from the 109th Congress, Public Law No. 109-110.

The Forest Service does not want to own these people's living rooms, and the property owners certainly do not want to share their homes or their yards with the Forest Service. This bill is a no-brainer, reported out of the Natural Resources Committee by unanimous consent.

I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation and relieve some northern Arizonans of this financially burdensome situation.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, when the House acts this way, it's some of the most brightest, proudest moments for me—that I am a part of this House

when Congress, when Members of this House do something to right a wrong. And in this case, not just right a wrong, but because of a survey and a mistake by surveyors in the 1960s, these homeowners are now even willing to put up their own money and buy a piece of property that they thought they always owned.

This is a proud moment, and I support the bill, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this is one situation that is just unbelievable that the situation exists. It is unbelievable that it takes legislation to solve this type of a problem.

And I want to thank Mr. GOSAR, as well as Mrs. KIRKPATRICK from Arizona, for working together to try and solve this problem that should never have existed in the first place.

It's a good bill. I urge support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 862.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1740

BUFFALO SOLDIERS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS STUDY ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 520) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 520

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

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

(1) In the late 19th century and early 20th century, African-American troops who came to be known as the Buffalo Soldiers served in many critical roles in the western United States, including protecting some of the first National Parks.

(2) Based at the Presidio in San Francisco, Buffalo Soldiers were assigned to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks where they patrolled the backcountry, built trails, stopped poaching, and otherwise served in the roles later assumed by National Park rangers.

(3) The public would benefit from having opportunities to learn more about the Buf-

falo Soldiers in the National Parks and their contributions to the management of National Parks and the legacy of African-Americans in the post-Civil War era.

(4) As the centennial of the National Park Service in 2016 approaches, it is an especially appropriate time to conduct research and increase public awareness of the stewardship role the Buffalo Soldiers played in the early years of the National Parks.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to authorize a study to determine the most effective ways to increase understanding and public awareness of the critical role that the Buffalo Soldiers played in the early years of the National Parks.

SEC. 3. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks.

(b) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—The study shall include—

(1) a historical assessment, based on extensive research, of the Buffalo Soldiers who served in National Parks in the years prior to the establishment of the National Park Service;

(2) an evaluation of the suitability and feasibility of establishing a national historic trail commemorating the route traveled by the Buffalo Soldiers from their post in the Presidio of San Francisco to Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks and to any other National Parks where they may have served;

(3) the identification of properties that could meet criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or criteria for designation as National Historic Landmarks;

(4) an evaluation of appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the story of the Buffalo Soldiers' stewardship role in the National Parks, including ways to link the story to the development of National Parks and the story of African-American military service following the Civil War; and

(5) any other matters that the Secretary of the Interior deems appropriate for this study.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing the study's findings and recommendations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, again I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This particular bill authorizes the National Park Service, again, to conduct a study. The cost of the study

would be subject to appropriations. This study would commemorate the role of Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of our National Park Service.

For 25 years preceding the creation of the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park was administered by the United States Army, and the Buffalo Soldiers played a key role protecting the park resources that have been enjoyed by many people today.

This bill would simply authorize a study as to the role that we should do in commemorating the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Park system specifically as it deals with Yosemite National Park.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume, and then I will also yield time to the distinguished gentlelady from California.

H.R. 520 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study ways the National Park Service could commemorate the role of Buffalo Soldiers. Buffalo Soldiers were African American troops who served in our first National Parks, including Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, prior to the establishment of the National Park Service.

The legislation, sponsored by Congresswoman SPEIER, was ordered favorably reported by the Natural Resources Committee in April. This legislation has passed the House during the previous two Congresses.

I commend my colleague, Congresswoman SPEIER, for introducing this legislation and for her leadership on this issue. We strongly support this legislation.

At this time, I yield as much time as she may consume to the Congresswoman from California.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from the Northern Mariana Islands for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in support of my legislation, the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act, which will allow the Department of the Interior to study the role the Buffalo Soldiers played in defending our first national parks. This is a key step in preserving the legacy of the Army's first African American infantry and cavalry units and the contributions they made to the Nation.

This bill has passed the House under suspension of the rules twice before, once in the 111th Congress and once in the 112th Congress. I'm grateful to the many cosponsors of this legislation, as well.

Specifically, my bill would evaluate the feasibility of a National Historic Trail along the Buffalo Soldier route from their historic military post at the San Francisco Presidio to Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. The study would also identify properties that could be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or designation as National Historic Landmarks.

For several years, Buffalo Soldier regiments traveled 320 miles along this

route to patrol the park lands for loggers and poachers, build new trails, and escort visitors. The Buffalo Soldiers were among our very first park rangers, a task these troops took on with pride after serving bravely in the Civil War and other campaigns.

Because of the color of their skin, the Buffalo Soldiers were all too often marginalized instead of respected for their service to the Nation, both on and off the battlefield. However, during their time protecting the parks, they not only confronted racism and discrimination—they overcame it. They became respected neighbors and friends to people living in the park regions, and they made real inroads towards racial progress that was extraordinary for their day. Although they were assigned to watch over government property for only a relatively short time, the Buffalo Soldiers helped lay the groundwork for some of our greatest wilderness to be preserved forever.

I'm proud that the Buffalo Soldiers traveled through my district on their way to the parks, and I believe this bill will help shine a light on the history they made in the great State of California and in many places across our great country.

All Americans, from all walks of life, will benefit from learning about this often-overlooked chapter in our history. The Buffalo Soldiers' story is ultimately about the triumph not just of African American troops over prejudice and injustice, but about the movement of our Nation toward a more tolerant and courageous society. This is history that should be more fully incorporated into our parks system, and I believe it will enhance the parks experience for millions of visitors for many years to come. I thank my colleagues for supporting this bill.

Mr. SABLAR. Mr. Speaker, we support the bill.

I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, as we consider H.R. 520, the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act, I would like to recognize the important contributions of Colonel Charles Young.

As a Member of the House Armed Services Committee and Co-Chair of the House Historic Preservation Caucus, I have the privilege of frequently working with our servicemembers as well as a great appreciation for our nation's historic treasures. Additionally, Colonel Young's home, located in my community in Southwest Ohio, was recently designated as a National Historic Monument.

Colonel Young, the third African-American to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1889, was a distinguished officer in the U.S. Army. He was a pioneer of military intelligence techniques, a commander of troops in combat in the Spanish-American War and the Mexican expedition against Pancho Villa.

His first assignment after graduation was with the Buffalo Soldiers in the 10th Cavalry in Nebraska, and then with the 9th and 10th

Cavalries in Utah. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was reassigned as Second Lieutenant to training duty at Camp Alger, Virginia.

In 1903, then-Captain Young was in command of the 10th Cavalry stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. That summer, with the Army responsible for its management, Colonel Young was assigned to serve as Acting Superintendent of Sequoia National Parks in California.

Colonel Young was then awarded a commission as a Major in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later, during the Spanish-American War, he commanded a squadron of the 10th Cavalry Buffalo Soldiers in Cuba. Throughout his military career, Colonel Young distinguished himself in service to our nation with the Buffalo Soldiers of the 9th and 10th Calvries, and the 25th Infantry, as well as serving as Professor of Military Science at Wilberforce University, Ohio.

Today the House will continue to honor the legacy and leadership of the Buffalo Soldiers. Colonel Charles Young stands out as a shining example of the dedication, service, and commitment of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout United States and world history.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to recognize the important historical contributions of Buffalo Soldiers such as Colonel Young.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 520.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-37)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, is to remain in effect beyond June 26, 2013.

The crisis constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting,

sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the Republic of Macedonia and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, related to Kosovo, which led to the declaration of a national emergency on June 26, 2001, in Executive Order 13219 and to the amendment of that order in Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003, to include acts obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 in Macedonia, has not been resolved. The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in Executive Order 13219, as amended, are hostile to U.S. interests and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 17, 2013.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BROOKS of Alabama) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 876, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 253, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 862, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

IDAHO WILDERNESS WATER RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 876) to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions located on National System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

YEAS—398

Alexander	DeLauro	Hultgren	Murphy (PA)	Rooney	Takano
Amash	DelBene	Hurt	Nader	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry
Amodei	Denham	Israel	Napolitano	Roskam	Thompson (CA)
Andrews	Dent	Issa	Neal	Ross	Thompson (MS)
Bachmann	DeSantis	Jackson Lee	Negrete McLeod	Rothfus	Thompson (PA)
Bachus	DesJarlais	Jeffries	Neugebauer	Royal-Allard	Thornberry
Barber	Deutch	Jenkins	Noem	Royce	Tiberi
Barletta	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)	Nolan	Ruiz	Tierney
Barr	Doggett	Johnson (OH)	Nunes	Ruppersberger	Tipton
Barrow (GA)	Doyle	Johnson, E. B.	Nunnelee	Rush	Titus
Bass	Duckworth	Johnson, Sam	O'Rourke	Ryan (OH)	Tonko
Beatty	Duffy	Jones	Olson	Ryan (WI)	Tsangas
Becerra	Duncan (SC)	Joyce	Owens	Salmon	Turner
Benishek	Duncan (TN)	Kaptur	Palazzo	Sánchez, Linda T.	Upton
Bentivolio	Edwards	Keating	Pallone	Sanchez, Loretta	Valadao
Bera (CA)	Ellison	Kelly (IL)	Pascarella	Sanford	Van Hollen
Bilirakis	Ellmers	Kelly (PA)	Paulsen	Sarbanes	Vargas
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Kennedy	Payne	Scalise	Veasey
Bishop (NY)	Enyart	Kildee	Pearce	Schakowsky	Vela
Bishop (UT)	Eshoo	Kilmer	Pelosi	Schiff	Velázquez
Black	Esty	King (IA)	Perlmutter	Schneider	Visclosky
Blackburn	Farenthold	Kingston	Perry	Schock	Wagner
Blumenauer	Farr	Kinzinger (IL)	Peters (CA)	Schrader	Walberg
Bonamici	Fattah	Kirkpatrick	Peters (MI)	Schwartz	Walden
Boustany	Fincher	Kline	Peterson	Schweikert	Walorski
Brady (PA)	Fitzpatrick	Kuster	Petri	Scott (VA)	Walz
Braley (IA)	Fleischmann	Labrador	Pingree (ME)	Scott, David	Wasserman
Bridenstine	Fleming	LaMalfa	Pittenger	Sensenbrenner	Schultz
Brooks (AL)	Flores	Lance	Pitts	Serrano	Waters
Brooks (IN)	Forbes	Langevin	Pocan	Sessions	Watt
Brown (GA)	Fortenberry	Lankford	Poe (TX)	Sewell (AL)	Whitfield
Brown (FL)	Foster	Larson (CT)	Polis	Shea-Porter	Waxman
Brownley (CA)	Fox	Latham	Pompeo	Sherman	Weber (TX)
Bucshon	Frankel (FL)	Latta	Posey	Shimkus	Webster (FL)
Burgess	Franks (AZ)	Levin	Price (GA)	Shuster	Welch
Bustos	Frelinghuysen	Lewis	Price (NC)	Simpson	Wenstrup
Butterfield	Gabard	Lipinski	Quigley	Sinema	Westmoreland
Calvert	Gallego	LoBiondo	Radel	Sires	Whitfield
Camp	Garamendi	Loebsack	Rahall	Slaughter	Williams
Cantor	Garcia	Lofgren	Rangel	Smith (MO)	Wilson (FL)
Capito	Gardner	Long	Reed	Smith (NE)	Wilson (SC)
Capps	Garrett	Lowenthal	Reichert	Smith (NJ)	Wittman
Capuano	Gerlach	Lowey	Renacci	Smith (TX)	Wolf
Carney	Gibson	Lucas	Ribble	Smith (WA)	Womack
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Luettkemeyer	Rice (SC)	Southerland	Woodall
Cartwright	Goodlatte	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Rigell	Speier	Yarmuth
Cassidy	Gosar	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Latham	Stewart	Yoder
Castor (FL)	Gowdy	Granger	Roe (TN)	Stivers	Yoho
Castro (TX)	Graves (GA)	Graves (MO)	Rogers (AL)	Stutzman	Young (AK)
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Lynch	Rokita	Swalwell (CA)	Young (IN)
Chaffetz	Graves (MO)	Maffei			
Chu	Grayson	Maloney, Sean			
Cicilline	Green, Al	Marino			
Clarke	Green, Gene	Massie			
Clay	Griffin (AR)	Matheson			
Cleaver	Griffith (VA)	Matsui			
Clyburn	Grijalva	McCarthy (CA)			
Coble	Grimm	McCaull			
Coffman	Guthrie	McClintock			
Cohen	Hahn	McCormick			
Cole	Hall	McCollum			
Collins (GA)	Hanabusa	McDermott			
Collins (NY)	Hanna	McGovern			
Conaway	Harper	McHenry			
Connolly	Harris	McIntyre			
Conyers	Hartzler	McKeon			
Cook	Hastings (FL)	McKinley			
Cooper	Hastings (WA)	McMorris			
Costa	Heck (NV)	Rodgers			
Cotton	Heck (WA)	McNerney			
Cramer	Hensarling	Meadows			
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	Meehan			
Crenshaw	Higgins	Meeks			
Crowley	Himes	Meng			
Cuellar	Hinojosa	Messer			
Culberson	Holding	Mica			
Cummings	Holt	Michaud			
Daines	Honda	Miller (FL)			
Davis (CA)	Horsford	Miller (MI)			
Davis, Danny	Hoyer	Miller, Gary			
Davis, Rodney	Hudson	Moore			
DeFazio	Huelskamp	Moran			
DeGette	Huffman	Mulvaney			
Delaney	Huizenga (MI)	Murphy (FL)			

NOT VOTING—36

Aderholt	Gutierrez	Miller, George
Barton	Hunter	Mullin
Bonner	Jordan	Pastor (AZ)
Brady (TX)	Kind	Richmond
Buchanan	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Campbell	Lamborn	Rogers (MI)
Cárdenas	Larsen (WA)	Rohrabacher
Carter	Lee (CA)	Runyan
Courtney	Maloney,	Scott, Austin
Dingell	Carolyn	Stockman
Fudge	Marchant	
Gibbs	Markey	Young (FL)
Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (NY)	

1855

Mr. STIVERS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Y MOUNTAIN ACCESS ENHANCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (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, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 1, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

YEAS—397

Alexander	DeSantis	Johnson (GA)	Nunnelee	Royce	Thompson (CA)
Amodei	DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	O'Rourke	Ruiz	Thompson (MS)
Andrews	Deutch	Johnson, E. B.	Olson	Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)
Bachmann	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam	Owens	Rush	Thornberry
Bachus	Doggett	Jones	Palazzo	Ryan (OH)	Tiberi
Barber	Doyle	Joyce	Pallone	Ryan (WI)	Tierney
Barletta	Duckworth	Kaptur	Pascrell	Salmon	Tipton
Barr	Duffy	Keating	Paulsen	Sánchez, Linda	Titus
Barrow (GA)	Duncan (SC)	Kelly (IL)	Payne	T.	Tonko
Bass	Duncan (TN)	Kelly (PA)	Pearce	Sánchez, Loretta	Tsongas
Beatty	Edwards	Kennedy	Pelosi	Sanford	Turner
Becerra	Ellison	Kildee	Perlmutter	Sarbanes	Upton
Benishek	Ellmers	Kilmer	Perry	Scalise	Valadao
Bentivolio	Engel	King (IA)	Peters (CA)	Schakowsky	Van Hollen
Bera (CA)	Enyart	Kingston	Peters (MI)	Schiff	Vargas
Bilirakis	Eshoo	Kinzinger (IL)	Peterson	Schneider	Veasey
Bishop (GA)	Esty	Kirkpatrick	Petri	Schock	Vela
Bishop (NY)	Farenthold	Kline	Pittenger	Schrader	Velázquez
Bishop (UT)	Farr	Kuster	Price (ME)	Schwartz	Visclosky
Black	Fattah	Labrador	Pitts	Schweikert	Wagner
Blackburn	Fincher	LaMalfa	Pocan	Scott (VA)	Walberg
Blumenauer	Fitzpatrick	Lance	Poe (TX)	Scott, David	Walden
Bonamici	Fleischmann	Langevin	Polis	Sensenbrenner	Walorski
Boustany	Fleming	Lankford	Pompeo	Serrano	Walz
Brady (PA)	Flores	Larson (CT)	Posey	Sessions	Wasserman
Braley (IA)	Forbes	Latham	Price (GA)	Sewell (AL)	Schultz
Bridenstine	Fortenberry	Latta	Price (NC)	Shea-Porter	Waters
Brooks (AL)	Foster	Levin	Quigley	Sherman	Watt
Brooks (IN)	Foxx	Lewis	Radel	Shimkus	Waxman
Broun (GA)	Frankel (FL)	Lipinski	Rahall	Shuster	Weber (TX)
Brown (FL)	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo	Rangel	Simpson	Webster (FL)
Brownley (CA)	Frelinghuysen	Loebsack	Reed	Sinema	Welch
Bucshon	Gabbard	Lofgren	Reichert	Sires	Westmoreland
Burgess	Gallego	Long	Renacci	Slaughter	Whitfield
Bustos	Garamendi	Lowenthal	Ribble	Smith (MO)	Williams
Butterfield	Garcia	Lowey	Rodney	Smith (NE)	Wilson (FL)
Calvert	Gardner	Lucas	Ros-Lehtinen	Stewart	Yarmuth
Camp	Garrett	Luetkemeyer	Roskam	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Cantor	Gerlach	Lujan Grisham	Rothfus	Yoder	Wittman
Capito	Gibson	(NM)	Roxas	Southerland	Wolf
Capps	Gohmert	Luján, Ben Ray	Rokita	Speier	Womack
Capuano	Goodlatte	(NM)	Roosevelt	Stewart	Woodall
Carney	Gosar	Lummis	Ros-Lehtinen	Yarmuth	Bishop (GA)
Carson (IN)	Gowdy	Lynch	Rothfus	Yoder	Bishop (NY)
Cartwright	Granger	Maffei	Roxas	Young (AK)	Doyle
Cassidy	Graves (GA)	Maloney, Sean	Rothfus	Young (IN)	Huizinga (MI)
Castor (FL)	Graves (MO)	Marino	Royal-Allard	Yarmuth	Duckworth
Castro (TX)	Grayson	Massie	Roybal-Allard	Zucker	Hultgren
Chabot	Green, Al	Matheson	Rubio	Young (PA)	Hoyer
Chaffetz	Green, Gene	Matsui	Rumkin	Young (SC)	Himes
Chu	Griffin (AR)	McCarthy (CA)	Rutherford	Young (TN)	Barrow (GA)
Cicilline	Griffith (VA)	McCaul	Ryan	Yoho	DeLauro
Clarke	Grijalva	McClintock	Ryan	Zucker	Hinojosa
Clay	Grimm	McColum	Rubio	Zucker	Israel
Cleaver	Guthrie	McDermott	Rutherford	Zucker	Issa
Clyburn	Hahn	McGovern	Ryan	Zucker	Jackson Lee
Coble	Hall	McHenry	Ryan	Zucker	Jeffries
Coffman	Hanabusa	McIntyre	Ryan	Zucker	Jenkins
Cohen	Hanna	McKeon	Ryan	Zucker	Johnson (GA)
Cole	Harper	McKinley	Ryan	Zucker	Johnson (OH)
Collins (GA)	Harris	McMorris	Ryan	Zucker	Johnson, E. B.
Collins (NY)	Hartzler	Rodgers	Ryan	Zucker	Johnson, Sam
Conaway	Hastings (FL)	McNerney	Ryan	Zucker	Jones
Connolly	Hastings (WA)	Meadows	Ryan	Zucker	Kaufman
Conyers	Heck (NV)	Meehan	Ryan	Zucker	Kaptur
Cook	Heck (WA)	Meeks	Ryan	Zucker	Keating
Cooper	Hensarling	Meng	Ryan	Zucker	Fitzpatrick
Costa	Herrera Beutler	Morris	Ryan	Zucker	Kelly (IL)
Cotton	Higgins	Messer	Ryan	Zucker	Fleischmann
Cramer	Himes	Michaeld	Ryan	Zucker	Kelly (PA)
Crawford	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)	Ryan	Zucker	Kennedy
Crenshaw	Holding	Miller (MI)	Ryan	Zucker	Fleming
Crowley	Holt	Miller, Gary	Ryan	Zucker	Kilmer
Cuellar	Honda	Moore	Ryan	Zucker	LoBiondo
Culberson	Horsford	Moran	Ryan	Zucker	Long
Cummings	Hoyer	Mulvaney	Ryan	Zucker	Langevin
Daines	Hudson	Murphy (FL)	Ryan	Zucker	Lara
Davis (CA)	Huelskamp	Murphy (PA)	Ryan	Zucker	Lazear
Davis, Danny	Huffman	Nadler	Ryan	Zucker	Lawson
Davis, Rodney	Huizinga (MI)	Napolitano	Ryan	Zucker	Leahy
DeFazio	Hultgren	Neal	Ryan	Zucker	Leiberman
DeGette	Hurt	Negrón McLeod	Ryan	Zucker	Lofgren
Delaney	Israel	Neugebauer	Ryan	Zucker	Long
DeLauro	Issa	Noem	Ryan	Zucker	Lofgren
DelBene	Jackson Lee	Nolan	Ryan	Zucker	Lowenthal
Denham	Jeffries	Nugent	Ryan	Zucker	Lowey
Dent	Jenkins	Nunes	Ryan	Zucker	Lucas

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO CORRECT ERRONEOUS SURVEY, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 862) to authorize the conveyance of two small parcels of land with-

in the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest containing private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 1, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—395

Alexander	Cummings	Hastings (FL)
Amodei	Daines	Hastings (WA)
Andrews	Davis (CA)	Heck (NV)
Bachmann	Davis, Danny	Heck (WA)
Bachus	Davis, Rodney	Hensarling
Barber	DeFazio	Herrera Beutler
Barletta	DeGette	Higgins
Barr	Delaney	Himes
Barrow (GA)	DeLauro	Hinojosa
Bass	DelBene	Holding
Beatty	Denham	Holt
Becerra	Dent	Honda
Benishek	DeSantis	Horsford
Bentivolio	DenesJarlais	Hoyer
Bera (CA)	Deutch	Hudson
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart	Huelskamp
Bishop (GA)	Dogggett	Huffman
Bishop (NY)	Farenthold	Huizinga (MI)
Bishop (UT)	Farr	Hultgren
Black	Fattah	Hurt
Blackburn	Fincher	Ireland
Blumenauer	Fitzpatrick	Isaac
Bonamici	Fleischmann	Jackson Lee
Boustany	Fleming	Jeffries
Brady (PA)	Frances (FL)	Jenkins
Broun (GA)	Franks (AZ)	Johnson (GA)
Brown (FL)	Frelinghuysen	Johnson (OH)
Brownley (CA)	Gabbard	Johnson, E. B.
Bucshon	Gabriel	Johnson, Sam
Burgess	Gallo	Jones
Bustos	Garamendi	Kaufman
Butterfield	Garcia	Kline
Calvert	Gardner	Kuster
Camp	Garrett	Labrador
Cantor	Gerlach	LaMalfa
Capito	Gibson	LaMalfa
Capps	Gohmert	Lance
Capuano	Goodlatte	Lara
Carney	Gosar	Lazear
Carson (IN)	Gowdy	Lawson
Cartwright	Granger	Leahy
Cassidy	Graves (GA)	Levin
Castor (FL)	Graves (MO)	Lewis
Castro (TX)	Grayson	Lopez
Chabot	Green, Al	Long
Chaffetz	Green, Gene	Lofgren
Chu	Griffin (AR)	Lopez
Cicilline	Griffith (VA)	Lofgren
Clarke	Grijalva	Lopez
Clay	Grimm	Lopez
Cleaver	Guthrie	Lopez
Clyburn	Hahn	Lopez
Coble	Hall	Lopez
Coffman	Hanabusa	Lopez
Cohen	Hanna	Lopez
Cole	Harper	Lopez
Collins (GA)	Harris	Lopez
Collins (NY)	Hartzler	Lopez
Conaway	Hastings (FL)	Lopez
Connolly	Hastings (WA)	Lopez
Conyers	Heck (NV)	Lopez
Cook	Heck (WA)	Lopez
Cooper	Hensarling	Lopez
Costa	Herrera Beutler	Lopez
Cotton	Higgins	Lopez
Cramer	Himes	Lopez
Crawford	Hinojosa	Lopez
Crenshaw	Holding	Lopez
Crowley	Holt	Lopez
Cuellar	Honda	Lopez
Culberson	Horsford	Lopez
Cummings	Hoyer	Lopez
Daines	Hudson	Lopez
Davis (CA)	Huelskamp	Lopez
Davis, Danny	Huffman	Lopez
Davis, Rodney	Huizinga (MI)	Lopez
DeFazio	Hultgren	Lopez
DeGette	Hurt	Lopez
Delaney	Israel	Lopez
DeLauro	Issa	Lopez
DelBene	Jackson Lee	Lopez
Denham	Jeffries	Lopez
Dent	Jenkins	Lopez

Matsui	Polis	Smith (NJ)
McCarthy (CA)	Pompeo	Smith (TX)
McCaul	Posey	Smith (WA)
McClintock	Price (GA)	Southerland
McCullum	Price (NC)	Speier
McDermott	Quigley	Stewart
McGovern	Radel	Stivers
McHenry	Rahall	Stutzman
McIntyre	Rangel	Swalwell (CA)
McKeon	Reed	Takano
McKinley	Reichert	Terry
McMorris Rodgers	Renacci	Thompson (CA)
McNerney	Ribble	Thompson (MS)
Meadows	Rice (SC)	Thompson (PA)
Meehan	Rigell	Thornberry
Meeks	Roby	Tiberi
Meng	Roe (TN)	Tierney
Messer	Rogers (AL)	Tipton
Mica	Rokita	Titus
Michaud	Rooney	Tonko
Miller (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tsongas
Miller (MI)	Roskam	Turner
Miller, Gary	Ross	Upton
Moore	Rothfus	Valadao
Moran	Royal-Allard	Van Hollen
Mulvaney	Royce	Vargas
Murphy (FL)	Ruiz	Veasey
Murphy (PA)	Ruppersberger	Vela
Nadler	Rush	Velázquez
Napolitano	Ryan (OH)	Visclosky
Neal	Ryan (WI)	Wagner
Negrete McLeod	Salmon	Walberg
Neugebauer	Sánchez, Linda	Walden
Noem	T.	Walorski
Nolan	Sanford	Wasserman
Nugent	Sarbanes	Schultz
Nunes	Scalise	Waters
Nunnelee	Schakowsky	Watt
O'Rourke	Schiff	Waxman
Olson	Schneider	Weber (TX)
Owens	Schock	Webster (FL)
Palazzo	Schrader	Welch
Pallone	Schwartz	Wenstrup
Pascarel	Schweikert	Westmoreland
Paulsen	Scott (VA)	Whitfield
Payne	Sensenbrenner	Williams
Pearce	Serrano	Wilson (FL)
Pelosi	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Perlmutter	Sewell (AL)	Wittman
Perry	Shea-Porter	Wolf
Peters (CA)	Sherman	Womack
Peters (MI)	Shimkus	Woodall
Peterson	Shuster	Yarmuth
Petri	Simpson	Yoder
Pingree (ME)	Sinema	Yoho
Pittenger	Sires	Young (AK)
Pitts	Slaughter	Young (IN)
Pocan	Smith (MO)	
Poe (TX)	Smith (NE)	

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—38

Aderholt	Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (NY)
Barton	Gutierrez	Miller, George
Bonner	Hunter	Mullin
Brady (TX)	Jordan	Pastor (AZ)
Buchanan	Kind	Richmond
Campbell	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Cárdenas	Lamborn	Rogers (MI)
Carter	Larsen (WA)	Rohrabacher
Cotton	Lee (CA)	Runyan
Courtney	Maloney,	Scott, Austin
Dingell	Carolyn	Scott, David
Fudge	Marchant	Stockman
Gibbs	Markey	Young (FL)

□ 1911

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1947, FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1797, PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–114) on the resolution (H. Res. 266) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1947) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1797) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1797

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1797, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESANTIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON H.R. 2397, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–113) on the bill (H.R. 2397) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

ENROLL AMERICA

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, today, the White House's permanent campaign machine released a television ad promoting the Affordable Care Act and, unfortunately, it aims to completely mislead the public. The ad claims that Americans are seeing better coverage and lower costs because of the Affordable Care Act. That is pure fantasy.

The fact is that premiums have been ratcheting upward across the country. On average, rates in Ohio will go up to almost \$200 a month because of this law. It's the same story state by state. These rising costs clearly have the administration worried that people are

going to understand how bad the Affordable Care Act is.

Enroll America is set to spend tens of millions of dollars in promoting this law. This is money that they raised by using current and former administration officials to unethically, if not illegally, strong-arm donations from health care companies that are regulated by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The administration put together a law that hurts families and now they have to spend tens of millions of dollars telling people that ‘hey, it ain't so bad.’

Mr. Speaker, this is a travesty. It should be stopped.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this last week, the International Energy Agency came out with a very important report about climate change. They said that if we don't act soon, we are going to see extreme weather events—droughts, hurricanes, all sorts of flooding, real serious problems for our children and our grandchildren. But the important thing in this report is if we do act now, we can avert some of those horrible consequences that will face our children, and especially our grandchildren.

I want to urge the Congress to take this report seriously and let us start acting to protect future generations and this planet. We only have one atmosphere we share with everyone else. Let's not pollute it so that the carbon emissions and greenhouse gases continue to heat the planet and cause climate problems that we're already witnessing today. Let's move. It will help our economy, as well as our environment.

ABUNDANT, CLEAN, AND AFFORDABLE NATURAL GAS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, America is blessed with abundant, clean, and affordable natural gas. As the amount of known natural gas reserves continually increases, we are also blessed with the technology to be environmentally responsible when accessing this resource.

In my home State of Pennsylvania, the discovery and extraction of the Marcellus shale has been transforming. During the difficult years of an economy in recession, unemployment numbers in the Keystone State have remained well below the national rates. We can attribute a substantial portion of this prosperity to development related to this plentiful natural resource.

A study by the Allegheny Institute for Public Policy is a recent testament

to this fact. The report shows that rents and royalties reported on Pennsylvania income tax returns from 2006 to 2010 have increased 61 percent statewide and 119 percent in counties with Marcellus shale activity.

Mr. Speaker, we must continue to responsibly develop this resource so that we ensure it offers future generations the same and greater economic opportunities.

□ 1920

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

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

Mr. BARBER. I rise tonight as the father of two strong and accomplished women and as the grandfather of three grandchildren in order to speak against H.R. 1797, which will come before the House tomorrow, in which we will be asked yet again to put government in charge of a woman's private medical decisions.

We must protect the right of every woman to make her health care decisions with her doctor without interference by politicians in Washington. Only she can decide what is best for her and her family. This is an issue of personal liberty. The Supreme Court ruled more than half a century ago that Americans had the right to make their own choices about reproductive health. Yet, once again, we will debate a new piece of legislation to limit the rights of women.

I will oppose H.R. 1797 tomorrow, and I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same—to stand up for women and to oppose the latest attempt to intrude into their most personal health care decisions.

OBAMACARE AND AMNESTY

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

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, what do you get when you add the Senate's amnesty immigration bill to ObamaCare?

More people losing their jobs.

ObamaCare mandates that employers with 50 or more full-time employees provide government-approved health insurance or pay a penalty. Many businesses with around 50 employees already say they'll cut some full-timers to part-time positions to avoid this penalty.

But that's not all.

The Senate immigration bill would give legal status to about 11 million people who have come here illegally, and employers could hire any of those 11 million without counting them toward the ObamaCare mandate. So employers who are trying to make ends meet and balance a budget are being told by their government that they can save money by unloading full-time, hardworking American citizens and by replacing them with immigrants who are here on a provisional status.

I know my colleagues on the other side will say we should just add all 11 million, but I think that's the wrong thing to do. Let's repeal ObamaCare.

nomic growth and job creation. This needs to be fixed.

Congress should have more control over a growing bureaucracy by requiring that elected representatives sign off on those new rules and regulations that would have a major economic impact. Cutting red tape will help lower one more hurdle that is impeding opportunity for new jobs, job growers and creators, and entrepreneurs like Gloria.

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. This week marks the 50th annual National Small Business Week, where we recognize the importance of the entrepreneurs and small business owners who work hard to fulfill the promise of the American Dream.

I saw this firsthand as a Dublin planning commissioner and, later, as a city council member, which is that, when small businesses get off the ground and succeed, the entire community around them benefits and our economy grows. In fact, more than one half of all Americans either own or work for a small business, and they account for about two out of every three new jobs created every year.

This Saturday, I went from storefront to storefront in downtown Hayward to speak to local small business owners in my congressional district. To help address the problems that I heard about—not having enough capital to start up or not having enough business-to-business transactions or foot traffic—I introduced the Main Street Revival Act. My bill will allow certain small businesses to elect to defer paying Federal payroll taxes in the first year of operation in order to help offset their costs.

Small businesses form the backbone of our communities—opening new storefronts, training American workers and selling goods in our neighborhoods. It's through supporting them that we expand economic opportunity and help make the American Dream a reality.

CUTTING RED TAPE FOR U.S. SMALL BUSINESSES

(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, recently, I held a telephone town hall meeting with 7,000 of my constituents, and a good part of our conversation centered on our economy's anemic economic job growth and lackluster job creation. One woman with whom I spoke, whose name was Gloria, is a small business owner in Chanhassen. She expressed her deep frustration with the growing weight of new regulations on her business and on small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are burdened with \$2 trillion nearly every year of new regulations—with the number only increasing. Since 2008, 156 new major regulations have been instituted, adding about \$90 billion in regulatory costs to the economy and stifling eco-

FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM AFFECTED BY SEQUESTER

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

Mr. MAFFEI. On March 14, Lori Bresnahan, a school librarian who lived in my district, and a 10-year-old child were attacked in a shopping center parking lot.

The attacker was facing Federal child pornography charges and was out on bail and ordered to wear an electronic monitoring bracelet. He disabled the bracelet, stabbed Ms. Bresnahan to death and sexually assaulted the young girl.

It was later found that he had tampered with the bracelet 47 times, and each time, the Federal probation office in Syracuse did not respond. I wrote to the administrative office of the United States Courts, asking them to investigate this gross negligence. This is their response:

The Director says, "Nothing can excuse the deficiencies in the supervision of this case," but he also says, "Reduced resources due to the sequester is harming the efforts to keep it from happening again." He continued, "We are bracing for even larger reductions next year."

An innocent woman was stabbed to death, an innocent child was sexually assaulted, and the answer from the courts is that their ability to keep it from happening again is limited because their funding was cut. This is unacceptable. To Lori Bresnahan and that young girl, we owe a full investigation, not excuses.

Mr. Speaker, we owe them the guarantee that this cannot happen again. We owe them an end to the sequester cuts, which are affecting our Federal probation system.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS,
Washington, DC, June 14, 2013.

Hon. DAN MAFFEI,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC 20515.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MAFFEI: I write in response to your letters to the Judicial Conference of the United States and to me as Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO). We share your grave concern with the crimes attributed to David Renz, a defendant under pretrial supervision and electronic monitoring by the federal probation office in Syracuse, New York.

While nothing can diminish the severity of crimes attributed to David Renz or excuse

the deficiencies in supervision of his case, our view—based on our knowledge from regular program reviews in the field and other ongoing communication with field offices from around the country—is that David Renz was not supervised in a manner typical of federal probation and pretrial services practices. The vast majority of the 200,000 defendants and offenders supervised every year remain arrest-free and comply with the conditions imposed by their supervising court. In instances where they are returned to prison, it is most often for technical violations (such as refusing to participate in treatment or associating with a known felon) rather than for new crimes. Such success does not come easily when dealing with high-risk defendants and offenders, and reflects the hard work of many dedicated employees of the Judiciary.

Probation officers carry out their duties pursuant to statutes enacted by Congress and policies approved by the Judicial Conference. The AO is responsible for, among other things, investigating the work of probation and pretrial services offices and advising courts about Judicial Conference policies and best practices. As you know, the AO initiated an investigation into the handling of the Renz case shortly after learning of his rearrest. On April 9, 2013, a report based on that investigation—which included a number of findings that you cited in your letters—was submitted to the chief judge of the Northern District of New York, who directly supervises the probation office in that district. The chief judge has the authority to take personnel action and make other changes. We also re-submitted to the chief judge an earlier “program review” report, describing the work of the probation office in 2010. In the interest of transparency and public awareness, the court posted the report on their website.

We reported to the chief judge that the probation office failed to make desired changes following the 2010 program review but, in consultation with the chief judge and the AO, the probation office has made substantial changes in response to our findings and recommendations in the 2013 report. Those changes have included dismissing and demoting certain probation office personnel, reorganizing the office’s location monitoring unit, retraining staff, and inviting in a technical assistance team from the AO for consultation and training. In addition, the probation office indicated that it will cooperate fully with cyclical reinvestigations to be conducted (as funding permits) by the AO.

Nonetheless, the AO is in the process of re-examining policy for and reviewing the operations of probation and pretrial services offices with respect to location monitoring. We appreciate your offer to introduce supportive legislation. At this time, the Judicial Conference does not have legislative recommendations related to the location monitoring program. After we complete our policy review, we may seek assistance from Congress. Of note, we will need to work within available funding. Funding for salaries and operations in the probation and pretrial services system has been reduced 14 percent this fiscal year, and resources for location monitoring, mental health and substance abuse treatment have been cut 20 percent. We are bracing for even larger reductions next year, and the vacancy rate in probation and pretrial services offices now stands at 25 percent. Your continued support of our appropriation request is much appreciated.

The AO remains committed to public safety, and we appreciate your interest in our federal probation and pretrial services functions. If we may be of additional assistance,

please do not hesitate to call our Office of Legislative Affairs at 202-502-1700.

Sincerely,

THOMAS F. HOGAN,
Director.

GITMO UNIVERSITY ON THE CARIBBEAN

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, “English as a second language,” “Pashto to English,” “Arabic to English,” “art,” “life skills,” “computers,” “personal health and wellness,” “finance and business”—sounds like courses at a swanky New England university, but these are just a few classes offered at Gitmo University on the Caribbean.

That’s not all.

These terrorists get training in resume writing and interviewing. Are they going someplace? And what do they put on that resume—“professional bomb maker”?

If they get bored with classes, they can meander over to the “detainee library” with its 17,000 books, video games and CDs.

More still.

Terrorists have access to the fancy, new taxpayer-funded \$750,000 soccer field—play volleyball, basketball, table tennis, and even foosball. Lastly, they get cultural religious training—ironic since the radicals kill in the name of religion.

Mr. Speaker, why does the government spend millions to train and entertain those who kill Americans?

However, this is just another day for the 166 terrorist trainers, financiers and Osama bin Laden bodyguards at Gitmo University on the Caribbean.

And that’s just the way it is.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the national unemployment report was released for this past May.

While some Americans were able to find low-paying jobs, I remain extremely disappointed with this sluggish economic recovery. For example, parts of my district in the Central Valley are still suffering from 30 percent unemployment. This is simply unacceptable.

The economic downturn, caused by burdensome regulatory policies at the State and Federal levels, cannot continue. Our communities should be growing, our businesses should be expanding, and our families should be able to provide better lives for their children. This can be done by allowing safe oil and natural gas exploration and by providing a clean, reliable water supply for Central Valley farmers, farm workers and their communities.

My constituents have faced chronic unemployment for too long. It is time for Washington bureaucrats to get out of the way and to let America prosper.

JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY AND THE NSA

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I am very pleased today to say that Members have joined me in introducing H. Res. 268, which is observing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, which is going to be this Wednesday, June 19.

I hope that all of those across America will understand the meaning of Juneteenth, which is to express a celebration for the freeing of the slaves, which did not come to the southwestern States, like Texas, until almost 2 years later. That was 1865 after 1863.

Mr. Speaker, I want to quickly change the topic and indicate that I believe it’s important to get an understanding of the individual who has allegedly been providing the leaks from the NSA. I have been restrained as to call him anything until the laws determine who he is, but I do believe that we are now tipping the scales of fairness when more and more is coming out in a foreign country, and I do believe something has to be done.

I will be introducing legislation on the reduction of private-intel utilization, an explanation of FISA Court opinions and strengthening the FISA Court because I believe that it is extremely important in strengthening the public trust and in strengthening the rights of the American people. We have to do it, and we have to be able to find this gentleman quickly so that the intelligence that will protect Americans will be done.

□ 1930

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I realize that there are many in schools that are not taught as much history as they should now because they’re teaching to this ridiculous test, but it is important we learn from history.

Right now in Syria, we have rebels that are backed by al Qaeda. And this administration, and even some in this building, want to rush to the aid of the al Qaeda-backed rebels, while there are others that say, well, maybe we’d be better off if Assad stayed in power. It’s a lose-lose situation for the United States, and when that’s the case, it’s time to stay out.

Maybe early on, before al Qaeda got so powerful, it would have been time to do something; but when it is a national security risk, when we get involved in

an entangling situation like that, it's time to look back.

What caused World War I? Entangling alliances.

Does entangling alliances involving Russia and so many other countries in Syria ring bells?

It's time the bells rang and we stayed out.

REGULATORY REFORM AND REGULATORY RELIEF

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in another of a series of Republican freshman class Special Orders, this time to focus on our Nation's need for regulatory reform and regulatory relief.

As an American and a parent, I value the role of responsible regulations. Many regulations were designed with personal safety in mind, and these regulations make our workforce stronger. All too often, however, the Federal Government designs regulations that are often unnecessary and achieve little or no benefit at a very high cost. These regulations directly impact the hardworking men and women of northeast Georgia and across the Nation. Over the next hour, my colleagues and I will discuss the growing problem of regulation and why our Nation's economy so desperately needs regulatory relief.

I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the president of our freshman class, my dear friend and a tireless worker on this issue as well, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER).

Mr. MESSER. I want to thank my good friend from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for recognizing me and for leading this Republican freshman class Special Order on the need for regulatory reform.

I also want to commend him and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for their initiative in creating the Freshman Regulatory Reform Working Group, of which I am pleased to be a member.

A recent editorial written by George Washington University Professor Jonathan Turley declared that:

Our carefully constructed system of checks and balances is being negated by the rise of a fourth branch, an administrative state of sprawling departments and agencies that govern with increasing autonomy and decreasing transparency.

The voice of the American people is marginalized when this so-called fourth state of government, our Federal agencies, fail to follow the wishes of their elected representatives or make policy in the absence of direction by Congress. And the American people are paying the price of this regulatory maze created by this unelected government.

For example, the Heritage Foundation has found that annual regulatory costs increased by more than \$23.5 billion during President Obama's fourth year in office. The total cost of regulations during the President's first term were nearly \$70 billion, a level unmatched by any previous administration.

It's time to unshackle America from the stranglehold these regulations have on our economy.

I again want to thank Mr. COLLINS and Mr. YOHO for leading efforts among the freshman Republicans to eliminate and streamline burdensome Federal regulations. I look forward to working with them and all Members of the House to help create jobs by allowing America's businesses to grow and innovate by reining in the unelected bureaucracy standing in their way.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

I think you bring up a great point, and that's the issue of an unelected bureaucracy that is forcing sometimes businesses who just want to create, want to expand, and want to do those things. I appreciate your interest in this, and we are going to continue this fight because this matters to real people. This matters to Main Street. And when we matter to Main Street, then people understand what we're trying to do up here, and I think they then begin to have confidence that Washington has their best interest at heart.

Mr. MESSER. I would just add, sometimes I think this comes from both sides. In other words, there are times when laws passed by Congress are intentionally vague so that the bureaucracy steps in and leaders are able to say, Hey, blame it on those regulators.

I think we have a responsibility to make sure that we're making laws specific enough and simple enough to be understood by the American people.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I agree with that, and I thank the gentleman from Indiana. I appreciate his work on this.

It's now my pleasure to introduce someone who not only has come to Congress fired up about the issues that are going on, but has become my co-chair on this regulatory working group and bringing forth, I believe, a fresh perspective from Florida.

It is now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. I thank my good friend from Georgia for yielding, and I appreciate the comments.

I'd like to title this talk, "Burden-some Regulations: The Dysfunctional Government Tax."

More than \$14,000 every year, that's what the average American family loses out on because of Federal regulations either in taxes or lower wages because their employers are carrying that burden.

How do we even get all these regulations, more than 6,000 regulations just this year? It happens when the executive branch goes around Congress to create their own policies. Some people call this "legislation through regulation." I call it the "dysfunctional government tax." It's the \$40 a day every American has to pay because the executive branch won't go through Congress. It won't work with those of us who are here tonight because we were sent here by the people.

In more places in my district, you could take your spouse out for a nice dinner for \$40. A person could fill up their gas tank and a minivan for about \$40, or you could take your children to a matinee movie on the weekends for \$40.

When I'm at home in my district, I hear from people who own their own business and from people who just care about their work, about how Federal regulations are making it harder to make ends meet. We're going to talk about a few of these regulations tonight, but let me tell you about a few stories from north central Florida.

There's a lumber company in my district that has to aim lower. By that I mean versus aiming higher to expand their business. This is because of the burden of the Affordable Care Act. It's too great to bear. They would love nothing more than to hire more people, more workers, or buy that extra piece of equipment, but there's no telling what the compliance cost of the ACA will be.

Not only that, these poor folks are subject to the rules and perhaps fines based on the discretion or interpretation of whatever inspector happens upon them that day. There is no certainty. And I think that's one of the biggest roles that we have to do is create certainty in the environment of the workplace so that businesses can go forward and expand their businesses. To create a stable economy, we need a stable environment for businesses to work in. The overregulation we've seen in recent years creates neither.

Yet another example comes from a watermelon grower in my district and an interpretation of a rule from the Food Safety Modernization Act, commonly called FSMA. This rule says that the use of water bottles cannot be used by workers in the field when they are picking the melons. I don't know if words can describe just how hot and humid it gets in Florida during this time of year, but it gets pretty darn hot. Not allowing water in the fields is tantamount to cruel and unusual punishment.

Even more ridiculous are the posters that have to be placed on site that talk about the risk of heat stroke. What you see here is a poster that's put up

by one of the regulatory agencies warning people about heat stroke, but yet they won't let you take water into the field to pick watermelons.

These are some of the regulations that don't make any sense, and it causes confusion in the workplace.

□ 1940

Another example that comes from Florida has to do with the poultry recycling program. This act was amended in 1997 to include new definitions; poultry products that have been below 26 degrees Fahrenheit may not be labeled as "fresh." Such labeled product is considered "misbranded." A company I know had a USDA inspection and identified poultry labeled as "fresh," and they said the product was frozen below 26 degrees Fahrenheit. Due to the rule, the product was detained. Keep in mind that, as a veterinarian, this poses no safety risk to the average consumer, to any consumer. After 4 months of engaging the agency with time and money spent on litigation, the USDA changed the rule to allow poultry frozen below 26 Fahrenheit to be labeled as fresh as long as they sold the product to end users like hospitals and restaurants. Precisely. This is the business that this company was selling their product to all along.

The bottom line is that it wound up costing them 4 months of lost revenue, and the rule cost this business \$681,000. And they had absolutely no way to recoup their losses.

These things have to change because they wind up stifling the entrepreneur. What we have is a regulatory agency that starts out to make the public safer, whether on the job or on the highways or the foods we eat. And it's a good thing. But what happens is they often overstep their authority, and often it is the interpretation of that rule by the inspector that gets the misinterpretation. And the end result is the owner gets fined and sometimes has to shut down until the situation gets resolved.

Yes, we want safer workplaces, safer highways, and cleaner air and water; but we shouldn't impede the very people trying to create jobs. Our government agencies should be a facilitator to our businesses, not a debilitator to these businesses. After all, with the lack of the extra regulations up to this point in our history, I think it has worked pretty good, and we shouldn't overstep that boundary, and we need to have commonsense regulations.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I appreciate the gentleman from Florida's comments. It is amazing some of the things we're hearing and the examples, simply by putting it out there. I want to extend an invitation to our freshman class and others who may want to join us in this regulatory working group. Contact our offices; we would love to hear your input as we go forward.

It is now my pleasure to welcome and I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. I thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for putting this Special Order together.

Mr. Speaker, in his time served in office thus far, President Obama has said he's for the reduction of government red tape that places an unnecessary burden on government people. Again and again, he has extolled the virtues of transparency and bipartisanship in an effort to put people back to work; but if we look at his track record, this has simply turned out to be yet another string of broken promises and a failure of leadership.

In his first term alone, President Obama has finalized 130 major rules, a shocking 160 percent increase over the previous term under President George W. Bush. This alarming growth in government is an assault on our free enterprise system and on our individual liberties. Either the President is not interested in keeping the America's people's trust, or he simply does not have a handle on his own Federal agencies. Given recent events, either of these could very well be true.

The truth, however, Mr. Speaker, is that cost from new regulatory burdens on Americans increased by nearly \$70 billion during President Obama's first term in office, which is based on his own agency's estimates. It is very possible that the real costs far exceed this number. With major regulations in Dodd-Frank and ObamaCare still yet to be implemented, these burdens on small businesses and the American people will only skyrocket.

Dodd-Frank alone required government bureaucrats to write nearly 400 new rules, and yet 3 years later we have barely completed a third of them. Most of the laws' provisions have little or no connection to the financial crisis that prompted their creation in the first place. As a member of the Financial Services Committee, I have witnessed firsthand how arbitrary and irrelevant these rules can be, and how they cost the American people jobs and their hard-earned savings.

We can and must do more to hold these agencies accountable and stop this governance by fiat and the bypassing of Congress—we the people. This is why we must have the REINS Act, which I am proud to cosponsor. This legislation would rein in the Federal agencies and would require Congress to approve every new major rule proposed by the executive branch having an annual economic impact of \$100 million or more. It would allow Congress to regain our constitutional authority by limiting the size and scope of the rule-making powers of government bureaucrats who were not elected.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are fed up with this Big Government agenda. It's time to hold this administration accountable for the gross overreach of their power, whether it's regulation from the EPA or regulations implementing Dodd-Frank or ObamaCare. Enough is enough. The American people are tired of this government over-

stepping their constitutional authority.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I appreciate the gentlewoman from Missouri. She's right. That's the anger we feel and we hear from our constituents when they just don't understand what's going on here, and we need to continue that. I appreciate those words.

It's now my pleasure to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky to provide an insight into what we're seeing right now of a regulatory environment gone amuck in a lot of ways.

Mr. BARR. I appreciate the opportunity to participate in this Special Order this evening. This is a very important topic, and I applaud Mr. COLLINS and Mr. YOHO for forming the Freshman Working Group on Regulatory Reform. Regulatory reform is desperately needed in this country to get our economy back on track.

We have seen persistent high unemployment in our country for the last 5 years. We got another bad jobs report just last week: 7.6 percent is the unemployment rate. But even more alarming than our persistent high unemployment rate is the fact that we have underemployment in this country. Only 58 percent of the American people who are eligible for employment who are of working-age population are actually employed. Only 58 percent.

Yes, we have a high unemployment rate. Yes, it has been persistently over 7.5 percent for the last 5 years. But even more troubling is the fact that only 58 percent of working-age people in this country are employed. That is 5 percent below the average employment rate for working-age people prior to the recession, and that number has been static for the last 5 years. So the question we have to ask ourselves is why is this happening; why are the American people not getting back to work.

Well, one of the primary impediments to economic recovery, to job growth, and job creation is the avalanche of new rules, regulations, and red tape coming out of Washington, all of which impose huge costs on businesses and create a destructive environment of uncertainty in the private sector. And it affects virtually every sector of our economy. It affects the health care sector with ObamaCare and the reams of regulations coming out of HHS. It affects the financial services industry with Dodd-Frank and all of the rulemakings. You know, Dodd-Frank authorizes over 400 new rules and regulations. A little more than half of those have been issued. According to certain estimates, compliance with those regulations equals about 24 million hours annually in man-hours to comply with the Dodd-Frank rules and regulations. To put that in perspective, 20 million man-hours was what was required to build the Panama Canal. This is literally an avalanche of rules and regulations crushing our financial institutions and impeding access to credit for entrepreneurs and small businesses. It's affecting the energy sector

where environmental regulations are destroying jobs.

In my home State, the coal industry has been devastated by the EPA's assault on the coal industry through over-regulation of the energy sector. In most countries that conduct mining activities, about 2 years is the average length of time for a regulator to review an application for mining. In the United States today, it takes 7 years for EPA regulators just to review and approve a surface mining permit.

□ 1950

So this backlog and this overregulation of mining activities is resulting in massive layoffs. Mining in central Appalachia is at its lowest production level since 1965. We've lost 4,000 coal mining jobs in just the last couple of years in eastern Kentucky as a result of the EPA's overzealous overregulation of the coal industry.

Yes, it's driving utility rates higher. Yes, it is certainly bad in terms of low-cost electricity for our manufacturers and small businesses and our seniors on fixed income, but it's also costing jobs. And it's having a negative impact on all of those people whose paychecks take care of their families.

We talked about the impact on health care. I had an administrator of a local small hospital in central Kentucky tell me that it used to be that they took care of patients. Today they take care of paper.

A small banker, community banker in eastern Kentucky told me that it used to be, in the community banking business, that they would provide loans and make a business decision based on the creditworthiness of the borrower, whether it was a farmer or a small business owner or an entrepreneur. Today, this banker says that the government makes that decision for them because of the avalanche of new rules and regulations.

There's another important dimension to this in addition to impeding economic recovery, and that's our Constitution. For the last 80 years, the growth of the administrative state has been a huge detractor from the original meaning of our Constitution. It has been offensive to the separation of powers doctrine. And one need only look to article I, section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which simply reads:

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the word "all" should be recognized as granting the Congress exclusive legislative power. And yet, for the last 80 years, as the administrative state has grown in Washington, the Congress has delegated its law-making powers to unaccountable, unelected bureaucrats in the executive branch. And so what we need to do in Congress is we need to rehabilitate what's known as the nondelegation doctrine, the idea that Congress shouldn't delegate away its lawmaking

powers to another branch of the government.

In the last several years, we've seen a dramatic growth in the regulatory burden on the private economy. The pages in the Code of Federal Regulations hit an all-time high of 174,000 pages in 2012. That's an increase of more than 21 percent during the last decade.

In 2012, the cost of Federal rules exceeded \$1.8 trillion, roughly equal to the gross domestic product of Canada, which is about \$1.81 trillion, and India, \$1.82 trillion.

The regulatory burden cost each U.S. household approximately \$14,768, meaning that red tape is now the second largest item in the typical family budget after housing.

And in 2012, 4,062 Federal regulations were at various stages of implementation. The government completed work on 1,172, an increase of 16 percent over the 1,010 that the Feds imposed in 2011, which was a 40 percent increase over the 722 in 2010.

And another measure of the regulatory burden, the pages in the Federal Register. By that measure, the Obama administration did not break the all-time record of 81,405 pages it set in 2010. But the 78,961 pages it churned out in 2012 mean that the President has posted three of the four greatest paperwork years on record.

Mr. Speaker, this avalanche of red tape is strangling American economic recovery. It is an offense to the Constitution of the United States, and it lacks all common sense. For the sake of the U.S. Constitution, for the sake of economic recovery, for the sake of common sense, and for the sake of the American people who are suffering in one of the worst economic downturns since the Great Depression, we need to rein in burdensome regulations.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I appreciate the gentleman from Kentucky. He brings a good point. I think it would behoove all of us—we hear often on this floor we need to talk about jobs, we need to talk about job creation; and what we're finding right here is the very thing that is coming out of this bureaucracy, and this red tape is job-killing. And I think this is something we could find common ground on. I think it's a little bit of an agenda issue here, though.

When you come to Congress, you look for those who've stood the fight before you, and I am pleased tonight to yield some time to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), sponsor of the REINS Act, who has fought this fight before we got here. And I am pleased to welcome him as an honorary freshman tonight, as part of the sophomore class, because you've led the way, and I appreciate that, and I am happy to yield time to you tonight.

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. I thank so much the gentleman from Georgia for his hard work on this issue, working with our colleague, Mr. YOHO of Florida, and organizing this freshman initiative designed to tackle overly bur-

dbersome regulations, ensure that we produce smart regulations here at the Federal level and alleviate some of the pain during this very down economy that so many Americans are facing.

You know, when you talk about regulations, this is not some arcane issue. These are the rules we live by, just like the legislation that emerges out of this body. It impacts our jobs, our economic growth, the level of personal income that Americans enjoy. It impacts the number of long-term unemployed we have in this country, and right now we're at a historic low. It impacts these things and so many others.

People have too many hassles, too many burdens, too many anxieties, and regulations are a big part of the reason why. There are direct costs of regulations that come out of the alphabet soup agencies that populate Washington, D.C.

There are compliance costs that our small businesses, in particular, must contend with. There's a great deal of uncertainty associated with the regulations being developed in the buildings around Washington, D.C.; and regulations lead to an increase in the costs of our goods and services produced, thus making us less competitive economically vis-a-vis our international competitors. Regulations reduce, oftentimes, the productivity of our workers, which drives down their wages, which hurts our competitiveness once again.

So what's the solution to this?

Well, we here in Congress, especially folks on this side of the aisle—although, I have to say, this doesn't have to be a partisan issue, and, historically, it has not always been. I think that's a good thing. But we on this side of the aisle have been trying to alleviate the pain that many businesses and Americans feel by the costliest regulations coming out of Washington, D.C. I think that is proper, and I think we should continue to do so.

But I also believe it's time for us to consider a comprehensive approach to improving the entire regulatory process, and so that's why I have introduced, in this 113th Congress, the REINS Act.

Now, what the REINS Act does is it establishes a \$100 million threshold. This is the threshold established historically by our Office of Management and Budget for a so-called major regulation. And every major regulation, after it goes through the public hearing process, under the REINS Act, it has to go before Congress for an up-or-down vote before it can become the law of the land.

This would improve immeasurably the quality of regulations that come out of Washington, D.C. It would slow down the regulatory process, to be sure. But let's remember, our Founding Fathers devised a system where they wanted people in Washington to deliberate before we acted. This would lead to more deliberation, wiser judgment.

This would also allow the American people, the citizens of this great country, to weigh in on given regulations, ones they feel passionately about.

And, most importantly, the REINS Act would hold Members of Congress accountable for the regulations that come out of Washington.

You know, of course it would allow us to tame some of the executive agencies that have gone rogue from time to time, that pass unwise regulations. But I think, more importantly, it would allow those who elect us to bodies like this to hold us accountable for the things that cause pain to them, those imperial regulations that are promulgated from a distant Capitol, which our Founding Fathers were so upset about when this Nation was founded.

□ 2000

To the issue of congressional accountability, too many vague laws are made in this body—Dodd-Frank, the Affordable Care Act. I could go on and on. We pass and we kick the can down the road, as is often heard, on sticky issues, politically sensitive issues that politicians don't want to deal with because we know ultimately there will be regulators to fill in the gaps of our vague laws.

Well, the REINS Act would prevent that. It would incentivize Members of Congress to take on the hard issues in the beginning because they'd know that in the end those issues are going to come back and have to be resolved in this body.

When I go home and meet with small business people and individual constituents and they speak to me about specific regulations that are causing them pain, oftentimes, the best I can do and my colleagues can do is say, Listen, we'll try and repeal that particular regulation by preventing it from being implemented at the agency and by impacting the funding of that agency. These are very difficult things to do, and it's so incredibly difficult to identify all the bad regulations that are out there. But under the REINS Act, that would no longer be an acceptable excuse to my constituents. Unelected bureaucrats, in the end, would not be accountable; Members of Congress would. And that is the intent, in the end, of the REINS Act.

Now, I believe in regulations, smart regulations, and this bill is about improving the regulatory process so that here in the United States of America this remains a vibrant place to live with a growing economy. Our rules must be balanced against economic concerns. The American people must have a voice about what those rules will be, and Congress cannot skirt responsibility to legislate.

Again, I'd like to close here by thanking those who led this effort—Mr. COLLINS, in particular, for leading the floor conversation this evening. He's shown some great leadership as a freshman. He's working very hard. I know he came here, as did other Members,

the freshman class of the 113th Congress, to make a difference. By supporting the REINS Act, I think you will help advance that cause in a very big way.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Well, I appreciate it.

It's always easy to follow in the footsteps of those who fought the fight before us, and I appreciate what you've done and what others have done. We're going to continue that fight, because this matters to Americans, and that's what we've got to continue on. So I thank you for being here tonight.

It is now with great pleasure, another freshman who has come from just north of me in North Carolina, who has passionately fought for his constituents but also sees this from a different perspective, at this time, I want to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for the opportunity to discuss this administration's excessive regulation.

We know the harmful effect that overregulation has had on the economy. And since taking office, President Obama and his administration have continuously burdened the American people with an exceptional number of regulations, harming businesses and the economy.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses in this country are essential to our economic stability. Small businesses encourage innovation and hard work. It's the American Dream to have a unique idea and build something from scratch—and that, Mr. Speaker, is exactly what small businesses do.

Mr. Speaker, small businesses have created 64 percent of net new jobs over the past 15 years and employed just over half of all private sector employees. In this stalled economy, small businesses are already struggling to be successful, and we need to take some of the current regulatory weight off their shoulders.

Recently, back home, I spent the week going around to different chambers of commerce in my district. I went to Wake Forest. I went to Fuquay-Varina. I went to Apex. I went to Nashville and Rocky Mount and met with several hundred small business owners and folks who work in small businesses. Of course, I have the constant complaint of overregulation. I started asking the question. I said, Has the government done anything that you know of in the last 5 years which would make your life as a small business person better? I got no positive responses, Mr. Speaker. That's stunning.

New regulations are complicated, and compliance is time consuming and expensive; and sometimes, job creators aren't informed of new regulations in a timely manner, giving them little time to prepare to comply with them. Business owners and their employees are now facing a time of uncertainty due to regulations. They're not confident in government policy coming out of

Washington, and they have no trust in the ability of Washington to do things that are in their better interest.

This sense of uncertainty, Mr. Speaker, may prevent an employer from hiring more people or force them to let go of current employees. As Mr. YOHO said earlier in his comments, he has small businesses in his district that are having to shoot lower rather than shoot higher. Small businesses may have to reevaluate how and when they do business, and that is unfortunate. Small businesses have no confidence in their government to give them pro-growth policy.

Excessive regulation harms not only individual small businesses but our country's growth as a whole. The Small Business Office of Advocacy has reported that Federal rulemaking has imposed a cumulative burden of \$1.75 trillion on our economy. Earlier this year in the Judiciary Committee, on which I serve, we heard testimony that, in the past 4 years alone, the cumulative cost burden has increased by \$520 billion.

Mr. Speaker, I'm not only concerned about the negative effect of regulations on our overall economy, but also the administration's abuse of power. President Obama has been encouraged by regulatory advocates to circumvent regular order and impose his climate change agenda through regulations, and he made it clear in his State of the Union speech earlier this year his intent to do so.

I'm also concerned with the fact that the administration has repeatedly missed its required deadline for releasing a Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions twice a year. This agenda lays out each governmental agency's proposed regulation and annual regulatory plan, and businesses need to know this information so they can anticipate how forthcoming regulations will affect them. And this administration needs to have more accountability and more transparency about the harmful effects of these abundant—may I say, excessive—regulations.

Mr. Speaker, in my district in North Carolina, many of the towns rely on small businesses. That's all that's there is small businesses. And whether it's a local restaurant owned by the same family for generations or an accounting firm or a clothing store or the town doctor, regulations are a major concern for them. We should be doing what we can do to encourage small businesses, not to deter them with strenuous and excessive regulations.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina.

What we're dealing with here is dealing with jobs. And I think what you shared in your time back in the district is small businesses, as we've seen, small business persons comprise 44 percent of the total U.S. private payroll and create more than half of the non-farm jobs in the gross domestic product here.

We've got to look at this. This is something that I think we can all come together, as the gentleman from Indiana stated just a few moments ago, this could be a bipartisan issue as we look to jobs and things we can bring to the floor. I know in talking to you and your passion about this, we came up here to try and help. We came up here to bring the voices of those who could not be up here on a given day to help them in their businesses and work hard.

I appreciate you so much for sharing your experiences in North Carolina. Really, what we're doing is fighting hard against these regulations so that we can see more jobs created.

Mr. HOLDING. As my friend from Georgia knows, numbers don't lie; and when we're spending \$1.75 trillion a year complying with regulations, that's a lot of money.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. It is that.

I appreciate the gentleman for being here tonight. I think this is something that we all see. In fact, in the 2011 speech, President Barack Obama stated that "rules have gotten out of balance," and the result is "a chilling effect on growth and jobs." I believe the President is correct about that. The rules have become so skewed that our Nation's regulatory system is at war with America's businesses.

In fact, he went ahead and even, in an executive order, stated that:

The last barriers we're trying to remove are outdated and unnecessary regulations. I've ordered a government-wide review, and if there are rules on the books that are needlessly stifling job creation and economic growth, we will fix them.

I'll tell you what. I will agree with the President on this. And I want to say this is something we can move forward with, and it's something that has an effect, because right now these burdens are killing American industry and American jobs.

When businesses are more concerned—right now, 40 percent is what I've seen in the latest survey from Morgan Stanley, said 40 percent of companies say policy uncertainty in Washington is preventing them from putting investments and job creation to work. This is something we've got to be a part of fixing because it matters, and it matters for jobs.

Industries such as manufacturing and technology are fighting to compete in a global market, but they first must survive the regulatory beast that is strangling innovation and growth.

□ 2010

Congress should be encouraging innovation to make it easier for businesses to bring new products or processes to the market. Outdated regulations should be cleared off the books—especially those created by unelected bureaucrats.

Let's go back to the basics of regulatory overhaul and restore a common-sense approach to regulations that encourage innovation and allow job creators to thrive.

I wrote to all the businesses in northeast Georgia and asked them to tell me how regulations are impacting their ability to grow and create jobs. Here are some of the responses that we received back:

Due to the new regulations that require businesses to issue 1099s to virtually everyone that we write a check to, we have to be more selective when we consider a new hire. I no longer have the opportunity to give unemployed folks a shot at a job to see how they are going to do. We have to make them full regular employees right out of the chute so we just don't look at hiring as many people, we look at other employees to work more hours.

Another of my constituents said that "the biggest issue we face from the Federal Government is the EPA's lack of approval of products in a timely manner, and their removal of excellent, safe products from the market altogether."

Unfortunately, regulatory burdens created by the EPA are an all too common story. A business owner in northeast Georgia wrote to me:

Currently the EPA is requiring off-road diesel engines to meet new tiers, or levels, of exhaust emission standards. These new standards are changing every 1 to 2 years. The final (we hope) regulations will be in place in 2015.

The result of the dramatic and frequent changes in regulations is the complete redesign of our products, which would allow us to retool and move manufacturing to the U.S., cannot happen cost effectively until 2015. At that time, we hope to move manufacturing of our products to Georgia.

I say hope to, because the rapid rise in regulations under the current administration may cause us to not move production at all.

We are all for protecting the environment and being good corporate citizens. However, the new regulations are burdensome, costly and add no value to the productivity of the product or the marketplace.

I couldn't have said that better myself. Regulations should be expedient and unambiguous, minimizing the uncertainty facing industries and businesses. This is how the government can facilitate, and no longer debilitate, economic growth.

I appreciate the comments from my colleagues tonight. It is clear that the need for regulatory relief is greater now than ever. As we've heard tonight, for the first time in history, the estimated cost of regulations is more than half the Federal budget itself. Let me just stop right there. For the first time in history, the estimated cost of regulations is more than half the Federal budget itself.

And we wonder why we're struggling with jobs right now. We wonder why our businesses are struggling with what they're going to do and how they're going to manage. I'm a firm believer, and it's been spoken of here tonight, there's many times we come to this House floor and we talk about things in ambiguous terms. We talk about the big picture. We talk about the process. People hear those conversations, they hear these words, but they're not really sure how it affects them. I'm a firm believer, both from a

Democrat perspective, a Republican perspective, how we can best lead is by understanding and giving people information on why this matters to them.

I'm just going to spend a few minutes here tonight talking about that. It is troubling in a time where families are struggling to make ends meet, American families are paying almost \$15,000 per year in hidden regulatory taxes. They are paying \$14,678 in hidden regulatory taxes. You want to know how that affects you. That's going on and you want to know how we're causing people to spend and we're also at the same time saying we want to create new jobs, we want to create new opportunities.

Well, here's what happens. Instead of paying a hidden regulatory tax, American families could, one, buy a new car. A 2013 Ford Fiesta, \$13,200; a 2013 Chevrolet Sonic, \$14,185. We hear it all the time how manufacturing creates jobs on all levels, starting from the manufacturing, from the parts and the dealers and the auto parts that come into this, how they all work together.

Well, instead of paying these regulatory costs, why don't we get them to buy a new car? I mean, I think that's what the American people would like. I think that's what our auto dealers would like. That's what the others in the chain of automotive supply would like. But, instead, they're trapped and they're bound.

Another constituent writes:

Most of the rules and regulations that are preventing our business from growing are a result of ObamaCare. Many of the provisions in this legislation are counterproductive to the growth of a medical practice.

I want to go back to what it means to the person sitting around the table tonight who may have just somehow turned over here and said, what are they talking about in our nation's Capitol? What we're talking about is your pocketbook. What we're talking about is regulations that can help you spend money the way you want to, spend money for your family's future, spend money that revives our economy and strengthens us as a nation.

This is what we're talking about. You can send their child to college. One year of tuition and fees at the University of Georgia is \$10,262. One year of tuition and fees at the University of Florida is \$6,150. Instead, they're trapped paying almost \$15,000 in hidden regulatory tax that comes through every year.

We all know the need for some rules for everyone to abide by. Make the regulations where they're simple to understand and inexpensive to comply with.

One of the problems I also see in Washington sometimes is we come to the floor and we talk about problems, but we never provide an answer. We never provide an answer on what can actually be done. As my colleagues and I have demonstrated, we are committed to providing regulatory relief to businesses and families.

There are several key pieces of legislation that are first and important

steps in alleviating the regulatory burden. The first bill I introduced in Congress was H.R. 1493, the Sunshine for Regulatory Decrees and Settlements Act of 2013. This legislation ensures the EPA cannot continue to enter into closed-door agreements with environmental groups without transparency and public participation. It does not affect the ability to bring suits. It just makes them clearer. Many of the costly rules and regulations that have impacted businesses and industries across the Nation have resulted from these backroom consent decrees. It's time we bring transparency and public participation back into the rulemaking process.

What else can we do? H.R. 367: require congressional approval for all major rules. We end the sue and settle EPA settlements—that's the one I just mentioned, H.R. 1493. We can require Federal agencies to choose the lowest-cost rulemaking alternative, H.R. 2122.

There are things that we can do. I believe the American public is looking to this place. They're looking to their Capitol for real solutions. They're looking to their Capitol for hope. They're looking for relief.

Every day, men and women get up and they wake their children up as I did this morning and they go to work and they go to make a better life. Many of those are small business owners wanting to add jobs, wanting to add to their businesses, but these regulations are killing that possibility right now. I believe when you look at what we've talked about here and my colleagues have talked about here on the floor, and I appreciate all of them being here, we bring to light what is really happening, and that is that regulations are not adding anything except government jobs. It's time we get back out and add jobs on Main Street, and when we add jobs on Main Street, everybody is impacted.

I want to thank my colleagues for joining me tonight and highlighting why American families and businesses so desperately need regulatory relief. Our freshmen are going to continue to do this, highlighting the real work that we believe matters to families and matters to Americans. Because when we're up here, we're up here doing your work. The thing that you sent us here to do was to work for you, and that's what we're going to continue to do and the freshman class are going to continue to do just that.

As we have mentioned tonight, not only are we talking about overregulation, we're going to be talking about many things in the weeks to come, and we're just letting the people know that we are here because we believe we can make a difference along with both sides of the aisle. Let's come together and see what we can do to make sure that not only regulations but other things get done so this government helps the businesses in our communities get back to work. That's what I want to be about, and I'm glad that we were here tonight to do that.

Before I close out, I do see a friend on the floor, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS). As we're through with our regulation part, I noticed that you had asked for time and I'm going to at this time yield to the gentleman from Arizona, my friend, Mr. FRANKS.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I just want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Georgia for yielding this time. One of the great hopes that I see that portends for a better future for America is to see men like DOUG COLLINS join this group and this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it seems like we are never quite so eloquent as when we are decrying the crimes of a past generation, while we oftentimes remain as staggering blind as some of our most intellectually sightless predecessors when it comes to facing and rejecting atrocities in our own time. Whether it was slavery, or the many human genocides across history, the patterns were the same.

□ 2020

Mr. Speaker, innocent human beings, children of God all, were systematically dehumanized and then subjected to the most horrifying inhumanity. All the while, human society as a whole at first hardened their hearts and turned away.

But, Mr. Speaker, truth and time travel on the same road; and though it was often agonizingly slow, the truth of these tragic inhumanities in our past began to dawn on the people of reason and goodwill. Their hearts first, and then their minds, began to change.

Mr. Speaker, I have often asked myself, what was it—what was it that changed their minds? What changed the minds of those who had previously embraced an almost invincible ignorance to hide from themselves the horror of what was happening to their innocent fellow human beings? I so wish I knew that answer, Mr. Speaker.

Because you see, today, such a conundrum looms before humanity again, the most glaring recent example of which are the gut-wrenching revelations surrounding the trial and conviction in Philadelphia of Dr. Kermit Gosnell. In the words of the grand jury report:

Gosnell had a simple solution for unwanted babies: he killed them. He didn't call it that. He called it "ensuring fetal demise." The way he ensured fetal demise was by sticking open scissors in the back of the baby's neck and cutting the spinal cord. He called it "snipping." Over the years, there were hundreds of "snippings."

When authorities entered the clinic of Dr. Gosnell, they found a torture chamber for little babies that I do not have the words or the stomach to adequately describe. Suffice it to say, Dr. Gosnell ran a systematic practice in his late-term abortion clinic to cut the spines of those babies who had survived his attempt to abort them.

Ashley Baldwin, one of Dr. Gosnell's employees, said she saw babies breathing, and she described one as 2 feet long that no longer had eyes or a mouth, but, in her words, was making this "screeching" sound, and it "sounded like a little alien."

For God's sake, Mr. Speaker, we are better than that. America is better than that. And yet if Kermit Gosnell had killed these children he now stands convicted of murdering before they had passed through the birth canal only a few moments earlier, it would have all been perfectly legal in many States, in this the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Mr. Speaker, more than 325 late-term unborn babies were tortuously killed without anesthesia in America just yesterday. Many of them—so many of them cried and screamed as they died. But because it was amniotic fluid going over the vocal cords instead of air, we couldn't hear them.

All of them had at least four things in common. First, they were just little babies who had done nothing wrong to anyone on Earth. And each one of them died a nameless, lonely, and agonizing death. And each one of their mothers was callously abandoned to deal with the emotional results that will inevitably follow. And all the gifts that these children might have brought to humanity, Mr. Speaker, are lost forever.

So if there is one thing we must not miss about this unspeakably evil episode, it is that Kermit Gosnell is not an anomaly; he is the face of this murderous Fortune 500 enterprise of killing helpless unborn children in the United States of America. With all of the distortions and the bait-and-switch tactics opponents have hurdled at the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act leading up to this historic floor debate, the Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act is very truly and simply a deeply sincere effort to protect both mothers and their pain-capable unborn babies entering their sixth month of gestation from heartless monsters like Kermit Gosnell.

Given the cataclysmic implications, Mr. Speaker, for any society who turns a blind eye to atrocities truly forced upon the most innocent and helpless of its members, would it be too much to hope for that Members of this body and Americans in general might research this issue and learn the truth of it for themselves?

Because you see, Mr. Speaker, the real question in the debate before us is not whether these unborn children entering their sixth month of gestation are capable of feeling pain. The real question is: Are we?

If our society is to survive with our humanity intact, our human compassion toward our fellow human beings must first survive. Fifty million children—50 million dead children are enough. That is why it is so important for people to see for themselves the humanity of these little victims and the inhumanity of what is being done to them.

Now, maybe it won't change everyone's mind, but it has changed so many minds; and most of these changed minds share a common thread. They were confronted with the brutal reality

of abortion on demand, and something inside them could no longer deny the truth, or they could no longer condone the murder of a defenseless child.

What changed their minds? Perhaps I will really never understand what sparked that change in their hearts, Mr. Speaker. But I am convinced of one thing: that it is the same spark in the human soul that has turned the tide of blood and tragedy and hatred and inhumanity throughout human history. And whatever else it is, Mr. Speaker, it is mankind's only hope.

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

CBC HOUR: SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials into the RECORD on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and my privilege once again to stand here on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to help anchor this Special Order along with my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from the Silver State, Representative STEVEN HORSFORD, where for the next 60 minutes, members of the Congressional Black Caucus have an opportunity to speak directly to the American people about an issue of great significance as we kick off Small Business Week in America and commemorate the 50th anniversary.

Entrepreneurship innovation, the capacity of Americans who have an idea and want to translate that idea into a business initiative in urban America, in rural America, in suburban America, is something that we here in the Congress should not simply celebrate, as we will do this week, but figure out ways to make sure that we can facilitate those entrepreneurial ideas in the most robust manner possible and help those entrepreneurs from all over the country translate their ideas and their dreams into small business reality.

It goes without saying that small businesses are the heart and soul of the American economy. A significant number of people all throughout the country are employed in small businesses on Main Street and throughout inner-city commercial corridors and in the far reaches of rural America. Many of these small businesses we, of course, know were also hit extremely hard in the aftermath of the collapse of the

economy in 2008. They were knocked down on the ground. And it's our job in the Congress and government, working with industry, to help lift those small businesses up off the ground and get them back on their feet so they can survive and thrive in the face of the economic difficulty that they confronted.

□ 2030

So we will be presenting ideas related to entrepreneurship for small businesses throughout America generally and in the context of entrepreneurship and innovation in the African American community.

We are going to begin today with the distinguished gentleman from Newark, New Jersey, our good friend, Representative DONALD PAYNE, who is a distinguished member of the Small Business Committee. Prior to arriving in Congress, he worked hard on these issues, and he has been a leader since being sworn in as a Member of the House of Representatives. It is my honor and my privilege to yield to Representative PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for anchoring tonight's CBC Special Order on entrepreneurship in the Black community.

Since 1963, the President of the United States has issued a proclamation designating a week in which the country applauds the critical contributions of America's entrepreneurs and small business owners. Annually, we recognize the fact that, though they are called "small businesses," there is nothing small about the impact they have on the Nation's economy. Last year, small businesses created nearly 700,000 jobs, accounting for 40 percent of employment gains across companies of all sizes nationwide. So it is fair to say that small businesses are truly the backbone of our economy and that entrepreneurship is still a primary pathway to realizing the American Dream.

This is particularly true in the Black community. The heart of entrepreneurship is opportunity, and, historically, Black entrepreneurship has meant opportunities for equality, equity and a vehicle out of poverty. Throughout the years, Black entrepreneurs have harnessed economic power to strengthen the Black community, create jobs and develop a voice to advocate for the well-being of Blacks in America.

After the Civil War, though employment prospects were slim for former enslaved men, Isaac Myers organized 1,000 black ship caulkers who had lost their jobs in Baltimore. He created a union, bought a shipyard and won a government contract to provide employment for these men.

In 1903, Maggie Lena Walker pooled her community's money to charter the St. Luke Penny Savings Bank. This bank was for the community, by the community, and it provided a safe and courteous place to conduct business away from the racism and harsh treatment often encountered in White-owned businesses.

In 1906, a young entrepreneur by the name of Dr. O.W. Gurley bought 40 acres of land in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He created and supported the creation of several businesses which attracted African Americans fleeing the oppression in Mississippi. The area became known as "Black Wall Street," and it was home to several prominent Black businessmen who created jobs and provided a safe haven for African Americans who were banned from other sections of the town.

We well know that Madam C.J. Walker revolutionized black hair care and that she was America's first Black female millionaire. However, she also used her financial power to contribute to anti-lynching campaigns and other efforts to equalize rights for Blacks in America.

These are a few of the countless examples of Black entrepreneurs who, through their businesses and their philanthropic efforts, have empowered the Black community. These efforts, as well as their relevance, continue today.

It is estimated that by the year 2015 Black buying power will be \$1.1 trillion. In this economy where the Black unemployment rate is double that of the Whites and where the income and wealth gap persistently intersects with the race gap, Black entrepreneurship is more important than ever in helping the community at large. More than 60 cents out of every dollar spent at local businesses is recirculated into the local economy. So local Black-owned businesses are a true asset to the community.

As a member of the Committee on Small Business, I have worked to strengthen the SBA's lending programs and have increased access to capital for all populations but especially for minorities and women. I will also be introducing two key pieces of legislation to assist small businesses as well. Recognizing the Nation's energy boom and green energy potential, this legislation will ensure that "green" small businesses have the resources to grow their businesses and hire more workers, especially in low-income communities. This effort will help Black businesses and other marginalized populations remain competitive in the small business arena.

Small businesses and entrepreneurship fuel the engine for economic growth and opportunity. For the Black community, that means lower unemployment, higher college attendance and completion, and strong outcomes for the present and the future. Consequently, there is no time to waste in getting our small businesses up and running. I will continue to be an outspoken advocate in empowering entrepreneurs to take risks, to pursue their dreams and to continue being an integral part of growing this Nation's economy.

Mr. Speaker, before I take my seat, I would just like to talk a minute about my entrepreneurial experiences back in the mid-seventies, when my uncle, William Payne, a former assemblyman for

the State of New Jersey, created a business in 1969 that manufactured computer forms—the old printed sheets that we used to use that had the holes down the side. I'm sure some of us remember that who are old enough. We were the only African American firm in the Nation in Newark, New Jersey, that manufactured computer forms, and the challenges that my uncle faced in business were great.

He would have to pay for his raw materials ahead of time and was not given the normal net 30 days or 60 days in order to manufacture the product and sell it. He had to come with a certified check, and there was no other reason than the color of his skin. So I understand what it is to have your back against the wall in terms of trying to make it in this Nation. But he persevered, and we were in business for 20 years. I am very proud of that legacy that he left behind. He was hiring people with handicaps back in those days. Our forklift driver was actually hearing impaired—deaf—but he worked. He was a great worker, and he did not let that get in the way of his being a useful person in society and earning his way. We also in the seventies were ahead of the curve in terms of hiring young men who were coming back from prison, far before “reentry” was the word of the day.

I am very proud of that legacy and heritage there in Newark, New Jersey, with Urban Data Systems, and that is why I feel so strongly about continuing to support small businesses throughout this Nation.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey for so eloquently laying out the history of entrepreneurship in America through the lens of the Black community, and also for detailing his own personal experiences in Newark, New Jersey, experiences that, I think, were replicated in many inner cities all across the country in the face of urban decay and abandonment that took place in the 1960s and in the 1970s. It was those African Americans who remained behind in inner city after inner city after inner city in America with an entrepreneurial idea of providing a service that otherwise may not have been available. We want to make sure that we create opportunities for all Americans to be able to grow their businesses and transform their ideas into reality.

□ 2040

I look forward, and all the members of the CBC look forward, to working with Representative PAYNE in his capacity on the Small Business Committee with the leadership that he has demonstrated.

We've now been joined by another distinguished member of the freshman class who also has experience from a personal perspective as a successful small business owner and entrepreneur. So it's my honor right now to yield the floor to the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio, Representative JOYCE BEATTY.

Mrs. BEATTY. I thank my colleague, Congressman JEFFRIES.

I rise this evening to discuss a very important topic to me, a topic that is important to me, to my district and to this Nation: why entrepreneurship matters to Black America.

This week, we celebrate National Small Business Week, which gives us a chance to collectively recognize small businesses and the impact they have and have had on our local communities and the Nation. Tonight you will hear a lot about African Americans who started from humble means; African Americans who had great ideas and decided that they wanted to open a beauty shop, a barbershop, maybe a bakery or like my husband's family, a family restaurant. We'll hear the stories about how they became millionaires and billionaires.

We've heard about Madam C.J. Walker who started with a small idea and became the first African American female millionaire. Then we all know about the young lady in the State next to mine that grew up and wanted to be a radio announcer, and probably 50 some years ago she had no idea that she'd be one of America's billionaires. And that's Oprah Winfrey. So today is so important to us not only as members of the Congressional Black Caucus, but it's important to us as a Nation that we recognize those who spur the economy.

So often we think that it is large industrial operations that make up the businesses in this wonderful country. But if you thought about where half of this Nation works, they work in small businesses, they own small businesses.

You see, small business in America has been the stabilizing force in the economy. Entrepreneurs are the backbone of creativity and production. Small business is what stimulates economic growth. With over 60 percent of all private sector nonfarm jobs coming from small businesses, it is a proven fact that small businesses are critical to the United States' economy.

Minority-owned businesses are also very important to the economy. The strong growth in owner income and decrease in the amount of companies going bankrupt is a great sign. Self-employment figures are also growing in this Nation.

As a matter of fact, in the last year alone, small businesses created nearly 700,000 jobs, accounting for 40 percent of employment gains across companies of all sizes. You see, I know firsthand the value of being a small business owner because for the past 20 years, I have been a small business owner. My husband is a small business owner, and we have been able to employ a diverse group of employees right in Columbus, Ohio, providing our employees with stable wages and the opportunity for professional development.

For minority communities, small businesses are often the primary economic drivers by employing those who are seniors, those who are unemployed,

those who live right in the neighborhood or have had some financial or workforce development challenges.

This is why we are here today and why it is so important in minority communities for the Small Business Administration to continue to develop programs which help minority small business owners break through the many barriers that prevent them from entering into the business community. But more can be done and more should be done to help support minority businesses because in addition to the many economic benefits they provide, small businesses also foster innovation, entrepreneurship, and creativity.

As a member of the Financial Services Committee, I was pleased to learn that tucked within that broad package of financial industry reforms contained in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street reform and the Consumer Protection Act law is a provision that mandates that each covered governmental agency establish an office of minority and women inclusion.

The Office of Minority and Women Inclusion directors must develop and implement standards and procedures to ensure to the maximum extent possible the fair and inclusion utilization of minorities, women and minority-and women-owned businesses in all business activities of all levels in the agencies, including procurement, insurance, and all other types of contracts.

So what I've decided to do is to host a roundtable discussion with small and minority women-owned businesses through the leadership of our ranking member on Financial Services, Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS. I'm also so pleased that so many organizations like Black Enterprise recently partnered with Nationwide Insurance to hold its 2013 entrepreneurs conference right in my district in Columbus, Ohio, this past May. This conference provided a great platform for African American entrepreneurs to share ideas, to be able to network, and to grow their businesses among some 1,200 participants. We also honored African American entrepreneurs who own some of the best small businesses in the country.

I think it's also important for us to know, as in my home State and many other States, small business owners can take advantage of SBA programs. In my district, too, the Ohio Mini-Loan Guarantee program provides guarantees or fixed assets for small businesses for projects of \$100,000 or less. Also, there is a mini-direct loan program, which provides direct loans for businesses that are going to locate in Ohio or that want to expand their business to demonstrate that they can create new ideas and new jobs for Ohioans.

It is very clear to me that small businesses will continue to grow and they will grow our economy at a proven rate. While effective programs exist today to help minority-owned small businesses, I believe we can continue to do more. I believe that's why my colleagues are here today, allowing us the

opportunity to come and tell our stories, because it educates the public, it makes a difference, and that's why I am here.

I thank you so very much for allowing me the opportunity to come and talk about small businesses and more importantly to talk about small businesses that are owned by women and that are owned by African Americans, because we're making a difference.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio. She certainly eloquently illustrated the point that small business and entrepreneurship are as American as baseball and apple pie. And for women and minority-owned businesses to thrive is for America to thrive, as has been pointed out by speaker after speaker.

So many of the jobs that Americans hold to this day are as a result of the employment that small businesses provide. So as we figure out how we can continue to recover from the Great Recession of 2008, it's critically important for us to make sure that we can guarantee the best possible opportunity for small businesses to succeed and for entrepreneurial ideas to flourish. That is why we've taken to the floor today, and it's my honor and my privilege to now yield to another distinguished member of the freshman class, my co-anchor for the CBC Special Order, the gentleman from the Silver State, Representative STEVEN HORSFORD.

□ 2050

Mr. HORSFORD. Good evening.

Let me first thank my good friend, the gentleman from the Empire State, my coanchor, Mr. JEFFRIES. It has been a pleasure now, for the first six months of our term in this 113th Congress, to work with you to bring these issues to the floor each week on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus. I really have appreciated your friendship, your perspective, and your intelligence on so many issues, and I look forward to continuing to work with you.

And to my other colleagues, the dynamic freshman class, it is so great to have colleagues who work together, who have like mindedness to represent our communities and to do it in a way that addresses the needs of all people. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) has so many experiences from the private sector, to her role working as an administrator in the university, Ohio State University. It has been great to get to know her, as well as my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE). These are individuals who have great perspective and experience and whose voice on these issues are incredibly important. I'm just pleased to be among such a dynamic group that is trying to make a difference here in this 113th Congress.

So today, we are here to bring attention and focus to celebrating the 50th anniversary of National Small Business Week. It is fitting that tonight's Special Order hour will focus on how small

businesses are critical to the growth of our economy. As we do during these normal hours, people can follow us on #CBCTalks. If you have a question or you have an idea, if you have a perspective that you want heard, this is your opportunity because it's not just about us coming here, but it is about us listening to what it is our constituents want us to bring to the floor.

As my colleagues have already said, small businesses are the backbone of our economy. The CBC has fought and continues to fight to strengthen programs that create economic opportunity and foster entrepreneurship. Over the last year, small businesses in our country have created 700,000 jobs, accounting for 40 percent of employment gains, across companies of all sizes. More than half of all Americans either own or work for a small business.

So when we talk about increasing access to capital, enhancing business partnerships, and providing important technical assistance, the CBC is talking about the small businesses who are the engines of our economy. And we have solutions, and they are solutions that we hope our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will work with us to pass because they are the right solutions for America—solutions like Representative RUSH's expanding opportunities for Main Street. So much focus is always on Wall Street, but we want to bring the issues of Main Street and small businesses to this body. Whether it is Representative RICHMOND's Microenterprise and Youth Entrepreneurship Development Act, making sure we are helping new businesses and young entrepreneurs have the resources they need to start and grow their business, or whether it is Representative CLARKE's Expanding Opportunities for Small Businesses Act, the CBC is working on solutions. And these are the types of real policies that are before this body, and we would urge our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to work with us to make these bills law. These bills, if enacted, would greatly enhance the small business landscape for minority entrepreneurs.

You know, I had an opportunity recently to visit the American History Museum. When you're there and you reflect on our history as a Nation and you see the important contributions that African Americans have made to the establishment and growth of our great Nation, whether it be in politics or government, civil rights or social justice, and, yes, entrepreneurship, it's African Americans who have helped build our country, and it is African American businesses that need to be part of our plan for economic growth.

Three issues that I hear most from my constituents, small business owners that I believe have to be at the center of our discussion as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of Small Business Week, is, number one, access to capital, whether it be on the need for lines of credit to help with the day-to-day

operations of a business or capital loans to help a business buy new equipment so that they can expand or grow.

The second issue is equal opportunity to bid on and win contracts both in the private sphere but, most importantly in our role, the Federal contracting opportunities. When I look at the amount of money that is being spent by these Federal agencies and to know that there are not the types of efforts to really provide outreach or support to our minority- and women-owned and veteran-owned businesses is something that the Congressional Black Caucus believes has to be a priority.

And third is the need to ensure compliance with minority participation in Federal contracting. This is an area, to my good friend from New York, I hope that we will be able to work on. I know the ranking member over Small Business, this is a priority of hers as well, and I want to see what we can do to hold accountable every agency to do their part to ensure that there's ample participation from all communities.

You know, in April I held my first small business forum with my constituents that focused on creating good-paying jobs through Federal contracting opportunities. We held another one recently on access to capital. It was the Small Business Administration which was there that talked about the fact that they deliver millions of dollars of loans, contracts, counseling sessions, and other forms of assistance to small businesses. Well, we sought to replicate that type of support in our district with our small business owners. We had representatives from various agencies attend, and they mapped out strategies for local businesses who are looking to grow and add more workers. We had representatives from agencies, including the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Small Business Administration, as well as our Governor's Office of Economic Development.

The forum provided a great opportunity to discuss our plan to create jobs in our local community. Over 60 local small business owners attended the event, along with representatives from Federal agencies. Other business owners helped local residents and aspiring entrepreneurs figure out how to position themselves to compete for Federal contracts and grants. Those grants create jobs in our local community, and job creation and economic growth is what we should be about as we talk about celebrating National Small Business Owners Week.

What was most rewarding, to my friend from New York, was a panel of young entrepreneurs. We had young people who are still in high school who have a business plan for how they can create everything from backpacks to marketing to social marketing opportunities. These are young people with ideas, with passion, with vision; but we

want to make sure that they have the right support as well. So listening to these young people makes me appreciate just how important these resources are and why we need to continue to work to make them a reality.

Let me finish my remarks at this point by talking about the need for business-to-business partnerships and making sure that we have these face-to-face meetings with those who know the ins and outs of securing grants, those who know how to go about contracting, and also the need for access to capital and how to secure the loans that small businesses need to grow their business.

□ 2100

We want to encourage those who are listening, or following us on #CBCtalks, to attend one of the Small Business Administration's match-making events during Small Business Week—there are several. There's one in Seattle, there's one in Dallas, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and even here in the Nation's Capital in Washington, D.C.—and to reach out to resources like Black Enterprise.

They have a very successful Young Entrepreneurs Conference that they hold annually that helps young people learn about the opportunities of starting their small business and what it means to develop a plan to do marketing, to have all of their plans in place so that their business, once launched, is successful.

And, finally, I want to encourage people to reach out and join the U.S. Black Chamber of Commerce and their local urban and Black chambers of commerce because these are opportunities where they can connect to resources, get the support that they need, and help to grow their businesses.

So I yield back to the gentleman from New York at this time and thank him and the other Members for this spotlight on Small Business Week.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I want to thank my good friend, Representative HORSFORD, who's made several important points. And if I could just highlight a few in particular, we hear a lot of talk here in Washington, D.C., about the evils of regulation. That talk is generally put forth in very generalized terms, without being able to point to specific regulations that actually are impeding the growth and opportunities of small businesses, but is certainly something that we hear a lot about, the evils of regulation.

But the reality is if you really want to deal with some of the problems that are confronting small businesses in America, I think Representative HORSFORD has laid it out in pretty compelling ways.

One, we need to ensure that our small businesses have access to capital in order to be able to grow their businesses, allow them to flourish and expand, build upon the ideas that exist.

Two, we've got to make sure that we give these small businesses access to

contracting and procurement opportunities. Many times there are small businesses that have the capacity to do the job, but are unaware of the opportunities that actually exist, whether that's at the Federal Government level, the State government level, or down at the municipal or county governmental level.

And, lastly, as my good friend, Representative HORSFORD, pointed out, we've got to make sure that we provide access to technical assistance to deal with the compliance issues that businesses do confront. That doesn't mean that all of these issues are overly burdensome or unnecessary. But we want to make sure that small businesses do have the capacity to operate within the regulatory framework that is applicable and reasonable and that the elected officials in whatever the particular jurisdiction have deemed necessary for the proper functioning of a small business.

So I thank the distinguished gentleman from Nevada for raising those very compelling points.

We've now been joined by a very important leader on the issue of small business and entrepreneurship, who comes from the great State of New York, the great borough and county of Kings and Brooklyn, where we have many entrepreneurs. And she's helped many businesses over time. She is on the Small Business Committee.

She's my neighbor, so I wanted to make sure I gave her the appropriately generous introduction. It's an honor to yield the floor to the distinguished gentlelady from New York, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE.

Ms. CLARKE. Let me thank you, Mr. Speaker. And I'd like to thank my colleague, Mr. HORSFORD of Nevada, and my colleague and neighbor from Brooklyn, New York, the Honorable Congressman HAKEEM JEFFRIES, for yielding their time and for their tremendous leadership, week in and week out, in providing a view into the Congressional Black Caucus perspective on the issues of the day.

Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly 5 years since our Nation experienced the worst financial calamity since the Great Depression. However, as our economy continues to recover, unemployment remains stubbornly high, sitting at 7.5 percent nationally, with unemployment at 13.2 percent and 9 percent, respectively, for African Americans and Latino Americans.

As a member of the House Small Business Committee, I know the challenges facing our Nation's minority-owned small businesses and entrepreneurs, from access to capital, a problem for minority-owned and disadvantaged small businesses in the best of economic times, or a lack of access to knowledge and information of the available options to assist them.

I understand that we must—that we must work increasingly and unceasingly to ensure that, even as the media focuses on the booming stock market,

that our Nation's real job creators are not forgotten, not marginalized and overlooked. Their success is vital, not only for a more robust recovery, but it is to fully addressing our Nation's national employment crisis.

Ironically enough, Mr. Speaker, this week is the 50th commemoration of National Small Business Week. It appears, though, that the Republican-led House is totally tone deaf to the millions of Americans still unable to find gainful employment, that not one of the bills before the House this week supports job creation, real job creation, nor do they rescind the harmful effects of the sequester, which, by almost every measure, has been clearly detrimental to our Nation's economy and is tantamount, it is tantamount to negligence.

In my capacity as a member of the Small Business Committee, I've worked with my colleagues to promote all small businesses, especially minority, women, and veteran-owned small businesses in my district and across the Nation as they try to navigate these self-imposed and manufactured uncertain economic times.

I am a strong supporter of the SCORE Program, which provides technical assistance necessary for small businesses in underserved communities to just get off the ground. I also work with the SBA and the SBA's Office of Advocacy to ensure that all the firms that qualify for SBA contracting and capital access programs are provided an equal opportunity for participation.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor and privilege of representing Brooklyn's Ninth Congressional District. My constituency includes an extremely large small business community with commerce corridors lined from block to block with small mom-and-pop businesses and storefronts.

This unique community provides the foundation of not only the economic but the unique social fabric of Brooklyn. We must build on this foundation in Brooklyn, New York, and across our great Nation.

Every day that the House majority focuses the people's time on issues that divide us is another day that our small businesses are treated as a subordinate concern. It is another day that our Nation's job-seekers spend time searching in vain, looking for the proverbial "needle in the haystack," and another day that our Nation will have to wait for the engine that powers our economy to be firing on all cylinders.

Mr. Speaker, as our Nation celebrates National Small Business Week, I look forward to a genuine debate that addresses the totality of our Nation's small business communities, and not cherry-picking the low-hanging fruit.

I'd like to thank the Congressional Black Caucus, which, like myself, treats every week as Small Business Week, for focusing on this crucially important issue and for having me this evening.

□ 2110

In closing, I just want to share with you that, as we go through the immigration debate, we acknowledge that oftentimes in the Black community much of our entrepreneurial spirit is found in those entrepreneurs who have come to the United States and find a niche market where they can provide goods, services, and products to people from their homes of origin and, by extension, to the rest of the Nation.

I had the distinct honor and privilege of meeting a gentleman who immigrated to the United States from the island nation of Jamaica. One of the great delicacies, and they've actually become nationally renowned, it's called the beef patty. This gentleman's name is none other than Lowell Hawthorne, and he started with a small storefront in the Bronx, New York, and has now grown that storefront into a franchise opportunity that has made him, his family, and all those who have engaged very wealthy individuals, created job opportunities for hundreds of people and has provided one of the most delicious delicacies that one can ever taste.

Lowell Hawthorne is truly an entrepreneur who has availed himself of small business support from the SBA and has been able to grow his business. This is a success story that can be modeled and patterned after. We need to make sure that those entrepreneurs who have ideas that are innovative and that are creative get the support they need to continue to build this great country of ours.

I'd like to thank my colleague for anchoring this CBC Special Order.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentlelady from New York for her very thoughtful and insightful remarks, and I certainly thank her for pointing out that immigrants from the great State of New York and, in fact, immigrants who have come across the world to States all across the United States are hardworking, family-oriented, entrepreneurial, and innovative individuals who have helped to revive and rejuvenate communities all across this great land. It's something that we in this Chamber need to recognize as we celebrate and commemorate Small Business Week and prepare to move forward hopefully with some form of comprehensive immigration reform that we recognize the contributions that immigrants have made in the small business context.

We've been joined by another champion of small businesses here in the Congress who has got a very distinguished record on a wide variety of issues. She has been a thoughtful, eloquent, and passionate voice as it relates to entrepreneurship in America, and specifically within the black community. It is my honor and privilege now to yield the floor to the distinguished gentlelady from the great Lone Star State of Texas, Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank my colleagues who have gathered here today and tonight.

Thank you, Congressman JEFFRIES again for the combined leadership of yourself, Mr. HORSFORD from Nevada, and, of course, my dear, dear friend, Congressman DON PAYNE, Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE, and I know that the gentlelady from Ohio was also contributing this evening, and I certainly thank her for her leadership.

I am very pleased to be able to stand here and honor a group that I, frankly, believe are the anchor of the economy for the United States of America, and that is small businesses. We look at the landscape of American history. We did not start with multinationals and international corporations. We really started with mom-and-pop businesses, whether it is, in fact, when we were told in the historical concept to go West young man and woman, and those from the 13 Colonies originally as they moved from the east coast to explore the West as far as California. In those pioneering towns, you had to have small businesses.

Then, of course, if we speak about the history of our community, first coming to this Nation as slaves and then developing artisan skills in the spirit of Booker T. Washington, being carpenters, painters, and bricklayers. If you will look at the history of the South, many of the African Americans, this was their business, along with funeral homes and along with restaurants.

I remember the aunt of my husband. It was one of our special treats to be able to go down to Aunt Frances' location in Alabama. Her store was near Alabama State, and it was the place to go. It was also a little hotel, and there was no doubt that Aunt Frances could cook, but she turned it into a business. And the students knew that that was a place that was a comfort to them, that good meals could be gotten for reasonable prices. Those were small businesses in the African American community.

Frankly, I believe that we have not done well by them. We have not done well by minority businesses overall, by women-owned businesses. Yes, there are some moments of success that I will recount in just a moment, but in terms of the Federal Government really putting elbow grease to the idea of outreach to minority businesses, they can do better. Yes, we have the Small Business Administration and there are many instances of outreach, but let me share with you how we could do better.

First of all, we can eliminate the sequestration. We can put on the floor H.R. 900, which is legislation that many of us have signed, led by JOHN CONYERS. I'm an original cosponsor among many others. Eliminate the sequestration. It is killing us. Frankly, it is killing small businesses. It is killing the opportunities for small businesses in terms of small businesses who do a small amount of business with the Fed-

eral Government. All of that is being cut.

We can also fix the Internal Revenue Service because I will tell you, Mr. JEFFRIES, if you poll any of your small businesses, any of those S corporations or any of those mom-and-pops or any of those individuals who have businesses in their name, I can assure you that there is a difficult situation with IRS audits. They seem to find small businesses, and they seem to find minority businesses. And so I think, as a Congress, we want fairness. We certainly want the IRS, that has a lot of hard-working workers—we have just found out that they targeted liberal groups as well as others. We want them to find a sort of the right space to be able to allow our small businesses to not suffocate but to grow and to work with them in what we call offer in compromise. So I think we need to fix the IRS.

Certainly, we need to fix the whole issue of credit scoring, allowing small businesses to access, if you will, the right kind of credit. If they can get credit, then they can grow. I would imagine that if this whole place was filled up with small businesses and I asked them, the colleagues that are in this room, it was all filled up with small businesses, asked them to raise their hand about access to credit or this whole issue of credit scoring—and we in the Federal Government can do better. We can do better with a fixed tax system that respects the growth of small businesses to allow them to grow their business and give them the kind of tax incentives that would be helpful.

Let me also say, as I bring my remarks to a close, and I want to say to Congresswoman CLARKE, who is already on the floor—she knows now that I'm going to have to cite some of my businesses that have come and made great opportunities for workers. But let me just say that we need to be able to—how should I say it?—encourage, encourage all these government agencies.

Do you know how much the General Services Administration buys and how much they build? All of these agencies, every single bill that comes through here, we should work with our Republican colleagues, who believe in small businesses, to be able to add amendments that deal with the outreach to minority, women, and small businesses. That's what we're missing. They're intimidated by doing business with the Federal Government.

The General Service Administration is one of the worst offenders. They spend money on building buildings. They spend money on buying buildings, and their MWBD record is horrific. And what they say is they don't have a provision that incentivizes them, or there's no provision in their structure that causes them to move forward on MWBD.

We've got to do something about that. Maybe we can collectively do it as a Congressional Black Caucus to be

able to address the question of an agency that buys everything and builds everything for the Federal Government, and they don't have an incentive.

□ 2120

Just last week I put an amendment on the defense authorization. I want to thank the Democrats and Republicans for being supportive. I look forward to working with them again in the agriculture bill.

But finally what I would say is that I am grateful that we are highlighting small businesses today, and I hope that I've listed a few items that we will hear from small businesses about, that we can hear your voices tell us how we can help you better, either with the IRS, with sequestration, with the outreach in the Small Business Administration or working with the General Services Administration so that you have more opportunity to participate as a small business.

Now let me cite a few of my businesses, as I go to my seat, in Texas. I want to celebrate Frenchy's, the Creuzot family, that has been in the chicken frying business for 50 years plus. Yes, I have a great excitement that they have taken that business and they are in the marketing business of making food products that they are selling to grocery stores. They've grown from being that place where the students from Texas Southern University would go and the rest of us would go by expanding. They have kept people hired for 50 years. Their father has gone on to glory, their mother is still alive, but the children have kept it alive. I want to salute them because it is a business of the family. They came from Louisiana, made their way over in this direction.

I want to salute Kase Lawal and CAMAC as one of the only standing energy companies owned by an African American in the United States, along with Osyka, owned by Michael Harness, and a pipeline company, Milton Carroll, who's had Precision Instruments for a number of years that was in the oil drilling business. I want to salute them.

I want to salute Cool Runnings, my first visit to them, a Jamaican restaurant. They have taken their business and grown it—in Houston, Texas by the way. To be able to have a restaurant and a takeout business is great. I want to salute the Houston Black Expo, because they are having their big event on June 21 and businesses all over Houston will be benefiting from Mr. Love's great effort in the Houston Black Expo.

Finally, I want to conclude by saying that small businesses are in fact the backbone of America. I know that there will be a great opportunity for us to expand on that.

Let me close by thanking you, Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. HORSFORD, thank you so very much for highlighting what is truly the infrastructure of jobs in America, small businesses and minor-

ity-owned businesses, women-owned businesses. Thank you for your courtesy.

Mr. JEFFRIES. I thank the distinguished gentlelady from Texas for her very eloquent and thoughtful remarks and for her putting forth some very important policy prescriptions for what we in the Congress can do to help advance the agenda on behalf of small businesses all across this country, and certainly in the women- and minority-owned business context.

I also want to note, I am thankful that Representative CLARKE mentioned one of the important immigrant businesses that began in the Bronx, New York, but has spread all across the country, the Golden Crust Caribbean Bakery and Grill, as well as I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas for highlighting some of the important businesses that have sprouted up in Houston, Texas. Those are just a few examples of what entrepreneurs in the black immigrant community, in the African American community, have done all across the land. All we're saying is we want to make sure that we provide these businessmen and -women the same opportunities that others throughout time in America have had, because if we do, they will be able to translate their entrepreneurial spirit, their innovative ideas, their vision, into reality that will make economic sense for their communities and lead to the hiring of American citizens and others who need the employment opportunity that these small businesses will continue to generate.

Just a few observations in closing. One of the things that was mentioned earlier today on the floor was the fact that many small businesses confront an uncertain economic environment. And as a result of this uncertainty, they are unable to move forward in any concrete fashion because they don't know when the next crisis will hit our economy: Are we going to default on our debt? Are we going to fall over the fiscal cliff? How long are we going to be dealing with sequestration?

I would suggest to my good friends on the other side of the aisle that if we really want to help out small businesses and entrepreneurs, we've got to figure out a way to come together and find common ground as it relates to moving our economy forward, because as long as we're in this period of uncertainty, it will be difficult for small businesses and for entrepreneurs to take any step forward as it relates to growing their businesses and allowing them to be more prosperous.

Now there is a vehicle for us to try and find common ground. For 4 years, my good friends on the other side of the aisle were complaining about the fact that we were not in regular order, that the Senate failed to pass a budget. Well, this year a budget resolution was passed in the House of Representatives. A budget resolution was passed in the Senate. Two very different visions for where we should go as a country. But

the vehicle to find common ground is to move forward with a conference committee. The majority in the Senate has indicated they are prepared to move forward and appoint conferees, but the Speaker of the people's House refuses to do so, even though for the last 4 years folks were complaining about the absence of regular order.

If you want to do something about small businesses, what we should do in America is figure out how we in the Congress can come together, find common ground and create some economic certainty so these entrepreneurs can move forward.

I don't know if my good friend has any parting comments, but let me just say that we in the CBC are committed to continuing to stand up for entrepreneurship in America, for opportunity, for the fruitful pursuit of the American Dream through innovation, and we extend an olive branch to Members of the other side of the aisle on this issue and on all other issues so we can finally find a way to come together and move this economy forward in a way that should benefit all Americans.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate American small businesses during the 50th Annual National Small Business Week, it is important that we recognize minority entrepreneurs and their contributions to local economies all across the country. Small businesses serve as the backbone of America's economy, and minority-owned enterprises have played a critical role in our Nation's economic development, generating an estimated \$1 trillion in annual revenue as of 2011.

In Texas, there are more than 365,000 minority-owned firms, employing more than 690,000 individuals. Small businesses account for the majority of the employers in the State of Texas, and create a substantial number of local new jobs. Small businesses bring dynamic ideas, and generate innovative services and products, to the marketplace which are necessary for economic prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, as we honor small businesses this week, let us all reaffirm our commitment to expand economic opportunities for aspiring business owners all across the country. These enterprises are a key component to a strong economy and a flourishing middle class.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. With respect to a unanimous-consent request entered earlier today, the Chair would clarify that, under clause 7 of rule XII, a request to remove the name of a co-sponsor cannot be entertained after the final committee authorized to consider the measure reports it to the House or is discharged from its consideration.

H.R. 1797 is currently on the Union Calendar and any request to remove a cosponsor at this point may not be entertained.

JOBS

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HULTGREN. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Before I begin, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, as I begin, I do want to wish and hope that you and others of our colleagues had a very happy Father's Day yesterday. It is one of the most important things for fathers, and mothers, to be able to provide for their families.

Mr. Speaker, this evening I would like to talk about what for many Americans is probably the most pressing, or maybe depressing, issue our country is facing right now: jobs, unemployment and the need to create more jobs. But while we as a Nation face challenges, the roadmap to prosperity is clear. The question is, will we act on the recommendations of those who create the jobs, that drive our national economy, America's small businesses and entrepreneurs?

As I speak, the unemployment rate in the United States stands at 7.6 percent. According to the American Enterprise Institute, just 64.4 percent of working age men are employed, the lowest level by far since the Great Depression, and an astounding 5 percentage points lower than at the beginning of the current downturn. A staggering 4.4 million workers have been out of work for 27 weeks or longer.

□ 2130

In Illinois, my home State, the unemployment rate is even higher—at 9.3 percent. The unemployment rate in my home State has been at or above 8.6 percent since April of 2009; 611,000 people are currently out of work in Illinois.

According to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, of the 26.3 million part-time workers, 7.8 million are working part time for economic reasons, meaning the job market wasn't robust enough to support full-time positions or they could only find part-time work.

Jobs, unemployment, job growth—all of these are issues on the minds of Americans because, directly or indirectly, all Americans are affected by them. When I meet with small businesses and employers around my district, I ask them, what would it take for you to create just one more job? I would love for them to create 10 more jobs or 20 more jobs or 50 more jobs; but I ask them, what would it take for you to create just one more job? They

tell me that the best way to spur job creation and economic growth is to reduce government regulations, cut taxes and simplify the Tax Code, and reduce the size of government by cutting spending.

Having a full-time, stable job and going to work every day is necessary just to meet the challenges of daily living. Americans' pocketbooks are pummeled every day. Take gas prices, for instance. The nationwide average price for a gallon of gas has jumped by more than \$1 in the last 4 years from \$2.58 a gallon in June of 2009 to \$3.64 a gallon in June of this year.

The price of gas in Illinois right now is averaging \$4.08 a gallon. That's 15 cents per gallon higher than this time last year. In the Chicago area and in my district, prices are even higher. The average price for a gallon of regular gas is a ridiculous \$4.28. This is just one example of how everyday life is becoming less and less affordable for ordinary Americans.

Creating good, full-time jobs must be our priority. But small business owners in my district tell me that in the current "business averse" climate, this is difficult, if not impossible, for them to do.

Jeff, the president of a small industrial pump manufacturing company, is not hiring. He would like to, but he says he can't. He says that "business owners have to be optimistic that the business environment will be suitable for business growth." He goes on to say, however, "The unfriendly business climate coming from Washington and the huge deficit spending reduces optimism that the business climate will continue to improve or even remain stable." Jeff also says, "Government regulations and high taxation create uncertainty—and government regulation and inflationary policies are driving up the cost of hiring. The primary resource of business needs is employees."

Then there's Tom, the president of a raw materials distribution company in my district, who says "the biggest thing holding me back from hiring is uncertainty of the future business climate." Tom said, "We have already seen health care cost increases of nearly 20 percent year over year in early 2013, which was on top of the 12 percent increase in 2012." Tom also stated, "We pay for 75 percent of the cost of health care for our employees. The parts of health care legislation yet to be implemented will probably penalize us even more for doing the right thing. We do not understand how health care legislation will impact our business."

The recommendations of the small businesses that create the jobs in this country—the "engines of the economy"—are critical to increasing employment and spurring growth in our national economy.

Reducing the regulatory burden on small businesses is one critical factor toward inducing them to hire more workers. The burdensome nature of

proposed Federal regulations is making long-term planning for businesses and growth virtually impossible. An inability to plan is having a paralyzing effect on local investment and hiring.

According to the National Federation of Independent Business, in only the last 3 months there have been 6,669 regulatory changes posted or notices posted on the Federal regulatory Web site. That's an average of 74 regulations per day. Let me repeat that: NFIB's own study says in only the last 3 months there have been 6,669 regulatory changes posted or notices posted on the Federal regulatory Web site, an average of 74 regulations every single day.

This regulatory morass forces small businesses to hold onto any extra revenue they may have for fear of new compliance costs. This means foregoing opportunities to invest or hire new workers. Some businesses are forced to close altogether.

A recent poll of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Federation of Independent Business found that 62 percent of small business owners and manufacturers say the United States' own regulations, rules, and taxes impact their businesses more negatively than foreign competition. So our own regulations, according to a majority of business owners, are more harmful to them or more threatening to them than foreign competition.

Small businesses are the engine of our Nation's economy. They create about two-thirds of new jobs in the United States. They employ more than half of the private sector workforce. We need to unleash their potential.

So what can be done? Well, we must require regulatory authorities to review their regulations for usefulness and relevance and amend them as necessary to get rid of them if they are obsolete.

I have introduced legislation to do just that. H.R. 309, the Regulatory Sunset and Review Act, requires Federal agencies to regularly review regulations on their books and establish a process to sunset those that are duplicative, conflicting, or no longer necessary.

Small businesses need a seat at the table at the earliest stages of crafting regulations. Too often, regulators generating rules have little or no contact with the businesses affected by those regulations they implement and, thus, little knowledge of the impact on jobs.

Regulators need to assess the long-term costs and benefits of regulations—including how they will affect job loss and job creation—using the best available tools and adopt only those regulations whose benefits clearly outweigh the costs.

The regulatory process requires transparency and accountability. Sharing publicly the reasons why certain public input was not incorporated and disclosing the data, methods, and models underlying Federal regulatory decisionmaking are also important steps to restoring trust to the Federal regulatory process.

Reducing red tape is critical, but cutting taxes and implementing meaningful tax reform that incentivizes businesses to hire is also key to invigorating job growth. When taxes are lower, businesses invest their resources and hire more workers, which is exactly what we want. When taxes are lower, taxpaying citizens are able to keep more of their own money, money to spend as they see fit, to save, or to invest.

Congress must consider the impact tax policy is having on small businesses' ability to succeed when small businesses are a primary source of job creation in the United States and the engines of economic growth.

Small businesses—those with less than 500 employees—represent 99.7 percent of all employers, and employ almost half of the private sector labor force—55 million workers. In Illinois, again my home State, small businesses represent 98.3 percent of all employers and provide jobs to 2.4 million workers, about half of the private labor force.

So when it comes to economic and tax policy, we need to listen to Main Street small businesses and mom-and-pop shops that create the jobs in this country. This is what they are saying when it comes to taxes and spending:

Ninety-one percent of small businesses find that the Tax Code is complicated enough to hire their own tax preparer.

Eighty-five percent think Congress should revise the Tax Code.

Eighty-one percent think government should cut spending before ever considering tax increases.

Seventy-eight percent want to close tax loopholes.

And 71 percent agree that tax reform should include lowering the tax burden on small businesses.

Thus, to enable small businesses to create jobs and improve the employment climate in this country, tax rates must be low.

High tax rates are a problem for small businesses because they siphon off revenue owners need to reinvest for growth and to create jobs.

□ 2140

So what needs to be done?

The implementation of comprehensive tax reform that makes the Tax Code fairer, less burdensome, and more comprehensible for the folks who pay taxes and the small businesses that invest in hiring;

The permanent repeal of the estate, or death, tax, which I have long advocated is critical for small businesses and maintaining a healthy jobs climate. Many small businesses are family owned. The death tax is a major impediment for such businesses to keep operating in a down economy once the owner retires or dies. Protecting small businesses from the death tax is impor-

tant in order to keep Main Street businesses operating for future generations and for preserving their ability to create jobs as we try to grow this economy;

We should cut taxes to spur investment and hiring. Lower tax rates lower the cost of capital and increase the rewards for the risks that businesses take in hiring new workers. I support increasing the small business expensing limit so businesses can immediately recover their costs and invest in their businesses and hire new workers;

We must simplify the Tax Code. It is too complicated when 9 out of 10 small businesses must hire someone to prepare their own taxes. Making the Tax Code easier to understand and follow and not placing new reporting burdens on small businesses will help them focus on growing their businesses and creating jobs.

In addition to reducing regulatory burdens and cutting taxes, eliminating wasteful spending and reducing the size of government is key to job growth:

Current trends have government spending continuing to hover at 22 percent of gross domestic product for the next 10 years;

Continued spending adds to the \$16.6 trillion debt, and that, in turn, drives up interest costs to pay for borrowing;

The CBO estimates that interest paid on the national debt as a percentage of the overall budget will more than double from the current 6.2 percent of the budget to 14.1 percent, consuming an ever larger share of Federal resources.

Clearly, we do need to cut spending relative to the overall Federal budget. Cutting spending reduces the amount of money government takes from the private economy. Cutting spending and reducing the size of government relative to the private sector keeps more money in the private sector where it can be put to productive use, such as in hiring and creating jobs. Cutting wasteful spending and balancing our national budget will also absolutely help job growth.

It's simple: the Federal Government should not spend more than it takes in if we want to create an environment conducive to job creation. I have advocated for and have supported the budget my House colleagues passed this spring that balances the budget in 10 years by cutting spending and fixing our broken Tax Code so that it is fairer and simpler for everyone. I also support and have worked hard to pass a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

Requiring the Federal Government to live within its means and balance spending with the money it takes in, just as families in Illinois and across America have to do, will instill fiscal discipline required to get our economy moving in the right direction. This will

also promote confidence and create certainty within our Nation's private sector businesses so they can take productive steps towards hiring workers and growing their businesses.

According to the small businesses I meet in my district, there are more things we can do to spur job creation in this country. We can open up American markets overseas. New markets mean a greater demand for American-made goods. The businesses that manufacture these products will hire workers to meet the demand.

In that regard, I have voted in favor of free trade agreements with countries such as Colombia and Panama and South Korea. I have also supported permanent normal trade relations with Russia in order that American manufacturers can receive the benefits of open markets as a result of Russia's joining the WTO. We also must eliminate the bureaucracy that hinders the development of American products. Bureaucracy should not stand in the way of American innovation and bringing products to market.

I am a cosponsor of the Protect Small Business Jobs Act. This legislation would provide small businesses with a limited grace period to correct regulatory violations, and if the violation is corrected in a timely manner, it allows for the waiver of any sanctions against the small business. This will help business owners like Tom, who, in referring to one Federal regulatory authority with which he was dealing, said, "Rather than working with industry to fix alleged issues, it is imposing significant fines right off the bat without giving companies the opportunity to first fix the concerns." Government should be a facilitator, not an obstacle, to new product development and job creation.

Mr. Speaker, the pathway to a growing economy and putting people back to work is clear. The small business job creators in my district and around the country have spoken: they want to get rid of burdensome and unnecessary red tape; they want lower taxes and a simpler Tax Code that lends to certainty and encourages growth and investment; and they want the Federal Government to exercise fiscal discipline and to serve as a facilitator for American innovation, product development, and marketing.

Mr. Speaker, we can help American small businesses get Americans back to work. America is the land of opportunity where, with a mixture of aspiration and diligence, anyone can achieve one's dreams. Let's redouble our efforts and renew our commitment to our fellow citizens to help them build a bright future for themselves, their children, and for this Nation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LAMBORN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal reasons.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 18, 2013, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

1876. A letter from the Director, Program Development and Regulatory Analysis, Rural Development Utilities Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Community Connect Broadband Grant Program (RIN: 0572-AC30) received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1877. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final priority. Technical Assistance to Improve State Data Capacity—National Technical Assistance Center to Improve State Capacity to Accurately Collect and Report IDEA Data [CDFA Number: 84.373Y.] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1878. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority; Technical Assistance To Improve State Data Capacity—National Technical Assistance Center To Improve State Capacity To Accurately Collect and Report IDEA Data [CFDA Number: 84.373Y] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1879. A letter from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Implementation of Regulatory Guide 1.221 on Design-Basis Hurricane and Hurricane Missiles [NRC-2012-0247] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1880. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Models for Plant-Specific Adoption of Technical Specifications Task Force Traveler TSTF-426, Revision 5, "Revise or Add Actions to Preclude Entry into LCO 3.0.3-RITSTF Initiatives 6B & 6C", Using the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Process [Project No.: 753; NRC-2013-0007] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1881. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Updated Aging Management Criteria for Reactor Vessel Internal Compo-

nents for Pressurized Water Reactors [LR-ISG-2011-04] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1882. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Quality Verification For Plate-Type Uranium-Aluminum Fuel Elements For Use In Research and Test Reactors Regulatory Guide 2.3 received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1883. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on International Religious Freedom for 2012; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1884. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Prevailing Rate Systems; Redefinition of the Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, and Southwestern Wisconsin Appropriated Fund Federal Wage System Wage Areas (RIN: 3206-AM75) received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1885. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's report on the activities of the Community Relations Service (CRS) for Fiscal Year 2012, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000g-3; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1886. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Assessment of Mediation and Arbitration Procedures [Docket No.: EP 699] received June 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1887. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulation, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Wilson v. Commissioner, 705 F.3d 980 (9th Cir. 213), aff'g T.C. Memo. 2010-134, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1888. A letter from the Assistant Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure: United States and Area Median Gross Income Figures [Rev. Proc. 2013-27] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1889. A letter from the Assistant Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Empowerment Zone Designation Extension [Notice: 2013-38] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1890. A letter from the Assistant Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Credit for Renewable Electricity Production, Refined Coal Production, and Indian Coal Production, and Publication of Inflation Adjustment Factors and Reference Process for Calendar Year 2013 [Notice 2013-33] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1891. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Update of Weighted Average Interest Rates, Yield Curves, and Segment Rates [Notice 2013-37] received June 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1892. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue

Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Temporary Shelter for Individuals Displaced by Severe Storms and Tornadoes in Oklahoma [Notice 2013-39] received June 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. 85. A bill to create the Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Government of the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-110). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1169. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Secretary of the Navy certain Federal land in Churchill County, Nevada; with an amendment (Rept. 113-111). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1300. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to reauthorize the volunteer programs and community partnerships for the benefit of national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113-112). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2397. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-113). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. FOXX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 266. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1947) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1797) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-114). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1080. A bill to amend the Sikes Act to promote the use of cooperative agreements under such Act for land management related to Department of Defense readiness activities and to amend title 10, United States Code, to facilitate interagency cooperation in conservation programs to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on military readiness activities, with an amendment (Rept. 113-115 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

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. FATTAH:

H.R. 2393. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to develop and present to Congress a legislative proposal to establish a consumption tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2394. A bill to allow a State to opt out of K-12 education grant programs and the requirements of those programs, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to taxpayers in such a State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 2395. A bill to provide for donor contribution acknowledgments to be displayed at projects authorized under the Commemorative Works Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 2396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish the Coal Mitigation Trust Fund funded by the imposition of a tax on the extraction of coal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. BISHOP of Utah (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CARTER, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. McCaul):

H.R. 2398. A bill to prohibit the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture from taking action on Federal lands that impede border security on such lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and 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. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. AMASH, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MULVANEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Ms. CHU, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. JONES, Mr. ENYART, Mr. MASSIE, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HOLT, Mr. RADEL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SALMON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. POLIS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 2399. A bill to prevent the mass collection of records of innocent Americans under section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as amended by section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, and to provide for greater accountability and transparency in the implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. HANNA, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. FARR):

H.R. 2400. A bill to amend the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 to require recordkeeping and authorize investigations and enforcement actions for violations of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COTTON:

H.R. 2401. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with State foresters authorizing State foresters to provide certain forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration and protection services; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. DUFFY:

H.R. 2402. A bill to replace the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with a five person Commission; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 2403. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to permit a State to require an applicant for voter registration in the State who uses the Federal mail voter registration application form developed by the Election Assistance Commission under such Act to provide additional information as a condition of the State's acceptance of the form; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2404. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to permit providers of eligible food purchasing and delivery services to be approved as retail food stores that accept and redeem supplemental nutrition assistance benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2405. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to clarify the circumstances under which the enhanced penalty provisions for subsequent convictions apply; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington):

H.R. 264. A resolution providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, with an amendment; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARDENAS (for himself, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COFFMAN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KIND, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BARBER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LUETKE-MEYER, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H. Res. 265. A resolution honoring the entrepreneurial spirit of small business concerns in the United States during National Small Business Week, which begins on June 17, 2013; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER):

H. Res. 267. A resolution congratulating the University of Washington Huskies' Men's Crew Team for winning the 2013 Intercollegiate Rowing Association National Championship; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BASS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H. Res. 268. A resolution observing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

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

53. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to a House Resolution recognizing the 65th Infantry Regiment known as the Borinqueneers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

54. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 51 urging the President and the Congress to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

55. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 51 urging the President and the Congress to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. RANGEL introduced a bill (H.R. 2406) for the relief of Daniel Wachira; 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. FATTAH:

H.R. 2393.

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

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.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 2394.

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

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 2395.

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

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; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 2396.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 2397.

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

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: “No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law” In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: “The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States” Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 2398.

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 IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States), and Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8, which grants Congress the authority to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and Clause 18 of Article 1 Section 8, which allows the authority to make laws deemed necessary and proper.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 2399.

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

Article I, Section 8, clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. CAPPSS:

H.R. 2400.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. COTTON:

H.R. 2401.

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

Article 4, 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; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so con-

structed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2402.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 (related to the general welfare of the United States); and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (related to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 2403.

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

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the Constitution states that “The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.”

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 2404.

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

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 2405.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 2406.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 127: Mr. COLE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. HALL, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.R. 164: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 279: Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 309: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.

H.R. 310: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 351: Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 411: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 455: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 475: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 523: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 533: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 685: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BARLETTA, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 698: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 702: Mr. POCAN, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 713: Mr. JOYCE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. DENT.

H.R. 721: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 725: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 741: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JONES, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 755: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DENT, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. BERA of California.

H.R. 830: Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 838: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 904: Mr. PETRI and Mr. WESTMORELAND

H.R. 924: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 925: Mr. GRIMM.

H.R. 938: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. STUTZMAN, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 1009: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 1101: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1146: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1150: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 1151: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1250: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1309: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1319: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 1389: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1395: Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 1416: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 1421: Mr. BERA of California.

H.R. 1427: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1437: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1450: Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 1466: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1507: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 1508: Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 1518: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 1528: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1563: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan and Mr. MICA.

H.R. 1619: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1620: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1717: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. RADEL.

H.R. 1731: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LANCE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 1763: Mr. BERA of California and Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1771: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MICA, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1825: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1830: Mr. DUFFY and Mr. NOLAN.

H.R. 1843: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 1845: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1851: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1852: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 1871: Mr. MESSER.

H.R. 1874: Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 1877: Mr. PETRI and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1896: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 1918: Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 1920: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1933: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1971: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1995: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 2009: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2016: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 2019: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 2022: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2032: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2033: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 2053: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 2089: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 2094: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 2122: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mr. BARR.

H.R. 2123: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2150: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. COSTA, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. O'ROUKE.

H.R. 2160: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 2182: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 2194: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 2239: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 2252: Mr. HIMES, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. PIERLUISI.

H.R. 2273: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 2288: Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 2300: Mr. SALMON and Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 2310: Mr. KEATING, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 2319: Mr. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 2329: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 2375: Mr. POSEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. BARLETTA.

H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. HURT.

H. Res. 35: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DAINES, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. YODER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. HECK of Nevada, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H. Res. 36: Mr. YODER.

H. Res. 97: Mr. NOLAN.

H. Res. 109: Mr. PITTS and Ms. LOFGREN.

H. Res. 112: Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H. Res. 211: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H. Res. 213: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H. Res. 220: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H. Res. 248: Ms. JACKSON LEE.



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Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O Omnipotent Sovereign God, beneath whose all-seeing eye our mortal lives are passed, may all our deeds and purposes today bring honor to You, Lord, save us from pride and arrogance, and help us to be quick to see the needs of those less fortunate than ourselves and promote goodwill and fellowship among all people.

Today, bless our lawmakers. Let their motives be transparent and their word be their bond. May they be generous in their judgment of others, loyal in their friendships, and magnanimous to their opponents.

Sovereign God, let every knee be bent before You and every tongue confess that You are Lord.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks the Senate will be in morning business until 5 p.m. today.

At 5 p.m. the Senate will be in executive session to consider a couple nominations for United States district judges. One is for Pennsylvania and one is for New Mexico. At 5:30 p.m. there will be at least one rollcall vote on the confirmation of the nominations. The Restrepo and Gonzales nominations are the two nominations we have. Restrepo is from Pennsylvania and Gonzales is from New Mexico.

Following those votes, the Senate will resume consideration of the immigration bill.

BUDGET CONFERENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it has been 86 days since the Senate passed its budget. We have been through this on several occasions. We have had Republican Senators come and criticize the Republican leadership here for not letting us go to conference. They talked about their wanting regular order so we could move forward in dealing with the financial crisis facing this country, but they have ignored us.

We are proud of the budget we passed. It was hard, but it reflects our priorities: protecting middle-class families and growing the economy. Even though that is the case, we are still willing to work out a compromise with our Republican counterparts.

We are not going to get everything we want. That is what conferences are all about. They have been going on in this country for more than two centuries. But we believe our sound fiscal policy would stand out as being so much better than what they have done in the House. We could do this through the regular order of the budget process. Unfortunately, Democrats and Republicans are not going to find common ground if we never start negotiating. As I said, for 86 days Republican leaders have objected to a conference with the House of Representatives. In conference, Democrats and Republicans could work together to work out our

differences—differences between our budgets as well as our priorities. But Senate Republicans have objected to a conference time and time again.

Today, I read in the Hill newspaper called Politico that the House Republicans are more than happy for their Senate colleagues to obstruct and delay. They know a budget conference would only put the spotlight on divisions within the House Republican caucus. Here is what the article said:

Going to conference to match the House and Senate-passed budgets—or making any movement on the budget right now—could open up a schism in the [Republican] caucus on spending that for months leadership has managed to keep mostly at bay.

So what they are saying is the Republican leadership over here is protecting the House. The House Republican leadership understands they cannot agree on anything—nothing. Therefore, objecting to this is the right thing to do because they will never get out in the open as to how crazy their budget priorities are.

But as Senate Republicans cover for their dysfunctional House colleagues, the country inches closer to another crisis: a default on the Nation's bills.

Reasonable Republicans are just as concerned as I am about this last manufactured crisis—a crisis that would undercut the economic progress of the last 4 years. Those reasonable Republicans have come to the floor repeatedly to call on Republican leaders to stop blocking bipartisan budget negotiations. I hope those reasonable Republicans prevail. I hope Republican leaders in the House and in the Senate will stop bowing to tea party extremists and listen to the more reasonable Members of their caucus.

I repeat, Republican Senators have arrived here on the floor on more than one occasion and criticized our not being able to go to conference. So if past is prologue, using the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government as a political hostage will not only be bad

- This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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for the economy, it will also be bad for the Republican Party.

It is time Republican leaders acknowledge that compromise—not reckless brinkmanship—will put America on the road to fiscal responsibility.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, for 16 years, Blanca Gamez thought she was an average American girl. But when she turned 16, one by one her friends learned to drive. Her parents sat her down and explained an important truth she did not know at the time: She could not get her driver's license because she is an undocumented immigrant.

Blanca's parents brought her from Mexico to the United States when she was 7 months old. Because they came without proper paperwork, she was missing something really important. Blanca's parents told her: "You need nine numbers." That refers to a Social Security number, which she did not have. A Social Security number—those nine numbers—opens doors to American citizens, which American citizens take for granted.

I had an opportunity to visit with Blanca when I was in Las Vegas recently. She is a young woman with everything going for her. She is smart, she is driven, and she loves this country with a passion that is truly moving. In fact, she does not remember the country she was born in, Mexico. She was 7 months old when she came here. To her home means Nevada. That is our State song: "Home Means Nevada." And home certainly means Nevada to this young woman.

Unfortunately, without a Social Security number—those nine numbers—Blanca faced challenges her American-born peers simply did not.

But all that changed a year ago this week when President Obama signed a directive suspending deportation of upstanding young people such as Blanca who were brought to this country as children. As a result, she now has her nine numbers.

Almost 300,000 DREAMers—undocumented immigrants who came to this country as children—have already taken advantage of this opportunity.

Thanks to President Obama's courageous action, Blanca and hundreds of thousands of upstanding young men and women like her can rest easier knowing they are no longer in danger of being deported. They can now drive, they can work, and they can get the nine numbers that unlock a successful future—I repeat: a Social Security number.

Blanca's future—and the future of 800,000 young DREAMers—will remain uncertain until Congress passes commonsense immigration reform. President Obama's directive is only a temporary solution.

The Republican majority in the House of Representatives has taken aim at the DREAMers, voting recently

to resume deportation of promising young people such as Blanca.

The directive does not address the 10 million people living in this country without the proper documentation who do not qualify for deferred action. Many of these individuals are the parents or siblings of DREAMers such as Blanca. The bipartisan legislation before the Senate is the opportunity they have been waiting for. This bill offers a pathway to earned citizenship that begins by going to the back of the line, paying penalties and fines, working, paying taxes, staying out of trouble, learning English, getting right with the law.

The measure will be good for national security, it will be great for the economy, and it will be good for millions of immigrant families.

The bill is not perfect, but it takes important steps to reform our broken legal immigration system and strengthen border security.

I know many of my colleagues have ideas about how to improve this bill. I hope we will be able to process additional amendments soon so we can give these ideas the debate they deserve here in the Senate and, after that, of course, the votes they deserve.

We have five amendments pending. We could vote on four of them right away. I also think it would be fair to add the Heller amendment. That would mean three Republican amendments and two Democratic amendments.

My colleagues should be aware, unless we begin voting on amendments soon, we will need to work through the weekend in order to finish the bill before July 4.

Recognizing that this is a Nation founded by immigrants, I hope Senators will consider every amendment to this bill with compassion. Like generations before them, Blanca's parents and millions of other undocumented immigrants came here seeking a better life. The famous author C.S. Lewis said:

You are never too old . . . to dream a new dream.

It is time for Congress to help 11 million dreamers—young and old—get right with the law and unlock their potential.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Would the Chair announce the business of the day, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5 o'clock p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The Senator from Vermont.

COMMENDING THE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as always, I commend the distinguished majority leader for his words on immigra-

tion reform. We are on this bill because he set this time aside, and he, like I, hopes we will soon be voting on amendments. There are a lot of potential amendments, just as we had 300 amendments filed in the Senate Judiciary Committee. We were able to work through them. I know we do not expect that many here on the floor, but I know the leader has set aside time for us, and I know his commitment to get this filed and fulfilled, and I joined him on that. I think the time is right. We either do it now or we are never going to do it.

So I thank the leader again.

MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, there are two matters I want to talk about. Before I speak about the immigration, I want to speak about the Supreme Court ruling today in *Alleyne v. the United States*, that facts underlying mandatory minimum sentences must be proved to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt.

I continue to believe our criminal justice system's reliance on mandatory minimum sentences is a mistake.

In March, Senator PAUL and I introduced the Justice Safety Valve Act of 2013, to give Federal judges greater flexibility in sentencing in cases where a mandatory minimum is not only unnecessary but often counterproductive.

Mandatory minimum sentences imprison some people, particularly non-violent offenders, for far longer than is just or beneficial.

Looking at it just from a fiscal point of view, as a result of mandatory minimums the Federal prison population has exploded in recent years. This has placed enormous strain on the Justice Department's budget. That means less money for Federal law enforcement, less aid to State and local law enforcement, less funding for crime prevention programs that make us safer, plus less money for prisoner reentry programs.

Sentencing reform has worked at the State level. The Justice Safety Valve Act is an important step toward the sentencing reform our Federal system desperately needs. I applaud the Supreme Court decision today in *Alleyne*.

I have long felt that when legislative bodies pass mandatory minimums, it is a feel-good response to crime, but it does no good.

Judges need discretion. Every case that comes before a judge is different. Now, do judges always get it right out of the tens of thousands of cases that come before them? No. Of course not. Sometimes they might not, but they are far more often right than wrong. They are always more right than a legislative one-size-fits-all approach. Mandatory minimum laws are one size fits all. Anybody who has spent time in the criminal justice system either as a defense counsel or as a prosecutor or as a judge knows that one size does not fit all. We should get rid of all of our mandatory minimums, have real standards

that judges will follow, and then let the individual men and women who sit on the bench make the decision.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as we continue yet another week debating S. 744, the bipartisan immigration bill, I hope we can start making some progress on this vital legislation. The American people know what some of us have to realize: our immigration system is broken; it has to be fixed. If we are going to have an effective solution to this complex problem, we cannot focus simply and effectively on one border or any single aspect of our immigration system. We have to address all parts of our immigration system.

Of course, we all agree we have to secure our borders, but we must also reduce the incentives people have to come here illegally or to overstay their visas. It means we have to implement E-Verify so employers stop hiring those who are not authorized to work here. We also have to eliminate the extensive backlogs that tear so many families apart.

We have to respond to the needs of American farmers and technology companies and investors who create jobs in this country. We also need to remember that our history and the future of the Nation is based on immigrants when we are considering the legalization process provided in this bill.

Almost 4 weeks ago the Judiciary Committee voted to report this immigration reform bill with a strong bipartisan vote of 13 to 5. I understand the Congressional Budget Office's task is a difficult one, with complex, comprehensive measures such as this. We expected their score today. I hope they are able to get the official score early tomorrow so we can move forward and complete consideration of this bill. As we closed out each title during our extended markups, we forwarded the text to the CBO, so they have had the border security title and the non-immigrant visa title for well over a month. I look forward to reviewing their analysis when we receive it.

In addition to the CBO score we are awaiting, we should also credit the extensive testimony the Judiciary Committee received from former CBO Director Douglas Holtz-Eakin. He testified that immigration reform "will increase the productivity growth in the U.S. economy, the fundamental building block of higher standards of living, and generate larger economic growth numbers than we have seen in recent years."

Specifically, he estimated reform of this nature would increase growth so that "the overall growth rate and real GDP would rise from 3 percent to 3.9 percent, on average annually, over the first 10 years. The upshot of GDP after 10 years would be higher—a difference of \$64,700 per capita versus \$62,900 per capita. This higher per capita income of \$1,700 after 10 years is a core benefit of immigration reform."

According to Holtz-Eakin this increase in growth would also help lower our deficit. In fact, he testified that "Over 10 years an additional 0.1 percentage in average economic growth will reduce the federal deficit by a bit over \$300 billion. In this context, the rules imply that over the first 10 years of the benchmark immigration reform the federal deficit would be reduced by a cumulative amount of \$2.7 trillion."

Also, the Judiciary Committee received powerful testimony from Grover Norquist. He was asked repeatedly by those who oppose this bill whether legalizing immigrants would lead to a drain on our safety net. His response was that just the opposite would occur. He testified that "immigrants come at the beginning of their working lives, which means they will have years to pay taxes and contribute to the economy before being eligible for entitlements." Furthermore, Mr. Norquist testified that "Some argue that the fiscal burden of America's entitlement programs make more immigration cost prohibitive. That is a false choice. That our entitlement systems are broken is not an argument for less immigration; it is an argument to fix our entitlement systems."

It is not every day that I agree with these very conservative commentators and advocates, but I was happy to invite them to testify before the committee and commend their analysis to Members who are concerned about the approximate 'cost' of reforming our broken immigration system. All the valid testimony—all the valid testimony we received says that fixing the broken immigration system adds to our bottom line in a beneficial way.

One of the hallmarks of this country is how we have historically treated those who have sought shelter and refuge on our shores. America protects the most vulnerable among us. This includes survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking, as well as pregnant women and children. I am proud to report that there are strong protections in this bill for the treatment of children caught in the broken immigration enforcement system.

In the Judiciary Committee we added to those protections for domestic violence and human trafficking victims. But the Judiciary Committee also considered and rejected, as it should, several amendments that sought to take away protections in our safety net programs for immigrants who need them. I know some may want to punish the 11 million undocumented people currently living here in the shadows. The bill specifically contains a steep financial penalty for that purpose. The undocumented also need to go to the back of the line and take classes to learn English, but even these tough steps are not enough for those who oppose this bipartisan bill.

While some may want to look like they are being even tougher on the undocumented population, we all need to consider how further punitive measures

may deter people from coming out of the shadows. When children and pregnant women are put at risk by an urge to punish millions of people who are trying to make a better life for their families, as my grandparents did, we do not live up to our American values and we do not make this a safer country. Last week, Senator HATCH filed several amendments to deny or delay protections for the millions of people who apply for registered provisional immigrant status. I will oppose all of those amendments. They are not fair. They deter people from coming forward to register. That makes us all less safe.

It is a cruel irony when my friends on the other side of the aisle talk about border security, the high cost of implementing their proposed measures is always absent from the discussion. But when we are talking about programs that help children who live near the poverty line, well, then suddenly fiscal concerns are paramount.

So if we are talking about a specific type of fencing, or a new expensive exit program, our concern is supposed to trump any hesitancy about government spending. Spend whatever it takes. Spend whatever it takes, and at the same time dramatically increase the boon that their proposals give to the government contracting firms that make money off of them.

However, if we are talking about programs literally to feed the hungry or provide vaccinations to children, vaccinations which make us all healthier because of the disease it stops, then we hear lectures as to how we cannot afford those programs in the current fiscal environment. Maybe some of these contractors with their lobbyists ought to be covering those programs. Maybe we will hear more need for them.

I would say from a moral point of view, as an indication of how great a country we are, we ought to be saying: Hungry children, children who can be saved from childhood illnesses, it is in our moral core as a Nation, the most wealthy, powerful Nation on Earth to help them. The bill we are considering prohibits immigrants in registered provisional immigrant status from accessing Federal means-tested public benefit programs throughout their time in provisional status.

In addition, as a result of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, even qualified legal permanent resident immigrants must wait an additional 5 years after they are legalized to receive any safety net protections. We have already put all kinds of barriers up here.

So including the 5-year bar, most immigrants who are working their way through the path to legalization will have to wait anywhere from 13 to 15 years before having any access to safety net programs. Given the penalties and the fines they have to pay, it is wrong to further deny these low-income families protection that some may desperately need.

We have seen amendments that try to designate an immigrant a “public charge” and thus deportable simply because the individual’s child received health or nutrition benefits. If a child is an American citizen, would we really want that child’s parents deported simply because the child needed food stamps while the parent was in provisional status?

We should protect the children of immigrants and their families. In 2009, President Obama signed the Children’s Health Insurance Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA). Under Senator ROCKEFELLER’s strong leadership, CHIPRA included a provision which allowed states the option to waive the five-year bar to the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Medicaid for lawfully residing immigrant children and pregnant women. Today, 25 states offer this safety net for children and 20 states offer it to pregnant women. My own state of Vermont offers this protection to both pregnant women and children. I commend my friend, Chairman ROCKEFELLER, for allowing states the option to immediately provide CHIP and Medicaid for immigrant children and pregnant women.

Like so many harsh amendments that have been filed with respect to the safety net, I have seen similarly harmful amendments on the issue of the earned income tax credit, the EITC, or the child tax credit, CTC, which were designed to help hard-working families pay their taxes.

The earned income tax credit is available only to families who are working and paying payroll taxes, not some kind of giveaway. They have to be working and paying taxes. EITC is a core part of the Tax Code like any other tax credit that adjusts Federal tax liability, based on family circumstances. It is not, and it has never been, considered a “public benefit.” But some amendments have been filed seeking to deny the EITC for all registered immigrants for eternity, even after they have obtained legal status. One of these amendments was offered during the committee process, and was rejected.

Similarly, the Child Tax Credit was enacted in 1998 for the benefit of U.S. citizens or U.S. resident alien children under the age of 17. In practice, it first requires that an individual work and pay her taxes. If the person meets this basic requirement, undocumented or otherwise, the Child Tax Credit may be claimed for the benefit of the U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien child. Undocumented immigrants who use an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number are able to benefit from the Child Tax Credit since they work and pay taxes. However, there are numerous workers who are lawfully present that also use Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers to pay taxes. During the Committee markup, one senator proposed an amendment that would have denied the Child Tax Credit to low-wage workers who pay their taxes

using an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number. This overreach would have harmed numerous U.S. citizen children and their families. Fortunately, this unduly harsh amendment was rejected by the Committee as well.

I would strongly oppose any amendment to deny hard-working families from participating in these tax credits when they are paying payroll taxes. We know that these credits are vital to working families and we have a moral obligation not to harm children in our communities and their families by denying their families these credits.

We give huge tax benefits and loopholes to millionaires. Yet a hard-working family, should they not be entitled to these tiny benefits? They are dwarfed by what we give to millionaires. Let’s start paying attention to the people who need our help.

Some who oppose comprehensive immigration reform have raised the false alarm this immigration bill would drain the Social Security trust fund and bankrupt our Medicare system. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Wall Street Journal and Commentary are two publications that almost never agree with my positions. In fact, the opposite is true. In an editorial dated June 2, 2013, entitled, “A \$4.6 Trillion Opportunity,” the Wall Street Journal states unequivocally that “Immigration reform will improve Social Security’s finances”—not take away from it, but will improve it. In fact, it notes that

The Senate bill raises immigration quotas by about 500,000 a year over the next decade (to reduce backlogs) and by about 150,000 a year after that. Thus the net effect of the immigration bill on the long-range Social Security trust fund “actuarial balance will be positive.” Mr. Goss recently wrote in a letter to Senator MARCO RUBIO. These higher post-reform levels of immigration would mean an extra \$600 billion into the trust fund to about \$4.6 trillion over 75 years.

It is true that “Immigration won’t solve all of Social Security’s financial problems.” However, it said “immigrants unquestionably narrow the funding gap. More generous immigration is a wise step toward solving the entitlement crisis in Washington.”

I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 2, 2013]

A \$4.6 TRILLION OPPORTUNITY

IMMIGRATION REFORM WILL IMPROVE SOCIAL SECURITY’S FINANCES

The Senate immigration bill has ignited a debate over the fiscal costs of reform, with some conservatives claiming costs far exceed the benefits. We think that’s wrong, and one place to look for evidence is the costliest of all federal programs, Social Security. As some 75 million baby boomers prepare to retire, immigrants will be crucial to keeping the federal pension program afloat.

As too few Americans understand, Social Security is not a pre-funded retirement system and there is no “lock box” with money set aside for each worker’s retirement. It operates as a pay-as-you-go system.

Benefits paid out each year roughly match payroll tax revenues collected, at least until the program goes into annual deficit in a few more years, and the so-called trust fund only contains IOUs that the government owes itself. Those IOUs don’t help. The Social Security Administration estimates that the present discounted value of the 75-year shortfall of promised benefits beyond the taxes expected to be collected is \$8.6 trillion.

The crux of the problem is that the ratio of workers to retirees is falling fast. While there were 16 workers for every retiree in 1950, the ratio now stands at a little under 3 to 1 and within 20 years when the baby boomers are age 65 or older the ratio will fall to about 2.5 to 1.

Immigrants help ease this demographic problem in three ways. First, most come here between the ages of 18 and 35, near the start of their working years. Second, few come with elderly parents (only about 2.5% of immigrants are over age 65 when they arrive), and the seniors who do come aren’t eligible for Social Security because they have no U.S. work history. Third, immigrants tend to have more children than do native-born Americans and their offspring will also pay into the system.

These facts are confirmed in the latest report of the Social Security trustees released last week. They conclude that the program’s long-term funding shortfall “decreases with an increase in net immigration because immigration occurs at relatively young ages, thereby increasing the numbers of covered workers earlier than the numbers of beneficiaries.”

How big a bonus are we talking about? Enormous. We asked Stephen Goss, Social Security’s chief actuary, to estimate the value of the 1.08 million net new legal and illegal immigrants that currently come to the U.S. each year. He calculates that over 25 years the trust fund is enriched in today’s dollars by \$500 billion and the surplus from immigration mushrooms to \$4 trillion over 75 years.

“The numbers get much larger for longer periods,” Mr. Goss explains, “because that is when the additional children born to the immigrants really help.”

The Senate bill raises immigration quotas by about 500,000 a year over the next decade (to reduce backlogs) and by about 150,000 a year after that. Thus the net effect of the immigration bill on the long-range Social Security trust fund “actuarial balance will be positive.” Mr. Goss recently wrote in a letter to Senator Marco Rubio. These higher post-reform levels of immigration would mean an extra \$600 billion into the trust fund to about \$4.6 trillion over 75 years.

The reason is that most immigrant workers pay into the program for 20 to 40 years before they collect any benefits, and they don’t have parents who collect benefits while they pay in. Once the immigrants retire and collect benefits, their children are making tax payments roughly covering the payments to their parents.

All of this offsets the cost of legalizing currently illegal immigrants. Illegal workers are especially beneficial to Social Security because millions pay into the system—for example, by using fake Social Security numbers when they apply for a job. But since they are illegal, they don’t qualify for benefits when they get old. Legalizing their status means they will qualify for future benefits based on their work from now on, but the fiscal impact of the Senate bill is still positive, says Mr. Goss.

The relative skills and earnings of immigrants and their children also matter a great deal in measuring their financial contributions. More skilled immigrants have higher earnings, so they pay more in payroll taxes.

And because of the progressive benefit structure of Social Security, those with higher incomes collect less per dollar paid in.

This underscores an under-appreciated bonus of the Senate immigration bill. The bill shifts U.S. immigration policy somewhat more toward skills-based entry rather than family reunification. It also increases green cards for foreigners who graduate from American schools in science and engineering, thus raising the education and skills of new immigrants. This means the future fiscal immigration windfall is likely to exceed \$4.6 trillion.

Immigration won't solve all of Social Security's financial problems. The program still needs reform in its benefit formula and to allow private accounts. But immigrants unquestionably narrow the funding gap. More generous immigration is a wise step toward solving the entitlement crisis in Washington.

Mr. LEAHY. Likewise, an article dated June 6, 2013 in *Commentary* debunks the myth that immigration would bankrupt the Medicare trust fund. The title of the article is notable: "Message to Congress: Immigrants Pay More Than Their 'Fair Share' of Medicare." According to the article, "it turns out that closing the borders would deplete Medicare's trust fund." In fact, "over a seven-year period, immigrants paid in \$115.2 billion more than they took out. Meanwhile, native-born Americans drained \$28.1 billion from Medicare. In other words, immigrants are keeping Medicare afloat. And it's non-citizen immigrants who make the biggest contribution. On average, each one subsidizes Medicare by \$466 annually." It concludes that "Scare-mongering about the cost of immigration has become a staple of political debate . . . But our findings indicate that economic fairness, not just morality, argues for immigrants' rights to care."

The goal in this bill is to encourage undocumented immigrants to come out of the shadows so we can bring them into our legal system and then do what all Vermonters tell me, what Americans everywhere tell me: Play by the same rules. I mean, that is a sense of fairness we should agree to. If we create a reason for people not to come out and register, this is going to defeat the purpose of this whole bill. It makes all of this work: the hearings, the hours and days and weeks of markups and consideration, makes it for naught. Amendments that seek to further penalize the undocumented would just encourage them to stay in the shadows. These steps are not going to make us safer and they are not going to spur our economy.

One of the many reasons we need immigration reform is to ensure there is not a permanent underclass in this Nation. As part of this effort, we need to continue the vital safety net programs that protect children, pregnant women, and other vulnerable populations.

Too often immigrants have been unfairly blamed and demonized as a drain on our resources. Facts prove the opposite.

We are a nation of immigrants. As I have said many times before, my ma-

ternal grandparents came from Italy to Vermont seeking a better life. They created many jobs when they did that. They sent their children to college and saw their grandson become a Senator.

My wife's parents came from the Province of Quebec, speaking French. She was born here. Her family contributed to the economy of Vermont, and our whole region, with the jobs they created. They raised three wonderful children at the same time.

We are a nation of immigrants. Let's fight to maintain our tradition of protecting the vulnerable. Let's allow the American dream to be a reality for all those who are in this country because they want to be in this country.

Time is not now divided from one side to the other, is it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not.

Mr. LEAHY. I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DOUG BAILEY

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I come to the floor to talk about Doug Bailey. Doug Bailey died last week at age 79. The New York Times reported on Tuesday that Doug Bailey helped define the role of political consultant in the 1960s and 1970s and that he founded the Hotline. He was much more than that to me and to countless others for whom he was an example of how to live a public life.

I am aware that when offering a eulogy it is good form to speak more of the deceased than of oneself, but that is hard to do with Doug because he cared so much about everyone he met and everyone he worked with. I first met Doug Bailey in Washington, DC, in the spring of 1977. I was here for a few months working with Howard Baker, the former Senator from Tennessee, who had just been elected to be the Republican leader of this body. He asked me to come work for him. I think part of that was to console me, to let me lick my wounds for having lost the Governor's race a couple years earlier in Tennessee. There wasn't much prospect for a political future for me then because the Nashville Tennessean had written that there wouldn't be a Republican Governor in Tennessee for another 50 years.

So I was here in Washington, and while I was here I became energized by the Republican Senators. It looked to me as though Jimmy Carter was already in trouble, and my friend Wyatt Stewart introduced me to Doug Bailey. The reason I thought it was an important meeting was because at that time he and his partner John Deardourff represented 7 of the 12 Republican Gov-

ernors in the country who were still in office after the Watergate debacle of 1974.

Doug came to Nashville. He sat down with my wife Honey, Tom Ingram, and me, and we talked about the idea of another Governor's race—this time in 1978. Doug's view was that I had lost, among other things, because I wasn't a very interesting candidate, that I campaigned in a blue suit and talked to Republicans and to rotary clubs. So the talk was about what would be authentic, what did I really like to do.

To make a long story short, I ended up walking 1,000 miles across Tennessee over 6 months in a red-and-black plaid shirt, followed by a group of four University of Tennessee band members in a flatbed truck. And several times a day we would get up on the truck and play in Alexander's washboard band. Doug put all that on television, and I won the election.

Now, to some, that would seem like an ultimate political gimmick, but if you think about it, the idea of the walk across Tennessee was a good deal more authentic than the photo-ops and the press releases and the 5-second sound bites that are often what we end up with in politics today. But let me just say it this way: I would have never been elected Governor if it hadn't been for Doug Bailey.

He also did something else I had never seen anybody else do—no other political consultant. He actually wrote a plan and we actually followed it during the campaign.

The important thing for me to say today is that political consulting was not the end of Doug Bailey's help. He came to Nashville once a week during my first term as Governor not so much to talk about politics, but to talk about how to be a better Governor, which was his idea of how to be a political success. Our conversations were usually not about how to follow, but how to lead, and how to deal with the political implications, for example, of wanting to have three big road programs and do it on a pay-as-you-go basis so we could attract the auto industry to our State without running up debt and persuade all the Republican Members to vote for three gas tax increases, which every single one of them did.

Doug's advice was that a good tactic was to do the right thing because it would confuse your opponents; they wouldn't understand what you were up to.

His advice about recruiting people to work in the cabinet, for example, was not to just invite someone who might take the job, but to make a list of the four or five best persons to do the job and then ask the best one. He said: You might be surprised—that person might be waiting for an opportunity to serve the public. That was some of the best advice I ever got because some of the best persons were waiting for the right opportunity for public service.

All this sounds hopelessly naive, especially today, in a time when there is

so much cynicism about politics. But that is the way it was then, and that is the way I was trained, and that is the way I tried to do my job. I would wake up every day literally thinking about almost nothing else other than how I could help our State move ahead.

I called Doug Bailey throughout the last 30 or 35 years whenever I needed good advice. I called him when the Democrats swore me in early to remove a corrupt Governor who was selling pardons for cash in Tennessee, and he gave me a few words I used to speak to the public on that day.

One of the best pieces of advice he gave me was when the first President Bush called me while I was the University of Tennessee president. I knew President Bush was going to ask me to be the new Education Secretary, and I had about 2 hours to think about it.

Doug said: Ask these two questions. One, Mr. President, may I come up with a plan, subject to your approval? Two, may I go and recruit a team, subject to your approval? Well, that may not seem like much, but after I was announced by the President, I walked into the White House personnel office, and they tried to tell me whom to hire. I said: I don't have to do that. I already have the President's assurance that I can recruit a team subject to his approval. So I was able to recruit David Kearns, former head of Xerox, and Diane Ravitch and others who never would have ended up in President Bush's administration, and he was delighted with them.

Doug always had a project. Some were zany. Some were downright brilliant. One of the most recent was to try to persuade someone to run for President on an Independent ticket online. He didn't succeed at that. He was starting another project when I saw him last at a dinner at the end of January in Washington this year.

Ironically, Doug Bailey was an expert in the technology, TV ads, and the Hotline, which have contributed to today's polarization in politics. But he withdrew from politics after a while and from political consulting because he didn't like what politics had become. He thought more elected officials needed to understand that there is a difference between campaigning and governing and that differences should be resolved in the middle rather than entrenched in the fringes or on the extremes.

In a tribute, Judy Woodruff wrote about perhaps Doug's greatest passion and his greatest legacy: inspiring youngsters such as Chuck Todd and Norah O'Donnell—whom he paid almost nothing to work at the Hotline—to care about and be involved in America's political system. I am sure Chuck and Norah would tell you that Doug considered it even more important and an even nobler calling to actually serve in government, and that he spent most of his life teaching and helping those who were willing to do it.

I would never have been elected Governor without Doug Bailey's help. More

important, I will give Doug most of the credit for whatever success I had as Governor and in politics. It has been a long time since I regularly checked with him before I made a political move, but when I did, I always felt as though the next step was a surer step and a step more likely to be in a direction that served a larger purpose other than my own political existence.

I have never known a person who cared more about each person he met in every issue he tackled. So I wanted to come to the floor today and express this tribute to a public life well lived, and to offer my condolences to his wife Pat, his children Kate and Edward, his brothers and his grandson.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks the New York Times story about Doug Bailey's death and Judy Woodruff's blog about his passing. It has lots of comments from other people, and I have not seen a blog in a long time where all the comments are positive. Usually that is not the case.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, June 13, 2013]
DOUG BAILEY, G.O.P. POLITICAL CONSULTANT,
DIES AT 79

(By Paul Vitello)

Doug Bailey, who helped define the expanding role of political consultants in the 1960s and '70s and later founded The Hotline, a digest of political news, distributed by fax, that became an indispensable tool of the political trade in the pre-Web 1980s and '90s, died on Monday at his home in Arlington, Va. He was 79.

Mr. Bailey, who had health problems in recent years, was working at home on several projects when he died, apparently in his sleep, said his daughter, Kate Bailey.

His consulting firm, Bailey Deardourff & Associates, which he started in 1967 with a fellow political hand, John Deardourff, worked mainly for moderate Republican candidates like Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York and Senator Charles H. Percy of Illinois. At one point in the late 1970s, the firm had 11 of the country's 19 Republican governors as clients.

Its work on behalf of President Gerald R. Ford's campaign in 1976 against Jimmy Carter, then a former Georgia governor, was widely credited with helping to narrow Mr. Ford's deficit of much as 20 points in the polls—most of it attributed to his pardon of President Richard M. Nixon for his role in Watergate—to 2 points by Election Day.

The firm made some commercials featuring ordinary Americans questioning Mr. Carter's lack of national experience, and others focused on Mr. Ford's likability and long government service, all to the tune of a campaign song, "I'm Feeling Good About America."

"We said to ourselves, what the country knows about Gerald Ford is that he pardoned Nixon," Mr. Bailey told The New York Times. "Let's tell them more, let's give them a view of Jerry Ford the man that's upbeat."

Mr. Deardourff died in 2004 at 71.

Mr. Bailey, who had grown dismayed by the polarization of national campaigns in the 1980s, started The Hotline in 1987 partly as an experiment in bipartisanship, he said. With the Democratic strategist Roger Craver as

his partner, he sought to expose the professional political class to a broad range of issues across the ideological spectrum.

Mr. Bailey told interviewers that in The Hotline's first year, potential subscribers asked three main questions: "You're going to do what?" "You want me to pay you how much?" And "What's a fax?"

The Hotline's 500 or so paying subscribers—among them politicians, pundits, political operatives and Congressional staff members—received an exhaustive aggregation of information at 11:30 each morning, including news about state and local election campaigns and grass-roots trends like tax revolts, term-limit drives and environmental initiatives.

It also offered a roundup of political jokes from the previous night's talk-show monologues. Before "The Daily Show," The Hotline was one of the most prodigious purveyors of political humor in the country.

"That's part of political communication these days," Mr. Bailey said, presciently, in a 1991 interview with The Washington Post. "As a practical matter, if you want to know where the people are, their views come from television, and more from programs that don't try to influence them directly, such as the late-night monologues."

The Hotline, which was bought by The National Journal in 1996 and is part of its Web site, became a training ground for political reporters, including Chuck Todd of NBC and Norah O'Donnell of CBS. Its currency has been somewhat devalued in the past decade by free political sites like Politico and Talking Points Memo, whose creators acknowledge The Hotline in their lineage.

Douglas Lansford Bailey was born on Oct. 5, 1933, in Cleveland to Walter and Marion Bailey. His father ran a manufacturing company. After receiving a bachelor's degree from Colgate University, Mr. Bailey received his master's and doctorate degrees from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts.

Besides his daughter, Mr. Bailey is survived by his wife, Patricia, a commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission from 1979 to 1988; his son, Ed; a brother, David; and a grandson.

In 1999, again with Mr. Craver, Mr. Bailey founded the Freedom Channel, which offers politically oriented video online on demand.

In 2006, Mr. Bailey joined with the Democratic political consultants Hamilton Jordan and Gerald Rafshoon in founding a political reform organization, Unity08. It suspended its activities in 2008 after a failed effort to draft Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg of New York to run for president.

"The two-party system has worked well for 200 years and can continue to do so," Mr. Bailey said at the time, "but only when elections are fought over the middle. Our goal is to jolt the two parties into recognizing this, by drawing them into a fight over the middle rather than allowing them to keep maximizing the appeal to their bases at the extremes."

Asked in another interview about politics today, Mr. Bailey said, "Candidates listen too much to consultants because they're driven by winning and money."

This article has been revised to reflect the following correction:

Correction: June 17, 2013

An earlier version of this obituary omitted one survivor and erroneously included two brothers among the survivors. Of Mr. Bailey's three brothers, only one, David, survives him; Robert and Richard are deceased.

[From the Rundown, June 13, 2013]

REMEMBERING DOUG BAILEY

(By Judy Woodruff)

It doesn't happen often. But every once in a while, you meet a person who carries the

human equivalent of sunshine around with them. It's the guy or girl who always seems to be smiling—if not outright, then just beneath the surface. And not in a goofy way, but rather as if they love life and what they're doing and have decided not to let the gremlins throw them off course. My friend Doug Bailey, who died this week at the age of 79, was like that. I never had a conversation with him, over the course of more than thirty years, when he didn't have a piece of good news to share. He was one of the most upbeat people I've ever known.

What may surprise you is that he spent his life in politics. Given the partisanship and negativity that define today's political arena, it's hard to imagine. But Doug got his start when things were different, when candidates could be moderate Republicans (as most of those he supported were), or conservative Democrats, and still get elected to office. This was back in the 1960s and '70s when Republicans such as New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, and Sens. Charles Percy of Illinois, Howard Baker of Tennessee and Richard Lugar of Indiana were running for election and re-election. Doug Bailey worked for all of them, and for President Gerald Ford in his re-election campaign of 1976.

Tennessee Republican Sen. Lamar Alexander, whose gubernatorial campaign Bailey worked on in that era, told the National Journal in an interview this week, "He cared about every person he met and every issue he tackled."

President Ford's close loss to challenger Jimmy Carter was hard on Doug, but what caused him to leave campaign work altogether, he later told friends, was the negative tone politics started to take on in the 1980s. He went on to create the Hotline, a pioneering daily newsletter on campaigns and candidates, and later to launch a succession of projects aimed at bringing the two parties together, searching for the increasingly elusive common ground between the far left and the far right.

But what I remember best about Doug Bailey was his passion for getting young people turned on to politics. He refused to accept the idea that entire generations of Americans would grow up and be repelled by the thought of a life in public service. When I first talked to him in 2005 about a rough plan for a documentary project, traveling around the United States and profiling the group that has come to be known as "millennials," no one was more enthusiastic than Doug.

He put me in touch with the surprisingly large national network of young people he knew—all leaders, many then still in college; at the same time, he urged me not to forget to talk to young people who were not in school. In 2007, when the project was over, after two documentaries and other reports had been aired or published, he urged me to do a sequel. Since then, and as recently as this spring, he's had one idea after another about how to engage young people in public life. In the hundreds of tweets that popped up after word spread of his death, there were scores from young folks he mentored.

Doug was not only really smart; he was wise. He believed politics was meant to help people and to make this a better country, and he thought political people should work together to make that happen. He never gave up on the idea. We honor his legacy by not giving up either. Doug Bailey is survived by his wife Pat, their children Ed and Kate, and a grandchild.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE DREAM ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last Saturday was the first anniversary of a very historic day. On June 15, 2012, President Barack Obama announced he would grant temporary legal status to immigrant students who arrived in the United States as children. This status, known as deferred action for children arrivals, or DACA, allows these young people to live and work legally in America on a temporary basis without fear of deportation.

June 15, 2012, is a day I will never forget. It was personal. It was 12 years ago that I introduced legislation known as the DREAM Act. This bill gives immigrant students who grew up in this country a chance to earn their citizenship. I have worked hard to pass this bill for 12 years. During that time it has been my honor to meet hundreds of the young people who would be eligible for the DREAM Act.

I don't know when it started, but we started calling them, and they called themselves, the DREAMers. They were brought to the United States as children. They grew up in this country, and they have overcome some amazing obstacles. They are tomorrow's doctors, engineers, teachers, and soldiers. They are young people who will make America a better country. But for most of their young lives they have been trapped in a legal limbo, fearing that they could be deported away from their families, away from their homes, away from the only country they have ever called home with just a knock on the door. Yet they have developed amazing lives with great potential.

Incidentally, we have already invested in them. They were educated in America. They have a great potential to make this country even better for the future generations. It just doesn't make any sense to walk away from the talents they can bring to us.

In 2010, Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana and I joined together across the aisle to ask the Obama administration to grant deferred action to DREAMers. President Obama wanted to give Congress a chance to act before using his Executive power, and he said: I know I have the authority, but let's see if you can pass the DREAM Act.

We brought it to the floor of the Senate. I remember that day. If I am not mistaken, it was a Saturday, and that gallery was filled. It was filled with young people in caps and gowns who were watching the debate on the floor of the Senate on the DREAM Act. We needed 60 votes because we faced a Republican filibuster. We have always faced a Republican filibuster.

Fifty-five Senators voted for it, which by most standards is a sufficient majority, but not by the Senate stand-

ard. We fell five votes short of defeating the filibuster.

I watched those students file out of those doors, and then I left the floor of the Chamber. I walked downstairs to meet with them. There was not a dry eye in the room. They had just watched their dreams disappear right here on the floor of the Senate—five votes short.

The House, in which the Presiding Officer was serving, had already passed the DREAM Act under the leadership of Speaker NANCY PELOSI, Howard Berman, ZOE LOFGREN, and especially my colleague from Illinois, LUIS GUTIERREZ. The House had risen to that challenge. We had our chance and fell short by five votes.

After that Republican filibuster of the DREAM Act, President Obama decided he needed to take charge. He established the deferred action for childhood arrivals to give those DREAMers and the thousands like them across the country a chance to come out of the shadows and be part of America.

What has happened since then? In the last year more than 539,000 have applied for DACA. So far about 365,000 applications have been granted; 140,000 applications are still being considered. I am proud to say my home State of Illinois has the third most DACA applicants, more than 28,000, and the third most DACA recipients, approximately 23,000 young people. It wasn't too surprising because shortly after the President announced his program, Congressman LUIS GUTIERREZ and I held a gathering at the Navy Pier, which is kind of a seminal site in downtown Chicago.

We invited those who wanted to apply for this deferred action. We thought: What are we going to do if 400 or 500 people show up? Then we were worried no one would show up. We didn't know what to expect. Well, we knew the night before what was coming. The line started forming at midnight. At midnight these families stood there—mom, dad, and their son or daughter—waiting for a chance for that son or daughter to apply for this decision by President Obama of deferred action.

Many times the parents were undocumented themselves and even risked deportation by showing up. But the thought of saving a child in their family and giving that child a chance was enough for them to take the risk.

Well, it turned out over 12,000 people showed up. We were overwhelmed. We couldn't even come close to processing the applications that were involved. We knew then this was an idea whose time had come.

It is especially important to note the 1-year anniversary of President Obama's announcement as we consider what is going on on the floor of the Senate this week. We are debating comprehensive immigration reform.

The reality is that DACA is overwhelmingly popular with the American people. The American people—I have always trusted—have in their heart of

hearts a goodness, an understanding, and a caring. They saw these young people brought here as babies, infants, as little children, and they knew they had not made the decision to come here, but their parents made the decision to come here. If anybody did anything wrong, violated any law, overstayed a visa, whatever the circumstances, it wasn't the child, it was the parent. They understand the basic element of justice not just in America but in life, and it is this: You don't hold a child responsible for the wrongdoing of a parent. Most Americans understood that and want to give these young people a chance.

On election day last year, Hispanic Americans voted overwhelmingly in favor of President Barack Obama. There were many Republican Members of Congress, including my good friend Senator JOHN McCAIN of Arizona, who heard that message loudly and clearly, and that—in no small part—is why we are considering comprehensive immigration reform today. Within this bill is the DREAM Act, and not just the DREAM Act, but the strongest version of the DREAM Act that has ever been written.

It is also important to note what happened to the DREAMers in the last year. These young Americans were finally able to work legally in America and have already stepped forward to contribute their talents. The Center for American Progress and the bipartisan Partnership for a New American Economy has concluded that giving legal status to DREAMers will add \$329 billion to America's economy and create 1.4 million new jobs by 2030. The economic benefit of legalizing 11 million undocumented could be even greater.

According to the study by the Center for American Progress, if comprehensive immigration reform becomes law, undocumented immigrants will increase their earnings by 15 percent over 5 years, leading to \$832 billion in economic growth and \$109 billion in increased tax revenues—money that will be paid by the currently undocumented immigrants who will become legally part of America in the next 10 years. It will also create an estimated 120,000 jobs every single year—a growth engine. It always has been a growth engine in America. This Nation of immigrants, when it builds on the strength and commitment of newcomers, is a stronger and better Nation and continues to lead the world. How could we have forgotten that lesson of history?

Conservative economist Douglas Holtz-Eakin recently concluded immigration reform would actually reduce Federal deficits by \$2.7 trillion, add a full percentage point to our economic growth, and raise GDP per capita by approximately \$1,700.

I started several years ago coming to the floor of the Senate to not just speak about the DREAM Act but to tell the stories of DREAMers. It was something I came to do because I finally witnessed their courage and real-

ized I had to share it here on the floor of the Senate. When I first started talking about the DREAM Act and undocumented young people who could be deported in a moment, torn away from their families and their lives and sent to a place they could never remember, facing a language they couldn't speak, they would very quietly wait until my meeting was over and come out of the darkness by my car as I was leaving and say, Senator, I am one of those kids who would be helped by the DREAM Act. They didn't want anyone to see them for fear of being deported. But over time they came to realize that standing up, with the courage to tell their stories, they risked deportation but they put a face on this issue. It wasn't some politician giving a speech, it was a real life, and that is what they did. As they came forward to tell their stories with their courage, I came to the floor of the Senate.

I wish to take a moment now to thank a man who is sitting to my right, Joe Zogby. Joe has been a staffer on this issue from the beginning, and when it passes I know he will celebrate just as I do, understanding, as I do, the lives that will be impacted by this decision if the DREAM Act becomes the law of the land.

These DREAMers are an amazing group. The stories I told on the floor included DREAMers who grew up in 17 different States, from Arizona and Texas in the Southwest, Missouri and Ohio in the Midwest, and North Carolina and Georgia in the Southeast. These talented young people came to America from all over the world—19 different countries represented—and from every continent except Antarctica. Yet all of them share something in common: America is their home. They are only asking for a chance to give back to their home.

Today I wish to spend a minute or two to update the Senate on what has happened to some of these DREAMers since they received DACA—this deferred status—last year.

Angelica Hernandez was brought to America when she was 9 years old. Two years ago, Angelica graduated from Arizona State University as the outstanding senior in the mechanical engineering department with a 4.1 GPA. Angelica just finished her first year of graduate school at Stanford University where she is working on a master's degree in civil and environmental engineering with a focus on energy. Her dream is to dedicate her career to developing renewable energy. After receiving DACA, because of the President's Executive order, this summer Angelica will work at Enphase Energy, a solar energy startup company.

This is Pierre Berastain. Pierre and his sister were brought to the United States from Peru in 1998 when they were children. Pierre didn't speak a word of English when he arrived in Texas, but he went on to receive a bachelor's degree with honors from Harvard University. He is currently

pursuing a master's degree at Harvard Divinity School. Two years ago, Pierre cofounded the Restorative Justice Collaborative, a nonprofit organization which involves criminal offenders in the process of repairing the harm they have done. Since he received DACA, Pierre was awarded one of only 10 Harvard Presidential Public Service Fellowships so he can expand this organization.

This is Carlos Martinez. Carlos and his brother were brought to the United States when he was only 9 years old. He graduated with honors with a bachelor of science degree in computer engineering from the University of Arizona. Carlos received job offers from Intel, IBM, and many high-tech companies, but he couldn't work because he was undocumented. So he went on to get a master's degree in software systems engineering at the University of Arizona. After receiving DACA, Carlos is finally able to work in America as an engineer. This Wednesday he will start a new job with IBM, a company that first tried to hire him 6 years ago when he was undocumented. Out of more than 10,000 applicants who applied to IBM, Carlos Martinez was 1 of only 75 people they hired.

This is Nelson and Jhon Magdaleno. They came to the State of Georgia from Venezuela when Nelson was 11 and Jhon was 9. Nelson and Jhon went to Georgia Tech University, one of the most selective engineering schools in America. Nelson graduated with an honors degree in computer engineering and Jhon is currently an honor student majoring in chemical and biomolecular engineering. After receiving deferred action, Jhon is working at a biomedical engineering lab at Georgia Tech researching glaucoma. He recently secured an internship with Eastman Chemical Company. Nelson is now working at Texas Instruments, one of America's top high-tech companies.

Ola Kaso was brought to the United States from Albania at the age of 5. What a superstar. Valedictorian of her high school class, she is now a pre-med student in the honors program at the University of Michigan. Her dream is to become a surgical oncologist. Can we use more of those? You bet. In 2011, I invited Ola to testify at a hearing on the DREAM Act. She was the first undocumented immigrant to openly testify before the Senate. It took amazing courage for this young woman. After receiving deferred action this spring, Ola interned in the office of my colleague and friend Senator CARL LEVIN.

This is someone those following the debate may recognize: Tolu Olubumni was brought to the United States from Nigeria when she was a child. In 2002, Tolu graduated with a degree in chemical engineering from Washington and Lee University in Virginia. For 10 years—10 years after graduating from college—Tolu couldn't work as an engineer. She spent her time working to pass the DREAM Act. Since receiving the deferred action, Tolu is working as

an advocate for comprehensive immigration reform with the Center for Community Change. Last week, Tolu was introduced to America. She had the honor of introducing President Obama at a White House event on immigration reform.

I met with the President last week. I asked him about those DREAMers. He said they came into the Oval Office and met with him, and he said there were tears in everyone's eyes as they realized the opportunity these young people might finally get if we pass comprehensive immigration reform.

This is Erika Andiola. Erika was brought to our country from Mexico when she was 11 years old. She graduated with honors from Arizona State with a bachelor's degree in psychology. Erika was the founder and president of the Arizona DREAM Act Coalition, an immigration group advocating for the passage of the bill. She received DACA and has since been working in Congress. She is the district outreach director for one of the Arizona delegation's newest members, Representative KRISTEN SINEMA.

Now I want my colleagues to meet Carlos and Rafael Robles. Carlos and Rafael were brought to the United States as children. They grew up in suburban Chicago in my home State of Illinois. They were both honor students at Palatine High School and Harper Community College. Carlos is now attending the University of Chicago majoring in education. With DACA, Carlos can pursue his dream to become a teacher and he will have the opportunity to student-teach in a suburban high school in the Chicagoland area. Rafael is at the University of Illinois in Chicago where he is majoring in architecture. After receiving DACA, he is working at Studio Gang Architects, an award-winning architectural firm in the great city of Chicago.

This is Jose Magana. Jose was brought to the United States from Mexico at the age of 2. He graduated valedictorian of his high school. He is the first member of his family to attend college. In 2008, he graduated summa cum laude from Arizona State University with a major in business management. He went on to graduate from Baylor University Law School. After receiving DACA, Jose began working with the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, a leading civil rights organization. This week, Jose will be sworn in as a member of the bar which he was unable to do before President Obama's Executive order 1 year ago.

To hear the stories of these amazing young people is to realize the benefits immigration has always meant for America. Imagine what will happen when 11 million undocumented immigrants have the opportunity to come out of the shadows and be part of America. Like these DREAMers, they will be able to contribute even more to this country they worked so hard to come to and worked so hard to stay in

and now call home. Legalization will unleash the earning potential for millions of people. They will be able to pursue jobs and manage the skills they have instead of working and being exploited in the underground economy. It is the right thing to do and it will make America stronger.

It was so disappointing last week when the Republicans in the House of Representatives passed an amendment to cut off funding for this program. That is right. All of these young people who have received a chance—the first chance ever to be part of America's future—would have the program shut down by a vote last week in the House of Representatives. Supporters of this amendment want to deport these young people. They make no bones about it. They believe they should leave. Their belief is that if these DREAMers are forced out of the country and deported to some other country, we will be a stronger Nation because of that. What are they thinking, to lose people such as Carlos Martinez and Tolu Olubummi? These young people can make a positive difference for America. It is shameless, absolutely shameless, to play with the lives of these young people. These are people who need a chance. They don't need to be the victims of some political gambit. It would be bad for America's future if they leave. We couldn't possibly be stronger if Angelica Hernandez could not continue to work on future renewable sources of energy and Ola Kaso could no longer be the researcher in cancer she wants to be.

The answer is clear: We need to pass comprehensive immigration reform on a bipartisan basis right here in the Senate. We have waited way too long. For over 25 years this broken immigration system has not done these people justice nor has it done America justice.

During the next 2 weeks the Senate will conclude one of its most historic debates on comprehensive immigration reform. It has been over 4 months that I have been actively involved in this Gang of 8—four Democrats and four Republican Senators. We have had over 30 sitdown meetings, face to face. Many of them went smoothly, as did the discussion of the DREAM Act; some of them not so smoothly. We disagreed, and some of the disagreements were pretty vocal. At the end of the day, though, we realized we had a larger responsibility that went beyond any single difference of opinion we might have. We reached a bipartisan agreement. Now the question is, can the Senate hold that agreement together, on the floor of the Senate, when the amendment process begins, and next week when we face a vote.

The values and principles that underlie this agreement are fundamental and critical. They include a path to citizenship not only for these young people but for many of their parents. They have to come out of the shadows, up to 11 million of them, and identify themselves to a government they have

fried their whole lives. They have to register with this government and then submit themselves to a criminal background check. If they are found to have a serious problem in their background, they are gone. They don't have a chance to become legal in America. But if they pass that background check, they have to pay a substantial fine, pay their taxes, and then learn English and be monitored during the course of 10 years—10 years—in probationary status. During that period, they can work legally in America—they won't be deported—and they can travel without fear of being stopped at the border. Then, at the end of 10 years, if they have met all of the standards, all of the scrutiny, if they have paid the fines and paid their taxes, they will have a chance for a 3- to 5-year path to citizenship. It is a long process. For many of them, it will be a great sacrifice, but they have offered great sacrifices with their lives already.

On the other side, we have agreed with our Republican colleagues to do even more in our power to make sure our border with Mexico is as strong as humanly possible and to make certain our immigration system is changed so we don't face this debate every 5, 10, or 25 years.

I think it is a good bill. There are parts of it I am very proud of, some parts of it I do not like at all, but that is the nature of a compromise, that is how you get something done.

I look around this institution, and I realize how important this issue is, but I also realize how important this issue is to the Senate. If I asked the people of America, what do you think about Congress these days, I think I would know the answer. Somebody said our approval rating just broke double digits again. We are up to 10 percent of the American people who think we might be worth having. That must include a lot of our relatives and close friends that we made it up to 10 percent.

We better prove something on the floor of the Senate over the next 2 weeks. We better prove that we can work together, Democrats and Republicans; that we will not break down and fall apart over one issue or the other; that we will keep our focus on getting this job done.

Then we need to turn to our colleagues and friends in the U.S. House of Representatives and tell them they face the same historic responsibility we faced. I have heard a lot of speculation about what might happen in the House. Let's just focus on the Senate for the next 2 weeks. Let's do our part and do our job and let the American people witness this process as it should be. If we are successful at the end of next week and pass this legislation, then let the American people speak up to the Members of the House of Representatives. Let them hear from their districts and the people they represent what they feel about the importance of this issue when it comes to immigration reform. I am confident, as I said

earlier, that deep in their hearts, the American people are good people, they know our roots, they know our story, they know our origin.

I stand here today as the son of an immigrant. My mother came to this country at the age of 2. She was a DREAMer in her day. Her mom brought her to the Port of Baltimore, put her on a train, and they linked up with my grandfather in East Saint Louis, IL. Upstairs in my office is my mother's naturalization certificate. It is proudly displayed because I want people to know who I am and where I came from. It is my story, it is my family's story, but it is America's story that the son of an immigrant can be standing on the floor of the Senate representing the great State of Illinois and speaking to the next generation of immigrants to America and the difference they can make.

This is our opportunity. We know America will be a stronger and better nation when we do it.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor and 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. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, last week I gave remarks on the floor that pointed out that promises made that the immigration bill before us was a significant move toward merit-based immigration and away from chain immigration—I dealt with that subject. I am not aware that any of my comments have fundamentally been disputed.

The fact is that 30 million people will be given legal status as an immigrant on a pathway to citizenship over the next 10 years—that 30 million is three times the current legal flow of 1 million a year, which would be 10 million a year. It would triple the number of people put on a path to permanent legal residence and citizenship. Only 2.5 million of those would be admitted under this new, small, actually weak, merit-based section of the bill. This is nowhere close to the truly effective and popular merit-based immigration system which Canada adopted a decade—maybe more—ago and which is being followed and adopted in other developed countries around the world.

Evidence has also been introduced that nonimmigrant guest workers—that is, those who come not for immigration, to be a citizen and be permanent, but come to work for a period of time and return home—that group of workers will double under the legislation that is before us over current law.

All of this is at a time of persistently high unemployment and when virtually all serious academics, economic ex-

perts agree that such a huge flow will depress wages of our middle-class workers and increase unemployment. Politicians blithely claim otherwise, but Professor Borjas at Harvard and the Federal Reserve in Atlanta and others have studied this, and they show otherwise with in-depth economic research.

There is a long list of other promises. The reason I raise this is because these were promises that we are going to improve the working conditions of Americans, we are going to shift to a merit-based system. That is not correct.

There are other promises. I made a speech and so have others that have clearly demonstrated that the triggers in the bill do not work. The triggers are supposed to say: You do not get legal status or you do not get green card status until these law enforcement issues are fixed, until the illegality is fixed. The triggers are ineffective. That has been documented. It really is not disputable, in my opinion. All the Secretary of Homeland Security has to do is to submit a plan that she says will work. It does not require any fencing or any other actions specifically. And she gets to determine whether it is working. If it does not meet the standards according to the Secretary, then a border commission is established, but the border commission has no power. It can only issue a report, and it dissolves in 30 days. So these promises that we have a very tough plan that is guaranteed through a series of triggers are not so.

Today I will talk about the DACA program and how that has undermined law enforcement. Surely we can agree that congressional legislation is more than salesmanship, it is more than puffing, it is more than promises. Surely it represents a bill and a bill that must be read.

The words of legislation are not a mere vision designed to touch our hearts. It is not something that the sponsors can come in and say: We believe the American people are correct. They want A, B, C, and D. We have a bill that does it. And then nobody reads the bill to determine whether it does it. So that is what I have been trying to do.

Congress and the good American people do want to solve our immigration problems—problems that our politicians and government leaders have messed up for 30 years. The American people have pleaded with Congress to fix this system for 30 years. Congress has failed to do so. They continue to promise to do so but do not. Now, that is a fact.

But legislative language is the real thing. Legislation is not a vision. Legislation has power—power to fix our broken system or power to allow the lawlessness to continue. Thus, it is legislation, not spin, that we will be voting on. A promise made by a gang is of no value if the bill language does not produce the results they promise. So that is the rub. That is the problem we face.

Presumably there are ads running this very day which claim to be sponsored by conservative voices, founded by Mr. Zuckerberg of Facebook, no conservative to my knowledge, featuring Senator RUBIO urging the passage of the bill. Indeed, Mr. Zuckerberg created a front group that is on the advertisement—they are called Americans for a Conservative Direction, that purports to be reflective of conservative thinking in America.

I think that is a bit odd. It is odd right now that Senator RUBIO, who is still talking to the American people on those ads and to my constituents in Alabama, is saying all of this on the ad when he has already said the bill is flawed and he cannot vote for it in its current circumstance. I think that advertisement ought to be pulled.

Worse, virtually everything in the ad, especially in the voiceover—not Senator RUBIO—but the voiceover is false. It is not an accurate description of the legislation, what it does, how it will work. It is just not. If it was, I would be intrigued by this legislation and would be interested in thinking it should set forth a framework that most Americans agree would be a basis for immigration reform.

So conservatives should be careful, no matter how sincere, in being part of promoting legislation that we do not fully understand or will not do what it claims it will do. A commitment to truth is a conservative value. I like all of the Gang of 8 members personally. I have worked with them for a number of years. I truly admire Senator RUBIO. He is a fantastic new Member of the body. I understand the goals they articulate and would support most of those goals. So it is no pleasure for me to raise these uncomfortable points.

But at this very minute, Mark Zuckerberg and his supporters are running these ads promoting legislation as doing something I do not believe it does. I think we should be working on that. I know we have had a number of our colleagues, another one of my good friends this weekend pronounced a political doctrine of the death spiral of the Republican Party. I have to tell you, we have a lot of people who make political prognostications. But the truth is who knows what political issues will dominate in 2016 or 2020 or 2030.

Mr. President, is there a time agreement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Each Senator has 10 minutes to speak.

Mr. SESSIONS. Thank you. I did not realize that. How much time is remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 1 minute.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Chair.

The best politics, in my view, is to do the right thing for the right reason and to be able to explain what one is doing cogently and honestly to the American people, and then the people will decide. If they do not like your decisions over a period of time you are out. So be it.

Is that not the way the system is supposed to work?

It is not wrong to give respect to the opinions of the American people, to ask what they think about issues and how they react to issues. There is nothing wrong with that. Actually, we should do that. But it is not right to poll a large and complex issue to find out what people want and then propose legislation that you say fulfills their desires, when the legislation does not fulfill those desires.

That is not the right thing to do, to promote good policy in America. As a matter of fact, polls show the American people want enforcement before amnesty by a 4-to-1 margin. Polls also show a clear majority actually favor a lower legal flow or the same amount of legal flow into our country from immigration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SESSIONS. They do not favor the huge increase of legal flow that is called for in this bill. Maybe later I will be able to talk about some of the difficulties of enforcement under current law.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I appreciate the great work my colleagues, Senator DURBIN, Senator SCHUMER, Senator RUBIO, and others, have done on the immigration bill. I am going to be pleased this week to support their work. But I came to the floor, as I have most weeks since being sworn in, to talk about the issue that has dominated discussions in my State over the past 6 months; that is, the issue of gun violence.

Last week we commemorated the 6-month anniversary of the deadly shooting in Sandy Hook, CT, in which 20 6- and 7-year-olds, first graders, were gunned down, and 6 of their teachers, including as well the gunman and his mother. A lot of families came down here last week to continue to lobby both the House and the Senate.

The look on their face is a complicated look. It is clearly first and foremost the look of incalculable grief as these families still try to figure out how to live the first summer of their life without their loved one, whether it be a first grader who would have been heading into second grade or a mother or a teacher or a brother or sister.

But there is also, in combination with this grief, this look of shock, this look of shock that frankly gets worse every time they come down here as they try to understand how this place could stand by and do nothing, absolutely nothing, in the wake of the horror that Newtown, CT, has seen.

At least we have taken a vote on the Senate floor. Very much like the description that Senator DURBIN gave earlier of his attempt several years ago

to pass the DREAM Act, we got 54 votes on the floor of the Senate. Under our Draconian and backward rules, that was not enough to get the bill done. But the House has not even scheduled a debate on gun violence legislation. Families in Newtown, CT, cannot understand that. They cannot understand how Senators and House Members can look them in the eye, can hear the story of their grief and do nothing.

They certainly cannot understand it after, almost to the day of the 6-month anniversary, another mass shooting occurred, this time on the other side of the country. We almost know the story before we hear it: Mass shooting; four dead; others wounded. In Newtown, we did not even have to pick up the paper to know it was going to be an assault weapon; it was going to be high-capacity magazines, once again.

Every story is a little bit different. So this one was an assault weapon that was partially handmade. This time there was a lot of ammunition that may not have been used. But it is a story that gets repeated over and over: Lots of people dead, assault weapon used, high-capacity magazines.

So for those people who say we cannot do anything about it, we can. We can. Because we can keep these dangerous, military-style weapons in the hands of law enforcement and people who are hired and trained to shoot these weapons for a living. We can say that 8, 10, 15 rounds is enough, that you do not need 30 rounds in a magazine, you do not need 100 rounds.

We can do something about our mental health system, try to reach out and give some help to people who are struggling, but we do not. That is what is so hard for the families of Newtown to understand. What is additionally hard for them to understand is this number. Since those 28 people were killed in Newtown on December 14, 5,033 people have died at the hands of gun violence across this country. This chart is a couple of days old, so we can take down the 33 and add a handful more.

I hope people here have gotten to understand the stories of people such as Jack Pinto and Dylan Hockley, Grace McDonnell. I hope people here have come to know the stories of the 20 little boys and girls whom we will never know their greatness because they were cut down in their youth.

But I wish to tell some other stories, about the common, everyday, almost routine gun violence that for some reason we have decided to live with in this country. So I am coming down here every week to tell another handful of stories about victims. Today, instead of telling detailed stories about specific victims, I wish to talk about one weekend in New York City.

About 2 weeks ago, the weekend of May 31 to June 2 was kind of the first truly warm outdoor weekend we had in the Northeast. The police, in places such as New York City and Bridgeport and Hartford, have come to dread that

first real hot summer weekend because the summers tend to come with a lot of guns and a lot of gun violence and a lot of shootings in places that maybe not a lot of Americans are used to, living in the safety and security of their neighborhoods.

Let me tell you what happened on that one weekend in one city, New York, NY. That weekend 25 people were shot over the course of 48 hours. Six people were killed over one single weekend in New York City. It started with Ivan Martinez, 21 years old, who was approached at about 3:25 a.m. on Friday night by a 20-year-old gunman and a woman in the Bronx. The gunman shot Martinez once in the head. Then he ran off with the woman.

Over the course of the weekend, 12 people were shot in Brooklyn, 8 people were shot in the Bronx, 4 in Queens. It went like this on Sunday night: At 12:10 a.m., a 21-year-old man was shot in the leg; at 2:36 a.m., a 22-year-old man was shot three times on East New York Avenue in Brooklyn; about an hour later at 3:30, a 20-year-old man was shot in the leg at Bedford Park in the Bronx; at 4:12 a.m. that morning, a 35-year-old man brought himself to Jamaica Hospital with a gunshot wound; at 11:40 a.m., a 15-year-old was shot in the leg and the back—at 11:40 a.m., middle of the day on Sunday, a 15-year-old shot in the leg and the back. At about 3:25, a gunman opened fire at the corner of Bedford and Lenox at Prospect-Lefferts Gardens.

The carnage in one weekend barely made news across this country. Most people would not know it if I did not come down to the Senate floor and tell this story. That is what we have come to accept in this country. This represents a dramatic drop in gun violence in New York City. So far we have had 440 shootings in New York City. That is a 23-percent reduction from last year. This has been a good year in New York City, and 440 people have been shot.

We do nothing about it. We cannot even bring ourselves to say criminals should not have guns, that gun trafficking, done out of the back of vans on the side streets of the Bronx and Brooklyn and Queens should be a crime. We cannot even do that on the floor of the Senate.

That weekend, maybe the most tragic shooting was one that didn't end up in a death, and that was the shooting of a little girl named Tayloni Mazyck.

Three men opened fire in a wild episode that weekend in Brooklyn. People said it sounded as though it was the 4th of July, so many gunshots were going off in this neighborhood. It was likely gang activity, but the consequence of the shooting wasn't a gang member, it was a little 11-year-old girl who was struck through her neck. The bullet lodged in her spine. Although Tayloni lived, she will never walk again.

Listen, I grieve every single morning and every single night for the 20 little girls and boys who died in Newtown, CT. If that is what has prompted us to

finally have a serious discussion here on the floor of the House and the Senate about gun violence reform, then so be it.

This is an average summer weekend in New York, with a little girl getting paralyzed and shootings throughout Saturday and Sunday night. People are getting shot in the middle of broad daylight on a Sunday afternoon. We can do something about it. We don't have the power to eliminate gun violence, we can't make bad people stop doing bad things, but we can pass commonsense laws such as background checks to check if criminals are getting guns or people with serious, dangerous mental illness. We can increase the resources of social workers and psychologists to try to reach some of these kids to try to teach them other ways of dealing with their anger than going in and reaching for a gun. We can lock up anybody who takes a bunch of guns from a gun show, throws them into a sack and sells them to criminals on the streets of New York, Bridgeport, Los Angeles, or Chicago.

We are not helpless. We have power in this place to do something about the mass shootings in Newtown, the mass shootings in Santa Monica, and the 5,033 people who have died across this country since December 14, in the 6 months since. It is not too late. We have a chance to come back to this floor after immigration, perhaps after the summer, let cooler heads prevail and allow this body to do something about the scourge of gun violence that so far this place has had no answer for. It causes the families of Newtown and the families of these victims to leave this place shaking their heads.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I earlier reported on some points in speeches I had made about some of the promises from the Gang of 8 concerning the legislation they have offered and why they are not fulfilled in their bill; for example, the triggers, and the merit-based movement they claim is significant in their legislation. I believe both of those are inaccurate.

Today I wanted to point out how government officials are refusing to enforce our current law and the unease that causes all of us. This bill does not fix that problem but gives even more power and discretion to the political appointees to waive, moderate, and get around the enforcement requirements of this new bill. These are the requirements of enforcement that our bill's sponsors say are important and must happen, but the bill does not require it to happen in many different places.

The story I will be telling is effective to explain why, despite the pleas from the American people for 30 years, lawlessness continues to rise in the immigration area and why we now have 11 million people here illegally.

Senator DURBIN earlier made a reference to the DREAM Act that he has worked hard on. It does present, for the most part, some of the most sympathetic claims for some sort of legalization in the country. The reason Congress rejected his legislation is because it overreached, in my opinion, which is not necessarily to say that it would have passed had it been more narrowly drafted.

It did not pass, but the President of the United States did it anyway. The President of the United States just did it anyway. He issued a directive to Federal law enforcement officers: Don't enforce this law, this law, and this law. Instead, do it as we tell you to.

That comes from the President to the Secretary of Homeland Security, to John Morton, and all the supervisors down to the officers.

Officers are up in arms about this. The ICE officers who enforce these laws have voted no confidence in Mr. John Morton. Today Mr. Morton announced his resignation after quite a long time being the center of this controversy. ICE officers said they had no confidence in him. He basically spent his time promoting amnesty, meeting with special-interest groups, not helping them do their job, and directing them not to do what the law plainly required them to do. It put them in an untenable position of having to follow their boss's political direction and violate their oath to follow the law.

Indeed, and amazingly, the law enforcement officers filed a lawsuit against Secretary Napolitano and Mr. Morton. They are claiming they are being forced to violate the law.

The judge has allowed this case to go forward, and it is being reviewed. It is in court right now. I never heard, as a federal prosecutor of nearly 15 years, of such a thing where the officers are suing their supervisors who won't let them follow plain law. This is the problem we are dealing with.

Over a year ago, as Senator DURBIN mentioned earlier, the Obama administration implemented a backdoor amnesty for an estimated 1.7 million, a Pew estimate, illegal immigrants through a program called the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, the DACA Program. It covers aliens who entered the country illegally when they were under the age of 16 and not older than 31 as of June 15, 2012.

Congress dealt with legislation to that effect and rejected it. It did not pass it. According to the published Department of Homeland Security guidelines, each DACA applicant is required to submit biographic and biometric information along with other information to prove they are eligible for the program.

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, USCIS, is to process the applications. In a little under a year, USCIS has approved an astonishing 291,859 applicants. On May 20, Kevin Palinkas, president of the National Citizenship and Immigration Service Council, the union representing the 12,000 USCIS adjudication officers who were supposed to adjudicate these matters, issued a press release reporting "a 99.5 percent approval rating for all illegal alien applications for legal status filed under the Obama administration's new deferred action for childhood arrivals, DACA, policies."

He reported a 99.5-percent approval. He attributed the exceptionally high approval rate to policies implemented by the Department of Homeland Security leadership that essentially made it impossible to make any real effort to eliminate fraud or identify dangerous criminal aliens.

He goes on to say:

DHS and USCIS leadership have intentionally established an application process for DACA applicants that bypasses traditional in-person investigatory interviews with trained USCIS adjudications officers. These practices were put in place to stop proper screening and enforcement.

He is saying the new policies that eliminate the interviews "were put in place to stop proper screening and enforcement, and guarantee that applications will be rubber-stamped for approval, a practice that virtually guarantees widespread fraud and places public safety at risk."

That is a pretty gutsy thing to say for a person who works in the Department of Homeland Security about his supervisors. I am sure he gave great thought to that.

This press statement goes on to say:

The attitude of USCIS management—These are the political appointees.

is not that the agency serves the American public or the laws of the United States, or public safety and national security, but instead that the agency serves illegal aliens and the attorneys which represent them. While we believe in treating all people with respect, we are concerned that this agency tasked with such a vital security mission is too greatly influenced by special interest groups—to the point that it no longer properly performs its mission.

That is a strong statement. It should be something we listen to as we evaluate whether we need to give more discretion to these supervisors when we pass a new bill.

Mr. Palinkas sent a letter to Congress on June 5 of this year, a few weeks ago, reiterating his concerns in light of S. 744.

He wrote and said this bill "would lead to the rubber-stamping of millions of applications for both amnesty and future admissions, putting the public safety and the taxpayer at risk."

He further stated:

In addition to the impossible time constraints imposed on each and every adjudicator to complete our assigned workloads, we are currently lacking the manpower, training, and office space to accomplish our mission and achieve what our jobs demand.

These challenges cry out for reconsideration of S. 744 in its present form.

A few days ago, a report released by Judicial Watch revealed that documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act confirm all of Mr. Palinkas' concerns. The documents reveal the administration has abandoned official background check procedures in order to keep up with the hundreds of thousands of amnesty applications under the program.

For example, according to a September 17, 2012, e-mail from Associate Regional Director for Operations Gary Garman, field offices could expect the benefits center to conduct just "lean & light" background checks with only random samples of modified cases being sent to the field for verification.

It goes on to say about the inadequacy of the applications submitted for amnesty under the "lean & light" system, St. Paul Field Director Sharon Cooley e-mailed staffers in October of last year with the following observation:

As you are already aware the [applications] will not be as complete and interview ready as we are used to seeing. This is a temporary situation—I just can't tell you when things will revert back to the way things used to be.

That is the kind of situation we are in today. Then, on November 9, 2012, last November, the entire agency was directed to halt all background checks. It is unknown how long USCIS stopped conducting background checks, but apparently they did. They may still be approving applications without background checks.

We must conduct background checks to protect against public safety and national security threats. We can say that we want to move people out of the shadows, but if we don't complete the necessary background checks, those who are criminals or terrorists would be out of the shadows, and hiding in broad daylight with the absolute protection of legal immigration status. We should not transform them from the shadows to legal status without some sort of serious analysis of who they are, as the USCIS adjudicators and ICE officers tell us.

If nobody is checking, nobody is digging into it, then this will become a common thing. They will just submit some false documentation, nobody will look at it, and they are home free. That is not the way we should be doing this. It is the kind of sliding, slipping away from real enforcement that has helped put us in the fix we are in today.

This is troubling because the bill of the Gang of 8 gives Secretary Napolitano the discretion to determine the specifics of the amnesty application process for the entire 11 million people who will be given legal status in the country, including the responsibility or the discretion to determine the specific information required of the applicant; the form of the application, paper or electronic—and electronic ought to be

a big part of it because we can immediately check with the National Crime Information Center on criminal backgrounds. It would be easier whether any applicant is actually going to be interviewed or not.

It also requires the Secretary to collect biometric, biographic, and other data the Secretary deems appropriate for use in conducting "national security and enforcement clearances," which is left undefined.

Knowing the administration is so determined to accelerate these other clearances, we can assume they would not be following strictly any of the law as it would be passed. This is why our law enforcement officers are concerned about the bill. This is what is causing them angst.

If the administration does not currently do even minimum interviews under the DACA Program they are not going to do it in the future when we have 11 million people being cleared. These clearances should include checks against Federal and State law enforcement databases, both biometric and biographic, including the Department of Homeland Security and FBI databases, the consolidated watch list, and "lookout," and the biometric immigration databases. They are there to identify people who may be in violation of the law, have warrants out for their arrest for murder, drug dealing, or robbery, and are on a terrorist watch list. That is why we have these systems.

I offered an amendment during the Judiciary Committee markup that would have mandated those checks as well as allowed for electronic filing of applications so that information could be easily checked against the law enforcement electronic data bases. It would have required in-person interviews where national security or public safety concerns arise, not interviewing everybody—although we really probably should interview everybody. But my amendment just said for those where national security or public safety concerns arise.

Under this legislation, the Secretary doesn't have to interview a single amnesty applicant. But my amendment was rejected. This is a quote from the bill's lead sponsor, Senator SCHUMER, when talking about requiring such safeguards being unacceptable because they would "slow things down dramatically. It will be impossible—it could take a year, 18 months, 2 years before this would be effectuated. We hope that most folks could get in[to] within 6 months."

So I would say this is the plan: We say we have an effective background check system for all those who are going to be applying to be put on a guaranteed path to citizenship. We say to the American people we have a system, while failing to require any of that in any effective way.

Mr. President, I don't know, do we have a time limit on these remarks? I see some of my colleagues here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Chair.

A quick turnaround of applications seems to be far more important to the Gang of 8 than the issue of identifying people who may be a threat to public safety—criminals who may have warrants out for them and who may have been arrested or served time for felonies. We need to know that. They are not supposed to be given status if they have been convicted of a felony.

This is despite what we learned from the 1986 amnesty. The failure to conduct adequate background checks in 1986 and vet for national security threats enabled both criminals and terrorists to be legalized. A 2009 report by the Homeland Security Institute, prepared at the request of the USCIS Ombudsman in anticipation of immigration reform concluded:

The potential volume of new cases generated by immigration reform legislation could overwhelm USCIS capabilities and capacities.

I think that is true. The report also warned:

It is important to recognize that every ineligible illegal immigrant who comes across the border during the preparation and implementation phases of any new legalization program intending to apply for legal status entails yet another possible fraudulent application for a limited number of adjudicators to weed out.

In other words, we are going to have people coming right now—the immigration flow has picked up dramatically—once they hear amnesty is afoot. If we don't have any ability to do the kind of fundamental checking here, everybody will be successful and fraudulent applications will be cleared in large numbers.

The bill does not require the Secretary to interview a single amnesty applicant, including those who might pose a national security risk. Even the 2007 comprehensive immigration reform bill mandated in-person interviews, with terrorism concerns being one of the reasons. The 1986 amnesty required face-to-face interviews, but no routine interviews are being conducted under the President's DACA Program—his amnesty for those who came here as teenagers—and there is no reason to expect there will be anything done in this program either, which is 22 times larger.

Interviews are very important. Not interviewing applicants for admission to the country facilitated the 9/11 hijackers, hundreds of terrorists who have entered the country since the 1990s, and most recently was a contributing factor to the Boston Marathon terrorist attack. The 9/11 Commission concluded that:

There were opportunities to stop both World Trade Center pilots in secondary interviews at the border. That did not happen. We also know that not having a fifth man on the Pennsylvania flight mattered as well. Al-Kahtani's turn-around at Orlando International Airport after an extensive secondary interview meant there were only four

hijackers on the flight headed for either the White House or the Capitol. That plane was overrun by the passengers who knew their plane was headed for disaster, and gave their lives to stop the hijackers. This one secondary interview prompted by two astute border inspectors in Orlando determined how many hijackers the passengers had to fight on Flight 93.

Press reports indicate that Boston bomber Tamerlan Tsarnaev was watchlisted, but because of a “down-grade” on the watchlist, he was not placed in a secondary interview when he returned from six months in Russia in 2011. If Tsarnaev had been interviewed, and even slightly questioned about where he had been and why, knowing he was already watchlisted, then he could well have been further interviewed by the FBI’s Joint Terrorism Task Force. Because the bill does not require basic checks, the bill will continue to allow terrorists and criminals to exploit weaknesses in our immigration system and use it to gain legal status.

Indeed, the bill specifically permits the Secretary to streamline applications for adjustment of status of those who were recipients of the administration’s DACA initiative. In fact, in the Justice Department’s brief recently filed in *Crane v. Napolitano*, in which ICE agents have sued DHS leadership over policies that they believe require them to violate the law and their oath, the Obama administration made clear that it believes it “inherently” has almost unbridled discretion in the matter of immigration enforcement. It even argued that the federal court has no jurisdiction to review or question DHS’s decisions. The court disagreed.

This bill surrenders to the executive branch’s overreach. In fact, many provisions inexplicably weaken the law with regard to future illegal immigration and we are going to talk more about that as this debate continues. If this bill is going to secure the border and end illegal immigration “once and for all” as its sponsors say it will, these provision that weaken law enforcement must be removed.

The American people rightly expect their government to enforce the laws enacted by Congress and keep its promises. But given this administration’s refusal to enforce the laws currently on the books, the American people have no reason to believe that the loopholes, waivers and discretion granted to the administration will not be used, as they are being used now, to reduce enforcement and public safety.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Chair.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

NSA SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to discuss recent national security leaks by a former NSA contractor by the name of Edward

Snowden. His name is known now throughout the world. Some have praised Snowden as a hero and a whistleblower. I do not. Anyone who violates their sworn oath to not disclose classified information and then leaks national security documents that compromise our intelligence operations and harm our country’s ability to prevent future terrorist attacks should neither be called a hero nor a whistleblower. What Snowden has done borders on treason, and I believe he should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Mr. President, it is no secret we have a serious trust deficit in this country with the Federal Government. I understand the concerns and the fears of my constituents and the American people relative to some of the things that have occurred here that lead them to question their trust in their elected officials or in their government.

There has been a series of scandals over the past several months, including but not limited to the IRS targeting conservative groups, the actions of Attorney General Eric Holder, and the ever-changing responses from this administration regarding the attacks on Americans in Benghazi. We still don’t have the full story, and the narrative keeps bouncing around with change after change after change. So I understand this distrust the American people have about anything that comes out of Washington, DC.

A lot of this is being fueled by mischaracterizations and misrepresentations in the media, grabbing onto whatever is said in the *Guardian*. Of course, the *Guardian* says, and people hear: This is what is happening to your country. This is what is happening with your government. They are violating your civil rights and violating your privacy. But none of us stand for that, nor will we stand for that. But in their rush to be the first to break the news of the NSA or other classified programs, to break it first online or on the air, the media has fueled this distrust of the American people by misrepresenting the facts.

Contrary to what some news reports and other sources have said, let me say this for the record: The government is not and cannot indiscriminately listen in on any Americans’ phone calls. It is not targeting the e-mails of innocent Americans. It is not indiscriminately collecting the content of their conversations. And it is not tracking the location of innocent Americans through cell towers or their cell phones.

There are civil liberties and privacy protections built into this program that are now being released in great detail, and it is important the American people understand those and know what they are. We have to understand this careful balancing act between protecting classified methods and sources to the detriment of losing that information, losing lives, identifying sources, and compromising programs,

and the need to reassure the American people we are following the law and following the constitutional right of Americans to privacy. All of this has to be put in the right context.

As a side note, let me just simply say, Mr. President, that it is ironic that a lot of American private companies seem to have more information about us than the government does. They may have a phone number, but many of the private companies know what we like to eat, where we shop, what we like to wear, what movies we order, where we like to vacation, and we are flooded with marketing attempts to use the information they have collected against us.

But that is not what the NSA is doing under these programs and the programs in question. These programs are in place solely for the purpose of detecting communications between terrorists who are operating outside of our country but communicating with operatives potentially within the United States.

The intelligence community neither has the time nor the inclination nor the authority to track people’s Internet activity or pry into their private lives. Even if someone is suspected, by the way, of a phone call match with a foreign terrorist and someone residing or living in America and suspected of having a link to terrorism, the government can go no further than the court to get an order to investigate any other information or material about them. And let’s not forget why these programs are there in the first place.

Following the tragic attacks on September 11, 2001, America realized it needed to greatly improve our intelligence efforts and communications among our agencies—we were facing a different kind of war. This wasn’t two States lining up against each other. This wasn’t addressing wars from the past. This was a whole new way that enemies were attacking Americans on our homeland. We needed to modernize our approach, and we needed to connect the dots before a terrorist attack occurred again at the level of 9/11 or others.

In fact, had these programs been available to NSA before that September date, I believe we could have identified some or all of the hijackers. When one of the September 11 hijackers called a contact in Yemen from San Diego, we could have identified them through this program. We could have prevented the terrorists from boarding those planes and blowing up the World Trade Center, striking the Pentagon, crashing into a field in Pennsylvania, and killing thousands of Americans.

These programs connect the dots and have successfully thwarted dozens of terrorist attacks. They are some of the most effective tools available to protect our country from terrorist organizations like al-Qaida.

That is why I find it so troubling and, frankly, irresponsible for the media and others to distort the nature of

these counterterrorism programs. These programs are legal, constitutional, and utilized only under the strict oversight of both parties and all three branches of government, including a highly scrutinized judicial process. In the end, these programs rely on the trust of the American people. And with that trust lacking today, I am asking my fellow Members of Congress, as well as the media, to fact-check first before mischaracterizing programs that save lives.

I believe we can—and we must—protect both security and liberty when it comes to counterterrorism efforts, and I believe these programs do just that.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF LUIS FELIPE RESTREPO TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

NOMINATION OF KENNETH JOHN GONZALES TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nominations of Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and

Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will be 30 minutes of debate equally divided and controlled in the usual form.

The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I am pleased to rise today to strongly support the confirmation of Kenneth Gonzales for U.S. district judge for the District of New Mexico.

Mr. Gonzales is an exceptional nominee with an impressive range of legal experience and expertise. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate as the U.S. attorney for the District of New Mexico in 2010. But he is more than just his resume, remarkable as it is. He is also an inspiring American story.

Mr. Gonzales grew up in the Pojoaque Valley in the northern part of our State. He was the first in his family to graduate from college. With the help of scholarships and grants, he received his

undergraduate and law degrees from the University of New Mexico, a school that I am proud to call my alma mater.

After graduating he was a law clerk to New Mexico Supreme Court Justice Joseph Baca, and he worked as a legislative assistant for Senator Jeff Bingaman.

He began his career as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of New Mexico in 1999, prosecuting a wide range of Federal offenses, including narcotics and violent crime cases. He holds the rank of major as a judge advocate in the U.S. Army Reserve, which he joined in September 2001. He has provided critical legal assistance to hundreds of active and retired soldiers and spouses, both here and overseas. In 2008 he was called to Active Duty as a part of Operation Enduring Freedom, where he was stationed at Fort Bragg and served as a senior trial counsel.

Mr. Gonzales has been an exemplary U.S. attorney for the District of New Mexico. He oversees a broad array of criminal and civil cases.

I would also like to note that he has made Indian Country a priority in the U.S. Attorney's Office, making a real difference in prosecuting cases of violence against native women and children.

Not surprisingly, his advice and counsel are highly valued. He serves on the Attorney General's Advisory Committees on Native American Issues, on the Southwest Border and Immigration Issues, on the Environmental and Natural Resources Working Group, and is a member of the Tenth Circuit Advisory Council.

He is also a member of the New Mexico Hispanic Bar Association. If confirmed, he will join only 58 other Hispanic active district court judges—less than 10 percent of the country's 677 district court judgeships.

Mr. Gonzales is esteemed for his diverse experience, for his even temperament, and for his integrity. From a young man dreaming of going to college, to his life in public service, his story is one of great determination and commitment. He has shown a reverence for and dedication to the law throughout his career.

I urge his confirmation. I know Ken Gonzales will serve New Mexico well on the Federal bench.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes to also speak about the nomination of Kenneth Gonzales to be a Federal district judge for the District of New Mexico.

Ken, as he is known back home to many of us, is truly a standout nominee. I wish I could take credit for his nomination, but that credit belongs to our former U.S. Senator Jeff Bingaman and to our senior Senator TOM UDALL. But I want to thank both of them for putting forward such a great candidate

for this position, and I am very pleased to be here today to support him.

Ken has a long and distinguished record of public service, including more than a decade of service in our military. Ken has served as the U.S. attorney for New Mexico since April 2010. His elevation to lead that office followed more than a decade of service there as an assistant U.S. attorney. I would like to highlight at least one of his many accomplishments that I find particularly important.

I think Ken's efforts as U.S. attorney demonstrate not only his character and his intellect but the dedication that he has to serving his home State and making it a better place for all our residents.

Much of New Mexico is Indian Country for which the U.S. attorney has the responsibility to prosecute criminal activity. Ken has taken the initiative to reorganize and focus the U.S. attorney's resources to more effectively combat the higher-than-average rates of violent crime, sexual assault, and sexual abuse that have plagued Indian Country.

This includes creating the first Indian Country Crime Section within any U.S. Attorney Office. This section includes a team of lawyers responsible for pursuing felony offenses on tribal lands. The office is also collaborating with tribal prosecutors to investigate and prosecute domestic violence in more than 20 pueblos and tribes located throughout the State of New Mexico.

This is just one example of Ken's work, but throughout his career Ken has shown a dedication to serving the people of New Mexico. It is the sum of all his efforts and accomplishments that make me believe he will make an outstanding addition to the Federal bench, and I am pleased that today we are at the final step toward getting him here.

The process for getting to the Federal bench is a long road to travel. The Judiciary Committee's leadership from both sides of the aisle takes seriously its responsibility to ensure that every nominee is fit to serve. I want to say a special thanks to Senator LEAHY and Senator GRASSLEY for working together and with Senator UDALL and myself to get Ken through this process.

As the vetting process surely showed, Ken has the knowledge, temperament, and integrity to serve on the Federal bench. I have no doubt that he will distinguish himself there, as he has throughout his entire legal career.

I strongly support his nomination, and I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

• Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I wish to offer my full support for the nomination of Judge Luis Felipe Restrepo to serve as U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Before I begin, I wish to take this opportunity to thank Chairman LEAHY and Senator GRASSLEY for helping facilitate Judge Restrepo's confirmation

hearing and Leader REID and Leader MCCONNELL for their assistance in bringing his nomination to the Senate floor.

I would also like to thank Senator CASEY for his collaboration in our bipartisan effort to fill Pennsylvania's judicial vacancies with exceptional candidates. Over the past 2½ years, we have worked together to identify and recommend eight candidates, seven of whom have been confirmed. The people of Pennsylvania value this bipartisan spirit and I am pleased our joint efforts have led to today's consideration of Judge Restrepo.

Judge Restrepo currently serves as a Federal magistrate judge for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. A native of Columbia, he was raised in Northern Virginia and received his citizenship in 1993. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he went on to earn his J.D. from Tulane School of Law.

Judge Restrepo brings a strong record as an attorney in both the public and private sector, which helps explain why he merited a unanimous "Well Qualified" rating from the American Bar Association. After working as a public defender, he then practiced law at the law firm of Krasner & Restrepo, focusing on criminal defense and civil rights litigation. After 13 years in the private sector, Judge Restrepo was selected to be a Federal magistrate judge and has served the public in this capacity for 7 years.

Aside from his legal duties, Judge Restrepo has devoted significant time to his community. In addition to his involvement with the Make-A-Wish Foundation, he established the Police/Barrio project, which focuses on improving the relationship between the Police Department and Latino Community in Philadelphia.

I am very confident that Judge Restrepo's judicial experience, legal acumen, and dedication to public service will serve him well should he be confirmed for the Federal bench. I am pleased to support this highly qualified nominee and I urge my colleagues to vote for his confirmation.●

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ISAKSON. I ask permission to speak for 3 minutes as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN ROBERT LEWIS

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I rise proudly today to speak to a resolution that I have submitted in the Senate commanding JOHN ROBERT LEWIS, Congressman, from the city of Atlanta, civil rights leader in the 1960s and 1950s, and my personal friend.

In 1954, I was 10 years old in the Atlanta public schools when Brown v. Board of Education was decided in the U.S. Supreme Court. JOHN LEWIS was 4 years older than me. He was born just outside of Pike County, AL, and went to the Pike County, AL, segregated public school. He went on to Fisk University to get a degree in religion and philosophy and volunteered for sit-ins in Nashville to break the first sit-in on lunch counters in the history of that city.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of what is called the Big Six in civil rights. As I am sure the Presiding Officer will remember, it was 50 years ago this August that Martin Luther King led a march in Washington and gave his great speech, "I Have a Dream" at the Lincoln Memorial. There were six great civil rights leaders then. There is only one left, and that is JOHN ROBERT LEWIS. He is my friend, he is my compatriot, and our lives have paralleled each other all the way through.

JOHN introduced me when I was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and I was honored for that introduction. This year I joined JOHN on the 50th anniversary of the crossing of the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, AL, the historic march, the bloody march on Bloody Sunday, which turned around the Voting Rights Act, saw to it that every American got equal access to vote, and changed the history of our country.

It is an honor and a privilege for me to honor JOHN today on this 50th anniversary of the crossing of the Edmund Pettus Bridge and honor a career that has been dedicated to liberty and freedom for all Americans.

JOHN recently suffered the loss of his beautiful wife Lillian. She is survived by their son John Miles Lewis. JOHN is a great leader to this day on the floor of the House, a great leader for the State of Georgia, and one with whom I am pleased to serve as Senator.

History has many heroes, as we all know—their pictures and their carvings are all over this Capitol. But none is greater than one who has sacrificed their life for the rights of others and for everyone to enjoy the same rights that everyone else in America has. JOHN LEWIS is such a person. I am honored to recognize him with this resolution.

Mr. President, I yield for the distinguished Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on the question of nominations, I attended President Obama's announcement of the nomination to the DC Circuit a couple of weeks ago. I have heard some of my colleagues on the Republican side being very critical of the President for not sending nominations for judicial vacancies to the Senate, even though when he has, some of them have held them up for 6 months to a year before they then vote overwhelmingly for the person. They hold him up

and then say: Why don't you send more people? Frankly, a lot of people say: Why should I spend 6 months or a year waiting while they hold me up? Now the President has sent nominees for the multiple vacancies that continue on the DC Circuit. So the same Senators who are complaining that he was not sending up nominees now say he is sending up too many. My friends on the other side of the aisle are saying: You are not sending up enough, but you are sending up too many. I think maybe the American people see the fallacy of that argument.

Having been unfairly criticized in connection with the nomination of Judge Srinivasan, with some Senate Republicans saying: Why didn't you get him up here earlier for a vote, even though Republicans had asked us to delay him, I have learned from that that when cooperating and delaying at their request, I am going to get criticized for delaying, so going forward I will be making every effort to schedule prompt hearings for these impressive nominees, each of whom received the highest possible rating of "well qualified" from the nonpartisan ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary. We have three people with the highest possible rating.

The last time we had someone for the DC Circuit, even though Republicans kept saying: Let's delay, keep delaying—and I did so at their request—and they criticized me for delaying, here we are and we are going forward with them.

Frankly, I voted for a lot of President Bush's nominees. In fact, I would say I voted for 97 or 98 percent of all Republican nominees over 38 years. I voted for more Republican judicial nominees than any Republican president in the Senate. There is no Republican in the Senate who has voted for more Republican nominees of Republican Presidents, nominees for judgeships, than I have. So I do not need a lecture about holding things up.

I have consulted with the ranking Republican on the committee and informed him that I plan to notice the first hearing for July 10. That gives plenty of time for everybody to read all the nominee's materials. We will be on vacation for the Fourth of July week; they can read it during vacation. That will be 36 days since the nominations and on a slightly slower timeline than we followed for the more recent confirmation of the nominee to the Eighth Circuit. I am delighted to include the nomination of Patricia Millett of Virginia, who should have broad bipartisan support, in our July 10 confirmation hearing.

It is disappointing that the same Republican Senators who said during the George W. Bush administration that the DC Circuit should have 11 filled judgeships and who voted to confirm President Bush's nominees for the 9th, 10th and 11th seats, now that there is a Democratic President of the United States in the White House, they say no,

no, they should not be filled. It seems this President has to be treated differently than the previous Presidents. I am not sure why the difference, but that is what they want. It is disappointing as well that Republican Senators I have helped fill circuit vacancies with nominees from their home states, over opposition from their own Republican Senate caucus, are ready to tow their party's line when it comes to the D.C. Circuit.

Following President Obama's reelection, Senate Republicans are even proposing to eliminate those D.C. Circuit judgeships legislatively. Their claims of concern about the caseloads of the Second and Eleventh Circuits but not the most overburdened Ninth Circuit are difficult to reconcile with their votes for President Bush's D.C. Circuit nominees. As one scholar at the non-partisan Brookings Institution has said, this "fooled no one who was paying attention."

I cannot help but wonder where Senate Republicans' concern about the caseload of the Second Circuit was when they needlessly delayed the confirmation of Gerard Lynch for three months; when they needlessly delayed the confirmation of Raymond Lohier for seven months; when they needlessly delayed the confirmation of Susan Carney for five months; when they unfairly stalled the nomination of Judge Robert Chatigny and then needlessly delayed the confirmation of the next Connecticut nominee, Chris Droney, for four months; or when they needlessly delayed the confirmation of Denny Chin for four months and forced the Majority Leader to file cloture to get a confirmation vote.

I wonder where their concern about the caseload of the Eleventh Circuit was when they needlessly delayed the confirmation of Beverly Martin for four months, or when they needlessly delayed the confirmation of Adalberto Jordan for four months and forced a cloture vote before his confirmation. I am prepared to help alleviate concern about the caseload of the Eleventh Circuit by scheduling a hearing on the nomination of Jill Pryor, a "well qualified" nominee from Georgia to the Court, if her home State Senators would return their blue slips indicating that they do not object to her nomination going forward.

The American people are not fooled. Senate Republicans are now playing by a different set of rules. Politifact has looked at their argument that President Obama is trying to "pack" the D.C. Circuit, and rated it "false." It goes on to note that the Republican bill to eliminate D.C. Circuit judgeships "comes closer to the kind of structural meddling typical of court packing than does Obama's approach." In the last 30 years, Republican presidents have appointed 15 of the last 19 judges named to the D.C. Circuit. Now that these three vacancies exist during a Democratic presidency, Senate Republicans are trying to use legislation

to lock in their partisan advantage, and thwart the will of the American people, who elected Barack Obama. Even conservative columnist Byron York has tweeted: "It doesn't strike me as 'packing' to nominate candidates to available seats."

The Washington Post's "Fact Checker" blog has also looked at the arguments about the D.C. Circuit's caseload that Senate Republicans are using to justify their attempt to eliminate three seats on that court, and has judged them worthy of two "Pinocchios," meaning: "Significant omissions and/or exaggerations. Some factual error may be involved but not necessarily. A politician can create a false, misleading impression by playing with words and using legalistic language that means little to ordinary people."

Senate Republicans should know that their argument about the D.C. Circuit's caseload is misleading. While they claim expertise in the matter because of a hearing they held in 1995, the fact is that their current claims fly in the face of the actual testimony from that hearing. They are fond of citing the testimony of Judge Laurence Silberman, a Reagan appointee, that he felt the 12th seat was not necessary. What Senate Republicans do not mention is that Judge Silberman believed that 11 judgeships was the proper number on that Circuit, and that the notion that the D.C. Circuit should have only nine judges was "quite farfetched." Judge Silberman also said that "the unique nature of the D.C. Circuit's caseload" means that it is not directly comparable to the other circuit courts. Even though their own witness contradicted them, 18 years later Senate Republicans continue to make their partisan argument. In addition, we eliminated that twelfth seat years ago.

In its April 5, 2013 letter, the Judicial Conference of the United States, chaired by Chief Justice John Roberts, sent us recommendations "based on our current caseload needs." They did not recommend stripping judgeships from the D.C. Circuit but stated that they should continue at 11. Three are currently vacant. According to the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts, the caseload per active judge for the D.C. Circuit has actually increased by 46 percent since 2005, when the Senate confirmed President Bush's nominee to fill the eleventh seat on the D.C. Circuit. When the Senate confirmed Thomas Griffith—President Bush's nominee to the eleventh seat—in 2005, the confirmation resulted in there being approximately 121 pending cases per active D.C. Circuit judge. According to the most recent data, there are currently 177 pending cases for each active judge on the D.C. Circuit, 46 percent higher.

Further, concerns about low caseloads did not bother Senate Republicans voting this past February to confirm a Tenth Circuit nominee from Oklahoma, giving that Court the low-

est number of pending appeals per active judge in the country. It did not bother Senate Republicans voting this past April to confirm an Eighth Circuit nominee from Iowa, giving that Court the lowest number of pending appeals per active judge in the country. Yes, lower than the D.C. Circuit. I do not recall seeing any bills from Senate Republicans to eliminate the Oklahoma and Iowa judgeships.

This falls into a pattern that we have seen from Senate Republicans over the past 20 years. While they had no problem adding a twelfth seat to the D.C. Circuit in 1984, and voting for President Reagan's and President George H.W. Bush's nominees for that seat, they suddenly "realized" in 1995, when a Democrat served as President, that the Court did not need that judge. Judge Merrick Garland was finally confirmed in 1997 after President Clinton was reelected but Senate Republicans would not act on his final two nominees to the D.C. Circuit.

In 2002, during the George W. Bush administration, the D.C. Circuit's caseload had dropped to its lowest level in the last 20 years. During that Republican administration, Senate Republicans had no problem voting to confirm President Bush's nominees to the ninth, tenth and eleventh seats. These are the same seats they wish to eliminate now that Barack Obama is President, even though the Court's current caseload is consistent with the average over the past 10 years. Even on its own terms, it is apparent that this argument has nothing to do with caseload, and everything to do with who is President. When Senate Republicans get serious about ensuring our Federal courts are adequately staffed, I am more than happy to work with them on a long-overdue judgeship bill. But this selective concern about the D.C. Circuit, and the fact that in 2008 the minority blocked a Judiciary Committee hearing on "The Growing Need for Federal Judgeships," does not reflect such seriousness.

I urge those Republicans who say first that the President is not moving fast enough and then, when he does move, say he is moving too fast, to reconsider their approach, work with the President, and let's have fair hearings on these three nominees and go forward with them. If we do, I am confident we will agree that they are well-qualified judicial nominees.

RESTREPO AND GONZALES NOMINATIONS

Last week the Senate failed to complete action on one of the three nominations pending for vacancies in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Even though Senate Democrats had expedited three of President Bush's nominees to that court, confirming them all by voice vote just 1 day after they had been reported by the Judiciary Committee, Senate Republicans refused to do the same for President Obama's nominees. They refused even though all three had the bipartisan support of their home State Senators and the

unanimous support of all Republicans on the Committee. Two were confirmed last week but one was held back. After waiting 98 days for a vote, Judge Alejandro and Judge Schmehl were confirmed unanimously last week. Today, after another unnecessary delay, the Senate will finally vote on the nomination of Judge Luis Restrepo, more than 100 days after he was voted out of the Judiciary Committee unanimously. When the Senate is finally allowed to act, we will confirm a judge to fill a 4-year vacancy.

The Eastern District of Pennsylvania is a court that needs judges. Even with today's vote, it will remain nearly 20 percent vacant. The Senate should be taking swift action to fill these kinds of vacancies, not delaying for no good reason. This obstruction does a disservice to the people of Pennsylvania, and to all Americans who depend on our Federal courts for justice.

I regret that I must correct the RECORD, again. The recent assertion by Senate Republicans that 99 percent of President Obama's nominees have been confirmed is not accurate. President Obama has nominated 237 individuals to be circuit or district judges, and 195 have been allowed to be confirmed by the Senate. That is 82 percent, not 99 percent. By way of comparison, at the same point in President Bush's second term, June 17 of his fifth year in office, President Bush had nominated four fewer people, but had seen 215 of them confirmed, which is 20 more confirmations. The truth is that 92 percent of President Bush's judicial nominees had been confirmed at the same point, 10 percentage points more than have been allowed President Obama. That is an apples to apples comparison, and it demonstrates the undeniable fact that the Senate has confirmed a lower number and lower percentage of President Obama's nominees than President Bush's nominees at the same time in their presidencies.

I noted at the end of last year, while Senate Republicans were insisting on delaying confirmations of 15 judicial nominees that could and should have taken place then, that we would not likely be allowed to complete work on them until May. That was precisely the Republican plan. So when Senate Republicans now seek to claim credit for their confirmations in President Obama's second term, they are inflating the confirmation statistics. The truth is that only nine confirmations have taken place this year that are not attributable to those nominations Senate Republicans held over from last year and that could and should have taken place last year. To return to the baseball analogy, if a baseball player goes 0-for-9, and then gets a hit, we do not say he is an all-star because he is batting 1.000 in his last at bat. We recognize that he is just 1-for-10, and not a very good hitter. Nor would a fair calculation of hits or home runs allow a player to credit those that occurred in one game or season to the next be-

cause it would make his stats look better.

If President Obama's nominees were receiving the same treatment as President Bush's, today's votes would bring us to 215 confirmations, not 197, and vacancies would be far lower. The nonpartisan Congressional Research Service has noted that it will require 31 more district and circuit confirmations this year to match President Bush's 5-year total. Even with the confirmations finally concluded during the first 6 months of this year, Senate Republicans have still not allowed President Obama to match the record of President Bush's first term. Even with an extra 6 months, we are still 10 confirmations behind where we were at the end of 2004.

Luis Restrepo has served as a U.S. Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania since 2006. Prior to his appointment to the Federal bench, he was a founding partner of Krasner & Restrepo, a firm that focused on civil rights and criminal defense work. He has also worked as an adjunct professor at Temple University, Beasley School of Law and the University of Pennsylvania Law School. Before co-founding his own law firm, Judge Restrepo was an Assistant Federal Defender for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, an Assistant Defender for the Defender Association of Philadelphia, and a Law Clerk for the ACLU's National Prison Project. The nonpartisan ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary has unanimously rated Judge Restrepo "well qualified." He is supported by both his home State Senators, Senator CASEY and Senator TOOMEY.

Kenneth Gonzales has been the United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico since 2010. He served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in that office for the previous 11 years. Prior to working with the U.S. Attorney's Office, Kenneth Gonzales spent 3 years as a Legislative Assistant to former Senator Jeff Bingaman and 2 years as law clerk to the Honorable Joseph F. Baca of the New Mexico Supreme Court. He also serves in the United States Army Reserve as a Judge Advocate General. Kenneth Gonzales has the support of his home State Senators, Senator TOM UDALL and Senator MARTIN HEINRICH, and was reported unanimously from the Judiciary Committee 2 months ago.

I want the Senate to make real progress on filling judicial vacancies so that the American people have access to justice. In President Bush's first term, half of his consensus district nominees waited 18 days or fewer for a vote, so we know the Senate is capable of swift action on nominations. There is no reason consensus nominees like Judge Restrepo and Kenneth Gonzales should have to wait 2 or 3 months for a vote. The only reason for these delays is because of Republican refusal to allow votes. These nominees deserve better, and the American people deserve better.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am going to vote for both judges today. But today I want to inform my fellow Senators and American people regarding the facts on judicial nominations. Today, we will confirm two more nominees. I would note that we confirmed two judges just 4 days ago.

After today, the Senate will have confirmed 197 lower court nominees; we have defeated two. That is 197-2. That is an outstanding record. That is a success rate of 99 percent.

And we have been doing that at a fast pace. During the last Congress we confirmed more judges than any Congress since the 103rd Congress, which was 1993-94.

This year, the beginning of President Obama's second term, we have already confirmed more judges than were confirmed in the entire first year of President Bush's second term. Let me emphasize that again—We have already confirmed more nominees this year than we did during the entirety of 2005, the first year of President Bush's second term.

After today, only five article III judges remain on the Executive Calendar—three district nominees and two Circuit nominees.

Two of those were reported out last week, two more about a month ago, and one has been on the calendar for about two months. Yet, somehow Senate Democrats cite this as evidence of obstructionism.

Compare that to the calendar of June 2004, when 30 judicial nominations were on the Calendar—10 Circuit and 20 District. In fact, four of those were from Pennsylvania, as is one of our nominees today. I don't recall any Senate Democrats complaining about how many nominations were piling up on the calendar, nor do I remember protestations from my colleagues on the other side that judicial nominees were moving too slowly.

Last week, when we confirmed two Pennsylvania judges, there were statements made on the floor that we were treating President Obama's nominees very different than those of President Bush. But look at the record. As I said, there were four Pennsylvania nominees on the calendar in June of 2004.

Gene Pratter was nominated in November 2003, had a hearing in the following January, was reported in March, and was confirmed in June.

Lawrence Stengel was nominated in November 2003, had a hearing the following February, was reported in March, and was confirmed in June.

Juan Sanchez was nominated in November, had a hearing the following February, was reported in March, and was confirmed in June.

Those milestones are nearly identical to our Pennsylvania nominee today who was nominated last November. Just like the ones I mentioned, he had a hearing the following February, was reported in March, and now will be confirmed in June.

If we have been unfair to this nominee, as it is now claimed, where was the outcry from Senate Democrats on the Bush nominees I just described? The fact is there is no difference in how this President's nominees are being treated versus how President Bush's nominees were treated.

Remember, now there are only five article III judicial nominees remaining after today's vote. Yet, as I mentioned, in June 2004 there were 30 nominations pending on the calendar. Some of those nominees had been reported out more than a year earlier and most were pending for months. And some of them never got an up or down vote.

The bottom line is that the Senate is processing the President's nominees exceptionally fairly. President Obama certainly is being treated more fairly in the beginning of his second term than Senate Democrats treated President Bush in 2005. It is not clear to me how allowing more votes so far this year than President Bush got in an entire year amounts to "unprecedented delays and obstruction." Yet, that is the complaint we here over and over from the other side.

Last week it was stated that with this President, "Republicans have never let vacancies get below 72."

After today's votes there will be 77 vacancies in the federal judiciary. But 52 of those spots are without a nominee. How is it the fault of the Republicans that the President has not sent 52 nominees to the Committee? Obviously, common sense ought to tell you that we can't act on nominees who are not presented to the Senate.

Just one example will illustrate this. Last week the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee singled out the vacancies on the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. We are confirming the third judge to that Court, after the two last week. Four vacancies remain, but there are no nominees pending in the Senate for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

It was also stated that the seat we are filling today has been vacant for over 4 years, as if Republicans were to blame for that. The fact is, this seat went vacant on June 8, 2009. President Obama was the President then. He waited over 3 years and 5 months before making a nomination on November 27, 2012. Why did the President make the people of Pennsylvania wait so long? That wasn't the fault of this side of the aisle. Yet now we are accused of obstruction.

So I just wanted to set the record straight—again—before we vote on these nominees. I expect they will both be confirmed and I congratulate them on their confirmations. And as I said at the beginning, I'm going to vote to support these nominees.

Kenneth John Gonzales is nominated to be United States District Court Judge for the District of New Mexico. Upon graduation from the University of New Mexico School of Law in 1994, Mr. Gonzales clerked for Chief Justice

Joseph F. Baca of the New Mexico Supreme Court. In 1996 he worked as a legislative assistant to Senator Jeff Bingaman. From 1999 to 2010, Mr. Gonzales served as an Assistant United States Attorney in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of New Mexico. His primary responsibility was criminal prosecution including large-scale drug trafficking cases with various Federal agencies and a small number of violent crime cases originating in the Mescalero Apache Reservation. In 2006 Mr. Gonzales transferred to the Albuquerque Violent Crime Section where he prosecuted violent crime occurring on Indian Reservations as well as several bank robbery and firearms-related cases that originated in the Albuquerque area. In 2009 he transferred to the Narcotics section as a designated attorney for the Department of Justice Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force where his work was primarily long-term and complex narcotics trafficking investigations and prosecutions. In 2010 he became the United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico.

Since 2001 Mr. Gonzales has served as a Reserve officer with the United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps. In November 2008 he was mobilized to active duty and stationed at Fort Bragg, NC with the 18th Airborne Corps where he conducted legal reviews, official responses to Freedom of Information Act requests, Army Regulation 15-6 investigations, and property accountability investigations. Currently he fulfills his annual Reserve requirement as an Adjunct Professor of Criminal Law at the JAG Legal Center & School in Charlottesville, VA.

The American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave him a "Qualified" rating.

Luis Felipe Restrepo is nominated to be United States District Court Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Judge Restrepo received his B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1989, and his J.D. from Tulane University Law School in 1986. Upon graduation, he clerked at the ACLU Prison Project in Washington, DC. From 1987 to 1990, he was an assistant defender with the Defender Association of Philadelphia where he represented criminal defendants in State and Federal court. In 1990, he became an assistant federal defender for the Federal Community Defender for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, appearing at the trial and appellate level.

Judge Restrepo was in private practice with one partner from 1993-2006. There, he focused primarily on criminal defense, including some death penalty cases. He defended clients on retainer and as a court-appointed counsel. While in private practice the majority of Judge Restrepo's civil cases consisted of Section 1983 actions alleging police abuse and mistreatment. Other civil matters included representation in workplace accident, medical

malpractice, wrongful death, and fire cases.

Judge Restrepo was appointed to be a United States Magistrate Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in 2006. As magistrate judge, he manages all aspects of the pre-trial process in civil cases: conducting evidentiary hearings, ruling on non-dispositive motions, and making reports and recommendations regarding dispositive motions.

The American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary gave him a "Well Qualified" rating.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask that any time remaining be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

All time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico?

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I request the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) and the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 150 Ex.]

YEAS—89

Alexander	Fischer	Merkley
Ayotte	Flake	Moran
Baldwin	Franken	Murphy
Barrasso	Gillibrand	Murray
Baucus	Graham	Nelson
Begich	Grassley	Paul
Bennet	Hagan	Portman
Blumenthal	Hatch	Pryor
Blunt	Heinrich	Reed
Boozman	Heitkamp	Reid
Boxer	Heller	Risch
Brown	Hirono	Roberts
Burr	Hoeven	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Isakson	Rubio
Cardin	Johanns	Sanders
Carper	Johnson (SD)	Schatz
Casey	Johnson (WI)	Schumer
Chambliss	Kaine	Scott
Chiesa	King	Sessions
Coats	Kirk	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Coons	Landrieu	Tester
Corker	Leahy	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Udall (CO)
Cowan	Levin	Udall (NM)
Crapo	Manchin	Warner
Cruz	McCain	Warren
Donnelly	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Durbin	McConnell	Wyden
Feinstein	Menendez	

NOT VOTING—11

Coburn	Inhofe	Toomey
Cochran	Mikulski	Vitter
Enzi	Murkowski	Wicker
Harkin	Shelby	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business from now until 6:40 p.m. to allow a colloquy between Senator BROWN and Senator ISAKSON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. When that time is up, I ask unanimous consent to be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. I ask unanimous consent to be recognized along with Senator BROWN of Ohio for up to 15 minutes and to engage in a colloquy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, I am proud to stand here today as a resident of Georgia and its capital city Atlanta, which is the home of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in

America, a great institution with which Senator BROWN and I are familiar. We want to talk about some of its great achievements today.

CDC is the Nation's health protection agency, but it is really the world's health protection agency. What CDC has done is build a strong national public health and disease detection network for working with State and local agencies, private partners, universities, and communities to stop disease and stop outbreaks.

By way of example, CDC led a multi-State response to last year's fungal meningitis outbreak that resulted in 745 infections and 58 deaths in 20 States. CDC identified and contained dangerous foodborne pathogen outbreaks, such as hepatitis A found in frozen berry blend; salmonella found in the poultry industry; and E. coli found in frozen food products.

CDC puts science into action every day to protect the American people, using breakthroughs such as microbial genomics to find outbreaks sooner, stop them earlier, and prevent them better in environmental hazards, bio-security threats, and national disaster. CDC provided direct support within hours of Superstorm Sandy to the devastated northeast last year. We need to be able to be ready for this year's hurricane system as it deals with other public threats.

The CDC provides crucial information on the status of health risks to the American people. With data it helps determine the best options for preventing illness and reducing medical costs. At a time when the U.S. Government is not looked upon with a lot of favor by the American people, I think it is very interesting to note that a recent Gallup poll identified the CDC as the most trusted Federal Government agency with the American people. I think that is something to which we owe a tip of the hat.

Mr. BROWN. I thank Senator ISAKSON. I am so appreciative of the work the Senator has done with the Centers for Disease Control in his home State of Georgia. There is no Federal agency that is quite like the CDC in this country or across the world.

Our Nation's fiscal health cannot be strengthened at the expense of our Nation's public health. In the 21st century it is easy to overlook this country's public health safety net. Too often we take for granted that our children are not being crippled by polio or dying from whooping cough because we have immunizations. We take for granted that we have stronger teeth and less tooth decay because of water fluoridation in many of our communities. We take for granted that few people in this country now die of infectious diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis because we have made the kind of remarkable progress we have in sanitation, in hygiene, antibiotics, and disease surveillance. We take these advancements for granted because for over six decades the CDC has been

doing an extraordinary job of ensuring Americans have basic health protections.

The CDC's work, along with that of other public health advocates and researchers, is credited with increasing the average American's life expectancy over the last many decades, increasing the average American's life expectancy by 25 years—25 years, a quarter of a century longer because of our investment in public health.

The CDC's reach and responsibility, as intimated by Senator ISAKSON, is not limited by our country's borders. Due to globalization it matters a great deal how other countries respond to health threats. The CDC plays an essential role in helping its international partners react to these threats.

The CDC is the gold standard, the global leader in disease prevention and public health preparedness. Other nations follow our lead. Yet the CDC's leadership is not guaranteed. Even with its topnotch facilities and world-class staff, the CDC faces challenges to this continued leadership. The CDC's base budget authority is at its lowest level in a decade.

The fiscal year 2013 budget is about \$600 million below its fiscal year 2012 level. This reduction undercuts the health security of all Americans, even those who never once think of the existence of the Centers for Disease Control. The reduction in the CDC budget has harmful, immediate, and long-term consequences across the United States and around the world. This reduction affects the ability of our State and local health departments to provide on-the-ground services.

As my friend from Georgia explained during his discussion of the deadly fungal meningitis outbreak, funding the CDC is critical to the foundation of our public health. When we invest in CDC, we invest in the health of families in Lorain, OH, and Cuyahoga Falls, OH. When we invest in CDC, we support programs such as the Epidemiology Laboratory Capacity Program which addresses infectious disease threats.

When we invest in the CDC, we ensure that our State and local health departments on the frontlines are able to detect the first signs of outbreak. Without this critical funding, we leave ourselves vulnerable to the initial spread of health threats, such as fungal meningitis and emerging new diseases such as the MERS coronavirus and the novel H7N9 avian flu virus, which we read about. Unfortunately, public health departments across the Nation have already lost thousands of jobs and will lose more if our support of CDC continues to dwindle.

Before turning it back over to Senator ISAKSON, I would like to emphasize a point he made. The CDC responds to long-term health threats as well as to urgent immediate health dangers. These threats don't make the headlines. So much of CDC's work you never hear about, you never read about

because of its name, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Prevention is such an important part of this. CDC continues a longstanding tradition of working in partnership with many international organizations and global partners to ensure that our country takes the lead in stopping these threats.

I have had the pleasure of seeing CDC's dedicated, expert staff working in Africa, in Atlanta, in communities such as Medina County, OH, and all over the world, working to keep these countries and our communities healthier, safer, and helping to keep all Americans safe as well.

Mr. ISAKSON. Would the Senator from Ohio yield for a moment?

Mr. BROWN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. ISAKSON. I ran a company for 20 years, and a healthy workforce that was ready, willing, and able to go to work every single day made a big difference.

A lot of times when we think of CDC, we think of outbreaks in Africa, we think of ebola, and we think of salmonella. In fact, it is also an advocate for wellness, better health habits, and health care for Americans. Does the Senator think that is important for the productivity of the American people and the American worker?

Mr. BROWN. I thank the Senator from Georgia. I think that is exactly the point. While perhaps those who know CDC—obviously in the State of Georgia people know it more intimately than in my State. They more likely think of CDC doing something in Africa or Asia, not so much what it means locally. We know that our hospitals, for instance, are sometimes havens for high health care costs and unnecessary illnesses due to infections acquired in the hospital and antibiotic-resistant superbugs such as CRE—a family of germs with high levels of resistance to antibiotics. I wonder if my friend is familiar with CDC's work in these areas and if he would expand on that.

Mr. ISAKSON. I appreciate the focus on that. My friend from Ohio is exactly correct. Antimicrobial resistance is a serious threat to our Nation's health. Many bacteria become resistant to multiple classes of antibiotics.

I might add a personal note at this point. Three years ago I developed a MRSA infection in a hospital in Atlanta and almost lost my life to an antibiotic-resistant disease and infection. I know how important it is to have a research facility such as the CDC that can constantly stay one step ahead of the evolution of defenses these microbes bring up themselves.

As a recent example, a recent outbreak of drug-resistant CRE where one in two patients affected with bacteria unfortunately passed away—CDC must have resources to quickly track and stop outbreaks and give health care providers timely information. Without that, there is the risk of contagion.

Mr. BROWN. That is certainly right. It seems there are new emerging and

potentially dangerous health threats. We obviously know of the disease—the acquired infection you just mentioned. We know now of the H7N9 bird flu and MERS. How does the Senator see CDC's unique role in tracking and attempting to prevent the spread of these threats before they reach our shores, before we in American hospitals such as Grady Memorial or at MedCentral of Ohio might be victims of that?

Mr. ISAKSON. Well, the Senator makes a great point because CDC is kind of the crucible where all the partners in health care in the country come together. You might remember when we were here on 9/11/01, shortly after the attack on the Trade Center in New York. Then the anthrax letters started to be mailed to Capitol Hill. It was CDC that within days tracked down the anthrax and helped us develop the defenses so we didn't have a problem with the anthrax infection. We got the Cipro distributed to those who were exposed to keep them from succumbing to that disease. That is the kind of timely effort we need for an agency like the CDC to be able to quickly respond.

Public health security is a component of our national security, as is evidenced by the anthrax case. With the potential threat of engineered biological weapons, CDC remains vigilant and ready to act with experts and countermeasures to protect the American people. With emerging diseases such as MERS and H7N9, CDC has sent CDC teams around the globe to investigate their origin, develop and ship laboratory diagnostic kits to the affected areas, and save lives day in and day out around the world.

Mr. BROWN. If the Senator would yield for a moment, MERS was identified recently, and CDC scientists developed and shipped a diagnostic kit to be used in the field. To talk about one—when I talk to people about public health and certainly the importance of NIH but especially the focus on public health by CDC, we talk about polio and what CDC did to address and not quite yet wipe out but in our country certainly wipe out—and in most of the rest of the world—the polio virus. Give us a little bit of history on how important that was and what we learned from that, if you would, Senator ISAKSON.

Mr. ISAKSON. When I grew up in the fifties, I remember taking the sugar cube, the anti-polio vaccine, the Jonas Salk vaccine, for the first time ever. Polio has been a dread disease that has affected the American people and people around the world for many years, but now it is almost totally eradicated. Why? Because of a worldwide effort by many organizations—not the least of which is the CDC—to see to it that the inoculations are made available. In fact, polio now only resides in three countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Nigeria. We are close to closing the door and having a polio-free world, just as we are getting closer and closer to eradicating measles, which now primarily still has an outbreak in Nigeria.

CDC's readiness and ability to deploy at a moment's notice makes all the difference in the world. I don't wish to sell here, but I have to make one note. One of the reasons CDC is in Atlanta and that is such a good location is they can be anywhere in the world in a matter of a day by the Hartsfield International Airport.

Not a day goes by but somewhere around the world a country or a community calls and says: We need help. We have a problem. We don't know what it is, but it has to be identified.

CDC scientists and doctors are put on the planes to fly around the world to diagnose, identify, and provide the cure so the disease does not become an outbreak that takes thousands of lives.

Mr. BROWN. I wish to close with a personal story about polio. My brother, born in 1947—there are three of us, three boys. My brother is the oldest, my brother Bob. When he was in about the first, second, or maybe the third grade, my father, who was a local family physician in Mansfield, was asked by—if not the CDC, some national health organization to give polio vaccines in Mansfield, OH. There were doctors in other communities who were asked to do that. They chose my father in part because he was a good doctor. They also chose him because he had son, he had a child who was in second or third or fourth grade at the time.

People were afraid. They weren't sure about injecting that vaccine into their arm because a lot of families thought that actually could cause polio. There was always that fear. Scientists didn't believe that, but an awful lot of people did.

There was a picture on the front page of the Mansfield News Journal in the 1950s of my brother getting a polio vaccine. I believe his was Salk. Sabin came later with the cube. He got the Salk vaccine, administered by my dad. CDC or one of the other public health groups—I apologize, I don't know which—made sure that happened all over the country so people could be more reassured. That was really the beginning, with Salk and then Sabin, of the eradication of polio in this country.

It is hard to think back—the Presiding Officer is not old enough—Senator ISAKSON and I can remember with our parents the fear, until the end of the 1950s, of parents that their child would go swimming and might come back, as Franklin Roosevelt did, with a case of polio. Whatever the causes, that virus spreading scared so many people.

In these days of hyper-partisanship consuming Washington, I appreciate the work of Senator ISAKSON, working together with CDC because this is far and above, far and away more important than any kinds of political differences that we might have.

I will let Senator ISAKSON close.

Mr. ISAKSON. I appreciate very much the Senator's focus on CDC. I think it is ironic that we close talking about Franklin Delano Roosevelt because in the 1940s, as our President, he

suffered from polio. He would take the train to Georgia to go down to Warm Springs to get the therapy of those warm springs, which then was the only mechanism of treating polio.

Today in Georgia, because of the CDC, we have a mechanism of eradicating polio. That is the type of evolution we want to see in health care not just for our country but for the world.

CDC is the best investment of American tax dollars we could possibly make. I support it wholeheartedly, and I thank Senator BROWN for his participation in the colloquy today.

I yield back the remainder of my time and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I ask to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SYRIA

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam President, like many others, I am deeply disturbed by the current situation in Syria, the appalling atrocities, the tragic loss of life, the reported use of chemical weapons. This deserves the clear condemnation of the international community.

I am also concerned by the push for intervention in this war, by the rush to judgment for the United States to yet again become entangled in a civil war. The President has decided to send arms to the rebels to fight the government of the Bashar al-Assad. The full scope of this intervention is not yet clear, but this path is dangerous and unnecessary.

The Asad regime is cruel and corrupt. We can all agree on that point. Many of the groups fighting against him do not share our values and could be worse. They may pose long-term risks to us and our allies. Asad's enemies may very well be America's enemies. The fact is that we do not know. A number of experts, including our military brass, have sounded alarms warning that the options to intervene in Syria range from bad to worse and could prove damaging to America's strategic interests. By flooding Syria with weapons, we risk arming those who ultimately may seek to do us harm.

We have been down this road before. Recent history tells a cautionary tale. In the 1980s the United States supported a rebel insurgency to repel the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Back then as now, many Members of Congress pushed for arming these rebels. The United States supplied weapons, intelligence, and training,

with the goal to defeat the Soviets in Afghanistan.

Our short-term victory had tragic consequences for the future. Radical members of the insurgency formed the Taliban regime, giving safe haven to terrorist training camps, providing material support to Osama bin Laden and his fledgling al-Qaida movement. Through state-sponsored terrorism in Afghanistan, al-Qaida thrived and perpetrated attacks on the USS *Cole* and the World Trade Center on 9/11. The aftermath has been more than a decade of war, with tragic loss of American lives and treasure.

This is history to learn from, not repeat, and yet many who advocated for previously disastrous Middle East interventions are leading the charge to arm groups we know little about and to declare war through air strikes on another Middle Eastern country.

What little we do know about the Syrian rebels is extremely disturbing. The opposition is fractured. Some are sympathetic to the enemies of the United States and our allies, including Israel and Turkey. There are reliable reports that some of the rebels even include Iraqi Sunni insurgents—the same groups who killed many U.S. troops and still target the current Iraqi Army and Government.

We know American law currently considers some of the rebel elements to be terrorist groups. The United States has designated one of the key opposition factions, the Nursa Front, as a terrorist organization for being an al-Qaida-affiliated group.

The Syrian opposition is very unorganized. They lack a chain of command, they are subject to deadly infighting, and if they are able to defeat Asad, they may turn on each other or worse the United States or our allies.

Simply put, once we have introduced arms, neither we nor their fighters may be able to guarantee control over them. Such weapons could end up in the hands of groups and people who do not represent our interests, possibly including terrorists who target the United States, our allies, such as Israel and Turkey, and the Iraqi Army and Government—an Iraq that we spent billions of dollars and thousands of American lives to establish.

Given this reality, those who are pushing for military intervention should answer three basic questions: Can arms be reasonably accounted for and kept out of the hands of terrorists and extremist groups? Can they assure us those arms will not become a threat to our regional allies and friends, including Israel, Turkey, and the Government of Iraq? And if the answer to the two previous questions is no, can they then explain why transferring our weapons to the rebels, whose members may themselves be affiliated with terrorist and extremist groups, is a sensible option for the American people? What national interest does this serve?

I do not believe those questions have been answered. I think the majority of

the American people agree. They do not see the justification of our intervention in this civil war. We need to slow down this clamor for more weapons to Syria and war and take a step back from this plunge into very muddy and dangerous waters.

Stopping radicalism and protecting our allies is of vital importance; however, we come to the ultimate question, one that has not been adequately answered: Will this hasty march to intervene in another Middle East conflict achieve these goals or will it ultimately harm the interests of the United States, leading to yet another bloody, costly, overseas conflict and, ironically, worsening the terrorist threat?

We should listen to the lessons of history. After over a decade of war overseas, now is not the time to arm an unorganized, unfamiliar, and unpredictable group of rebels. Now is not the time to rush headlong into another Middle Eastern civil war. The winds of war are blowing yet again, and we should be ever vigilant before we venture into another storm.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 744

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of S. 744, which is the immigration bill, on Tuesday, June 18, the time until 12:30 p.m. and the time from 2:15 to 3 p.m. be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees for debate on the pending amendments listed below in the following order: Thune No. 1197, Landrieu No. 1222, Vitter No. 1228, and Tester No. 1198; that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes; that all the amendments be subject to a 60-affirmative-vote threshold; that there be 2 minutes equally divided between the votes; and that all after the first vote be 10-minute votes.

Madam President, I have spoken with my friend, the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, the senior Senator from Iowa, because I wanted to add the Heller amendment; however, I understand the Republicans want to pick their own amendments. They do not want me picking them. I understand that, so I haven't included that one in the consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

BORDER SECURITY, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND IMMIGRATION MODERNIZATION ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 744, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 744) to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

Pending:

Leahy/Hatch amendment No. 1183, to encourage and facilitate international participation in the performing arts.

Thune amendment No. 1197, to require the completion of the 350 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing described in section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 before registered provisional immigrant status may be granted and to require the completion of 700 miles of such fencing before the status of registered provisional immigrants may be adjusted to permanent resident status.

Landrieu amendment No. 1222, to apply the amendments made by the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 retroactively to all individuals adopted by a citizen of the United States in an international adoption and to repeal the pre-adoption parental visitation requirement for automatic citizenship and to amend section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to automatic citizenship for children born outside of the United States who have a United States citizen parent.

Tester amendment No. 1198, to modify the Border Oversight Task Force to include tribal government officials.

Vitter amendment No. 1228, to prohibit the temporary grant of legal status to, or adjustment to citizenship status of, any individual who is unlawfully present in the United States until the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies that the US-VISIT System (a biometric border check-in and check-out system first required by Congress in 1996) has been fully implemented at every land, sea, and airport of entry and Congress passes a joint resolution, under fast track procedures, stating that such integrated entry and exit data system has been sufficiently implemented.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, at every confirmation hearing of every Cabinet position, and probably a lot of other positions as well, a Cabinet nominee is invariably asked a question similar to this: Will you come when you are called to a committee meeting for a hearing, and will you answer inquiries made by members of the committee to certain questions you might be asked? Invariably—and I don't know an exception to this—we get the answer that, yes, they will respond to our communiques.

Well, I come to the Senate today to ask why Secretary Napolitano of the Department of Homeland Security hasn't answered inquiries we have made that ought to have been answered by now. And the answers ought to have been made by now because we are dealing with the legislation to which the questions refer.

On April 23, the Judiciary Committee held a hearing to discuss immigration reform and the bill presented by the Gang of 8. Secretary Napolitano was the only witness. The hearing lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes, and most members were able to ask her 5 to 10 minutes' worth of questions. We also submitted questions for the record, which means we submitted questions to her in writing for her to answer. Committee members were given just 24 hours to turn around those questions to present to her. But it has been over

7 weeks—that is more than 49 days—since we submitted those questions to Secretary Napolitano, and we have yet to get answers to those questions.

The questions I asked were genuine and related to the implementation of the bill if it were to be signed into law. I asked questions of the Secretary because she will be responsible for carrying out Congress's intentions. I wanted to know about costs and feasibility, and I asked for data and specifics. So I am concerned I have yet to receive responses.

Keeping information from Congress and the American people is not helpful to ensuring we have the best product coming out of the Senate. Since this bill is right now before the Senate, it is important for Members of this body to have the answers to the questions I am going to describe that I submitted to her.

I will take this opportunity to discuss some of the questions I asked of Secretary Napolitano, although not all of them. Right now I will focus on nine questions I asked about border security because border security is an issue before the Senate as part of this 1,175-page bill. I may discuss other questions later in the week.

Question No. 1 to Secretary Napolitano: You have emphasized that apprehensions at the border are down and in doing so praised the administration's record on border security; however, Customs and Border Protection has just released numbers showing that apprehensions increased 13 percent over the last year. Does the fact that border apprehensions are up mean that the border is becoming less secure?

That was question No. 1 to Secretary Napolitano.

Obviously, is the border more secure or isn't the border more secure? That was the whole basis of the debate over the last week in this body.

Question No. 2 to Secretary Napolitano: The bill only calls for establishing an entry-exit system for air and seaports before implementing the path to citizenship. Aside from cost, what impediments are there to instituting the system at land ports?

Question No. 3: The bill requires your department to establish a strategy to identify where fencing should be deployed along the southern border. During the hearing, you indicated the administration believes that sufficient fencing is in place and that you would prefer not to increase fencing along the southern border. So my question: Do you anticipate that your study will call for any additional physical fencing?

Now that seems to me to be a pretty important question at this time when border security is very basic to whether there will be any legalization. We have not received an answer yet.

Question No. 4: During the hearing we discussed the fact that the northern border was not part of the trigger and did not need to be secured before green cards are distributed. You said the

northern border is a different border but that it is a part of the discussion. Can you elaborate? Can you describe how the northern border is "different"? Please provide a list of "other than Canadians" who have crossed the northern border illegally in the last 10 years, including their country of origin.

Question No. 5. Section 1102 of S. 744 requires the Secretary to increase the number of CBP officers by 3,500; however, it does not specify how many of those agents will be used to secure the physical border versus customs enforcement and other mission requirements. How do you envision this section being implemented and how would the Department make decisions with regard to determining how many agents are hired to secure the physical borders?

Talking about border security, that seems to me to be a legitimate question that ought to have been answered by the Secretary a long time before we even started debate on this bill but surely before we get done with it.

The sixth question: Section 1104 provides funding for only the Tucson sector of the southwest border region. Does the administration support only resources to this sector? Are there other sectors that should be included? If so, please provide details.

Seventh question: Section 1105 relates solely to the State of Arizona. Should this provision be expanded to all of the southwest border States?

Question No. 8: Section 1107 provides for a grant program in which individuals who reside or work in the border region and are "at greater risk of border violence due to the lack of cellular service" can apply to purchase phones with access to 911 and equipped with GPS. Does the administration believe the Southwest border region is safe and secure, rendering this grant program unnecessary?

Question No. 9, and my last question I will discuss tonight, does the administration have any views on section 1111 on the use of force, including the requirement that the Department collaborate with the Assistant Attorney General for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice?

Those are the nine questions that I think are very pertinent to just the part of the bill we spent the last week debating and we are going to spend a few more days debating. Is the border secure? That is very basic to everything else that goes on in this piece of legislation.

As I said, the questions I have asked the Secretary are meant to ensure that we pass the best bill possible. We ought to know how she will carry out the bill if it is signed into law. I hope she will provide answers to these and the other questions I submitted on April 24.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. BOXER. Madam President, on June 12 and 13, 2013, I filed two amendments, Nos. 1258 and 1282, to S. 744, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act. The name of Senator HIRONO

was inadvertently omitted as a cosponsor of both amendments. I have asked that Senator HIRONO be added as a cosponsor to amendment No. 1258 and amendment No. 1282.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING FRANK R. LAUTENBERG

Mr. CASEY. Madam President. I am honored to join my fellow Senators as we remember our friend and colleague Senator Frank Lautenberg. A dedicated public servant, Frank proudly represented New Jersey almost continuously from 1982 until his death.

Long before reaching the Senate, Frank Lautenberg had proven himself a patriot. Following his high school graduation, Frank enlisted in the Army and served his country in Europe as a member of the Army Signal Corps during the Second World War. A member of the “Greatest Generation” and the last World War II veteran to serve in the Senate, Frank was a true public servant.

Motivated by the desire to give back to the country that provided him with so much, Frank’s work in the Senate improved the lives of all Americans and left a lasting impact on our Nation. Through his legislative efforts, Senator Lautenberg helped to safeguard our Nation’s transportation infrastructure, increase access to quality healthcare, and ensure that the brave men and women who serve our country today will have access to the same benefits and opportunities that Frank frequently credited with his success.

Frank’s strong moral character often made him a leader on some of the most pressing issues of the day, and his efforts will undoubtedly leave a lasting legacy. Having cast more than 9,000 votes on the floor—more than any previous Senator from New Jersey—Frank played an influential role in shaping important policies, directing funding, and helping people in need.

On a personal note, I will always recall what a privilege it was to travel to Israel and Turkey with Frank in 2009 as part of a Congressional delegation. I admired his strong support of Israel and he will certainly be remembered as a tireless friend and advocate.

In closing, I am reminded of a quotation from President Kennedy. Senator Frank Lautenberg truly was “someone who looks ahead and not behind, someone who welcomes new ideas without rigid reactions, someone who cares about the welfare of the people—their health, their housing, their schools, their jobs, their civil rights and their civil liberties.” We will miss

him in this Chamber but our country and our children have a brighter future because of his dedicated service.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CORNISH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Ms. AYOTTE. Madam President, today I wish to recognize and honor the town of Cornish, NH as it celebrates the 250th anniversary of its founding.

Established in 1763 and incorporated in 1765 by Colonial Gov. Benning Wentworth, Cornish was named for Sir Samuel Cornish, a distinguished vice-admiral of the Royal Navy.

This area, located in Sullivan County, was once known as Mast Camp because it was the shipping point for the tall masts floated down the river by the English for use by the Royal Navy. Forestry and agriculture continue to be important components of Cornish’s economy and lifestyle.

Cornish is known as a summer resort for artists and writers. In 1885, sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens sought a summer studio away from the heat of New York City and found himself in Cornish. Maxfield Parrish and other artists soon followed Saint-Gaudens, transforming the area into a popular artists’ colony. In 1964, Saint-Gaudens’ home and studio were named a national historic site. Famous authors Winston Churchill and J.D. Salinger wrote at homes in Cornish.

Cornish is home to four covered bridges, all of which are on the National Register of Historic Places. The Cornish-Windsor Covered Bridge built in 1866 is the longest two-span covered bridge in the world. The Cornish-Windsor Covered Bridge has been designated a National Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers and still carries daily automobile traffic.

Whether it is the Cornish Fair or a summer concert at Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Cornish has contributed so much to the rich heritage of New Hampshire during its first 250 years. I am pleased to join the citizens across New Hampshire in celebrating this special milestone for the people of Cornish, whose accomplishments, love of country, and spirit of independence have enriched our State.●

RECOGNIZING QUEST AIRCRAFT

- Mr. RISCH. Madam President, a cornerstone of the American dream has always been the belief that those individuals with a good idea and a strong work ethic can become successful. In these tough economic times, it is inspiring to hear the stories of small businesses that have risen above the challenges they have faced and are making their dreams come true. That is why during National Small Business Week, I rise today to honor Quest Aircraft located in Sandpoint, ID.

Quest Aircraft was founded in 2001 by Tom Hamilton and David Voetmann.

These men saw the need for development of a plane that could be used for humanitarian work in remote areas of the world. Tom and David brought on Bruce R. Kennedy to chair Quest’s board of trustees. Bruce was a man who had a noteworthy aviation career, holding the positions of chairman, chief executive officer, and president of Alaska Airlines. Bruce helped bring Tom Hamilton’s and David Voetmann’s vision to fruition, chairing Quest’s board of trustees until his tragic death in 2007. That same year, Quest started its first production run of the KODIAK airplane.

The KODIAK airplane is a rugged short takeoff and landing, STOL, turboprop aircraft that requires only 1,000 feet of runway, making it ideally suited for the demanding nature of global humanitarian work. The KODIAK is currently in use around the world. While principally marketed for humanitarian missions, purchasers of the KODIAK include the U.S. Park Service, foreign governments, and private citizens.

Despite the impact the global recession has had on the airplane industry, Quest Aircraft has persevered and expanded their company in recent years. Quest Aircraft has expanded from a staff of 14 in 2001 to currently employing nearly 200 people. Shortly after the first year of business, Quest Aircraft moved into its 27,000-square-foot facility at the Sandpoint, ID, Municipal Airport. By May 2007, the KODIAK received FAA type certification and began global deliveries that year. Keeping in line with the mission put forward by the founders of Quest Aircraft, approximately every 10th plane produced is subsidized by the profits the company brings in. This aircraft is then donated to a participating not-for-profit humanitarian organization. This is testament to the good that can be spread from a success story such as this, and serves as an inspiration to many who wish to find the successful intersection of humanitarian work and financial success.

Small businesses like Quest Aircraft are on the cutting edge of technology and innovation. These businesses are often at the forefront of groundbreaking advances that provide much-needed solutions to the marketplace. Small businesses are the economic engines of our economy and critical to the national economic recovery. I have faith in the many small businesses that spring up in Idaho and around the United States today, and success stories such as Quest Aircraft should serve as inspiration for the future generation of innovators and entrepreneurs.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13219 OF JUNE 26, 2001, WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—PM 13

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, is to remain in effect beyond June 26, 2013.

The crisis constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the Republic of Macedonia and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, related to Kosovo, which led to the declaration of a national emergency on June 26, 2001, in Executive Order 13219 and to the amendment of that order in Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003, to include acts obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 in Macedonia, has not been resolved. The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in Executive Order 13219, as amended, are hostile to U.S. interests and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 17, 2013.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 394. A bill to prohibit and deter the theft of metal, and for other purposes.

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. MORAN (for himself, Mr. KING, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ENZI, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1171. 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BLUNT:

S. Res. 172. A resolution designating the first Wednesday in September 2013 as “National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Day” and raising awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 109

At the request of Mr. HELLER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 109, a bill to preserve open competition and Federal Government neutrality towards the labor relations of Federal Government contractors on Federal and federally funded construction projects.

S. 153

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 153, a bill to amend section 520J of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for mental health first aid training programs.

S. 170

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 170, a bill to recognize the heritage of recreational fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting on Federal public land and ensure continued opportunities for those activities.

S. 234

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 234, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit certain retired members of the uniformed services who have a service-connected disability to receive both disability compensation from the Department of Vet-

erans Affairs for their disability and either retired pay by reason of their years of military service or Combat-Related Special Compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 272

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 272, a bill to promote research, monitoring, and observation of the Arctic and for other purposes.

S. 313

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 313, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax treatment of ABLE accounts established under State programs for the care of family members with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 315

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 315, a bill to reauthorize and extend the Paul D. Wellstone Muscular Dystrophy Community Assistance, Research, and Education Amendments of 2008.

S. 337

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 337, a bill to provide an incentive for businesses to bring jobs back to America.

S. 395

At the request of Mr. BENNET, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 395, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide further protection for puppies.

S. 463

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 463, a bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to modify the definition of the term “biobased product”.

S. 511

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. COWAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to enhance the Small Business Investment Company Program, and for other purposes.

S. 520

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 520, a bill to strengthen Federal consumer protection and product traceability with respect to commercially marketed seafood, and for other purposes.

S. 596

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 596, a bill to establish

pilot projects under the Medicare program to provide incentives for home health agencies to furnish remote patient monitoring services that reduce expenditures under such program.

S. 602

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 602, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of physical therapists in the National Health Service Corps Loan Repayment Program, and for other purposes.

S. 718

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 718, a bill to create jobs in the United States by increasing United States exports to Africa by at least 200 percent in real dollar value within 10 years, and for other purposes.

S. 723

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) 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. 731

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 731, 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 community banks.

S. 769

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 769, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 772

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 772, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the Food and Drug Administration's jurisdiction over certain tobacco products, and to protect jobs and small businesses involved in the sale, manufacturing and distribution of traditional and premium cigars.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr.

PORTRMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 789, a bill to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

S. 810

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 810, a bill to require a pilot program on an online computerized assessment to enhance detection of behaviors indicating a risk of suicide and other mental health conditions in members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 815

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 815, a bill to prohibit the employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

S. 824

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 824, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require shareholder authorization before a public company may make certain political expenditures, and for other purposes.

S. 842

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. McCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 842, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for an extension of the Medicare-dependent hospital (MDH) program and the increased payments under the Medicare low-volume hospital program.

S. 909

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 909, a bill to amend the Federal Direct Loan Program under the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for student loan affordability, and for other purposes.

S. 913

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 913, a bill to amend the National Oilheat Research Alliance Act of 2000 to reauthorize and improve that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 916

At the request of Mr. Kaine, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 916, a bill to authorize the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 under the American Battlefield Protection Program.

S. 917

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator

from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 917, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced rate of excise tax on beer produced domestically by certain qualifying producers.

S. 918

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 918, a bill to award grants in order to establish longitudinal personal college readiness and savings online platforms for low-income students.

S. 967

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) 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. 971

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 971, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to exempt the conduct of silvicultural activities from national pollutant discharge elimination system permitting requirements.

S. 1046

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1046, a bill to clarify certain provisions of the Native American Veterans' Memorial Establishment Act of 1994.

S. 1068

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1068, a bill to reauthorize and amend the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 1072

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1072, a bill to ensure that the Federal Aviation Administration advances the safety of small airplanes and the continued development of the general aviation industry, and for other purposes.

S. 1086

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1086, a bill to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

S. 1088

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1088, a bill to end discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in public schools, and for other purposes.

S. 1104

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 1117

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1117, a bill to prepare disconnected youth for a competitive future.

S. 1123

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1123, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to curb waste, fraud, and abuse in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

S. CON. RES. 15

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 15, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Chained Consumer Price Index should not be used to calculate cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security or veterans benefits, or to increase the tax burden on low- and middle-income taxpayers.

S. RES. 157

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) 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. 1197

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1197 proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1198

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1198 proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1199

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1199 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1200

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1209 intended to be pro-

posed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1225

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1225 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1237

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1237 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1242

At the request of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1242 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1258

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1258 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1278

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1278 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1282

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1282 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1286

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1286 intended to be proposed to S. 744, a bill to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. KING, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. ENZI, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1171. 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; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators MORAN and KING in reintroducing the Veterinary Medicine Mobility Act of 2013. This legislation comes in response to a Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, interpretation of the Controlled Substances Act, which requires veterinarians to treat animals with controlled substances at the location in which they are registered. This interpretation of the law is very burdensome to both farmers and veterinarians, and it shows a lack of common sense by the DEA. In many cases a sick animal such as a horse, cow or pig cannot be transported to the veterinarian's office, and has to be treated on the farm or even in the pasture. When a larger animal is ill and needs treatment it has been common practice for the veterinarian to make a house call to treat the affected animal. The ability for veterinarians to make house calls is a key component in the ability to effectively treat livestock animals.

I am very concerned about the problems we face in the diversion of controlled substances especially powerful narcotics. However, efforts to control the diversion of controlled substances need to take into account the needs of legitimate patients whether human or livestock. Forcing a farmer to load a sick animal into a trailer for a trip to the veterinarian's office is not a practical solution to ward off the diversion of controlled substances. Rules governing the use and transportation of controlled substances must be practical and not overly burdensome. In the case of veterinary medicine the Veterinary Medicine Mobility Act of 2013 strikes the right balance.

This legislation allows a veterinarian to transport a controlled substance "in the usual course of veterinary medicine practice at a site other than the registrants registered principal place of business or professional practice." The bill also requires the veterinarian to only dispense controlled substances in a State where they are licensed to practice veterinary medicine, which will help to eliminate the transportation of controlled substances across State lines. I have heard from numerous veterinarians and other stakeholders that this bill is needed in order to provide certainty that our veterinarians will be able to use the necessary tools available to them without interference from the DEA. Overly burdensome regulations can have a detrimental impact on businesses in this country. This is an instance of the Federal Government not using common sense, and causing unnecessary problems for the people responsible for maintaining the health of our Nation's livestock herds. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this common-sense bill.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 172—DESIGNATING THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER 2013 AS “NATIONAL POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS DAY” AND RAISING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Mr. BLUNT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 172

Whereas National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Day will raise public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease, one of the most prevalent, life-threatening genetic kidney diseases;

Whereas National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Day will also foster understanding of the impact polycystic kidney disease has on patients and their families;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is a progressive, genetic disorder of the kidneys that causes damage to the kidneys and the cardiovascular, endocrine, hepatic, and gastrointestinal organ systems;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease has a devastating impact on the health and finances of people of all ages, and equally affects people of all races, genders, nationalities, geographic locations, and income levels;

Whereas, of the people diagnosed with polycystic kidney disease, approximately 10 percent have no family history of the disease, with the disease developing as a spontaneous (or new) mutation;

Whereas there is no treatment or cure for polycystic kidney disease, which is one of the 4 leading causes of kidney failure in the United States;

Whereas the vast majority of patients with polycystic kidney disease reach kidney failure at an average age of 53, causing a severe strain on dialysis and kidney transplantation resources and on the delivery of health care in the United States as the largest segment of the population of the United States, the “baby boomers”, continues to age;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease instills in patients fear of an unknown future with a life-threatening genetic disease and apprehension over possible discrimination, including the risk of losing their health and life insurance, their jobs, and their chances for promotion;

Whereas countless friends, loved ones, spouses, and caregivers must shoulder the physical, emotional, and financial burdens that polycystic kidney disease causes;

Whereas the severity of the symptoms of polycystic kidney disease and the limited public awareness of the disease cause many patients to live in denial and forego regular visits to their physicians or avoid following good health management, which would help avoid more severe complications when kidney failure occurs;

Whereas people who have chronic, life-threatening diseases like polycystic kidney disease have a predisposition to depression and its resultant consequences of 7 times the national average because of their anxiety over pain, suffering, and premature death; and

Whereas the PKD Foundation and its more than 60 volunteer chapters around the United States are dedicated to conducting research to find treatments and a cure for polycystic kidney disease, fostering public awareness and understanding of the disease, educating patients and their families about

the disease to improve their treatment and care, and providing support and encouraging people to become organ donors, including by sponsoring the annual “Walk for PKD” to raise funds for polycystic kidney disease research, education, advocacy, and awareness; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the first Wednesday in September 2013 as “National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Day”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Day to raise public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research to find a cure for polycystic kidney disease; and

(4) encourages all people in the United States and interested groups to support National Polycystic Kidney Awareness Day through appropriate ceremonies and activities to promote public awareness of polycystic kidney disease and to foster understanding of the impact of the disease on patients and their families.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1287. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1288. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1289. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1290. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1291. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1292. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1293. Mr. BEGICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1294. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1295. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1296. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1297. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1298. Mr. PRYOR (for himself and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1299. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1300. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1301. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1302. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1303. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1304. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1305. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1306. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1307. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1308. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1309. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1310. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1311. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1312. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1313. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1314. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1315. Mr. KING (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 330, to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1287. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 855, strike line 24 and all that follows through page 856, line 9, and insert the following:

(1) PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTERED PROVISIONAL IMMIGRANT STATUS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not earlier than the date on which the Secretary submits a certification to Congress stating that the Department has maintained effective control of high-risk border sectors along the Southern border for a period of not less than 6 months, the Secretary may commence processing applications for registered provisional immigrant status pursuant to section 245B of the

Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by section 2101 of this Act.

(B) HIGH-RISK BORDER SECTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term “high-risk border sector” means a border sector in which more than 30,000 individuals were apprehended by the Department during the most recent fiscal year.

SA 1288. Mr. COATS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1583, line 19, before “to conduct” insert “, in addition to for-profit entities.”

SA 1289. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ELIGIBILITY FOR CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) REQUIRED SUBMISSION OF TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “under this section to a taxpayer” and all that follows and inserting “under this section to any taxpayer unless—

“(1) such taxpayer includes the taxpayer’s valid identification number (as defined in section 6428(h)(2)) on the return of tax for the taxable year, and

“(2) with respect to any qualifying child, the taxpayer includes the name and taxpayer identification number of such qualifying child on such return of tax.”

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REPORT BY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 90 days after the end of the first fiscal year following the date of the enactment of this Act, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration shall submit a report to the relevant committees of Congress that includes the total amount of credits allowed under section 24 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for the preceding fiscal year to individuals who—

(1) were unlawfully present in the United States; or

(2) were not citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States and filed a tax return without a valid identification number for the taxpayer or the qualifying child.

SA 1290. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 3722. UNLAWFUL VOTING.

(a) AGGRAVATED FELONY.—Paragraph (43) of section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (T), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (U), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon and “and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(V) an offense described in section 611 of title 18, United States Code, committed by an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States.”

(b) DEPORTABLE OFFENSE.—Paragraph (2) of section 237(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)), as amended by sections 3701 and 3702, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(I) VOTING OFFENSES.—Any alien who is unlawfully present in the United States and who knowingly commits a violation of section 611 of title 18, United States Code.”

SA 1291. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF SECTION 642(A) OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1996.

No funds made available under part Q of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd et seq.) or under section 241(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)) may be used in contravention of section 642(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373(a)).

SA 1292. Mr. GRASSLEY (for Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. GRASSLEY to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1300, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

CHAPTER 5—BIRTHRIGHT CITIZENSHIP

SEC. 2561. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Birthright Citizenship Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2562. CITIZENSHIP AT BIRTH FOR CERTAIN PERSONS BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 301 (8 U.S.C. 1401) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “The following”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (a) through (h) as paragraphs (1) through (8), respectively, and indenting such paragraphs, as redesignated, an additional 2 ems to the right; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) DEFINITION.—Acknowledging the right of birthright citizenship established by section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, a person born in the United States shall be considered ‘subject to the jurisdiction’ of the United States for purposes of subsection (a)(1) only if the person is born in the United States and at least 1 of the person’s parents is—

“(1) a citizen or national of the United States;

“(2) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States whose residence is in the United States; or

“(3) an alien performing active service in the armed forces (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code).”

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(3) may not be construed to affect the citizenship or nationality status of any person born before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1293. Mr. BEGICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1829, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

“(C) SET ASIDE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Of the registered positions authorized under each of clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), 5,000 shall be set aside for W nonimmigrants who will be employed in areas of Alaska designated by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development in an occupation in the seafood processing industry that has been designated by the Commissioner as a shortage occupation.

“(ii) RELEASE OF VISAS.—Any visas set aside in a program year pursuant to clause (i) that are not issued by July 1st of such year, shall be made available for W nonimmigrants not described in clause (i).

SA 1294. Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 969, beginning on line 15, strike “employment” and insert “employment, community service, or education”.

On page 969, line 24, strike “EMPLOYMENT OR EDUCATION” and inserting “EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, OR COMMUNITY SERVICE”.

On page 970, line 7, insert “or engaged in community service” after “regularly employed”.

On page 986, line 3, insert “or engaged in community service” after “regularly employed”.

On page 987, beginning on line 6, strike “employment or education” and insert “employment, education, or community service”.

On page 987, line 11, strike “employment or education,” and insert “employment, education, or community service.”.

On page 987, between lines 18 and 19 insert the following:

“(V) records of a faith-based or nonprofit organization recognized as such, pursuant to section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code 16 of 1986.”

SA 1295. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1626, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

Subtitle ____ —PROTECTING VOTER INTEGRITY

SEC. 3901. STATES PERMITTED TO REQUIRE PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP FOR VOTER REGISTRATION.

Section 6 of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-4) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to preempt any State law requiring evidence of citizenship in order to complete any requirement to register to vote in elections for Federal office.”

SA 1296. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 5001. REPORT ON VISA PROCESSING AT UNITED STATES EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES.

(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on visa processing at United States embassies and consulates that—

(1) assesses the efforts of the Department of State to expand its visa processing capacity in the People's Republic of China and Brazil;

(2) provides recommendations, if warranted, for improving the effectiveness of those efforts;

(3) identifies the challenges to meeting staffing requirements with respect to visa processing at United States embassies and consulates, including staffing shortages and foreign language proficiency requirements;

(4) discusses how those challenges affect the ability of the Department of State to carry out visa operations;

(5) describes what actions the Department of State has taken to address those challenges; and

(6) provides recommendations, if warranted, for improving the efforts of the Department of State to meet staffing requirements at United States embassies and consulates.

(b) SUBSEQUENT REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after submitting the report required by subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report assessing the progress made by the Department of State with respect to the matters included in the report required by subsection (a) since the submission of that report.

SA 1297. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. COATS, and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1226, line 3, strike “Section” and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section

On page 1226, after line 25, add the following:

(b) EFFECT OF ADOPTION DOCUMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of all immigration laws of the United States, the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the Secretary of State, and all other Federal agencies shall accept adoption documentation presented on behalf of a child as evidence that the child satisfies the requirements set forth in section 101(b)(1)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)(E)), regardless of whether the child has been in the legal custody of, and has resided with, the adopting parent or parents for 2 years, if the documentation includes—

(A) a Hague Adoption Certificate, certifying that the adoption of the child was granted in compliance with the Convention, affixed to an adoption decree issued by the Central Authority (as such term is used in the Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, done at the Hague on May 29, 1993) of the child's sending country to the adoptive parents; or

(B) a Hague Custody Declaration, certifying that the custody of the child was granted in compliance with the Convention,

affixed to a custody or guardianship decree issued by the Central Authority of the child's sending country to the adoptive parents, and a final adoption decree, verifying that the adoption of the child was later finalized outside the United States by the adoptive parents.

(2) SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE WITH HAGUE CONVENTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply unless, on the date on which the underlying adoption, custody, or guardianship decree was issued by the child's sending country, that country's adoption procedures substantially complied with the requirements of the Convention.

SA 1298. Mr. PRYOR (for himself and Mr. JOHANNS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1102, add the following:

(e) RECRUITMENT OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR PROGRAM.—The Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense, shall establish a program to actively recruit members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces and former members of the Armed Forces, including the reserve components, to serve in United States Customs and Border Protection and United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(2) RECRUITMENT INCENTIVES.—

(A) STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENTS FOR UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL AGENTS WITH A THREE-YEAR COMMITMENT.—Section 5379(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) In the case of an employee who is otherwise eligible for benefits under this section and who is serving as a full-time active-duty United States border patrol agent within the Department of Homeland Security—

“(A) paragraph (2)(A) shall be applied by substituting ‘\$20,000’ for ‘\$10,000’; and

“(B) paragraph (2)(B) shall be applied by substituting ‘\$80,000’ for ‘\$60,000’.”

(B) RECRUITMENT AND RELOCATION BONUSES AND RETENTION ALLOWANCES FOR PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall ensure that the authority to pay recruitment and relocation bonuses under section 5753 of title 5, United States Code, the authority to pay retention bonuses under section 5754 of such title, and any other similar authorities available under any other provision of law, rule, or regulation, are exercised to the fullest extent allowable in order to encourage service in the Department of Homeland Security.

(3) REPORT ON RECRUITMENT INCENTIVES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report including an assessment of the desirability and feasibility of offering incentives to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces and former members of the Armed Forces, including the reserve components, for the purpose of encouraging such members to serve in United States Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

(B) CONTENT.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) a description of various monetary and non-monetary incentives considered for purposes of the report; and

(ii) an assessment of the desirability and feasibility of utilizing any such incentive.

(4) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

SA 1299. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3701 and insert the following:

SEC. 3701. CRIMINAL GANGS.

(a) DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL GANG.—Section 101(a) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (51) the following:

“(52)(A) The term ‘criminal gang’ means an ongoing group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons—

“(i) that has as 1 of its primary purposes the commission of 1 or more of the criminal offenses described in subparagraph (B); and

“(ii) the members of which engage, or have engaged within the past 5 years, in a continuing series of offenses described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) The offenses described in this subparagraph are the following, whether in violation of Federal or State law or in violation of the law of a foreign country:

“(i) A felony drug offense (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

“(ii) A felony offense involving firearms or explosives or in violation of section 931 of title 18, United States Code (relating to purchase, ownership, or possession of body armor by violent felons).

“(iii) An offense under section 274 (relating to bringing in and harboring certain aliens), section 277 (relating to aiding or assisting certain aliens to enter the United States), or section 278 (relating to importation of alien for immoral purpose).

“(iv) A felony crime of violence (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code).

“(v) A crime involving obstruction of justice, tampering with or retaliating against a witness, victim, or informant, or burglary

“(vi) Any conduct punishable under sections 1028 and 1029 of title 18, United States Code (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents or access devices), sections 1581 through 1594 of such title (relating to peonage, slavery and trafficking in persons), section 1952 of such title (relating to interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises), section 1956 of such title (relating to the laundering of monetary instruments), section 1957 of such title (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity), or sections 2312 through 2315 of such title (relating to interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles or stolen property).

“(vii) Conspiracy to commit an offense described in specified clauses (i) through (vi).”

(b) INADMISSIBILITY.—Section 212(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (I) the following:

“(J) ALIENS IN CRIMINAL GANGS.—Any alien is inadmissible who—

“(i) is a member of a criminal gang unless the alien can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a criminal gang; and
 “(ii) is determined by an immigration judge to be a danger to the community.”.

(c) GROUNDS FOR DEPORTATION.—Section 237(a)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(G) ALIENS IN CRIMINAL GANGS.—Any alien is removable who—

“(i) is a member of a criminal gang unless the alien can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a criminal gang; and

“(ii) is determined by an immigration judge to be a danger to the community.”.

(d) GROUND OF INELIGIBILITY FOR REGISTERED PROVISIONAL IMMIGRANT STATUS.—An alien who is 18 years of age or older is ineligible for registered provisional immigrant status if the Secretary determines that the alien—

(1) is a member of a criminal gang (as defined in section 101(a)(52) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by subsection (a)) unless the alien can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the alien did not know, and should not reasonably have known, that the organization was a criminal gang; and

(2) has been determined by the Secretary to be a danger to the community.

SA 1300. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. IDENTITY THEFT.

(a) FRAUD.—Section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(7), by striking “of another person” and inserting “that is not his or her own”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by adding “or” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) to facilitate or assist in harboring or hiring unauthorized workers in violation of section 274, 274A, or 274C of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1324, 1324a, 1324c);”.

(b) AGGRAVATED IDENTITY THEFT.—Section 1028A(a) of such title is amended by striking “of another person” both places it appears and inserting “that is not his or her own”.

SA 1301. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike sections 3704 through 3707 and insert the following:

SEC. 3704. ILLEGAL ENTRY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 275 (8 U.S.C. 1325) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 275. ILLEGAL ENTRY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) CRIMINAL OFFENSES.—An alien shall be subject to the penalties set forth in paragraph (2) if the alien—

“(A) enters, attempts to enter, or crosses the border into the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security;

“(B) eludes examination or inspection by an immigration officer, or a customs or agriculture inspection at a port of entry; or

“(C) attempts to enter or obtains entry to the United States by means of a knowingly false or misleading representation or the concealment of a material fact.

(2) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Any alien who violates any provision under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall, for the first violation, be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 12 months, or both;

“(B) shall, for a second or subsequent violation, or following an order of voluntary departure, be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both;

“(C) if the violation occurred after the alien had been convicted of 3 or more misdemeanors or of a felony, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both; and

“(D) if the violation occurred after the alien had been convicted of a felony for which the alien was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

(3) PRIOR CONVICTIONS.—The prior convictions described in subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (2) are elements of the offenses described in that paragraph and the penalties in such subparagraphs shall apply only in cases in which the conviction or convictions that form the basis for the additional penalty are—

“(A) alleged in the indictment or information; and

“(B) proven beyond a reasonable doubt at trial or admitted by the defendant under oath as part of a plea agreement.

(b) IMPROPER TIME OR PLACE; CIVIL PENALTIES.—Any alien who is apprehended while knowingly entering, attempting to enter, or crossing or attempting to cross the border to the United States at a time or place other than as designated by immigration officers shall be subject to a civil penalty, in addition to any criminal or other civil penalties that may be imposed under any other provision of law, in an amount equal to—

“(1) not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000 for each such entry, crossing, attempted entry, or attempted crossing; or

“(2) twice the amount specified in paragraph (1) if the alien had previously been subject to a civil penalty under this subsection.

(c) FRAUDULENT MARRIAGE.—An individual who knowingly enters into a marriage for the purpose of evading any provision of the immigration laws shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years, fined not more than \$250,000, or both.

(d) COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.—Any individual who knowingly establishes a commercial enterprise for the purpose of evading any provision of the immigration laws shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years, fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or both.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents is amended by striking the item relating to section 275 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 275. Illegal entry.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 275. REENTRY OF REMOVED ALIEN.

Section 276 (8 U.S.C. 1326) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 276. REENTRY OF REMOVED ALIEN.

“(a) REENTRY AFTER REMOVAL.—Any alien who has been denied admission, excluded, deported, or removed, or who has departed the United States while an order of exclusion, deportation, or removal is outstanding, and

subsequently enters, attempts to enter, crosses the border to, attempts to cross the border to, or is at any time found in the United States, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(b) REENTRY OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.—Notwithstanding the penalty provided in subsection (a), if an alien described in that subsection—

“(1) was convicted for 3 or more misdemeanors before such removal or departure, the alien shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both;

“(2) was convicted for an aggravated felony before such removal or departure, the alien shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both;

“(3) was convicted for a felony before such removal or departure for which the alien was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 60 months, the alien shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both;

“(4) was convicted for 3 felonies before such removal or departure, the alien shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, unless the Attorney General expressly consents to the entry or reentry, as the case may be, of the alien; or

“(5) was convicted, before such removal or departure, for murder, rape, kidnapping, or a felony offense described in chapter 77 (relating to peonage and slavery) or 113B (relating to terrorism) of such title, the alien shall be fined under such title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

(c) REENTRY AFTER REPEATED REMOVAL.—Any alien who has been denied admission, excluded, or deported and thereafter enters, attempts to enter, crosses the border to, attempts to cross the border to, or is at any time found in the United States, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both, unless the Attorney General expressly consents to the entry or reentry, as the case may be, of the alien.

(d) PROOF OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS.—The prior convictions described in subsection (b) are elements of the offenses described in that subsection, and the penalties in such subsection shall apply only in cases in which the conviction or convictions that form the basis for the additional penalty are—

“(1) alleged in the indictment or information; and

“(2) proven beyond a reasonable doubt at trial or admitted by the defendant under oath as part of a plea agreement.

(e) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES.—It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of this section that—

“(1) prior to the alleged violation, the alien had sought and received the express consent of the Secretary of Homeland Security to reapply for admission into the United States; or

“(2) at the time of the prior exclusion, deportation, removal, or denial of admission alleged in the violation, the alien had not yet reached 18 years of age and had not been convicted of a crime or adjudicated a delinquent minor by a court of the United States, or a court of a state or territory, for conduct that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult.

(f) LIMITATION ON COLLATERAL ATTACK ON UNDERLYING DEPORTATION ORDER.—In a criminal proceeding under this section, an alien may not challenge the validity of the deportation order described in subsection (a) or subsection (c) unless the alien demonstrates that—

“(1) the alien exhausted any administrative remedies that may have been available to seek relief against the order;

“(2) the deportation proceedings at which the order was issued improperly deprived the alien of the opportunity for judicial review; and

“(3) the entry of the order was fundamentally unfair.

“(g) REENTRY OF ALIEN REMOVED PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.—Any alien removed pursuant to section 241(a)(4) who enters, attempts to enter, crosses the border to, attempts to cross the border to, or is at any time found in, the United States shall be incarcerated for the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment which was pending at the time of deportation without any reduction for parole or supervised release. Such alien shall be subject to such other penalties relating to the reentry of removed aliens as may be available under this section or any other provision of law.

“(h) LIMITATION.—It is not aiding and abetting a violation of this section for an individual to provide an alien with emergency medical care and food or to transport the alien to a location where such medical care or food can be provided without compensation or the expectation of compensation.

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) FELONY.—The term ‘felony’ means any criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than 1 year under the laws of the United States, any State, or a foreign government.

“(2) MISDEMEANOR.—The term ‘misdemeanor’ means any criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of not more than 1 year under the applicable laws of the United States, any State, or a foreign government.

“(3) REMOVAL.—The term ‘removal’ includes any denial of admission, exclusion, deportation, or removal, or any agreement by which an alien stipulates or agrees to exclusion, deportation, or removal.

“(4) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.”.

SEC. 3706. PENALTIES RELATED TO REMOVAL.

(a) PENALTIES RELATING TO VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT.—Section 243(c) (8 U.S.C. 1253(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Attorney General” each place such term appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(2) by striking “Commissioner” each place such term appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(3) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “\$2,000” and inserting “\$5,000”;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “\$5,000” and inserting “\$10,000”; and

(C) by inserting at the end the following:

“(D) EXCEPTION.—A person, acting without compensation or the expectation of compensation, is not subject to penalties under this paragraph if the person is—

“(i) providing, or attempting to provide, an alien with emergency medical care or food or water; or

“(ii) transporting the alien to a location where such medical care, food, or water can be provided without compensation or the expectation of compensation.”.

(b) DISCONTINUATION OF VISAS TO NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES DENYING OR DELAYING ACCEPTING ALIEN.—Section 243(d) (8 U.S.C. 1253(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Attorney General” each place such term appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”; and

(2) by striking “notifies the Secretary” and inserting “notifies the Secretary of State”.

SEC. 3707. REFORM OF PASSPORT, VISA, AND IMMIGRATION FRAUD OFFENSES.

(a) TRAFFICKING IN PASSPORTS.—Section 1541 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1541. Issuance of passports without authority

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), any person who knowingly—

“(1) and without lawful authority produces, issues, or transfers a passport;

“(2) forges, counterfeits, alters, or falsely makes a passport;

“(3) secures, possesses, uses, receives, buys, sells, or distributes a passport, knowing the passport to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made, stolen, procured by fraud, or produced or issued without lawful authority; or

“(4) completes, mails, prepares, presents, signs, or submits an application for a United States passport, knowing the application to contain any materially false statement or representation, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

“(b) USE IN A TERRORISM OFFENSE.—Any person who commits an offense described in subsection (a) to facilitate an act of international terrorism (as defined in section 2331) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 25 years, or both.

“(c) PASSPORT MATERIALS.—Any person who knowingly and without lawful authority produces, buys, sells, possesses, or uses any official material (or counterfeit of any official material) to make a passport, including any distinctive paper, seal, hologram, image, text, symbol, stamp, engraving, or plate, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.”.

(b) FALSE STATEMENT IN AN APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT.—Section 1542 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1542. False statement in an application for a passport

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who—

“(1) knowingly makes any false statement or representation in an application for a United States passport, or mails, prepares, presents, or signs an application for a United States passport knowing the application to contain any false statement or representation and with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for the person’s own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws; or

“(2) knowingly uses or attempts to use, or furnishes to another for use, any passport the issuance of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 25 years (if the offense was committed to facilitate an act of international terrorism (as defined in section 2331 of this title)), 20 years (if the offense was committed to facilitate a drug trafficking crime (as defined in section 929(a) of this title)), or 15 years (in the case of any other offense), or both.

“(b) VENUE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An offense under subsection (a) may be prosecuted in any district—

“(A) in which the false statement or representation was made or the application for a United States passport was prepared or signed; or

“(B) in which or to which the application was mailed or presented.

“(2) OFFENSES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—An offense under subsection (a) involving an application prepared and adju-

dicated outside the United States may be prosecuted in the district in which the resultant passport was or would have been produced.

“(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the venue otherwise available under sections 3237 and 3238 of this title.”.

(c) MISUSE OF A PASSPORT.—Section 1544 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1544. Misuse of a passport

“(Any person who knowingly—

“(1) uses or attempts to use any passport issued or designed for the use of another;

“(2) uses or attempts to use any passport in violation of the conditions and restrictions specified in the passport or any rules or regulations prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports; or

“(3) secures, possesses, uses, receives, buys, sells, or distributes any passport knowing the passport to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made, procured by fraud, or produced or issued without lawful authority, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 25 years (if the offense was committed to facilitate an act of international terrorism (as defined in section 2331 of this title)), 20 years (if the offense was committed to facilitate a drug trafficking crime (as defined in section 929(a) of this title)) or 15 years (in the case of any other offense), or both.”.

(d) SCHEMES TO PROVIDE FRAUDULENT IMMIGRATION SERVICES.—Section 1545 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1545. Schemes to provide fraudulent immigration services

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who knowingly executes a scheme or artifice, in connection with any matter that is authorized by or arises under any Federal immigration law or any matter the offender claims or represents is authorized by or arises under any Federal immigration law, to—

“(1) defraud any person; or

“(2) obtain or receive money or anything else of value from any person by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(b) MISREPRESENTATION.—Any person who knowingly and falsely represents that such person is an attorney or an accredited representative (as that term is defined in section 1292.1 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)) in any matter arising under any Federal immigration law shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.”.

(e) IMMIGRATION AND VISA FRAUD.—Section 1546 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by amending the section heading to read as follows:

“§ 1546. Immigration and visa fraud”.

(f) ALTERNATIVE IMPRISONMENT MAXIMUM FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES.—Section 1547 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “(other than an offense under section 1545)”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “15” and inserting “20”; and

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking “20” and inserting “25”.

(g) AUTHORIZED LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 1547 the following:

“§ 1548. Authorized law enforcement activities

“Nothing in this chapter may be construed to prohibit—

“(1) any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or an intelligence agency of the United States; or

“(2) any activity authorized under title V of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-452; 84 Stat. 933).”

(h) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“Sec.
“1541. Trafficking in passports.
“1542. False statement in an application for a passport.
“1543. Forgery or false use of a passport.
“1544. Misuse of a passport.
“1545. Schemes to provide fraudulent immigration services.
“1546. Immigration and visa fraud.
“1547. Alternative imprisonment maximum for certain offenses.
“1548. Authorized law enforcement activities.”.

SA 1302. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1572, beginning on line 23, strike “abandonment, provided the alien served at least 1 year imprisonment for the crime, or provided the alien was convicted of offenses constituting more than 1 such crime, not arising out of a single scheme of criminal misconduct,” and insert “abandonment”.

On page 1574, lines 9 and 10, strike “constitutes criminal contempt of” and insert “violates”.

SA 1303. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3717, relating to procedures for bond hearings and filing of notices to appear.

SA 1304. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 1490, strike line 8 and all that follows through “(d)” on page 1491, line 4, and insert the following:

(a) IMMIGRATION COURT JUDGES.—The Attorney General may increase the total number of immigration judges to adjudicate current pending cases and process future cases, in a cost-effective manner, to the extent that such increase is consistent with the findings in the report prepared by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to subsection (d).

(b) NECESSARY SUPPORT STAFF FOR IMMIGRATION COURT JUDGES.—The Attorney General may address the shortage of support staff for immigration judges by ensuring that each immigration judge has the assistance of the necessary support staff to the extent recommended in the report prepared by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to subsection (d).

(c) ANNUAL INCREASES IN BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS PERSONNEL.—The Attorney General may increase the number of Board of Immigration Appeals staff attorneys and

support staff to the extent that such increase is consistent with the findings in the report prepared by the Comptroller General of the United States pursuant to subsection (d).

(d) STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of—

(A) the workload at the Executive Office for Immigration Review of the Department of Justice (referred to in this paragraph as the “EOIR”) during the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) the change in the workload at the EOIR from the 1-year period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act to the period described in subparagraph (A);

(C) the potential impact of this Act on the workload at the EOIR during the 15-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(D) the number of judges, attorneys, and support staff needed at the EOIR to cost-effectively manage the workload described in subparagraph (A).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that contains the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1), including any staffing recommendations.

(e)

SA 1305. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1498, line 3, strike “a 3-judge panel of”.

On page 1498, beginning on line 14, strike “a written opinion.” and all that follows through “discretion.” on line 21, and insert “an opinion.”.

SA 1306. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 1491, strike line 11 and all that follows through “(d)” on page 1494, line 18, and insert the following:

(a) APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN AND ALIENS WITH A SERIOUS MENTAL DISABILITY.—Section 292 (8 U.S.C. 1362) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The Attorney General may appoint counsel to represent an alien in a removal proceeding who has been determined by the Secretary to be an unaccompanied alien child or is incompetent to represent himself or herself due to a serious mental disability such that the appointment of counsel is necessary to help ensure fair resolution and efficient adjudication of the proceedings.”.

(b)

SA 1307. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 1494, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 1496, line 25.

SA 1308. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by

him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. VIRGIN ISLANDS VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 212(l) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(l)) is amended—

(1) by amending the subsection heading to read as follows: “GUAM, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, AND VIRGIN ISLANDS VISA WAIVER PROGRAMS.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) VIRGIN ISLANDS VISA WAIVER PROGRAM.”

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The requirement of subsection (a)(7)(B)(i) may be waived by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the case of an alien who is a national of a country described in subparagraph (B) and who is applying for admission as a nonimmigrant visitor for business or pleasure and solely for entry into and stay in the United States Virgin Islands for a period not to exceed 30 days, if the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of State, the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, determines that such a waiver does not represent a threat to the welfare, safety, or security of the United States or its territories and commonwealths.

“(B) COUNTRIES.—A country described in this subparagraph is a country that—

“(i) is a member or an associate member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); and

“(ii) is listed in the regulations described in subparagraph (D).

“(C) ALIEN WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—An alien may not be provided a waiver under this paragraph unless the alien has waived any right—

“(i) to review or appeal under this Act an immigration officer’s determination as to the admissibility of the alien at the port of entry into the United States Virgin Islands; or

“(ii) to contest, other than on the basis of an application for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of this Act or under the Convention Against Torture, or an application for asylum if permitted under section 208, any action for removal of the alien.

“(D) REGULATIONS.—All necessary regulations to implement this paragraph shall be promulgated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, on or before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of the Virgin Islands Visa Waiver Act of 2013. The promulgation of such regulations shall be considered a foreign affairs function for purposes of section 553(a) of title 5, United States Code. At a minimum, such regulations should include, but not necessarily be limited to—

“(i) a listing of all member or associate member countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) whose nationals may obtain, on a country by country basis, the waiver provided by this paragraph, except that such regulations shall not provide for a listing of any country if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that such country’s inclusion on such list would represent a threat to the welfare, safety, or security of the United States or its territories and commonwealths; and

“(ii) any bonding requirements for nationals of some or all of those countries who may present an increased risk of overstays or other potential problems, if different from such requirements otherwise provided by law for nonimmigrant visitors.

(E) FACTORS.—In determining whether to grant or continue providing the waiver under this paragraph to nationals of any country, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, shall consider all factors that the Secretary deems relevant, including electronic travel authorizations, procedures for reporting lost and stolen passports, repatriation of aliens, rates of refusal for nonimmigrant visitor visas, overstays, exit systems, and information exchange.

(F) SUSPENSION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall monitor the admission of nonimmigrant visitors to the United States Virgin Islands under this paragraph. If the Secretary determines that such admissions have resulted in an unacceptable number of visitors from a country remaining unlawfully in the United States Virgin Islands, unlawfully obtaining entry to other parts of the United States, or seeking withholding of removal or asylum, or that visitors from a country pose a risk to law enforcement or security interests of the United States Virgin Islands or of the United States (including the interest in the enforcement of the immigration laws of the United States), the Secretary shall suspend the admission of nationals of such country under this paragraph. The Secretary of Homeland Security may in the Secretary's discretion suspend the United States Virgin Islands visa waiver program at any time, on a country-by-country basis, for other good cause.

(G) ADDITION OF COUNTRIES.—The Governor of the United States Virgin Islands may request the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Homeland Security to add a particular country to the list of countries whose nationals may obtain the waiver provided by this paragraph, and the Secretary of Homeland Security may grant such request after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State, and may promulgate regulations with respect to the inclusion of that country and any special requirements the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary's sole discretion, may impose prior to allowing nationals of that country to obtain the waiver provided by this paragraph.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.—Section 212(a)(7)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(7)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

(iii) SPECIAL VISA WAIVER PROGRAMS.—For a provision authorizing waiver of clause (i) in the case of visitors to Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the United States Virgin Islands, see subsection (l).”.

(2) ADMISSION OF NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 214(a)(1) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(a)(1)) is amended by inserting before the final sentence the following: “No alien admitted to the United States Virgin Islands without a visa pursuant to section 212(l)(7) may be authorized to enter or stay in the United States other than in United States Virgin Islands or to remain in the United States Virgin Islands for a period exceeding 30 days from date of admission to the United States Virgin Islands.”.

SA 1309. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1740, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

(c) ARTISTS PERFORMING SPECIALIZED OR UNIQUE SKILLS IN SUPPORT OF AMERICAN CRE-

ATIVE INDUSTRIES.—Section 101(a)(15)(P) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(P)) is amended—

- (1) in clause (iii), by striking “or” at the end;
- (2) by redesignating clause (iv) as clause (v);
- (3) by inserting after clause (iii) the following:

“(iv) performs work that requires the attainment of specialized or unique skills within the arts or creative industries to be performed solely for an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States, which shall include the production or distribution of the arts for international display or distribution, including motion pictures or television productions; or”; and

- (4) in clause (v) (as so redesignated) by striking “or (iii)” and inserting “(iii), or (iv).”

(d) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR SPOUSES.—Section 214(e)(6) (42 U.S.C. 1184(e)(6)) is amended by inserting “101(a)(15)(O), or 101(a)(15)(P)” after “101(a)(15)(E),”.

SA 1310. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1207, line 24, insert after “equivalent” the following: “, or who are required to submit health-care worker certificates pursuant to section 212(a)(5)(C) or certified statements pursuant to section 212(r).”.

On page 1824, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

“(iii) CERTIFIED HEALTH-CARE WORKERS.—An occupation for which an alien is required to have a health-care worker certificate pursuant to section 212(a)(5)(C) or certified statement pursuant to section 212(r) may not be an eligible occupation.

SA 1311. Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1679, strike lines 12 through 17 and insert the following:

“(iii) has offered the job to any United States worker who applies and is equally or better qualified for the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought.”.

SA 1312. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1920, after line 13, add the following:

TITLE V—JOBS FOR YOUTH

SEC. 5101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL.—The term “chief elected official” means the chief elected executive officer of a unit of local government in a local workforce investment area or in the case in which such an area includes more than one unit of general government, the individuals designated under an agreement described in section 117(c)(1)(B) of

the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832(c)(1)(B)).

(2) LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT AREA.—The term “local workforce investment area” means such area designated under section 116 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2831).

(3) LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD.—The term “local workforce investment board” means such board established under section 117 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2832).

(4) LOW-INCOME YOUTH.—The term “low-income youth” means an individual who—

- (A) is not younger than 16 but is younger than 25;

(B) meets the definition of a low-income individual provided in section 101(25) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801(25)), except that States and local workforce investment areas, subject to approval in the applicable State plans and local plans, may increase the income level specified in subparagraph (B)(i) of such section to an amount not in excess of 200 percent of the poverty line for purposes of determining eligibility for participation in activities under section 5103; and

(C) is in one or more of the categories specified in section 101(13)(C) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2801(13)(C)).

(5) POVERTY LINE.—The term “poverty line” means a poverty line as defined in section 673 of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902), applicable to a family of the size involved.

(6) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5102. ESTABLISHMENT OF YOUTH JOBS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States an account that shall be known as the Youth Jobs Fund (referred to in this title as “the Fund”).

(b) DEPOSITS INTO THE FUND.—Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated \$1,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, which shall be paid to the Fund, to be used by the Secretary of Labor to carry out this title.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts deposited into the Fund under subsection (b), the Secretary of Labor shall allocate \$1,500,000,000 to provide summer and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth in accordance with section 5103.

(d) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—The amounts appropriated under this title shall be available for obligation by the Secretary of Labor until December 31, 2014, and shall be available for expenditure by grantees (including subgrantees) until September 30, 2015.

SEC. 5103. SUMMER EMPLOYMENT AND YEAR-ROUND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME YOUTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—From the funds available under section 5102(c), the Secretary of Labor shall make an allotment under subsection (c) to each State that has a modification to a State plan approved under section 112 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2822) (referred to in this section as a “State plan modification”) (or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b)) approved under subsection (d) and recipient under section 166(c) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2911(c)) (referred to in this section as a “Native American grantee”) that meets the requirements of this section, for the purpose of providing summer employment and year-round employment opportunities to low-income youth.

(b) GUIDANCE AND APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 20 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall issue guidance regarding the implementation of this section.

(2) PROCEDURES.—Such guidance shall, consistent with this section, include procedures for—

(A) the submission and approval of State plan modifications, for such other forms of requests for funds by the State as may be identified in such guidance, for modifications to local plans approved under section 118 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2833) (referred to individually in this section as a “local plan modification”), or for such other forms of requests for funds by local workforce investment areas as may be identified in such guidance, that promote the expeditious and effective implementation of the activities authorized under this section; and

(B) the allotment and allocation of funds, including reallocation and reallocation of such funds, that promote such implementation.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in the guidance described in paragraph (1) and in this section and other provisions of this title, the funds provided for activities under this section shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of subtitles B and E of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2811 et seq., 2911 et seq.) relating to youth activities.

(c) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Using the funds described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor shall allot to each State the total of the amounts assigned to the State under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2).

(2) ASSIGNMENTS TO STATES.—

(A) MINIMUM AMOUNTS.—Using funds described in subsection (a), the Secretary of Labor shall assign to each State an amount equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of such funds.

(B) FORMULA AMOUNTS.—The Secretary of Labor shall assign the remainder of the funds described in subsection (a) among the States by assigning—

(i) $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent on the basis of the relative number of individuals in the civilian labor force who are not younger than 16 but younger than 25 in each State, compared to the total number of individuals in the civilian labor force who are not younger than 16 but younger than 25 in all States;

(ii) $33\frac{1}{3}$ percent on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in each State, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in all States; and

(iii) $33\frac{1}{3}$ on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged young adults and youth in each State, compared to the total number of disadvantaged young adults and youth in all States.

(3) REALLOTMENT.—If the Governor of a State does not submit a State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b) by the date specified in subsection (d)(2)(A), or a State does not receive approval of such State plan modification or request, the amount the State would have been eligible to receive pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be allocated to States that receive approval of State plan modifications or requests specified in the guidance. Each such State shall receive a share of the total amount available for reallocation under this paragraph, in accordance with the State’s share of the total amount allotted under paragraph (1) to such State.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (2), the term “disadvantaged young adult or youth” means an individual who is not younger than 16 but is younger than 25 who received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income,

that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of—

(A) the poverty line; or

(B) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

(d) STATE PLAN MODIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For a State to be eligible to receive an allotment of funds under subsection (c), the Governor of the State shall submit to the Secretary of Labor a State plan modification, or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b), in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require. At a minimum, such State plan modification or request shall include—

(A) a description of the strategies and activities to be carried out to provide summer employment opportunities and year-round employment opportunities, including linkages to training and educational activities, consistent with subsection (f);

(B) a description of the requirements the State will apply relating to the eligibility of low-income youth, consistent with section 5101(4), for summer employment opportunities and year-round employment opportunities, which requirements may include criteria to target assistance to particular categories of such low-income youth, such as youth with disabilities, consistent with subsection (f);

(C) a description of the performance outcomes to be achieved by the State through the activities carried out under this section and the processes the State will use to track performance, consistent with guidance provided by the Secretary of Labor regarding such outcomes and processes and with section 5104(b);

(D) a description of the timelines for implementation of the strategies and activities described in subparagraph (A), and the number of low-income youth expected to be placed in summer employment opportunities, and year-round employment opportunities, respectively, by quarter;

(E) assurances that the State will report such information, relating to fiscal, performance, and other matters, as the Secretary may require and as the Secretary determines is necessary to effectively monitor the activities carried out under this section;

(F) assurances that the State will ensure compliance with the requirements, restrictions, labor standards, and other provisions described in section 5104(a); and

(G) if a local board and chief elected official in the State will provide employment opportunities with the link to training and educational activities described in subsection (f)(2)(B), a description of how the training and educational activities will lead to the industry-recognized credential involved.

(2) SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF STATE PLAN MODIFICATION OR REQUEST.—

(A) SUBMISSION.—The Governor shall submit the State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b) to the Secretary of Labor not later than 30 days after the issuance of such guidance.

(B) APPROVAL.—The Secretary of Labor shall approve the State plan modification or request submitted under subparagraph (A) within 30 days after submission, unless the Secretary determines that the plan or request is inconsistent with the requirements of this section. If the Secretary has not made a determination within that 30-day period, the plan shall be considered to be approved. If the plan or request is disapproved, the Secretary may provide a reasonable period of time in which the plan or request may be amended and resubmitted for approval. If the plan or request is approved, the Secretary shall allot funds to the State

under subsection (c) within 30 days after such approval.

(3) MODIFICATIONS TO STATE PLAN OR REQUEST.—The Governor may submit further modifications to a State plan modification or other State request for funds specified under subsection (b), consistent with the requirements of this section.

(e) WITHIN-STATE ALLOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds allotted to the State under subsection (c), the Governor—

(A) may reserve not more than 5 percent of the funds for administration and technical assistance; and

(B) shall allocate the remainder of the funds among local workforce investment areas within the State in accordance with clauses (i) through (iii) of subsection (c)(2)(B), except that for purposes of such allocation references to a State in subsection (c)(2)(B) shall be deemed to be references to a local workforce investment area and references to all States shall be deemed to be references to all local workforce investment areas in the State involved.

(2) LOCAL PLAN.—

(A) SUBMISSION.—In order to receive an allocation under paragraph (1)(B), the local workforce investment board, in partnership with the chief elected official for the local workforce investment area involved, shall submit to the Governor a local plan modification, or such other request for funds by local workforce investment areas as may be specified in guidance under subsection (b), not later than 30 days after the submission by the State of the State plan modification or other State request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b), describing the strategies and activities to be carried out under this section.

(B) APPROVAL.—The Governor shall approve the local plan modification or other local request for funds submitted under subparagraph (A) within 30 days after submission, unless the Governor determines that the plan or request is inconsistent with requirements of this section. If the Governor has not made a determination within that 30-day period, the plan shall be considered to be approved. If the plan or request is disapproved, the Governor may provide a reasonable period of time in which the plan or request may be amended and resubmitted for approval. If the plan or request is approved, the Governor shall allocate funds to the local workforce investment area within 30 days after such approval.

(3) REALLOCATION.—If a local workforce investment board and chief elected official do not submit a local plan modification (or other local request for funds specified in guidance under subsection (b)) by the date specified in paragraph (2), or the Governor disapproves a local plan, the amount the local workforce investment area would have been eligible to receive pursuant to the formula under paragraph (1)(B) shall be allocated to local workforce investment areas that receive approval of their local plan modifications or local requests for funds under paragraph (2). Each such local workforce investment area shall receive a share of the total amount available for reallocation under this paragraph, in accordance with the area’s share of the total amount allocated under paragraph (1)(B) to such local workforce investment areas.

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The funds made available under this section shall be used—

(A) to provide summer employment opportunities for low-income youth, with direct linkages to academic and occupational learning, and may be used to provide supportive services, such as transportation or

child care, that is necessary to enable the participation of such youth in the opportunities; and

(B) to provide year-round employment opportunities, which may be combined with other activities authorized under section 129 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2854), to low-income youth.

(2) PROGRAM PRIORITIES.—In administering the funds under this section, the local board and chief elected official shall give priority to—

(A) identifying employment opportunities that are—

(i) in emerging or in-demand occupations in the local workforce investment area; or

(ii) in the public or nonprofit sector and meet community needs; and

(B) linking participants in year-round employment opportunities to training and educational activities that will provide such participants an industry-recognized certificate or credential (referred to in this title as an “industry-recognized credential”).

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Not more than 5 percent of the funds allocated to a local workforce investment area under this section may be used for the costs of administration of this section.

(4) PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY.—For activities funded under this section, in lieu of meeting the requirements described in section 136 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2871), States and local workforce investment areas shall provide such reports as the Secretary of Labor may require regarding the performance outcomes described in section 5104(b)(5).

SEC. 5104. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) LABOR STANDARDS AND PROTECTIONS.—Activities provided with funds made available under this title shall be subject to the requirements and restrictions, including the labor standards, described in section 181 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2931) and the nondiscrimination provisions of section 188 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 2938), in addition to other applicable Federal laws.

(b) REPORTING.—The Secretary of Labor may require the reporting of information relating to fiscal, performance and other matters that the Secretary determines is necessary to effectively monitor the activities carried out with funds provided under this title. At a minimum, recipients of grants (including recipients of subgrants) under this title shall provide information relating to—

(1) the number of individuals participating in activities with funds provided under this title and the number of such individuals who have completed such participation;

(2) the expenditures of funds provided under this title;

(3) the number of jobs created pursuant to the activities carried out under this title;

(4) the demographic characteristics of individuals participating in activities under this title; and

(5) the performance outcomes for individuals participating in activities under this title, including—

(A) for low-income youth participating in summer employment activities under section 5103, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) work readiness skill attainment using an employer validated checklist;

(ii) placement in or return to secondary or postsecondary education or training, or entry into unsubsidized employment; and

(B) for low-income youth participating in year-round employment activities under section 5103, performance on indicators consisting of—

(i) placement in or return to postsecondary education;

(ii) attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent;

(iii) attainment of an industry-recognized credential; and

(iv) entry into, retention in, and earnings in, unsubsidized employment.

(c) ACTIVITIES REQUIRED TO BE ADDITIONAL.—Funds provided under this title shall only be used for activities that are in addition to activities that would otherwise be available in the State or local workforce investment area in the absence of such funds.

(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Labor may establish such additional requirements as the Secretary determines may be necessary to ensure fiscal integrity, effective monitoring, and the appropriate and prompt implementation of the activities under this title.

(e) REPORT OF INFORMATION AND EVALUATIONS TO CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC.—The Secretary of Labor shall provide to the appropriate committees of Congress and make available to the public the information reported pursuant to subsection (b).

SEC. 5105. VISA SURCHARGE.

(a) COLLECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), and in addition to any fees otherwise imposed for such visas, the Secretary shall collect a surcharge of \$10 from an employer that submits an application for—

(A) an employment-based visa under paragraph (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)); and

(B) a nonimmigrant visa under subparagraph (C), (H)(i)(b), (H)(i)(c), (H)(ii)(a), (H)(ii)(B), (O), (P), (R), or (W) of section 101(a)(15) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)).

(2) EXPIRATION.—The Secretary shall suspend the collection of the surcharge authorized under paragraph (1) on the date on which the Secretary has collected a cumulative total of \$1,500,000,000 under this subsection.

(b) DEPOSIT.—All of the amounts collected under subsection (a)(1) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

SA 1313. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 44081. J VISA ELIGIBILITY.

(a) SPEAKERS OF CERTAIN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.—Section 101(a)(15)(J) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)) is amended to read as follows:

On page 1744, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

(c) REFORM OF SUMMER WORK TRAVEL PROGRAM.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON EMPLOYMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, including section 62.32 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, the Secretary of State may not implement the Summer Work Travel program described in such section 62.32 in a manner that permits an alien who is admitted under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)), as amended by subsection (a), as part of a cultural exchange to be employed in the United States.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall issue regulations that modify the Summer Work Travel program so that such program—

(A) permits cultural exchanges as described in such section 62.32; and

(B) does not permit participants to be employed in the United States.

SA 1314. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REQUIREMENTS TO ENSURE LEGAL VOTING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Secure the Vote Act of 2013”.

(b) RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED.—Any individual in registered provisional immigrant status, blue card status, asylum status, refugee status, legal permanent resident status, or any other permanent or temporary visa status who intends to remain in the United States in such status for longer than 6 months shall submit to the Secretary, during the period specified by the Secretary, a signed affidavit that states that the alien—

(A) has not cast a ballot in any Federal election in the United States; and

(B) will not register to vote, or cast a ballot, in any Federal election in the United States while in such status.

(2) PENALTY.—If an alien described in paragraph (1) fails to timely submit the affidavit described in paragraph (1) or violates any term of such affidavit—

(A) the Secretary shall immediately—

(i) revoke the legal status of such alien; and

(ii) deport the alien to the country from which he or she originated; and

(B) the alien will be permanently ineligible for United States citizenship.

(3) BARS TO LEGAL STATUS.—Any individual in registered provisional immigrant status, blue card status, asylum status, refugee status, legal permanent resident status, or any other permanent or temporary visa status who illegally registers to vote or who votes in any Federal election after receiving such status or visa—

(A) shall not be eligible to apply for permanent residence or citizenship; and

(B) if such individual has already been granted permanent residence, shall lose such status and be subject to deportation pursuant to section 237(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(6)).

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—In determining whether an individual described in subsection (a)(1) is eligible for legal status, including naturalization, under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Secretary shall verify that the alien has not registered to vote, or cast a ballot, in a Federal election in the United States.

(2) VERIFICATION OF CITIZENSHIP.—The Secretary shall provide the election director of each State, and such local election officials as may be designated by such State directors, with access to relevant databases containing information about aliens who have been granted registered provisional immigrant status, asylum, refugee status, blue card status, and any other permanent or temporary visa status authorized under this Act or the Immigration and Nationality Act, for the sole purpose of verifying the citizenship status of registered voters and all individuals applying to register to vote.

(3) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress that identifies all jurisdictions in the United States that have registered individuals who are not United States citizens to vote in a Federal election.

(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATES.—

(1) PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP.—Notwithstanding the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42

U.S.C. 1973 et seq.), the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1973gg et seq.), and any other Federal law, all States and local governments—

(A) shall require individuals registering to vote in Federal elections to provide adequate proof of citizenship;

(B) may not accept an affirmation of citizenship as adequate proof of citizenship for voter registration purposes; and

(C) may require identification information from all such voter registration applicants.

(2) COOPERATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—All States and local governments shall provide the Department with the registration and voting history of any alien seeking registered provisional status, naturalization, or any other immigration benefit, upon the request of the Secretary.

(3) CONSEQUENCE OF NONCOMPLIANCE.—

(A) FIRST YEAR.—If any State is not in compliance with the proof of citizenship requirements set forth in paragraph (1) on or before the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall reduce the apportionment calculated under section 104(c) of title 23, United States Code, for that State for the following fiscal year by 10 percent.

(B) SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—For each subsequent year in which any State is not in compliance with the proof of citizenship requirements set forth in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Transportation shall reduce the apportionment calculated under section 104(c) of title 23, United States Code, for that State for the following fiscal year by an additional 10 percent.

SA 1315. Mr. KING (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 330, to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); as follows:

Strike section 3 and insert the following:

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1122(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or in accordance with all applicable guidelines and regulations made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 377E of the Public Health Service Act” after “research or testing”.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship will meet on June 17, 2013, at 5:30 p.m. in the Mansfield Room of the Capitol (S-207) to hold a markup on Committee legislation.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship will meet on Thursday, June 20, 2013, at 10 a.m. in room 428A Russell Senate Office building to hold a roundtable entitled “Sequestration: Small Business Contractors Weathering the Storm in a Climate of Fiscal Uncertainty.”

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 17, 2013, at 5:30 p.m. in the Mansfield Room, S-207 of the Capitol.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HIV ORGAN POLICY EQUITY ACT

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 75, S. 330.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 330) to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 330) to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘‘HIV Organ Policy Equity Act’’.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

(a) STANDARDS OF QUALITY FOR THE ACQUISITION AND TRANSPORTATION OF DONATED ORGANS.—

(1) ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION NETWORK.—Section 372(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(E), by striking “, including standards for preventing the acquisition of organs that are infected with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

(3) CLARIFICATION.—In adopting and using standards of quality under paragraph (2)(E), the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network may adopt and use such standards with respect to organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (in this paragraph referred to as ‘‘HIV’’), provided that any such standards ensure that organs infected with HIV may be transplanted only into individuals who—

(A) are infected with HIV before receiving such organ; and

(B) are participating in clinical research approved by an institutional review board under the criteria, standards, and regulations described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 377E; or

(ii) if the Secretary has determined under section 377E(c) that participation in such clinical research, as a requirement for such transplants, is no longer warranted, are receiving a transplant under the standards and regulations under section 377E(c).“

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 371(b)(3)(C) of the Public Health Service Act (42

U.S.C. 273(b)(3)(C); relating to organ procurement organizations) is amended by striking ‘‘including arranging for testing with respect to preventing the acquisition of organs that are infected with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome’’ and inserting ‘‘including arranging for testing with respect to identifying organs that are infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)’’.

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 371(b)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273(b)(1)) is amended by—

(A) striking subparagraph (E);

(B) redesignating subparagraphs (F) and (G) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively;

(C) striking “(H) has a director” and inserting “(G) has a director”; and

(D) in subparagraph (H)—

(i) in clause (i) (V), by striking “paragraph (2)(G)” and inserting “paragraph (3)(G)”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “paragraph (2)’’ and inserting “paragraph (3)’’.

(b) PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH GUIDELINES.—Part H of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 377D the following:

“SEC. 377E. CRITERIA, STANDARDS, AND REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO ORGANS INFECTED WITH HIV.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, the Secretary shall develop and publish criteria for the conduct of research relating to transplantation of organs from donors infected with human immunodeficiency virus (in this section referred to as ‘‘HIV’’) into individuals who are infected with HIV before receiving such organ.

“(b) CORRESPONDING CHANGES TO STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO RESEARCH.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, to the extent determined by the Secretary to be necessary to allow the conduct of research in accordance with the criteria developed under subsection (a)—

(1) the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network shall revise the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E); and

(2) the Secretary shall revise section 121.6 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).

“(c) REVISION OF STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS GENERALLY.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the results of scientific research in conjunction with the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to determine whether the results warrant revision of the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E) with respect to donated organs infected with HIV and with respect to the safety of transplanting an organ with a particular strain of HIV into a recipient with a different strain of HIV;

(2) if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that such results warrant revision of the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E) with respect to donated organs infected with HIV and with respect to transplanting an organ with a particular strain of HIV into a recipient with a different strain of HIV, direct the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to revise such standards, consistent with section 372 and in a way that ensures the changes will not reduce the safety of organ transplantation; and

(3) in conjunction with any revision of such standards under paragraph (2), revise section 121.6 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).“

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1122 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(d) EXCEPTION.—An organ donation does not violate this section if the donation is in accordance with all applicable criteria and regulations

of the Secretary made under section 377E of the Public Health Service Act.”.

Mr. KING. I further ask that the committee-reported substitute be considered; the Grassley amendment, which is at the desk, be agreed to; the substitute, as amended, be agreed to; the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed; and the motions to reconsider be made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The amendment (No. 1315) was agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1315

Strike section 3 and insert the following:

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1122(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or in accordance with all applicable guidelines and regulations made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 377E of the Public Health Service Act” after “research or testing”.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 330

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “HIV Organ Policy Equity Act”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

(a) STANDARDS OF QUALITY FOR THE ACQUISITION AND TRANSPORTATION OF DONATED ORGANS.—

(1) ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION NETWORK.—Section 372(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(E), by striking “, including standards for preventing the acquisition of organs that are infected with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CLARIFICATION.—In adopting and using standards of quality under paragraph (2)(E), the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network may adopt and use such standards with respect to organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (in this paragraph referred to as ‘HIV’), provided that any such standards ensure that organs infected with HIV may be transplanted only into individuals who—

“(A) are infected with HIV before receiving such organ; and

“(B)(i) are participating in clinical research approved by an institutional review board under the criteria, standards, and regulations described in subsections (a) and (b) of section 377E; or

“(ii) if the Secretary has determined under section 377E(c) that participation in such clinical research, as a requirement for such transplants, is no longer warranted, are receiving a transplant under the standards and regulations under section 377E(c).”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 371(b)(3)(C) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273(b)(3)(C); relating to organ procurement organizations) is amended by

striking “including arranging for testing with respect to preventing the acquisition of organs that are infected with the etiologic agent for acquired immune deficiency syndrome” and inserting “including arranging for testing with respect to identifying organs that are infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)”.

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 371(b)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273(b)(1)) is amended by—

(A) striking subparagraph (E);

(B) redesignating subparagraphs (F) and (G) as subparagraphs (E) and (F), respectively;

(C) striking “(H) has a director” and inserting “(G) has a director”; and

(D) in subparagraph (H)—

(i) in clause (i) (V), by striking “paragraph (2)(G)” and inserting “paragraph (3)(G)”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “paragraph (3)”.
(b) PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH GUIDELINES.—Part H of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 377D the following:

“SEC. 377E. CRITERIA, STANDARDS, AND REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO ORGANS INFECTED WITH HIV.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, the Secretary shall develop and publish criteria for the conduct of research relating to transplantation of organs from donors infected with human immunodeficiency virus (in this section referred to as ‘HIV’) into individuals who are infected with HIV before receiving such organ.

“(b) CORRESPONDING CHANGES TO STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO RESEARCH.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, to the extent determined by the Secretary to be necessary to allow the conduct of research in accordance with the criteria developed under subsection (a)—

“(1) the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network shall revise the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E); and

“(2) the Secretary shall revise section 121.6 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).

“(c) REVISION OF STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS GENERALLY.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of the HIV Organ Policy Equity Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary, shall—

“(1) review the results of scientific research in conjunction with the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to determine whether the results warrant revision of the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E) with respect to donated organs infected with HIV and with respect to the safety of transplanting an organ with a particular strain of HIV into a recipient with a different strain of HIV;

“(2) if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that such results warrant revision of the standards of quality adopted under section 372(b)(2)(E) with respect to donated organs infected with HIV and with respect to transplanting an organ with a particular strain of HIV into a recipient with a different strain of HIV, direct the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to revise such standards, consistent with section 372 and in a way that ensures the changes will not reduce the safety of organ transplantation; and

“(3) in conjunction with any revision of such standards under paragraph (2), revise section 121.6 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations).”.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 1122(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or in accordance with all applicable guidelines and regulations made by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 377E of the Public Health Service Act” after “research or testing”.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 111-5, appoints the following individual to the Health Information Technology Policy Committee: Dr. Aury Nagy of Nevada, vice Dr. Frank Nemec of Nevada.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2013

Mr. KING. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 18, 2013; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the Republicans controlling the first half and the majority controlling the final half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 744, the comprehensive immigration reform bill, under the previous order; and finally that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. KING. There will be up to four rollcall votes at 3 p.m. in relation to the amendments to the immigration bill tomorrow.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. KING. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:15 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 18, 2013, at 10 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE KOREAN AMERICAN COMMUNITY SERVICES ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 41ST ANNUAL BENEFIT GALA

HON. BRADLEY S. SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Korean American Community Services (KACS) for more than 40 years of commitment to helping Korean Americans in the greater Chicagoland area.

On the eve of their 41st Annual Benefit Gala, it is fitting to pay tribute to an organization dedicated to fostering open, vibrant communities. Through a vast array of services, KACS has helped thousands of Korean Americans become active members of their communities.

KACS has been able to benefit its more than 7,000 annual clients in many ways, with programs in early education, public health, legal services, computer skills, the arts and much more.

As the needs of their clients have evolved over the years, so too have their methods.

Information technology and public health programs have grown in demand and therefore grown in scope over recent years. As more and more of our economy depends on technological savvy and broad education, KACS has expanded computer courses and grown their Early Childhood Center into a national leader.

The KACS Community Technology Center serves more than 1,000 immigrants and low-income individuals, and the broad reach of these programs is equaled only by their high quality. These services are only a snapshot of the total offered for toddlers through seniors.

KACS helps mold strong, active, engaged members of the community, and we are lucky to enjoy their services in the Tenth District.

HONORING THE TOWN OF ST. ALBANS, MAINE

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people of the town of St. Albans, Maine, as they celebrate their community's bicentennial.

Like many of Maine's early settlements, the Town of St. Albans began as part of Massachusetts and has been in existence longer than the State of Maine itself. In 1794, the land first known as Township No. 5—located in the 4th range of townships, north of the Waldo patent in the county of Somerset—was surveyed and in 1799, it was purchased by the renowned Boston doctor, John Warren. While its name changed several times from

Township 5 to Berlin, and then to Fairhaven, this community would later be incorporated on June 14, 1813, as the town of St. Albans and it became the 199th town in the District of Maine.

This weekend, the people of St. Albans will celebrate the bicentennial of their town filled with the same local spirit and sense of common purpose that filled those first residents who first petitioned to have their community recognized. The residents of St. Albans embody the values of the hardworking people of Maine and can take great pride in the rich heritage they have created over the past 200 years.

It is an honor and a privilege to represent the people of St. Albans in Congress, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to help the town celebrate its 200th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the people of St. Albans and wishing them well on this joyous occasion.

H.R. 1919 THE SAFEGUARDING AMERICA'S PHARMACEUTICALS ACT OF 2013

HON. RUSH HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1919, the Safeguarding America's Pharmaceuticals Act of 2013. Currently, there exists a patchwork of state regulations that provide for uneven detection of contaminated drugs and falsified medicines. Recognizing this, the Institutes of Medicine (IOM) recommend in a February 2013 report that "Congress should authorize and fund the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to establish a mandatory track-and-trace system." The Safeguarding America's Pharmaceuticals Act of 2013 makes important progress in providing for a national standard of tracing medicines electronically through the supply chain. We should be doing all that we can to ensure the security and authenticity of all medicines in the United States. The enhanced drug distribution security required by this legislation provides manufacturers with important protections against counterfeit drugs as well as increases patient safety for American consumers.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense

and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chair, I rise to discuss my amendment, number 104, to H.R. 1960, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014." I would like to thank Chairman McKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for accepting this amendment in en bloc amendment number five.

This technical amendment would improve Section 1036 of the underlying bill, which requires the President to provide information to Congress as to which organizations it believes are affiliates or adherents of Al-Qaeda, the reasoning justifying such designation, and whether each group constitutes an associated force that is engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners. My amendment addresses the latter part of this assessment dealing with so-called "associated forces" affiliated with Al-Qaeda or the Taliban.

The 2001 Authorization for the Use of Military Force passed shortly after the 9/11 attacks has been interpreted by the last two Administrations as authorizing war between the United States and Al-Qaeda, the Taliban, and co-belligerent "associated forces." Although we clearly know who Al-Qaeda or the Taliban are, it is unclear which organizations the Executive Branch is referring to when referencing "associated forces." This absence of transparency as to the government's application of this legal concept allows for the possibility that the United States could rely on the AUMF as a broad, nearly limitless source of authority for military operations, including drone strikes, against groups that have little to no connection to the September 11 attacks in places like Mali, Somalia, or even Syria.

It is my understanding that Section 1036 of the bill attempts to address this ambiguity by attempting to discern the Administration's thinking about which groups it considers engaged in hostilities against our country. Unfortunately, it is unclear if Section 1036 is asking for information about "associated forces" for the purposes of interpreting the 2001 AUMF or simply seeking information about groups that affiliate with Al-Qaeda or the Taliban in a different context. This distinction is critically important, because the United States is only technically at war with "associated forces" covered by the 2001 AUMF and not with groups that have some other affiliation with Al-Qaeda or the Taliban.

My amendment eliminates this ambiguity by explicitly requiring the President to provide information about organizations it considers to be "associated forces" for the purposes of interpreting this war authorization. In doing so, it should help the Congress understand the scope of this outdated law, which has been interpreted by the Executive Branch and the courts in an overbroad manner, and ensure that it is not being used to justify uses of force unauthorized by and inconsistent with Congress, the Constitution, and international law.

Again, I thank my colleagues for supporting my amendment.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. CONNOLY. Madam Chair, I am pleased to offer this simple bipartisan amendment with Reps. WOLF and SCHNEIDER to expand an existing report required by Section 1242 of the bill. The amendment clarifies that the report ought to include information on how the Egyptian military is supporting the rights of individuals involved in civil society and democratic promotion efforts through non-governmental organizations or NGOs.

This a timely issue, given the guilty verdict rendered by an Egyptian court June 4th against 43 NGO workers—including 17 Americans—because of their involvement with pro-democracy groups. The guilty verdict renews concerns about Egypt's commitment to democratic principles. In fact, I am circulating a bipartisan letter with my Virginia colleague, Rep. WOLF, urging Egyptian President Morsi to immediately reconsider this action and permit the NGOs to continue their important work. So far, more than 50 Members of Congress have signed our bipartisan letter, including Rep. SCHNEIDER, who also cosponsored this amendment.

The United States supports the aspirations of the Egyptian people to become a free and fair society, in which all NGOs—regardless of their nation of origin—are allowed to operate freely. I hope that Egyptian officials will come to this same realization and return property confiscated from the NGOs 18 months ago, remove their staff from the no-fly list, and permit them to continue their work supporting a fair and open election process and helping to improve the lives of all Egyptians.

If the U.S. government and the American people are to have any confidence that the Egyptian government is undertaking a genuine transition to a democratic state, under civilian control, where the freedoms of assembly, association, religion, and expression are guaranteed and the rule of law is upheld, then we must see a swift and satisfactory resolution to this case.

As my colleagues will recall, this ordeal began a year and a half ago, when Egyptian forces raided both American and non-American NGO offices. During the raids, Egyptian forces seized records, computers, other electronic equipment, and hard currency. At every turn Egyptian authorities assured the NGOs and U.S. authorities that the situation would be appropriately resolved, only to renege on their word. For example, three days after the raids, U.S. NGOs were waiting for the return of their confiscated property as promised by Field Marshal Tantawi while simultaneously, another Egyptian official—Fayza Abou Naga, the government minister in charge of coordinating foreign aid—was holding a press con-

ference saying the property would not be returned. Abou Naga also accused the NGOs of illicitly funneling money to the April 6th Youth Movement.

When I traveled to Egypt in March of last year, my colleagues and I raised the issue of the NGOs with General Tantawi. During that trip, we also met with the Egyptian staffers who were facing charges. They were in a precarious position, and their situation has only worsened with the June 4th verdict.

We cannot in good conscience ignore the results of the recent trial, which comes on the heels of a draft law that further restricts NGOs, fails to meet Egypt's international commitments with respect to freedom of association, and lends credence to the opinion that there is an ongoing war against civil society in Egypt.

U.S. law with regard to this issue is clear in the restrictions placed on the \$1.3 billion in military aid for Egypt:

Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading 'Foreign Military Financing Program,' the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is supporting the transition to civilian government including holding free and fair elections; implementing policies to protect freedom of expression, association, and religion, and due process of law.

With the current state of affairs in Egypt, any such certification that Egypt is, in fact, implementing policies to guarantee the pillars of a free society would be met with skepticism. That is why news reports of Sec. Kerry's recent action to waive the restrictions on that military aid are of particular concern. It is not too late to include these important NGO issues in a larger discussion about releasing (or withholding) other tranches of money to Egypt.

Our amendment would further support the transition to democracy by requiring the Pentagon report on how Egyptian military activities contribute to an atmosphere where pro-democracy NGOs can operate freely. I encourage my colleagues to support the Connolly/Wolf/Schneider amendment and to sign the related letter to President Morsi of Egypt.

CANCEL THE SEQUESTER: LET HERIBERTO LEÓN DO HIS JOB

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to tell my colleagues about one of my constituents, Heriberto León, who wrote recently to explain the real-life consequences of the sequester, for him and for our country.

Mr. León is not asking Congress for much—he simply wants to be able to do his job as an EPA community involvement coordinator, helping to improve access to clean air and clean water for communities in the Chicagoland area.

My constituent spends his day providing information to communities that are dealing with well water contamination from benzene. He is working to address the environmental and health consequences of pollution, effects that are particularly harmful to children and older Americans. He obviously enjoys his work and he is making a real contribution.

Mr. León is not trying to enrich himself—in fact, he took a \$20,000 pay cut when he took his EPA job in 2010 and has been living with a three-year pay freeze. It is clear to me that, like so many Federal workers, he is committed to serving the public. And, like so many Federal workers, he cannot understand why he is unable to do his job and is being asked to take an additional personal, financial hit because of the sequester.

Mr. León is being asked to take 13 furlough days, because of the arbitrary and harsh impacts of the across-the-board sequester cuts. That's about a \$4,000—11% pay cut. We need people like Heriberto León at EPA, and I worry how we will be able to attract and retain dedicated Federal workers when they are faced with furloughs and budget cuts that prevent them from fulfilling their mission and impose serious financial hardships on them.

I hope that my colleagues will take the time to read Mr. León's full letter and that, after doing so, you will join me in supporting H.R. 900, the Cancel the Sequester Act. Our constituents are counting on us to act now.

LETTER FROM HERIBERTO LEÓN

Re Furlough Imposed on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Employees.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SCHAKOWSKY: It is with much frustration and heartbreak that I write to you this letter to urge you to continue efforts to end the sequester and its impact on working class public employees such as myself.

Today is my second furlough day since the sequester began earlier this year. Because I'm not at work today, I am unable to attend to Americans struggling with the impact of soil, water and air pollution in their communities. As a community involvement coordinator in EPA's Region 5 office, I translate to Spanish EPA information for Chicago neighborhoods like Pilsen and Little Village and help explain to residents in Wedron, IL how the Superfund Law and the Clean Drinking Water Act each will help the EPA address the benzene contamination in their well water. I have similar assignments with communities facing contaminated sites throughout the Great Lakes states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. My workload is sufficient to keep me busy many hours beyond my regular work hours, which many times I am happy to offer because I love to contribute to citizens who are victims of industrial pollution. Instead I'm asked to not show up to work so that my salary can be used to save money for a made-up fiscal crisis.

According to EPA's announcement earlier this year I have a total of 13 furlough days between April and September, the end of the fiscal year. That means a pay-cut of nearly \$4000, or 11% of my salary between now and September. That amount is almost what I will need in August to pay the second installment of my Cook County real estate tax bill! Shall I sell my house and move out of Cook County or Illinois altogether?

Congresswoman Schakowsky, I gladly took a pay cut of 20K to come to work for the federal government in 2010 as I understood that I would be able to progress through the federal employment step and grade system. However, that same year a now three-year-old pay freeze was imposed on government workers.

I have had many employers in my work-life from institutions of higher learning such as Loyola University Chicago to private contractors for the Chicago Housing Authority. Never have I experienced the utter disregard and insulting treatment I feel from my employer, the Government of the United States

of America, and the politicians responsible for its policies. The most demeaning day for me was just a few days ago when my supervisor ordered me to fill out EPA's "Request for Leave" form to "request" my own furlough days. This sequestration was never supposed to happen. It is unfair and unreasonable. But it has happened anyway.

I am happy that Air Traffic workers and other co-workers throughout the federal government have by now been exempted from furloughs. It pains me terribly that no similar consideration is expressed for those of us who are charged with caring for the environmental, economic, health, housing and other equally important concerns of the American people.

Finally, I would like to thank your staff for listening to me and submit this letter for your consideration.

Sincerely,

HERIBERTO LEÓN.

HONORING COL. SCOTT W. GORDON

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of an exemplary public servant, Col. Scott W. Gordon. After over thirty years of service, Col. Gordon is retiring at the end of August from the United States Army.

Col. Gordon was born in Utica, NY and grew up in Youngstown, OH. He earned his undergraduate degree in Zoology from Miami University in Oxford, OH in 1973 and went on to earn his masters in entomology from The Ohio State University in 1976. He was awarded a Ph.D. in Microbiology from Colorado State University in Fort Collins, CO in 1993.

Col. Gordon joined the military in 1984 after being employed as a medical entomologist by the Vector-borne Disease Unit of the Ohio Department of Health. Throughout Col. Gordon's thirty years of service to his country, he worked in several distinguished capacities within the United States Army. Col. Gordon's work and dedication is exhibited through the numerous awards and decorations he has accrued throughout his three decades of service.

Since joining the military, Col. Gordon has remained active in entomological research as a member of numerous professional organizations including the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, The American Mosquito Control Association, and the Entomological Society of America. Col. Gordon has authored or co-authored over 20 publications in peer-reviewed journals.

I want to extend my warmest and sincere thanks to Col. Scott W. Gordon for his many years of service to his country. His long and illustrious military career will not be forgotten and I would like to wish him congratulations and all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

HONORING THE LIFE OF
CHARLOTTE TASHJIAN AARON

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Charlotte Tashjian

Aaron, who passed away on June 7, 2013 at the age of 97. Charlotte's thoughtfulness, generosity, and overwhelming love for others will be greatly missed.

Charlotte was born into a family with very strong Armenian roots. The Tashjians immigrated to the United States to escape the Armenian Genocide. They settled in Madera, California, and ran a small family business, "Simon Cleaners." After Charlotte graduated from Madera High School, she decided to stay close to home and work for her parents.

Charlotte's faith in God and her religion were extremely important to her. For over 50 years she was a part of the Fidelis Society, and served as a choir member at the First Armenian Presbyterian Church in Fresno, California for almost 70 years. Charlotte was singing in the choir when she saw the love of her life, Isaac, for the very first time. Isaac and Charlotte got married, and raised three beloved sons: James, Edward, and Richard.

For Armenians, family is everything, and Charlotte loved her family dearly. She leaves behind her sons and daughter-in-laws: Heather, Kris, and Nancy; her grandchildren: David, Michael, Janelle, Stephanie, Steven, John, Kirsten, and Danielle; and her brother Ed and her sister-in-law, Wilma.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the life of Charlotte Tashjian Aaron. Charlotte will undoubtedly be missed many, and she will always be in the hearts of those who love her deeply.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today regarding one missed vote on June 12, 2013.

Had I been present for rollcall 217, On Motion to Recommit with Instructions for the Swap Jurisdiction Certainty Act, I would have voted "aye."

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Chair, it has been over 10 years since the start of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and I fear we are still not properly addressing traumatic brain injury, also known as "the signature injury of the war." I would like to thank Chairman McKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their commitment to this issue in recent authorizations. I would also like to thank Mr. THOMPSON for his co-sponsorship of my first amendment.

Over the last few years, Congress has continued to emphasize the importance of this issue and has made funds available for the identification and treatment of brain injuries in our soldiers. It is important these funds be used wisely to ensure that our men and women in uniform are getting timely and proper care. A January 2012 GAO report highlighted the need to coordinate TBI and psychological health activities within the Department.

In the National Defense Authorization for FY 2013, Congress mandated that the Secretary of Defense submit a plan to Congress that would improve coordination and integration of the programs that address traumatic brain injury and psychological health of members of the Armed Forces. Specifically, this report would require the identification of gaps in services and treatments, a plan for addressing any gaps or redundancies and identifying an official to lead the implementation of any changes. This report is due in July of this year, and my amendment underscores the importance of this mandated report, and strongly urges the Secretary to deliver it to Congress within the appropriate timeframe.

My second amendment addresses the continuing issue of identification of traumatic brain injuries. Although the Department of Defense has made a strong commitment to identifying, and treating those men and women who have suffered a traumatic brain injury while serving our Nation, there are still problems with screening our troops.

In June 2010, a memorandum issued by the Department of Defense made a 50- meter distance from an explosion the criterion to identify, refer, and treat members for potential traumatic brain injury in theater. However, the Department of Defense has yet to address those service members who may have been exposed to a blast prior to that time. Many of these soldiers remain on active duty and we must ensure they are tested and treated. My amendment mandates a report on how the Secretary of Defense will identify, refer, and treat possible traumatic brain injuries with respect to members of the Armed Forces who served in Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Iraqi Freedom prior to June 2010. This is a vitally important report for ensuring the health of our troops. I ask that my colleagues support these amendments for those service members who are struggling with invisible wounds.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. DANA ROHRABACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chair, included in this en bloc package is an amendment I offered that relates to Pakistan. It adds,

as a condition of aid to Pakistan, that Islamabad must not use the funding we provide to its security forces for purposes of domestic repression of ethnic and religious minority groups as it has in the past.

The State Department's 2012 Country Report on Human Rights in Pakistan states, "The most serious human rights problems were extrajudicial and targeted killings, forced disappearances, and torture, which affected thousands of citizens in nearly all parts of the country." Members of the Pakistani military as well as police are involved in these lethal abuses of human rights.

Repression of minority groups is systemic. Human rights organizations have reported that many Sindhi and Baloch nationalists were among those missing. Non-Sunni religious practitioners, Christians, Ahmadis, and Shia Muslims, are attacked with impunity.

There are already four conditions in the core bill and my amendment simply adds a fifth requirement to prevent the misuse of our aid. Thank you, Madam Chair, for accepting my amendment.

SALUTING SERVICE ACADEMY STUDENTS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary group of 21 students who have been chosen as the future leaders of our Armed Forces by the prestigious United States service academies. These brave young men and women will commit the next four years to diligently study and rigorously train to become our Nation's defenders and protectors. I am proud to see such a fine group of young adults earnestly pursue a world-class education and a lifetime of service. I have no doubt they will represent the Third District of Texas well.

As we keep them and their families in our prayers, may we never forget the commitment they are making now and will make in the future to preserve the freedoms we all hold dear. These students are the cream of the crop. They embody the best of their generation, a generation full of courage, honor, and integrity; a generation with a deep sense of duty to uphold America's belief in democracy, liberty, and justice for all.

Young men and women, I salute each one of you for your dedication to this great country and thank you from the bottom of my heart. God bless you and God Bless America.

The name and hometown of each appointee follows:

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SERVICE ACADEMY BOUND STUDENTS—CLASS OF 2017

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Bryan Lawrence Driskell, from McKinney, graduate of McKinney Boyd High School; Hunter Logan Hill, from Richardson, graduate of Jesuit College Preparatory School; Benjamin Darrell Legband, from Dallas, graduate of Trinity Christian Academy; Zachary David Missimo, from Dallas, graduate of Prestonwood Christian Academy; Chandler Avery Myers, from Garland, graduate of Naaman Forest High School; Darrius Anthonye Parker, from Allen, graduate of Allen High School in 2012 and the U.S. Air

Force Academy Preparatory School in 2013; Cortland Shonell Tolbert, from McKinney, graduate of Allen High School in 2012 and the U.S. Air Force Academy Preparatory School in 2013; and Russell Howard Williams, from McKinney, graduate of McKinney Boyd High School.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

John-Charles Cheng Arion, from Plano, graduate of Coram Deo Academy; Kim Anh Do, from Murphy, graduate of Plano East Senior High School; Phillip Thomas Metcalfe, from Plano, graduate of Plano East Senior High School; and Victor Vinh Truong, from Garland, graduate of Garland High School.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Aaron Michael Anderson, from Frisco, graduate of Frisco High School in 2012 and the U.S. Military Academy's Preparatory School in 2013; Nicholas Martin Bergstein, from Parker, graduate of Plano East Senior High School; Kaleb Samuel Fields, from Plano, graduate of Trinity Christian Academy; Frank Yilong Lin, from Plano, graduate of Centennial High School; Anthony Park, from Plano, graduate of Plano Senior High School; Matthew Daniel Salazar, from Plano, graduate of Plano Senior High School; Blair Dillon Swanner, from Frisco, graduate of Centennial High School; and Samantha Lee Todd, from Plano, graduate of Plano Senior High School.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Ha-Young Daniel Rhee, from Plano, graduate of Plano East Senior High School.

IN HONOR OF THE WHAYNE SUPPLY COMPANY'S 100 YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Whayne Supply Company in Lexington, Kentucky, and to congratulate them on their 100 Year Anniversary.

Whayne Supply Company, headquartered in Louisville, was founded by Roy C. Whayne, Sr. in 1913. He was the only employee during the company's infancy, and sold items such as light engines, pumps, and bicycles. Twelve years later, he began what would become a very long-term relationship with Caterpillar, and today the company employs over 1,300 people, operating 15 facilities in 12 cities in Kentucky and Indiana.

Whayne Supply Company is well-known for its equipment sales, rental and service offerings throughout Kentucky, but is also contributes to our Commonwealth in other ways.

Whayne Supply has installed and services power stations and generators at medical centers to ensure that power is supplied to the hospital during power outages, and provides the same service to broadcasting stations so that these radio stations can continue to operate during power outages. Whayne Supply also supplies and services hybrid school buses throughout the state.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the Whayne Supply Company on 100 years of successful business. I would also like to extend my personal appreciation to the Whayne Supply Company and all of its employees for all that they have done and continue to do for our community our the Commonwealth.

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL FOR RABBI ARTHUR SCHNEIER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, together with my bipartisan colleagues Reps. CHARLIE RANGEL, ELIOT ENGEL, BRIAN HIGGINS, NITA LOWEY, JERROLD NADLER, and MICHAEL GRIMM, I am introducing a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Rabbi Arthur Schneier, in recognition of his pioneering role in promoting religious freedom and human rights throughout the world for over half a century.

Born in Vienna, Austria, in 1930, Rabbi Schneier lived under Nazi occupation in Budapest during World War II and came to the United States in 1947. He has been the Spiritual Leader of the Park East Synagogue in New York City since 1962.

A Holocaust survivor, and the Founder and President of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, Rabbi Schneier has devoted his life to overcoming the forces of hatred and intolerance.

He has been a pioneer in bringing together religious leaders to address ethnic or religious conflicts. For example, in Bosnia in 1997, he convened government and religious leaders to promote healing and conciliation between Orthodox, Muslim and Jewish communities. In the Balkans, the Caucasus and Central Asia he worked with the Orthodox Patriarch and the Turkish Government to hold the Peace and Tolerance Conference in 1994 and address religious and ethnic tensions in that area. In the former Yugoslavia, he mobilized religious leaders to halt the bloodshed of the early 90's, holding the Religious Summit on the Former Yugoslavia and the Conflict Resolution Conference to build support and consensus among religious leaders of different faiths. Since the early 1980s, he has led delegations of religious leaders to China to open a dialogue on religious freedom.

I hope my colleagues will join us in honoring this distinguished pioneer of religious freedom with a Congressional Gold Medal.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF HURST COUNCILMAN CHARLES SWEARENGEN

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Charles Sweeneugen for his 30 years of service as the councilman for Place 1 of the City of Hurst, Texas.

Charles has spent nearly a half-century of his life serving Hurst. Prior to taking the oath of office as a councilman in 1983, Charles served 18 years on the Hurst Parks and Recreation Board in which he spent 13 of those years as the chairman.

Throughout his years of service to the City of Hurst, Charles has been a pivotal influence in the development of recreational projects in the city. Under his guidance, the city has opened two aquatics centers, renovated a

recreation center, developed multiple parks, established the Hurst Athletic Center, and opened the Hurst Senior Citizens Activities Center.

Aside from his leadership role as a councilman, Charles has served on numerous civic committees and boards in North Texas. Some of these civic organizations included North Central Texas Council of Governments, Tarrant County Crime Prevention Resource Center Board of Directors, Hurst-Euless-Bedford Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, National Management Association, City of Hurst Finance and Investment Committee, City of Hurst Crime Control District Board of Directors, City of Hurst Community Services Development Corporation Board of Directors, Resource Conservation Council and Stop Illegal Dumping Committee, Public Safety and Crime Prevention Committee of the National League of Cities, and Fort Worth Water and Wastewater Advisory Committee for the City of Hurst.

Charles is married to Gwendolyn, and together they have two children and four grandchildren. He and his wife have been attending the First United Methodist Church of Hurst since 1959 where he once served as the chairman of church's Mission Central Program.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 24th Congressional District of Texas, I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in thanking Charles Swearengen for his 30 years of public service as a councilman for the City of Hurst.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 12, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak on House consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

I thank Chairman McKEON, Ranking Member SMITH and the Rules Committee, and the Armed Services Committee for their work on the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

The National Defense Authorization Act's purpose is to address the threats our nation must deal with not just today, but into the future. This makes our work vital to our national interest and it should reflect our strong commitment to ensure that the men and women of our Armed Services receive the benefits and support that they deserve for their faithful service.

This is the 52nd consecutive National Defense Authorization Act, which speaks to the long-term commitment of the Congress and successive Administrations to provide for National Defense. This bill encompasses a number of initiatives designed to confront sexual

assault in the military, making more efficient the work of protecting America, addresses the mental health needs of men and women in the armed services, and extends economic opportunity to small minority and women owned businesses.

We do live in a dangerous world, where threats are not always easily identifiable, and our enemies are not bound by borders. The recent Boston terrorist attack reminds us of how fragile our nation's security could be without a well trained and equipped military.

The definition of war has changed and with it our understanding about what is needed to combat a unique type of enemy that fights under no flag or for any nation.

U.S. Special Operations Command, a vital part of our military, provides much of the special skills needed to defend our nation today. This legislation continues to build on previous efforts to support their important work.

I am still deeply concerned about the President's authority, as stipulated by the 2001 Authorization for the Use of Military Force, AUMF, to indefinitely detain individuals apprehended in the United States—including citizens of the United States—without due process and with little independent review or oversight. As a senior member of the House Judiciary Committee, I am committed to making sure that the Constitution and its protections are enforced. The purpose to defend this nation is not just on the grounds of this Capitol, but also the foundation that supports the principles of liberty, freedom and democratic values.

The bill includes several provisions that recognize the strain of more than a decade of war has placed on our troops and the equipment, technology, and tools that they use. It supports a 1.8 percent pay raise. I had wanted a 2 percent raise for our troops.

This Congress must communicate its whole-hearted support for the security of the nation by addressing mindless cuts created by sequestration, the \$174.6 billion in operation and maintenance funding the bill provides will help mend some of the damage that has been done to overused equipment and neglected facilities. It also strengthens our ability to confront cyber threats, and provides important authorities to protect vital information. The bill also continues to lay the foundation for enabling competition in military space launch.

I am also pleased that so much has occurred to improve the bill during its consideration on the House Floor, including the adoption of seven amendments that I offered. Combined, these amendments will help our military families have access to mental health counseling when needed and that contracting opportunities with the Department of Defense are extended to women and minority owned businesses. In addition, the bill has been improved to include provisions that are critically important to women, including provisions to prevent and respond to sexual assault and research to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

The bill amended on the House floor now also contains provisions that will help secure our borders and make the defense logistics management system more efficient.

Let me discuss briefly the amendments I offered that were adopted by the House and included in the final version of the bill.

Jackson Lee Amendment #1 directs the DoD and NIH to collaborate to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer. The amendment

directs the Department of Defense to identify specific genetic and molecular targets and biomarkers for TNBC.

Triple Negative Breast Cancer is a term used to describe breast cancers whose cells do not have estrogen receptors and progesterone receptors, and do not have an excess of the "HER2" protein on their cell membrane of tumor cells. This makes commonly used test and methods to detect breast cancer not as effective.

This is a serious illness that effects between 10–17 percent of female breast cancer patients and this condition is more likely to cause death than the most common form of breast cancer. Seventy percent of women with metastatic triple negative breast cancer do not live more than five years after being diagnosed.

Jackson Lee Amendment #1 will help to save lives. TNBC disproportionately impacts younger women, African American women, Hispanic/Latina women, and women with a "BRCA1" genetic mutation, which is prevalent in Jewish women. TNBC usually affects women under 50 years of age and makes up more than 30 percent of all breast cancer diagnoses in African American. Black women are far more susceptible to this dangerous subtype than white or Hispanic women.

Jackson Lee Amendment #2 directs the Department of Defense to post information on sexual assault prevention and response resources online for ease of access by men and women in the armed services.

There is no greater crime than an individual can commit than the crime of sexual molestation and sexual assault. The perpetrators of these crimes rob victims of their dignity and sense of wellbeing. Victimization is not easily relieved by treating the immediate physical injuries that may result, but can last for years. Moreover, victims of sexual assault are profoundly affected for the rest of their lives often with PTSD or other medical conditions. As elected officials, we have an obligation to condemn this violence, work for stronger enforcement of laws and provide adequate funding for programs to assist individuals who may have experienced such abuse.

In 2012, we know that victims of sexual violence or abuse among civilians are routinely under reported. The Defense Department report states that of the 26,000 estimated victims only 3,374 crimes were reported and just 302 of the 2,558 incidents pursued by victims were prosecuted.

Jackson Lee Amendment #2 will make sure that information is available and easily accessible to military personnel for the purpose of raising awareness, promoting education and the long term goal of influencing organizational culture around the issue of sexual violence.

Many in the military are just learning that there is a huge difference between sex and sexual violence. Jackson Lee Amendment #3 would educate both victims, potential victims, witnesses or victimizers that these are acts of violence and should be treated as such. It may also help influence thinking among military leaders on the nature of these crimes and promote changes in policy to aggressively provide support to victims and judicial remedies to prosecute and punish criminal behavior.

Jackson Lee Amendment #4 expresses the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of Defense should develop a plan to ensure a sustainable flow of qualified mental health counselors to meet the long-term needs of

members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their families.

Houston is home to one of the largest populations of military service members and their families in the nation. There are over 200,000 veterans of military service who live and work in Houston; more than 13,000 are veterans from the Iraq and Afghanistan. For the brave men and women who have been wounded in combat, help is on the way.

Although some of a soldier's wounds are invisible to the naked eye they are still wounds that should be properly treated. One of the best ways to increase access to treatment is to increase the number of medical facilities and mental health professionals who are available to serve the needs of men and women currently serving and those who have become veterans.

Jackson Lee Amendment #5 will improve the efficiency of the management system and how the Department of Defense inventory will support modernization that uses technology to tag and track items purchased to increase transparency to the agency on what it has and where it is located. This change could mean tens of millions in savings if implemented DoD wide by reducing labor cost for tracking and moving equipment, but more important prevent repurchasing of items that agency already owns, but may not be able to locate.

The private sector has leaped forward in using inventory tracking technology and protocols to monitor large and small products from the time they leave manufacturing facilities until they are sold at retail or wholesale stores.

The DoD is one of the largest customers for products in the nation and should have the benefit of the best knowledge and technology available to more efficiently manage its inventory.

The most advanced warehouse inventory management systems are fully automated and biometrically controlled to track items and create records of people who make request to transport items from storage to use. These systems make sure that persons seeking to move items have the authority to do so and that the requests create records that can be tracked as well as track the items moved. These fully automated warehouses have no staff, but rely upon technology that is designed to store and retrieve items in the most cost effective and efficient manner possible.

Jackson Lee Amendment #5 will extend economic opportunity to small businesses by requiring DoD to small business concerns owned and controlled by women and minorities before conversion of certain functions to contractor performance would aid the economy. Federal contracting can be an important revenue source for businesses of any size. In fiscal year 2011, federal agencies obligated a total of around \$537 billion in government contracts to businesses. However, federal agencies' goal for contracting with women and minority owned businesses is five percent.

The Department of Defense is a major consumer of products and services that range from office products to military specific equipment. The wide ranges of business opportunities provide ample reasons to engage women and minority owned businesses as contractors or subcontractors.

In addition to the Jackson Lee Amendments offered to this bill, I joined my Colleagues on the Committee on Homeland Security in supporting an amendment to promote collabora-

tion and cooperation between the Department of Defense and Department of Homeland Security regarding the identification of equipment, either declared excess, or made available to DHS on a long-term loan basis that will help increase security along the border.

I also request that my colleagues support another amendment that I joined in sponsoring along with the leadership of the House Committee on Homeland Security which would allow the transfer of technology from DoD to state and local law enforcement. Before the creation of DHS a program was created to facilitate this type of equipment transfer and this amendment adds the Secretary of Homeland Security in a consultative role in the equipment transfer process. This amendment also gives applicants seek DoD equipment for use in border security preference in this statute. This will facilitate expedited transfer of equipment that Federal, state and local first responders can use to strengthen our border security efforts.

I do have grave concerns about some features of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014. For example this bill assumes adoption of the House Budget Resolution framework, which would hurt our economy and require draconian cuts to middle-class priorities. This is a serious concern for me because of how it would impact my constituents in the 18th Congressional District.

The Administration has communicated that it would veto this bill in its current form and I hope that the conference process will resolve the issues that are the most troubling like the treatment of the Guantanamo detainees. This issue is a mark against everything the United States stands for and it is damaging our reputation and credibility around the world.

The detentions should end and people properly processed to other facilities or tried in courts of law to address charges or crimes against the United States. My hope is that this provision will be dropped from the bill as the legislative process goes forward.

We must continue to direct our efforts as a body to ensure that our troops remain the best equipped and prepared military force in the world. They are not just soldiers they are sons and daughters, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters—they are some of the people we represent as members of Congress. Support of them is a sacred obligation of Congress both to those who are at risk on battlefields and serving as the guard against threats around the world, but they are also those who have returned home from war.

I thank Chairman McKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their work on this bill.

HONORING ROY APSELOFF

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of an exemplary public servant, Roy Apseloff. After 32 years of service, Mr. Apseloff will be retiring from the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Apseloff is a native of Kent, Ohio and earned his Bachelor of Arts in Psychology from Cornell University. He continued his education earning a Master of Arts in International

Relations from Catholic University and a Master of Science in National Security Strategy from the National War College. He began his career with the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1981 as a U.S. Navy Officer assigned to the Directorate for Collection. Mr. Apseloff transitioned to civilian service in 1985 and since then he has held a series of positions of increasing responsibility within human intelligence and collection operations.

Mr. Apseloff will be retiring from the Defense Intelligence Agency as the Vice President for Information Management and Deputy CIO; he also serves as the Deputy Chief of a Global Information Technology organization of over 3,000 people and \$1 billion that provides IT support to 20,000 customers worldwide. In addition, Mr. Apseloff serves on various senior interagency boards and forums. Despite leaving for civilian service in 1985, Mr. Apseloff continued to serve in the U.S. Navy Reserve until his retirement in 2003 with the rank of captain. His many reserve assignments included: Operations Officer, Executive Officer and Commanding Officer. His longtime service in the U.S. Navy is yet another testament to his long career of service to his country.

Mr. Apseloff's exemplary work ethic has been recognized by the many awards and distinctions he has received in his 32 years with the Defense Intelligence Agency. He has received the Presidential Rank Award of Distinguished Executive, the Presidential Rank Award of Meritorious Executive, the DIA Director's Award for Exceptional Civilian Service, and the Defense Intelligence Director's Award.

I want to extend my warm and sincere thanks to Roy Apseloff for his life's devotion to serving his country. His long and illustrious career with the United States Navy and The Defense Intelligence Agency will not be forgotten. I would like to wish him congratulations on all he has accomplished and all the best in his well-deserved retirement.

REMEMBERING WILLIAM E. THRASH

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Kennesaw City Councilman William E. "Bill" Thrash, and thank him for his service to country and community.

After a long battle with cancer, Bill passed away on May 22.

A native of Texas, Thrash grew up in Oklahoma before serving in the U.S. Army during Vietnam, and the Colorado National Guard. After his service, he attended nursing school and was an EMT/paramedic in his early career before moving into the security management business.

In 1992, Thrash moved to Kennesaw and began looking to ways that he could serve the community. He served on the Kennesaw Development Authority, the Downtown Development Authority, the Recreation and Culture Commission, and the Historic Preservation Commission before his election to city council in 2001. At the time of his passing, he was serving his third term after being re-elected in 2010, and being named Mayor Pro-Tem in 2011.

Thrash was a role model and community leader, he served in the Georgia Municipal and Cobb Municipal associations, and his service to the National League of Cities Council on Youth, Education, and Families, Thrash was named Citizen of the Year by the Northwest Cobb Area Council of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kennesaw Business Association.

His colleagues and friends will always remember Thrash as someone who loved public service and was particularly passionate about creating programs for young people to thrive in the community. He is credited as being the driving force behind an after-school recreational program for at-risk teens, and for the development of Cantrell Park.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest condolences to William E. Thrash's wife Suzie, his daughter Mandy, and sons Robbie and Billy during these most difficult of times. It saddens me to know that the world is missing an honorable and dedicated man, but I am humbled to know that he is now in a better place.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chair, I'm pleased to rise today in support of my bipartisan bill, the Deployed Troops Support Act, which has been accepted as an Amendment to H.R. 1960, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014.

I would like to thank House Armed Services Committee Chairman McKEON and Ranking Member SMITH for their support in helping this important Amendment to move forward. I would also like to thank the cosponsors of H.R. 1756, the Deployed Troops Support Act for their support: FREDERICA WILSON of Florida, DENNIS ROSS of Florida, LOUIS GOHMERT of Texas, WILLIAM ENYART of Illinois, CHRISTOPHER GIBSON of New York, KERRY BENTIVOLIO of Mississippi, DONNA CHRISTENSEN of the U.S. Virgin Islands, LARRY BUCSHON of Indiana, and DEREK KILMER of Washington.

Mr. Chairman, when our soldiers are deployed to defend our Nation, many patriotic Americans show their support for our brave men and women in uniform by putting together care packages. This Amendment simply allows the Department of Defense to transport, on a space available basis, goods supplied by nonprofit organizations to members of the Armed Services who are deployed overseas.

This Amendment gives veterans' nonprofits and other private charitable organizations that support our troops the same consideration that organizations are already given for transporting humanitarian goods to foreign nationals overseas. In this Amendment, we extend

the same courtesy for our own troops that we have granted to foreigners under the "Denton Program" since 1985.

We also ensure that the Secretary has the authority to determine that there is a legitimate need for the goods being shipped, that supplies are suitable for distribution, and that adequate arrangements have been made for distribution.

This legislative idea was brought to my attention by veterans in my congressional district, specifically AVET Project in Brevard County. I especially commend Garren and Kim Cone and the members of AVET for their service to our Nation and their support for our soldiers. Again, thanks to everyone involved for helping to advance this common sense Amendment.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Chair, I am pleased to offer this bipartisan amendment on behalf of my fellow co-chairs of the Congressional Taiwan Caucus: Reps. DIAZ-BALART, CARTER, and Sires. We also have two other notable cosponsors: Rep. GINGREY, the former co-chair of the Caucus, and Rep. GRANGER. Our amendment would affirm the United States' longstanding economic and defensive partnership with Taiwan, which dates back to the 1940s.

This amendment reflects the same language adopted by voice vote in the House during consideration of the FY13 National Defense Authorization Act. In the 112th Congress, 181 Members of the House of Representatives sent a letter to the Administration citing the "critical" need for the United States "to sell the government of Taiwan all the F-16 C/D [aircraft] it requires." The letter urged the Administration to "move quickly" on this matter and cited the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (TRA) as the statutory basis for such a sale.

The Administration's announcement to sell only a retrofit package for Taiwan's older fighter jets disappointed Taiwan's supporters. After all, U.S. policy with regard to the defensive capabilities of Taiwan is clearly outlined in the TRA, which states it is the policy of the U.S. "to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character."

Moreover, three joint communiqués between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China (PRC), and the "Six Assurances" to Taipei offered by President Reagan, add additional context to the U.S.-Taiwan relationship. The defensive weapons provision in the TRA has been an irritant in the relationship with Beijing, but this provision is necessary for Taiwan's defense.

It should be no surprise that advocates for Taipei's defensive needs continue to push for

the sale of the 66 F-16 C/D planes. It is important that U.S. obligations to provide for Taiwan's defenses—codified in and by the TRA—be dictated by our assessments of Taiwan's needs and not by the threat, implied or otherwise, of Taiwan's big neighbor. Beyond this defense relationship, the United States has strong economic ties with Taiwan. In 2010 total U.S. trade with Taiwan was \$61.9 billion, making it the 9th largest U.S. trading partner.

I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bipartisan amendment directing the President to sell 66 F-16 C/D aircraft to Taiwan.

HONORING SAL CASTRO

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, Sal Castro (October 25, 1933–April 15, 2013) was a Mexican-American educator and activist. He was most well-known for his role in the student walkouts at East Los Angeles high schools in 1968. With Sal's assistance and guidance, the students protested against unequal conditions in the Los Angeles Unified School District schools.

Long after he retired from teaching, Sal continued his lectures that shared his experiences and the importance of education, particularly in Mexican American communities. After a seven month battle with cancer, Sal Castro passed away in his sleep on April 15, 2013.

A funeral mass was celebrated for Sal at the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels in Los Angeles on April 25, 2013. In tribute to Mr. Castro's life efforts, I would like to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the eulogy honoring him which was delivered by Mario T. Garcia, Professor of Chicano Studies and History at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

EULOGY FOR: SAL CASTRO

Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels

Los Angeles, CA, April 25, 2013

About fifteen years ago, I invited Sal Castro to speak to my Chicano History class at UC Santa Barbara. My students and I were enthralled with the power of his voice, the humanity that he projected, and that wonderful humor. I knew then that I had to write his story. That story testifies to Sal's place in history and it is an honored place.

Very few of us have the opportunity to make history that affects others' lives. Sal Castro did that. He did that by first of all dedicating his career to being a teacher. There is nothing Sal would not do for his students. He did this for four decades and touched the lives of countless young people.

Sal made history by the inspirational and courageous leadership that he provided his kids as he called them in the 1968 Blowouts or walkouts in the East Los Angeles schools the largest high school student strike in American history. I do not believe that the Blowouts would have occurred without Sal's leadership. He put his career and perhaps even his life on the line for the students in this movement. He didn't do it because he personally wanted publicity or rewards. He did it because of the injustices of an educational system that for decades had denied Mexican American students a quality education and an opportunity to go to college. Sal Castro took on the entire educational establishment because they did not care about his kids.

He knew that real change does not come from on top from the elite but from the bottom, from the people. In 1968 it was senior and junior high school students who through Sal came to recognize that they were not the problem nor were their parents the problem for their lack of educational achievement. Sal helped open their eyes that it was the schools, too many teachers, too many principals, and too many members of the board of education who were the problem. Sal taught them that there was no "Mexican problem" but instead a racist problem as it affected the schools and the Mexican American community. Because of Sal, the students—the Blowout generation as Sal called them—empowered themselves. They were not going to accept anything now but a good education so that they could advance as far as their personal talents would take them. Sal knew he had achieved this change in consciousness as he saw hundreds of students walk out of Lincoln High School and Roosevelt High School and Garfield High School and Wilson High School, and Belmont High School and other high schools in other parts of Los Angeles. He knew that it would never be the same and he was right. With tears in his eyes and pride in his very being many years later he said of that day in 1968:

"As the bell rang, out they went, out into the streets. With their heads held high, with dignity. It was beautiful to be a Chicano that day."

In that first week of March, 1968 with thousands of high school students on strike, the students, the college students who helped, the brown berets who provided defense, and Sal made history. They brought the educational establishment to its knees. They showed what Chicano power meant.

Various reforms followed but they were never enough and still not enough even today. But Sal and the students showed that week that major social change can only happen when the people themselves realize that only they can make the changes that will improve their lives. This was the lesson of the Blowouts and the lessons of the Chicano movement. It was the lesson that Sal as a teacher taught that generation and continues to teach us today and in the future.

Sal Castro was first and foremost a teacher but as a teacher he made history not only through the Blowouts but by year after year producing students who would dedicate their lives in whatever profession they pursued to go out and fulfill the legacy of his blowout kids—to change the world. Sal never rested on his laurels. There were still too many kids that he needed to reach and which he did not only in his classes but through his unselfish work in inspiring new generations of future Chicano/Latino leaders by his Chicano Youth Leadership Conference.

Sal Castro is a giant in Chicano history and also needs to be recognized as a giant in American history. He showed us that real education is different from schooling. Schooling produces students who accept the status quo and never ask "why?" Education produces students who not only ask "why" but act on their question.

I personally will miss a colleague, a fellow teacher, and a dear friend. I will miss him coming to my classes as he did for many years never asking for compensation but always with the same passion wanting to share his story with students. I often joked that if Sal couldn't show up I could give Sal's talk because I had heard it so often. And now I will give that talk by myself but I also rededicate myself today to his mission in life and will teach others about Sal Castro and his place in history.

The last question I asked Sal is how do you wish to be remembered. He simply said: "I want my tombstone to read—Sal Castro a

teacher" and he added in concluding his story and he is saying this to us today:

"Que Dios les Bendiga y que La Virgen Morena les proteja"

SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of efforts to fight sexual assault in the military. Sexual assault and rape are violent and horrific crimes, and they must be treated as serious offense, not—as Senator SAXBY CHAMBLISS of Georgia has suggested—as a byproduct of "hormones."

According to Pentagon estimates, last year, over 70 service women and men were sexually assaulted every single day. The Department of Defense estimates that 26,000 sexual assaults occurred last year, an increase from the estimated 19,300 assaults in 2010. Yet only a fraction of those crimes are referred to courts martial.

We face an epidemic of sexual assault in the military. Because of a culture of intimidation and retaliation against victims, coupled with the low rate of prosecution and punishment, the vast majority of these crimes go unreported. In some instances, the victim seeks help but opts not to file a formal complaint.

The men and women of the armed services risk their lives to defend our country. Our military is built on the values of trust, discipline, and respect.

Despite growing discussion and awareness of the fact that sexual assault has become entrenched in our military culture, we've seen limited progress toward a solution. That's why I am proud to support provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) that make progress toward combating military sexual assault. As currently written, the NDAA strips commanders of their ability to dismiss court martial convictions for serious offenders, and it prohibits commanders from reducing guilty findings for serious offenses. The NDAA requires that servicemembers found guilty of rape or sexual assault be punitively discharged from the military.

Among other provisions, the Defense Authorization bill we're considering today also lays out the rights of victims. It allows them to apply for a permanent change of station or unit transfer, ensuring they are not forced to continue to serve next to their assaulter.

However, I believe we need to go further. I am a cosponsor of Congresswoman JACKIE SPEIER's legislation H.R. 1593, the Sexual Assault Training Oversight and Prevention (STOP) Act. The STOP Act would take the reporting, oversight, investigation and victim care of sexual assaults out of the hands of the military's normal chain of command and place jurisdiction in the newly-created, autonomous Sexual Assault Oversight and Response Office comprised of civilian and military experts.

In addition to the STOP Act, Congresswoman SPEIER has introduced an amendment—which I am proud to cosponsor—to the Defense Authorization bill taking the decision-making of whether to prosecute out of the chain of command and give discretion to trained prosecutors.

Mr. Speaker, service women and men who survive sexual violence should not have to choose between their careers and justice. They should not be afraid to report crimes perpetrated against them, and they should not face intimidation when seeking treatment and other services. I strongly believe we need to take action now to fundamentally change the way sexual assault is handled in the military by passing legislation to prevent and punish sexual assault and rape.

IN CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH IN MACON, GEORGIA

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a longstanding tradition in Macon, Georgia, the 21st Annual Juneteenth Freedom Festival. Georgia Juneteenth Week spans from June 8, 2013 to June 15, 2013, culminating in the Juneteenth Freedom Festival on Saturday, June 15, 2013 from noon to sundown at Historic Tattnall Square Park in Macon, Georgia.

On June 19, 1865 in Galveston, Texas, two years after President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Union Troops seized control of the area and declared all slaves free. Since then, Juneteenth has been nationally and internationally observed as Emancipation Day and the end of slavery in the United States for those who did not receive the news that the Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863 until June, 1865.

Whether it is a day, week, or month-long celebration, Juneteenth brings people of all walks of life together for remembrance of a dark period in our Nation's history, to rejoice at how far we have come as a society, and to reflect upon how far we have yet to go.

For the past 21 years, Torchlight Academy, Inc. and Kwanzaa Cultural Access Center have partnered to organize the Juneteenth celebrations in Macon, Georgia. The Juneteenth Freedom Festival has been one of the most innovative, vibrant and enjoyable displays of Afro-centric art, talent and culture in Middle Georgia. With agricultural education exhibits; live jazz, soul and hip hop music; modern and African dance; delicious food; live history exhibits; children's games; and storytelling, this partnership has fostered the spirit of community that is so deeply anchored in our ancestral roots.

Macon's oldest continuous African-American community-based festival, the Juneteenth celebrations and annual Freedom Festival unite Middle Georgians to honor the struggle, sacrifice and success of our ancestors.

This year's local Juneteenth festivities included a "Salute to Freedom" 5k Run/Walk for Health and Peace, the Pleasant Hill Neighborhood Reunion, Heritage Discovery Walk, Macon Black Heritage Tours, and the Real Talk Hip Hop Summit of Youth Awareness and Responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Mr. George A. Fadiil Muhammad, Torchlight Academy, Inc., Kwanzaa Cultural Access Center, the residents of Macon, Georgia and the surrounding communities as

they come together to celebrate Juneteenth. This spirited celebration is an annual reminder of the valiant souls of our Nation's history to whom we owe so much. Let us also use this occasion to reflect upon ourselves and how we can each lead a life that honors the sacrifice of our ancestors.

RECOGNIZING DIEGO ARENCÓN ON FATHER'S DAY

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart. Father's Day is a time for families to come together, a time to honor the role of fathers in our lives, and a time to count our blessings. But for many Americans, this Sunday will be the first Father's Day where they won't be able to hug their dad tight. And for fathers who have lost a child in the past year, this will be the first Father's Day where they can't look into their son's or daughter's eyes and tell them how much joy they bring them every day.

This Father's Day, I would like to honor one of my constituents, Diego Arençón, who has sadly lost both his father and his son in the past year. A dedicated public servant, Diego is a member of the Albuquerque Fire Department and is President of the Albuquerque Area Fire Fighters, IAFF Local 244. He has selflessly risked his life to keep the residents of Albuquerque safe. He is an effective advocate for his fellow firefighters, an accomplished jazz drummer, and I'm proud to be counted among those who call Diego a friend.

Diego and his continued commitment to his wife, Lupe, and to his surviving children, Santiago, Loliana and Diego, is an inspiration to all who know him.

In early January of this year, Diego's father, Jose "Pelete" Arençón, passed away. A prominent gypsy flamenco singer, Jose was known for his compelling voice. He began singing as a child, and became a professional singer as a teenager. Born in Spain, he moved to Albuquerque with his wife in 1975, bringing the traditional roots of flamenco to the Duke City.

Diego's son, Nikolas Ventura-Arençón, was only 14 when he tragically passed away the day before Thanksgiving last year. Even at his young age, Nikolas had ambitions to serve his community and his country just like his father. Nikolas was a member of the Los Alamos High School ROTC and had dreams of attending the New Mexico Military Institute to become a Marine. He also wanted to follow in his father's footsteps by becoming a firefighter. Within their ranks, New Mexico firefighters say Nikolas Ventura-Arençón was "one of us."

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 2013 H.R. 2217

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Department of Home-

land Security Appropriations Act of 2013 (H.R. 2217).

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, we passed a bipartisan Homeland Security appropriations bill. I believe, that legislation would have passed the House by an overwhelming margin.

Unfortunately, an amendment offered by Representative STEVE KING of Iowa was added to the bill on the floor; it is a poison pill for any member who cares about advancing comprehensive immigration reform. The King amendment terminates specific Obama Administration policies on immigration, including deferred action for childhood arrivals, supporting prosecutor discretion for victims of crimes, and prioritizing the deportation of violent criminals. The King amendment was adopted in a highly partisan vote of 224–201, with 221 Republicans voting for this anti-immigrant measure.

Specifically, the King amendment would mean that young people, who were brought here as children by their parents and grew up in America, will face deportation from the country they consider their own. It means victims of domestic abuse and human trafficking could face deportation for reporting their abusers.

Prioritizing public safety is only common sense. Immigration officials should be focused on deporting dangerous individuals, not working families or victims of domestic violence and human trafficking. Denying law enforcement officials the ability to use their discretion is not only a foolish and ineffective method of directing our resources, but inhumane.

I strongly support the Obama Administration policies that the King amendment eliminates. As a co-sponsor of the DREAM Act in the 111th and 112th Congress, I am appalled that House Republicans would support eliminating this policy and forcing these young people to live with the fear of being deported. Dreamers want and deserve the chance to earn American citizenship so they can fully contribute to the country they have always viewed as their own.

The King amendment will have a chilling effect on the movement for comprehensive immigration reform. The Senate is making real progress in negotiations, but this anti-immigrant amendment suggests that House Republicans have no interest in the real reform needed to fix our broken immigration system.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 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 \$16,738,708,293,971.53. We've added \$6,111,831,245,058.45 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.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. BETO O'ROURKE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 13, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes:

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Chair, the Federal Government is facing some of the most complex challenges in our Nation's history and dealing with serious budget constraints. In order to do more with less, it is critical that we have a first class Federal workforce. The government must make the proper investments in its employees and take the steps necessary to recruit, retain, and develop its talent.

The media often focuses on what goes wrong in government, but today I want to take a moment to recognize the important work of the more than 800,000 Department of Defense (DoD) civil servants who provide essential services to help keep our country safe. DoD civilians are partners in our national defense and integral to the success of DoD military operations.

I represent Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas and to echo the words of Former Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta when he visited the installation, "let me be clear—Fort Bliss is the premier post in America." The critical role this post plays in our national defense is supported by more than 11,000 full-time civilian employees. We live in a world where the threats to our freedoms are diverse and we must ensure that our civilian workforce is up to the task of protecting the American people. To succeed in carrying out the complex tasks of the Department, Congress must enable all these employees to excel in their jobs. We must compensate them commensurate with their responsibilities; provide them with a quality of work life that fosters long-term growth; and work to ensure that labor-management relationships remain strong.

This year Congress debated multiple amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 that aimed to weaken the civilian workforce at DoD. These amendments would greatly expand the A-76 process and direct the Department to contract out any function not considered to be "inherently governmental"—regardless of policy, risk, or cost to DoD. The Congress outlawed the use of the A-76 process during the Bush Administration after the finding by DoD Inspector General that it was biased against federal employees, and by the Government Accountability Office that the costs of associated with the process often exceeded estimated savings. Additionally, in testimony before the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, DoD Comptroller Robert Hale acknowledged that contractors are twice as expensive as civilian employees stating that "if you're going to have a job over a long period of time . . . it's probably cheaper to have a civilian government employee to do it." For these reasons, I voted against these amendments.

As the Nation's largest employer, I believe that the federal government has a responsibility to lead by example to be a model employer. This is especially true for the Department of Defense. Since being elected to Congress, I have met and worked with many civilian employees at DoD and am inspired by their dedication. Our military and country are stronger because of them, and I will continue to support efforts that strengthen our federal workforce.

THE HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF FY2014

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2217, the FY14 Homeland Security Appropriations bill. I appreciate the bipartisan effort put into crafting H.R. 2217 and commend the members of the Appropriations Committee for encouraging a collaborative and open process. It's unfortunate that at the last minute an anti-immigration amendment offered by Representative STEVE KING of Iowa upset the delicate bipartisan balance established in the bill.

Recent events emphasize the importance of ensuring the availability of the resources our country needs to address national emergencies. The tornadoes in Oklahoma, the bombings at the Boston Marathon, forest fires in California and Colorado are just a few examples of why funding for homeland security should always be considered a national priority. This bill provides resources to address these and other critical needs by directing funding to protect the country's transportation infrastructure and cyberspace, and equally important, to our first responders who help to protect our communities and who play a vital role in helping keep the nation safe and secure. In total, the bill appropriates \$38.9 billion for the Department in FY 2014 for these and other critical national priorities.

While I support the level of funding set for Homeland Security in this bill, I strongly oppose the funding levels set in the Republican budget plan for other key priorities. For example, the Republican budget recklessly cuts the category of funding for our kids' education and medical research by 20 percent below the sequester level. Consequently, I strongly support the President's position that the funding levels for Homeland Security must ultimately be considered in the context of an overall agreement on the budget. Unfortunately, our Republican colleagues in the House and Senate continue to refuse to convene a conference to negotiate a budget agreement.

Additionally, I share the President's concern about the bill's failure to fund the request for the Department of Homeland Security headquarters consolidation project, which will only delay the project further; the bill's failure to fully fund the request for new Customs and Border Protection officers; and the bill's continued funding of the unnecessary 287 (g) program when the Secure Communities program is a more efficient and cost-effective alternative.

In that same vein, this year I again opposed the anti-immigration amendment offered by

Representative KING that prohibits the use of funds in the bill from being used to implement the so called "Morton Memos." These memos were written by ICE Director Morton and provide a plan to deploy ICE resources to the most cost effective priorities and provide guidance to ensure that limited resources are focused on criminals and other individuals who pose a genuine threat to national security or public safety. I am disappointed that the House chose to again include this provision and it is for that reason that I will oppose this bill.

RECOGNIZING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF MARC JOHNSON

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Marcus Johnson as he prepares to retire from his position as Superintendent of the Sanger Unified School District. Marc will be leaving after more than 35 years in public education in the Central Valley.

As Superintendent of Sanger Unified, Marc transformed some of California's lowest performing schools into some of our best. The education reforms that he spearheaded are now considered a model for schools across the country. Marc's dedication and commitment to improving education standards in the Central Valley have been nationally recognized including by the American Association of Student Administrators who named him the 2011 National Superintendent of the Year.

A California native, Marc lives in the small community of Reedley, where at age four he moved with his parents and where his wife of 37 years, Penni, taught at Thomas Law Reed Elementary, before retiring last year. He is a graduate of Reedley Community College, California State University, Fresno and Fresno Pacific University, where he received his Masters in Education. Marc began his career in education at American Union Elementary, where he taught for 16 years and later served as the district's superintendent and principal. In 1999, Marc was named the Assistant Superintendent of Human Resources for the Sanger Unified School District, before assuming the role of Superintendent of the district in the fall of 2003.

When Marc took over as Superintendent, Sanger Unified was struggling. A year into his tenure, the district was designated for program improvement by the State of California. Under Marc's leadership and guidance, Sanger Unified implemented education reforms including adopting the professional learning community model focused on student learning, high quality instruction, and teacher collaboration. Within two years Sanger Unified exited program improvement status and its schools have since gone on to win many accolades and awards. Recently, Sanger Unified became only the second school district in the country to have every one of its middle schools named to the Department of Education's prestigious "Schools to Watch" list.

Although Marc is retiring as Superintendent of Sanger Unified, he will continue the fight to improve education standards in the Central Valley as the interim co-director of the John D.

Welty Center for Educational Policy and Leadership. In addition, Marc is retiring to spend much needed time with his wife, his three children, and his four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the distinguished educational leadership of Mr. Marc Johnson. The work he has done for the Sanger Unified School District will have a lasting impact on our children in Fresno County and in the entire State of California.

RECOGNIZING FALLEN OWEGO FIREFIGHTER CAPTAIN MATT PORCARI

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize fallen Owego Firefighter Captain Matt Porcari. Captain Porcari belonged to the Owego Fire Department for 18 years before his tragic death while actively responding to a mutual aid fire call in Newark Valley, New York. He was 34 years old and leaves behind a wife Christina, two children and three step-children.

Captain Porcari was a dedicated volunteer in the department who began his service at age 16, serving as a mentor and friend to newer members. His caring nature extended beyond the Owego community, demonstrated by his assistance to the Long Beach Fire Station following Hurricane Sandy and by his efforts to organize a trip to pay tribute to the fallen firefighters in Webster, New York. In addition, Captain Porcari led the Croton Hose Company #3 in the Central New York Hose Racing Championships and was a member of the youngest team to win a CNY Championship in 1995.

Captain Porcari's legacy was honored this June at the Owego Fallen Firefighters Memorial Golf Tournament, which was held in honor of Captain Porcari and other fallen Owego firefighters. The monies raised at the tournament will support scholarships for Owego Free Academy's graduating seniors pursuing careers as first responders. Additional monies will go to the development and maintenance of an Owego Fire Department training facility.

Today we honor Matt Porcari's sacrifice. Let us remember every day the price paid by true heroes such as Matt.

INTRODUCTION OF THE YOUTH JOBS ACT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Youth Jobs Act.

We are facing a jobs crisis in this country, and even our youth are not exempt from its effects. Five years after the Great Recession hit, 27 million workers are either unemployed or underemployed—roughly one out of every six U.S. workers. This is completely unacceptable.

Even worse though, is the impact this crisis is leaving on the next generation of workers.

America's young adults and teens are currently facing unemployment rates of 16 and 24 percent respectfully. The ramifications of these young Americans not being able to find work are troubling and far reaching.

We must do everything we can to make sure young Americans have the jobs they need to pay for higher education and to learn skills that will prepare them for careers and professions. If we do not create employment opportunities for all young Americans, we inhibit the ability and opportunity for them to move up the economic ladder, and to improve their conditions.

For this reason, I am introducing the "Youth Jobs Act" with Senator BERNIE SANDERS of Vermont.

This Act directs the U.S. Department of Labor to provide \$1.5 billion in grants for states to provide summer and year-round employment opportunities for low-income youth. States could then use these funds to identify employment opportunities in emerging occupations and in the public and nonprofit sector to meet their community's needs.

An additional \$1.5 billion would be distributed through competitive grants to states and local communities to provide on-the-job training and apprenticeship programs for low-income youth and disadvantaged young adults. The grant recipients would be strongly encouraged to develop partnerships with employers, community colleges, community organizations and join labor-management committees.

At minimum, every state would receive \$15 million to implement summer and year round job opportunities and training programs, with the remainder being targeted to areas of particularly high youth unemployment and poverty.

Ensuring there are adequate jobs for every American should be Congress' number one focus. I encourage my colleagues to support this measure to put America's youth to work.

FACT SHEET ON REP. CONYERS' YOUTH JOBS ACT

At a time when the youth unemployment rate is over 16 percent, and the teen unemployment rate is over 24 percent, we have got to do everything we can to make sure that young Americans have the jobs they need to pay for a college education and to move up the economic ladder.

The Youth Jobs Act that will be introduced in the Senate by Sen. Sanders will provide \$3 billion in immediate funding to employ hundreds of thousands of low-income youth and economically disadvantaged young adults in summer and year round jobs; and to provide young Americans with the job training and skills they need for the jobs of the future.

This legislation is modeled on the youth jobs and training programs included in President Obama's American Jobs Act.

The Youth Jobs Act would build on the success of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act which created over 374,000 summer job opportunities during 2009 and 2010 to young Americans through \$1.2 billion for the Youth Jobs Workforce Investment Act program.

Under the Youth Jobs Act, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) would provide \$1.5 billion in grants to states to:

Provide summer and year round employment opportunities for low-income youth, with direct links to academic and occupational learning; and

Provide important services such as transportation or child care, necessary to enable young Americans to participate in job opportunities.

Each state that would like to participate in this program would have to submit a plan to DOL that must include:

Strategies and activities to provide summer employment opportunities and year-round employment opportunities for low-income youth, including links to educational activities;

Identifying employment opportunities in emerging or in-demand occupations;

Identifying employment opportunities in the public or nonprofit sector that meet community needs; and

An estimate of the number of youth expected to be placed in employment opportunities.

Under this legislation, DOL would also award \$1.5 billion in competitive grants to local areas to provide work-based training to low-income youth and disadvantaged young adults.

Through this bill, DOL will award grant applications to local areas that have the ability to:

Implement effective strategies and activities to provide unemployed, low-income youth and disadvantaged young adults with the skills needed for employment;

Provide opportunities for on-the-job training, and registered apprenticeship programs;

Provide connections to immediate work opportunities; paid internships; enrollment in community colleges; or basic education and training for low-income young adults; and

Develop partnerships with employers and employer associations, community colleges, and other postsecondary education institutions; community-based organizations; joint labor-management committees; and work-related intermediaries.

All states would receive a minimum of \$15 million to implement summer and year round job opportunities and job-training programs under this bill.

The remainder of the funding would be targeted to areas of high youth unemployment and poverty.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to state for the record that yesterday, June 13th, I was not recorded on one rollcall vote. I would like to state for the record that I would have voted "nay" on rollcall Vote number 221: On Agreeing to the Resolution on H. Res. 260—Providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1960) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

REMEMBERING GEORGIA STATE SENATOR NATHAN DEAN

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of State Senator Nathan Dean, and thank him for his dedicated service to Georgia and his community.

Last Saturday our state lost one of the finest public officials it has ever seen, as Dean passed away at the age of 79.

Senator Dean was born in the town of Rockmart, which he called home throughout his entire life. After graduating from Rockmart High School in 1952, he attended Shorter College and then joined the U.S. Army. Thereafter, he answered the call to public service. Before his election to the Georgia Senate in 1974, Dean served for a total of 16 years on the Rockwall City Council and in the Georgia House of Representatives.

During his tenure in the State Legislature, he was named "Man of the Year for Civic Affairs" and "Senator of the Year." In addition to his responsibilities as a Senator, he was active in community organizations such as Piedmont Avenue Baptist Church of Rockmart; Rockmart-Aragon Little League; Rockmart, Cedartown, and Cartersville Chambers of Commerce; Polk and Bartow County Farm Bureaus; the Masons, Shriners, and Odd Fellows; the Northwest Council for Boy Scouts; Cedartown, Haralson, and Bartow County Historical societies; and mental disability programs.

I had the pleasure of working with Senator Dean on many occasions during my own time in the Georgia Senate, and came to know him as a very hardworking and effective advocate. Nathan was a role model for all public officials: he truly loved the people of his district and Georgia, and worked tirelessly to represent his constituents to the best of his ability.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest condolences to Senator Dean's wife Ann; his two sons and daughters-in-law, Aland and Durand Dean and Scot and Keri Dean; his grandchildren Seven, Ana Scott, and Mason; his brother, four sisters; and his many nieces, nephews, great-nieces, and great-nephews during these most difficult of times. Although we are now without this honorable man, husband, and citizen, we can take comfort in knowing that he made Georgia a better place to live.

CENTRALIA SENTINEL SESQUICENTENNIAL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the sesquicentennial of the Centralia Sentinel. For 150 years, the newspaper has chronicled events large and small in and around the southern Illinois town of Centralia. It holds a special place in my heart, as the hometown paper of my namesake and grandfather, John Shimkus. His clothing store advertised for years in the Sentinel.

History tells us that the regional term "Little Egypt" arose from the poor harvest of the 1830s. Citizens of the North had to travel south to buy grain, reminiscent of the Biblical story of Joseph being brought "down to Egypt." A visitor walking into the reception area of the Sentinel is greeted with hieroglyphics on the wall, evoking images of an Egyptian tomb. However, those who have worked there know that the Sentinel is anything but tomb-like, frequently noting the family atmosphere, something long promoted by the newspaper's leadership.

I would like to congratulate owner Judith Joy, Publisher and co-owner John Perrine, Associate Publisher Thomas Joy, General Manager Dan Nichols, Senior Editor LuAnn Droege, Lifestyles Editor Michelle Pennington, Sports Editor Mike McManus, Office Manager Julie Copple, Circulation Director Ray Albert, Prepress Supervisor Terri Kelly, Mailroom Manager Cindy Estes, Pressroom Manager Mike Bell, and all associated with the Sentinel now and over the last 15 decades.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Centralia Sentinel and offer my best wishes for the next 150 years.

CONGRATULATING SAINTS PETER AND PAUL MACEDONIAN ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETER J. VISCOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. VISCOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and admiration that I congratulate Saints Peter and Paul Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral as its congregation and church leaders join together in celebration of its 50th Anniversary. The congregation, along with Parish Priest, Very Reverend Tome Stamatov, and the Church Executive Board, including President Thomas Traycoff, Vice President Alex Kutanovski, Vice President Dejan Ristevski, Treasurer Naumce Pejoski, Financial Secretary Stojan Trajkovski, Secretary Dimce Alekovski, and Diocese Delegate Nick Nochevich, will be celebrating with a weekend of events from July 12 to July 14, 2013 at the cathedral in Crown Point, Indiana.

Saints Peter and Paul Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral was consecrated on July 14, 1963 in Gary, Indiana, when a group of immigrants from Macedonia came together with the goal of preserving Macedonian culture and religious tradition. Saints Peter and Paul is known throughout the United States and Canada as the first official Macedonian church built in North America. The founders proclaimed the mission of their new church before the Indiana Secretary of State in Indianapolis, Indiana: "The purpose of this parish is to preach the word of God and take spiritual care of its members; to spread goodness, justice, brotherly love, and respect among its members."

The cathedral in Gary flourished for many years, and the congregation continued to grow. Due to an increase in membership, a new cathedral and cultural center were built in Crown Point, Indiana, in 1989, and are still in existence today. The members and leaders of Saints Peter and Paul Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral played a major role in the establishment of additional churches throughout the United States and in Canada. Their determination, focus, and commitment laid the foundation for other Macedonian churches to come to life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring and congratulating Saints Peter and Paul Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral on its 50th Anniversary. Throughout many hardships and trials, the congregation and leaders of Saints Peter and Paul have dedicated themselves to

preserving Macedonian heritage, tradition, and spiritual beliefs. Their constant dedication and commitment is worthy of the highest commendation.

RECOGNIZING THE HOWARD COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM FOR BEING NAMED LIBRARY OF THE YEAR AND MR. MATTHEW WINNER OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, FOR BEING HONORED BY THE PRESIDENT AS ONE OF TWELVE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY "CHAMPIONS OF CHANGE"

HON. JOHN P. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Howard County Library System for being named Library of the Year, and Mr. Matthew Winner of Columbia, Maryland, for being honored by the President as one of twelve museum and library "Champions of Change."

Each year, one of the 21,000 public and academic libraries in the United States, Canada and Mexico is awarded this prestigious honor. The winning library is one that "most profoundly demonstrates creativity, leadership and innovation in developing signature events and initiatives, particularly those that can be emulated by others." I extend my congratulations to CEO and President, Valerie Gross, and to her remarkable team of educators and support staff at the Howard County libraries. It is the first library system in the entire mid-Atlantic region to receive this award.

My parents always stressed the value of libraries as a tool for learning and enrichment. Now, as a parent myself, I have tried to do the same with my children. In this regard, the Howard County Library System and its patrons truly set an example for communities and families throughout our country. It is comprised of six branches that serve over 280,000 residents. Remarkably, 90 percent of those residents have and use library cards. The library system has the highest borrowing rate per capita in the United States, with over 7 million items checked out annually. The library is at the center of the educational, cultural and social network of Howard County.

The success of the Howard County Library System is a testament to the dedicated staff and administrators of the library system, but also the commitment of the people of Howard County to the value of education and lifelong learning. Congratulations to the Howard County Public Library System, a 21st-century library system worthy of this distinguished honor.

I would also like to congratulate Howard County resident and public school teacher and librarian, Matthew Winner of Columbia, Maryland, for being honored by the President as one of twelve museum and library "Champions of Change." Winner is the co-author of the forthcoming book, *Teaching Math with the Wii*, the "Busy Librarian" blog, and he was recently named a 2013 Library Journal "Mover & Shaker" in the category of Tech Leaders. Through his innovative thinking and dedication to captivating the attention and potential of our students through gaming and other popular technologies, Mr. Winner is a leader in his

field and making a real difference in his community. He is fully deserving of this recognition, and I offer him my thanks and congratulations.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ADAM LEEMANS

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Adam Leemans of Port Byron, Illinois on his recent achievement as valedictorian of his class at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Adam completed his course of study at West Point with an emphasis on mechanical engineering and earned a 4.2 grade-point average. He also attained nine post-graduate honors for both academic and athletic excellence. In addition to his classroom success, Adam was the captain of the West Point triathlon team for two years.

After graduation, Adam will spend one month working at the Rock Island Arsenal, followed by one year working towards a master's degree in the United Kingdom. Following the completion of his studies he will report to Fort Leonard Wood for training and will eventually take over command of his own unit.

Mr. Speaker, I want to applaud Adam for his momentous achievement. His parents, Bonnie and David, along with his community should be extremely proud of this fine young man, and I wish him luck with his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PASSAGE OF THE TBI TREATMENT ACT AMENDMENT

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

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

Currently, private healthcare providers across the United States are helping brain injury patients with new and innovative treatments, some of which have not yet been made available in Department of Defense (DoD) treatment facilities. In an effort to fix this delinquency, I introduced H.R. 2344, the TBI Treatment Act, in the House of Representatives.

The TBI Treatment Act would establish a 5-year "pay-for-performance" pilot program, not to exceed \$10 million per year, which would help expedite some of the new and groundbreaking treatments to our nations' active-duty soldiers suffering from TBI and PTSD. Healthcare providers would be able to treat active-duty soldiers at no cost to the patient. The healthcare provider would be reimbursed by the DoD for providing the treatments, but only if the treatment is proven successful based on independent pre- and post-

treatment neuropsychological testing, accepted survey instruments, neurological imaging, or clinical examinations. Currently, soldiers and veterans suffering from TBI and PTSD are paying out-of-pocket for these innovative treatments. Lastly, treatments must be approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Secretary of Defense, and by an institutional review board operating in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

In light of House consideration this week of H.R. 1960, The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for fiscal year (FY) 2014, I was proud to offer the TBI Treatment Act as an amendment to the NDAA along with my friend and colleague from California, Congressman Mike Thompson. I am pleased to report that last night; the House of Representatives approved by voice vote the TBI Treatment Act amendment. This is a great victory for those suffering from TBI and PTSD and is an important step towards ensuring that our nation's soldiers receive the care and treatments they have earned and deserve. I hope that my colleagues in the Senate will also include the TBI Treatment Act when they consider defense authorization legislation.

COMBATING SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

HON. ALLYSON Y. SCHWARTZ

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 14, 2013

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, for the past year, my office has worked with a young female soldier who was raped while serving her country. Active US Army, she says that when she reported the crime, she was threatened and harassed.

The military's solution was to direct her assailant to stay away from her, which he ignored.

This woman acted bravely by reporting the assault—only about 10 percent of victims do—and the military failed her.

She is now AWOL: lost, afraid, without pay, without prospects—and without her justice. Her situation is far too common. And it's unacceptable.

This year's National Defense Authorization includes important reforms. It strips commanders of their authority to change or dismiss convictions and it expands legal assistance to victims.

The military must fully implement these changes and do all it can to ensure that its culture no longer tolerates sexual violence. The military must prosecute sexual abuse offenders and ensure victims have protection and support and the assurance of justice that all victims deserve.

End this shame on America and ensure that women "can be all they can be" in the U.S. military, without discrimination, harassment or fear of sexual assault.

HONORING CLARK BOYD FOR HIS SERVICE AS PRESIDENT OF ROTARY CLUB OF LEBANON

HON. DIANE BLACK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, for more than one hundred years Rotary International has made it their mission to provide service to others, promote integrity, and advance world understanding, goodwill, and peace. Today, it is my honor to recognize one of Rotary's distinguished club presidents, Mr. Clark Boyd from Lebanon, Tennessee.

A graduate of East Tennessee State University, Clark served his country for more than a decade in the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve. Today, Clark makes good on the promise to be a "good neighbor" to the customers entrusted to his care as a State Farm Insurance agent in Lebanon, where he also serves as chairman of the Wilson County Republican Party and president of his local Habitat for Humanity.

Under Clark's leadership, the Rotary Club of Lebanon generously donated \$6,000 to local and international non-profits, gave \$8,000 to the noble work of Rotary International and joined members of the local Kiwanis club to create a Lebanon youth baseball league. Additionally, the club was awarded the prestigious "STAR Club Award" and "Globe Club Award."

Apart from his service to Rotary, Clark evinces his devout Christian faith as chairman of the men's ministry at Immanuel Baptist Church, where he also serves as a deacon and Sunday school teacher. Most importantly, Clark is the loving husband to his wife of eleven years, Jana, and a proud father to his two children: Wilson and Blair.

While Clark's tenure as president of Rotary Club of Lebanon will end this year, his passion for investing in the lives of others and serving his community will not. I congratulate Clark on an exceptional year as president of Rotary Club of Lebanon and honor him for his selfless example of service to others.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF MARK BURTON

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mark Burton, who has served Northern California labor, specifically, Napa and Solano Counties, since 1978. I ask all my colleagues to join me in recognizing the many outstanding achievements of Mark during his lifetime.

Mark Burton has touched the lives of many with dedication and grace. Evidenced since his early childhood; Mark's driven and compassionate nature laid the foundation for a legacy of inspiration to all who know him.

Mark was born in Richmond, California, on June 11, 1957; and Mark graduated from Pinole Valley High School in 1976, where he met the love of his life, Becky, who Mark later married and raised their two sons, Andrew and Adam, with.

Mark is committed to making the world a better place and his grace and ability to effectively communicate with people from all different backgrounds, he courageously stands up for what he believes is both fair and right not only in the workplace, but in life as well.

Mark's reputation for being dependable, fair, and loyal propelled Mark to become a foreman for Bechtel before joining the Local 3 staff as a Business Agent in 2000. Mark was promoted to District Representative for Napa and Solano Counties in 2006 and has dedicated his time to improving working conditions throughout organized labor.

Mr. Speaker, we are truly honored to pay tribute to our friend and dedicated public servant Mark Burton. We ask our colleagues to join with us in thanking Mr. Burton for his long and dedicated service to the citizens of Solano and Napa counties and wishing him continued success in all his future endeavors along with a happy retirement.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DR. JIM TEDFORD

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mrs. CAPPES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the retirement of Dr. Jim Tedford from San Luis Obispo, CA, who is a beloved pediatrician in the community.

Dr. Jim Tedford has resided in San Luis Obispo County for over 30 years. He graduated from UCLA Medical School in 1969 where he completed his residency at the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles. He then worked as a pediatrician at the Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane, Washington, before opening his private practice in San Luis Obispo in 1975.

Beyond his medical practice, Dr. Tedford has a strong history of community engagement. He has participated in several prominent medical organizations including: the SLO County Medical Society, California Medical Association, Sierra Cascade Trauma Society, California Chapter 2 of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the SLO Medical Foundation. Moreover, the First 5 of San Luis Obispo County has recognized him as a "Champion of Health" for his dedicated service.

On a personal note, Jim has always extended a gracious hand when working together on issues of importance to our community. I am pleased to honor Dr. Tedford as we recognize his contributions to pediatric medicine and wish him nothing but continued success in his retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF JUNE AS NATIONAL SCOLIOSIS AWARENESS MONTH

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize June as National Scoliosis Awareness Month, and to reaffirm our commitment to fighting a potentially debilitating medical condition that afflicts over 7 million Americans.

National Scoliosis Awareness Month brings together all members of the scoliosis community, including physicians, patients, families, and businesspeople to raise awareness about this condition. Diagnosing scoliosis is a simple procedure that takes less than 30 seconds, and early detection allows physicians to monitor the condition and, if necessary, begin treatment before serious complications—including chronic back pain and impacted heart and lung function—even begin. Raising awareness is therefore crucial to the fight against scoliosis.

Between two and three percent of the American population suffers from scoliosis, and the number of family and friends who are impacted by this condition numbers many millions more. While serious complications of scoliosis are largely preventable, affordable care and public awareness are necessary in order to maximize the effectiveness of treatment. National Scoliosis Awareness Month promotes a positive public awareness message that elevates the visibility of scoliosis and empowers those individuals whose lives have been touched by this condition. It is a time for us to recommit ourselves to reducing its impact in the future.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing June as National Scoliosis Awareness Month, and in thanking organizations such as the National Scoliosis Foundation and the Scoliosis Research Society, as well as their many supporters, for making it all possible.

A TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR PILACHAI

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Arthur Pilachai of Boy Scout Troop 249 in Council Bluffs, Iowa for achieving the rank of Eagle Scout.

The Eagle Scout rank is the highest advancement rank in scouting. Only about five percent of Boy Scouts earn the Eagle Scout Award. The award is a performance-based achievement with high standards that have been well-maintained for more than a century.

To earn the Eagle Scout rank, a Boy Scout is obligated to pass specific tests that are organized by requirements and merit badges, as well as completing an Eagle Project to benefit the community. The work ethic Arthur has shown in his Eagle Project and every other project leading up to his Eagle Scout rank speaks volumes of his commitment to serving a cause greater than himself and assisting his community.

Mr. Speaker, the example set by this young man and his supportive family demonstrates the rewards of hard work, dedication and perseverance. I am honored to represent Arthur and his family in the United States Congress. I know that all of my colleagues in the House will join me in congratulating him on obtaining the Eagle Scout ranking, and I wish him continued success in his future education and career.

TRIBUTE TO HEDGESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 2013 Hedgesville High School baseball team. The Eagles defeated Cabell Midland High School 4–2 to win the West Virginia Class AAA State Baseball Championship on Saturday, June 1, 2013.

Hedgesville High School is located in a rural part of Berkeley County, West Virginia, which is part of the district I represent. The school has claimed many state titles over the years, but one always seemed to slip away. The Eagles earned their first trip to the West Virginia State Tournament since 1974 by defeating Hampshire High School 4–3 in the regional final. They moved on to face Parkersburg South in the Class AAA semifinal game and defeated that team 6–3. This launched the Eagles into the title game for the first time in school history.

The Eagles found themselves trailing Cabell Midland at the beginning of the game, but soon rallied to a 4–2 lead and never looked back. The Eagles brought home the first baseball championship in Hedgesville High School history.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the State of West Virginia, I would like to congratulate the 2013 Hedgesville High School Eagle baseball team on their state championship. They have made their hometown extremely proud.

HONORING JANELLE BEDEL

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the powerful voice of Janelle Bedel of Rushville, Indiana.

Janelle Bedel was diagnosed with Pleural Mesothelioma on May 1st of 2007. Since her diagnosis, and throughout her treatments, Janelle has been a tireless and strong messenger for mesothelioma and asbestos awareness. Mesothelioma is a cancer most commonly caused by exposure to asbestos fibers.

In recognition for Janelle's advocacy efforts in the community, the City of Rushville designated June 6th, 2013 as Janelle Bedel "Wonder Woman" Day. The city will also embrace Janelle's message on the urgent need for additional asbestos awareness by recognizing September 26th as Mesothelioma Awareness Day, which will coincide with the National Mesothelioma Awareness Day.

In addition, the Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization is joining in the recognition for Janelle's online and community awareness efforts by awarding her with the organization's Alan Reinstein Award, which is the highest honor ADAO presents. The ADAO works to eliminate asbestos disease through national education and advocacy efforts.

I ask the 6th Congressional District and entire State of Indiana to join me in keeping Janelle and her family in our thoughts and prayers and in celebration of her continued ef-

orts to raise awareness among our communities about the impact of this disease.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SBA'S NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

HON. PATRICK MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the small businesses across our nation on the 50th anniversary of National Small Business Week. Small businesses are the backbone of our country—making up 50 percent of American jobs—and are essential to our economic recovery. It is our job as Members of Congress to provide support from Washington to small businesses by reducing unnecessary regulations and improving access to credit and small business assistance programs.

As a former small businessman, I am proud to serve on the House Small Business Committee and to use my prior experience to promote the interests of this vital sector of our economy. There is so much work to be done to help small businesses prosper. That is why I support legislation to create a stable business environment by passing a budget that reduces the deficit, simplifying the tax code for all Americans, and continuing to support essential small business assistance programs. To that end, the first bill I introduced was the Partnering with American Manufacturers for Efficiency and Competitiveness Act to foster more efficient manufacturing capabilities in small businesses, to promote competitiveness, and to create jobs. Having seen firsthand the havoc hurricanes can cause for small businesses, I also recently introduced the Small Business Disaster Reform Act to help small business owners recover more quickly in the wake of natural disasters.

Since coming to Congress, I have met with several small business groups, and recently hosted a small business roundtable in my district. I also have met staff from Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) and SCORE, and I will continue to push for full funding for both of these organizations that play a crucial role in supporting small business growth. I ask my colleagues to recognize the significance of these organizations and the importance of preventing proposed cuts to SBDCs in the budget. We must also immediately consider legislation that creates jobs and those that help provide America's small businesses with new incentives to grow and hire.

This week represents half a century of recognition of the importance of small businesses and I am proud to join in commemorating National Small Business Week and thanking small businesses across the nation for the important work they do. They create jobs and stimulate the economy, all in the face of tremendous personal risk. I urge my colleagues to stand with me in support of small businesses and in creating an economic climate where they can thrive.

Mr. Speaker, on the 50th Anniversary of Small Business Week, it is clear that Congress still has much more work to do to help small businesses, but by working together we can better support the backbone of our economy to create jobs and continue on the path to economic recovery.

SNAP CUTS IN THE FARM BILL**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the \$20 billion cut over the next decade to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, included in the reauthorization of the Farm bill and supported by some of my colleagues on the House Committee on Agriculture. SNAP is the cornerstone of our nation's nutrition assistance safety net and touches the lives of over one in seven Americans. To highlight the importance of this critical safety net, last week I participated in a one day SNAP Challenge by limiting my total daily food budget to \$4.50—the equivalent of the daily benefits received by individuals living in Michigan.

If these cuts are enacted into law, nearly 2 million low-income Americans will lose benefits and 210,000 children from low-income families will lose free school meals, which may be their only meal of the day. My colleagues claim that cuts are needed to reduce the federal debt. However, every major deficit reduction packaged signed into law over the last thirty years has always been negotiated according to the principle of not increasing poverty or inequality.

Moreover, families are already facing cuts to SNAP benefits. Under current law, the temporary boost in benefits provided in April of 2009 by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act are scheduled to end on November 1. This expiration of enhanced benefits will cause a family of three to experience a \$20-\$25 month deduction in benefits, which amounts to a cut of \$1.40 per person per meal. This reduction, coupled with the draconian \$20 billion cut proposed in the Farm Bill, is simply cruel.

In 2007, 26.3 million Americans participated in SNAP nationally. In 2012, more than 46.2 million people received benefits—doubling of the number of participants in 2007. This is a testament to the fact that when people struggle to put food on their tables during an economic downturn, SNAP is able to respond to meet their needs. SNAP is our nation's most important anti-hunger program and we must protect it for the future sake of vulnerable children and families. I encourage my colleagues to stand up for low-income Americans and fight for this vital safety net.

**HONORING JUNETEENTH,
VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA****HON. MIKE THOMPSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Vallejo Juneteenth Celebration.

On Saturday, June 15, 2013, the Solano County African Family Celebration Committee marks the City of Vallejo's 25th anniversary of the Juneteenth Celebration. Juneteenth is the national observance of African American freedom from slavery in June of 1865. Juneteenth

is also a time to also celebrate the positive contributions of African Americans nationally and locally, and to promote a cultural connection of the observance as an opportunity to build strong communities through access to health services and education resources.

For over two decades the Solano County African Family Reunion Celebration Committee has served the community with its network of volunteers serving as the African American Family Reunion Committee, AAFRC.

The AAFRC has partnered with local non-profit and for-profit health care organizations to provide free health services to community. The Juneteenth celebration also emphasizes education as the key to a successful future and includes participation by local educational institutions and after school programs that seek to increase the number of African American students enrolling in college.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion it is my distinct pleasure to recognize the Juneteenth Celebration in Vallejo, California on the 25th anniversary of their momentous event. I join our colleagues in celebrating the African American Community of Solano County's rich history and wishing them a successful 25th year with many more to come.

**HONORING HAROLD A. PETERSON
III****HON. JEFF DENHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor Mr. Harold A. Peterson III, President/Chief Executive Officer of Community Hospice, Inc. who is retiring after 18 years of outstanding service to the Central Valley.

Community Hospice, Inc. is a non-profit, standalone Medicare Certified hospice headquartered in Modesto, with a branch of office in Stockton, and a 16 bed inpatient facility; the Alexander Cohen Hospice House is located in Hughson, California. Community Hospice provided compassionate care to over 1800 patients last year and 260 patients on a daily basis. Beyond medical and nursing care; the organization provides bereavement support to those in the community who have lost a loved one. Additionally, Community Hospice operates six Hope Chest Thrift Stores, a logistics and recycling center, a durable medical equipment division, and the Community Hospice Foundation, which raises additional funds to support the hospice mission.

Prior to coming to Community Hospice, Mr. Peterson worked for 23 years in a Fortune 500 food manufacturing company. Harold has held positions from front line supervision to Senior Vice President of Distribution; a position he had held the last seven years.

In addition to a busy work schedule, Harold has a history of active involvement in the community. Following is a partial list of his participation: 17 year member of Modesto Rotary, Past Chair of the Stanislaus County Economic Development Company, Past Chair of the Stanislaus County Private Industry Council, Past Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors of the Second Harvest Food Bank of Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties, Past member of the Board of Directors for the Hughson Cham-

ber of Commerce, Past Vice-Chair of the Board of Directors of the United Way of Stanislaus County, Past member of the Board of Directors of the California Hospice and Palliative Care Association (CHAPCA), Past Chair of the Tri Valley Credit Union, and graduate of the 1990 Modesto Chamber of Commerce Leadership Modesto. Most recently, Harold has been a Supervisory Committee Member of the Community Trust Credit Union.

Harold has received many acknowledgments for his volunteer work, which include receiving the Hughson Business Man of the Year award in 2008, J.C. Penney Golden Rule Award in 1995 and the United Way President's Award in 1994.

Harold and his wife, Kathy of 42 years have three grown sons, and with their wives, five grandchildren. The Peterson family lives in Modesto, California. They enjoy playing golf and travelling in their motor home to visit family and friends. Harold is a decorated veteran of the Vietnam War and holds a Bachelor's Degree from the University of San Francisco in Organizational Behavior.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and commanding Harold A. Peterson III after numerous years of selfless service to the betterment of our community.

HONORING LEHMAN COLLEGE**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am a graduate of Lehman College and I am proud of that. I have a Bachelor's degree and a Masters degree and the education I received at Lehman College has served me well. I am proud of my Bronx roots and have had the honor of representing the Bronx for many years, first in the New York State Assembly and now in the U.S. House of Representatives. I was a member of the first graduating class of Lehman College in 1969 and in 1994 I was honored to give the commencement speech to the school's 25th graduating class.

The first office for which I ever ran was the Student Government at Lehman and the skills I honed there and as president of my fraternity laid a strong foundation for me as in my life in public service.

For four generations, Lehman College, and its predecessor, the Bronx branch of Hunter College, have given students a first-rate liberal arts education in preparing them for careers in teaching, business, social work, the health sciences and other areas. The school's more than 360 full-time faculty members represent a broad spectrum of scholarship in over 30 fields and includes seven Distinguished Professors, the highest rank attainable within City University of New York.

Lehman's more than 63,000 alumni are making important contributions to industry and organizations both professionally and within their communities here, and across the nation and the world.

Lehman has more than 90 graduate and undergraduate programs for the more than 12,000 students who enjoy some of the finest academic and athletic facilities available. These include state-of-the-art labs in biology, geographic information science, and new

media, and a world-class sports and recreation center on a 37-acre, tree-lined campus, which houses splendid examples of both Gothic and contemporary architecture.

Lehman College was established on July 1, 1968, as a senior college with its own faculty, curriculum, and administration. The College took over the campus that, since 1931, had served as the Bronx branch of Hunter College and is named after Herbert H. Lehman, the four-time governor of New York who later became a U.S. Senator.

On the undergraduate level, Lehman's General Education Curriculum provides a broad appreciation of the liberal arts and sciences in developing student abilities of both public and personal concern.

Dr. Ricardo R. Fernandez was named president of Lehman in 1990 and I have been proud to work with him during his tenure. He has expanded the College's commitment both to educational excellence and to access to higher education for the economically disadvantaged and he encouraged the development of new majors and degree programs. Under his leadership Lehman extended its educational partnerships into the international arena, and has become a major resource for the economic, cultural, and educational development of the Bronx.

As a graduate of Lehman College I am proud to acknowledge its contributions to the betterment of its students and its community. It is truly a treasure of educational development and innovation. When I needed a quality education at a rate that my family could afford, Lehman was there for me. Today its mission remains the same and I am proud that Lehman has been a part of my life.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 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 \$16,738,697,370,019.81. We've added \$6,111,820,312,106.73 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.

HONORING THE REPUBLIC

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the newest addition to the Hoosier roster of designated National Historic Landmark sites, The Republic building in Columbus, Indiana.

The Republic building, which houses the city's local newspaper The Republic, was designated as the City of Columbus' seventh National Historic Landmark on October 16, 2012 by Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. In the

designation, the Interior Department noted the significance of the building as "an exceptional work of modern architecture and one of the best examples of the work of Myron Goldsmith, a general partner in the firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and a highly respected architect, architectural theorist, writer and educator."

In the application for the National Historic Landmark designation, it was noted that "The Republic was a model for many of the ideas that shaped Columbus' downtown over the next several years . . . Forty years after it was completed, it remains a simple, simultaneously strong and elegant representation of the Modern style."

Columbus enjoys a rich history of significant works of architecture. The Republic joins six other instances of contemporary architecture designated as National Historic Landmarks, including the First Christian Church, the North Christian Church, the First Baptist Church, the McDowell Adult Education Center, the Miller House, and the former Irwin Union Bank and Trust building. With only 2,500 historic landmarks in the country, Columbus is notable for its unique concentration of nationally important landmarks.

I ask the 6th Congressional District to join me in congratulating the leadership, businesses, and citizens of the city of Columbus for their visionary leadership in architectural design and dedication to keeping these national landmarks living monuments to a shared history and prosperous future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as voting "aye" on rollcall vote No. 231, an amendment by Congresswoman McCOLLUM to the FY 2014 Defense Authorization bill to prohibit funds from being used for certain professional sports sponsorships. This was inadvertent. I intended to vote "no."

On rollcall No. 231, I intended to vote "no." McCollum Amendment to H.R. 1960.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF JOHN D. KIMBROUGH

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life and service of John D. Kimbrough, who passed away on June 12, 2013. During his distinguished career in education and his military service, John Kimbrough served as a mentor and an inspiration to countless individuals throughout the Gulf Coast. The loss of this great man is felt across the entire northwest Florida community.

Mr. Kimbrough was born February 17, 1945 in Chumuckla, Florida. In a true testament to his love of country, Mr. Kimbrough chose to serve in the United States Army. While serving, Mr. Kimbrough was part of the Reinforcement Control Group based in St. Louis, Mis-

souri and also served in Korea. After returning from his tour of duty, Mr. Kimbrough attended the University of West Florida. A born teacher, he used his degree to educate students in math and science and also served as a coach to further nurture and inspire the students of northwest Florida.

Many students and teachers whose lives were touched by Mr. Kimbrough mourn the loss of a man of devotion and unwavering compassion. Perhaps the greatest mark he left was his persistent service to his fellow man; when it came to repairing things, there was never a problem he could not solve. His contributions and service to our community along with his selfless and dedicated service to our great Nation will forever be remembered.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, I am privileged to honor the exemplary life of Mr. John D. Kimbrough. My wife Vicki and I offer our prayers and sincerest condolences to his wife, Addie; son, JJ; daughter-in-law, Kendra; grandson, Lucas; and all of his family and friends. He will be truly missed.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF EDWARD V. ROCHFORD

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Morris County Sheriff Edward V. Rochford for being awarded the 2013 Distinguished Citizen Award by the Boy Scouts of America and the Patriots Path Council. After twenty-seven years of distinguished public service this recognition is well earned.

Sheriff Rochford is the top law enforcement official in Morris County, New Jersey, regarded as one of the safest counties in the country. He oversees the operation of the Morris County Correctional Facility which has been lauded as one of the "cleanest, quietest, most well run" correctional facilities according to the American Correctional Association. His office received the Triple Crown Award from the National Sheriffs' Association for being a fully accredited agency—becoming one of only thirty-four to earn this national distinction.

Sheriff Rochford's community service includes President and Executive Director of the Sheriffs' Association of New Jersey and member of the advisory board of the Dean and Betty Gallo Prostate Cancer Center at the Cancer Institute of New Jersey. Sheriff Rochford's continued involvement in fundraising to help minimize medical costs to families of children suffering from cancer recently earned him a commendation from the American Cancer Society. He was also the recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the New Jersey State Troopers Coalition in 2012.

Sheriff Rochford is an outstanding public servant who has continually demonstrated leadership. I congratulate him on his achievements and on his award as 2013 Distinguished Citizen of the Boy Scouts of America.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF ROBERT HOUSTON

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask for the House's attention today to recognize Mr. Robert Houston, who will be retiring from BAE Systems after 35 years of service.

Robert began his career in 1977 with FMC Corporation as a manufacturing analyst. Since then, Robert has traveled the United States and globe—from Iowa to South Carolina to Iraq. He first held positions like welder, shop floor supervisor and operations and human resources manager. After much hard work, he rose into line management roles. Prior to his current position, Mr. Houston served as the vice president and general manager for the legacy Steel Products and Readiness & Sustainment businesses. During this time, he also acted as the Anniston site executive.

In addition to working for BAE, Robert has been extremely involved in his community. Robert served as the first African American president of the Aiken Rotary Club and the first African American chairman of the Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce. Robert also dedicated time to working with Anniston schools on STEM programs and reading initiatives.

After his retirement, Robert plans to spend time with his family, including his grandson, Cameron. He also plans to vacation with his wife of 35 years.

Mr. Speaker, please join Mr. Houston's family, his colleagues and myself in both thanking Robert Houston for his dedication to the community and wishing him the best of luck in all of his future pursuits.

HONORING MS. TERRY LONGORIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Terry Longoria of Napa County, California on the occasion of her retirement.

In 2002, Ms. Longoria concluded twenty-seven years of hard work and service to her community as Director of Napa County's Department of Health and Human Services. In that capacity she led 350 and employees managed a \$45 million annual budget, ensuring smooth operations within the agency.

Ms. Longoria also served as a founding Board Member of Napa Valley Coalition of Private Non-Profit Agencies, the founding Commissioner from Napa in the Partnership Health Plan of California, and the founding Commissioner from Napa in the Children and Families First Commission, working hard to promote wellness in the Napa Valley and deliver important services to our community.

Since her departure from Health and Human Services, Terry has worked with the Napa County Office of Education, NCOE, as the Director of Safe Schools Healthy Students where she oversaw comprehensive projects

aimed at addressing the needs of Napa students and their families.

Ms. Longoria has served on the Board of Directors for Child Start Incorporated, and as Chair of the Parents Council for the Boys and Girls Club. She is a member of the Bay Area Social Services Consortium, and the Board of Directors for Napa County Council for Economic Opportunity.

Terry has dedicated her life to providing services and support to her Napa community, especially to children and the disadvantaged. Terry has always looked for ways to help others and even her retirement party, which should be her moment in the sun, is at VOICES, so she can use her event as a fundraiser for this great organization.

Mr. Speaker, Terry Longoria has a long and distinguished career of service to others. It is therefore appropriate that we acknowledge her today and wish her well in her retirement.

HONORING THE INDIANA FEVER

HON. LUKE MESSE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. MESSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the Indiana Fever, my home-state WNBA team.

The Indiana Fever won the 2012 WNBA championship over the Minnesota Lynx, the first in the history of the franchise. This Fever team embodied the best of Hoosier basketball with a toughness and team effort that won fans over across the State. I was thrilled to join the team on June 14th as President Obama welcomed the newest champions in professional basketball to the White House.

Led on the court by Finals MVP Tamika Catchings and All-Star and Purdue University graduate Katie Douglas, the Fever won in postseason play with a strong defense and a never say quit mentality that helped them overcome adversity. These players overcame significant injuries and came together as a team to win the title after a regular season record of 22–12. Credit for this outstanding leadership goes to Head Coach Lin Dunn, a great ambassador of the game.

Owner Herb Simon, President Jim Morris, Chief Operating Officer Rick Fuson, and President and General Manager of Fever Basketball Kelly Krauskopf deserve special recognition for their leadership of this franchise from expansion team to WNBA Champions. We are lucky to have these leaders, coaches, and players so highly invested in our community.

I join the entire 6th district and Hoosiers across the State in congratulating the Indiana Fever for a fantastic and thrilling 2012 championship season. Fever fans statewide are looking forward to what this talented team will achieve this season.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF BETTY ANN BENTON

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the work of Mrs. Betty Ann Benton of

Pennington, New Jersey for her accomplished career in education. Betty Ann has taught for over thirty years as an elementary school teacher spending many years in Hopewell Township. There she introduced innovative programming and community outreach.

Betty Ann showed leadership in the classroom and her dedication led her to become the first Certified Reading Recovery teacher in the Hopewell Valley School System. Her notable service and accomplishments led to her recognition as Teacher of the Year in Hopewell Elementary School in 1994. Since that recognition she has been a role model to young educators. Betty Ann also introduced Hank, the Reading Therapy Dog, to the district, an idea acclaimed by students and parents that encouraged young, shy students to be engaged.

In addition to her distinguished work as an educator, Betty Ann has also demonstrated great commitment to her community through her involvement in the Healthy Communities Program and her time as a volunteer professional development instructor.

Betty Ann serves as an outstanding role model who has continually shown her dedication to her community through her students. I congratulate her on a long and distinguished career and congratulate her on her retirement.

THE “LIMITING INTERNET AND BLANKET ELECTRONIC REVIEW OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND EMAIL (LIBERT-E) ACT”

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, in light of the recent public revelations about the National Security Agency's extensive surveillance programs, today we are introducing bipartisan legislation that will curtail the excesses of these programs and protect our privacy rights. The “Limiting Internet and Blanket Electronic Review of Telecommunications and Email (LIBERT-E) Act” contains commonsense proposals to strengthen our civil liberties and hold our government accountable.

Specifically, the LIBERT-E Act provides for the following legislative changes:

The legislation reforms access to certain business records for foreign intelligence and international terrorism investigations. Section 2 of the LIBERT-E Act changes Section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act in order to prevent the mass collection of business records that are not material to an authorized foreign intelligence investigation, an international terrorism investigation, or clandestine intelligence activities.

Currently, in order to obtain a Section 215 court order, the government need only show that the records are “relevant” to such an investigation. Recent reports suggest that the government's view of the “relevance” standard includes records of every telephone call on a given network. Section 2 of the LIBERT-E Act would also require that the government show that the relevance of these records to the investigation is based on “specific and articulable” facts, that the records are material to the investigation, and that the records “pertain only to individuals under such investigation.” In addition, the section removes a list of

“presumptively relevant” records. The government should be required to show that the records it seeks are, in fact, material to a particular concern. The section also guarantees the recipient of a Section 215 order the right to challenge an accompanying gag order, and ensures notice and due process for any such challenger.

The LIBERT-E Act also requires additional disclosures to Congress and the public in Section 3 of the legislation. This section provides for greater accountability and transparency in the implementation of the USA PATRIOT Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. This section amends existing reporting requirements contained in Section 601 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1871) by requiring the Attorney General to make available to all Members of Congress the information currently provided to the House and Senate intelligence and judiciary committees. It also requires that the Attorney General make unclassified summaries of each “significant” decision, order, or opinion of the FISA Court available to the public within 180 days of their submission to Congress. Further, this section requires the Inspectors General of the Department of Justice and the Intelligence Community to report on the impact that acquisition of foreign intelligence has had on the privacy of persons located in the United States.

Lastly, the fourth section of the LIBERT-E Act requires that each assessment or review required under Title VII of FISA be submitted in unclassified form, with an unclassified index if necessary.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan measure, which protects our privacy and increases transparency in the government's use of these authorities.

H.R. 2217

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my earlier remarks describing the intent of Congress with regard to H. AMDT. 124 to H.R. 2217, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2014. My amendment reads as follows: “None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the First, Second, or Fourth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.”

The Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently governmental functions shall respect anonymous speech. No funds shall be used to attempt the unmasking of anonymous speakers, unless two conditions are met. One, there must be probable cause that an anonymous speaker is engaged in criminal activities and two, a warrant from a court with jurisdiction over domestic matters must be issued. Warrants from the FISA court do not serve this purpose, as those courts have jurisdiction over foreign and not domestic matters.

It is the intent of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently

governmental functions respect the freedom of the press, defining press as “every sort of publication which affords a vehicle of information and opinion” (per Justice Charles Evans Hughes). In any granting of press privileges, DHS is prohibited from distinguishing between media businesses with established track records and citizen publishing vehicles or blogs with partisan, noncommercial, or advocacy missions. DHS shall under no circumstances engage in prior restraint and shall respect the precedential value of *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971). No citizen exercising first amendment rights shall be prohibited from publishing information by the use of funds appropriated in this bill.

It is the intent of Congress that a search under the Fourth Amendment is neither reasonable nor constitutional if, as the Supreme Court noted in *Katz v. United States*, (1) a person expects privacy in the thing searched and (2) society believes that expectation is reasonable. Considering the advances in electronic storage and retrieval technology, as well as the general trail of electronic residue left by any citizen using email, search engines, most forms of banking and commerce, VoIP, or use of the internet or mobile phones, it is the intent of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently governmental functions should go beyond the so-called “third party doctrine” in protecting fourth amendment rights. Any examination without a person's consent to the Government (not a private party) of search engine records, e-mail, internet records, phone records, or information produced in the course of ordinary business is considered a search of that person's “papers and effects.” The Department of Homeland Security, all of its officials, and all contractors and subcontractors working on its behalf or operating under inherently governmental functions are prohibited from using appropriated funds to engage in such searches.

It is not the intent of Congress that every form of surveillance that is technically feasible should be performed. Nor is it the intent of Congress that every form of surveillance that is somehow arguably within court precedent or some strained interpretation of a relevant statute should be performed. On the contrary, statutory authority for surveillance is to be construed narrowly, because all forms of government surveillance implicate and potentially impair or even destroy our privacy rights. It is never the intention of Congress that security concerns override constitutional rights—on the contrary, we take an oath of office to defend those rights. The Fourth Amendment makes it clear, not only by its wording but by its very existence, that the right to privacy is a fundamental part of the American experience. We cannot protect our liberty by snuffing it out—we cannot destroy our village in order to save it.

HONORING CAPTAIN WILLIAM J.
MILNE

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a true leader for his extraordinary

service in the United States Coast Guard, Captain William J. Milne. Captain Milne served his country for 38 years in the Coast Guard and on June 14, he will retire as the Director of Law Enforcement, Maritime Security, and Defense Operations Policy at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington DC. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for his commitment to service and to our country.

A native of Seattle, WA, Captain Milne graduated from Coast Guard Recruit Basic Training in 1975. His first assignment was as a Search and Rescue communications watchstander at Coast Guard Station Umpqua River in Winchester Bay, OR. During this assignment, he not only earned the distinguished SURFMAN designation, but was quickly promoted to Boatswain's Mate First Class in the Coast Guard and assumed the duties as Executive Petty Officer of the Station. Continuing his rapid promotion through the ranks, CAPT Milne was commissioned as an Ensign after completing Officer Candidate School in 1986.

As an officer, Captain Milne served on six Coast Guard cutters including serving as the commanding officer of the cutters *Cape Corwin*, *Redwood* and *Juniper*. He also served in numerous shore-based leadership positions including Coast Guard Liaison to the United States House of Representatives, and commanding officer of one of the Coast Guard's largest training commands in Yorktown, Virginia. In addition to completing some of the most challenging and demanding assignments in the Coast Guard, Captain Milne also earned a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration, an MBA and a Masters Degree in National Security and Strategic Studies.

Captain Milne is finishing his distinguished career as the Director of Law Enforcement, Maritime Security, and Defense Operations Policy. In this assignment, as well as his previous position as the Program Director for Maritime Counter-Terrorism, Captain Milne oversaw the development of Coast Guard strategic and operational policy vital to our Nation's maritime safety and security. In addition, he was a key leader in the development and management of the Coast Guard's Deployable Specialized Forces. His foresight, experience and judgment ensured these highly specialized forces were not only ready to deploy in response to national security threats, but were also prepared to protect the environment and provide humanitarian assistance to those in need. Most recently, CAPT Milne led the Coast Guard's response to the tragic terrorist bombings at the Boston Marathon, ensuring the Port of Boston was well-protected during the vulnerable days following the attack.

A highly decorated officer, Captain Milne's awards include the Legion of Merit, three Meritorious Service Medals, five Coast Guard Commendation Medals, the Department of Transportation 9/11 Medal for his service in New York City in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks, and several other personal and unit awards.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents and a grateful Nation, I ask all my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the extraordinary career of Captain William J. Milne. There are few opportunities for us to recognize the accomplishments of those who selflessly dedicate their lives to the service of our country, and I cannot thank Captain Milne, his wife Martina, their two children, Dean and Lacey, and their eight grandchildren, with

three more on the way, enough for everything they have done and sacrificed to protect our Nation.

THE TRUE COST OF COAL ACT OF 2013

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2013

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to re-introduce the True Cost of Coal Act, a bill that would address the negative impacts of coal transportation on both the local communities and American taxpayers.

Currently, plans are underway to develop coal export facilities in the Pacific Northwest that would exponentially increase the volume of coal being exported out of the region. The three proposed terminals—Gateway Pacific and Millennium Bulk Terminals in Washington

and Morrow Pacific Project in Oregon—would export over 100 million tons of additional coal per year. For a sense of scale, the U.S. coal exports in their entirety totaled 125 million tons in 2012. The new terminals would nearly double that total.

With these new plans come considerable burdens on the rail communities through which the coal would be transported, including environmental and public health considerations, worsening traffic congestion, and noise pollution, among others. However, without legislation like this, the taxpayers will be largely responsible for these costs. After all, coal and train companies are currently under no obligation to pay for mitigating the effects of transporting coal. That's why I am once again introducing legislation to hold them accountable for the costs that their activities incur.

According to the U.S. Energy Information Agency (EIA), the average price per ton of coal exports in 2012 was \$118 per ton; the EIA also estimates that in 2012 the cost to

ship coal from the Powder River Basin to the Pacific Northwest was only about \$20 per ton.

The True Cost of Coal Act of 2013 will impose a 10 dollar per ton excise tax on all extracted coal. This money will be used to mitigate the negative impacts of coal transportation and ensure the true cost of coal is paid for by the responsible parties—not the local communities and American taxpayers. The money is allocated to the affected States, who are in the best position to determine how best to use their funds. The Act also requires that trains transporting coal be covered or treated to ensure that no coal dust is released during transportation.

I have long been a champion of preserving the clean air and water that Washingtonians cherish. I am pleased to be continuing that work and hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 18, 2013 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's record.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Department of Defense
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for Joint Strike Fighter.

SD-192

10 a.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine next steps in improving passenger and freight rail safety.

SR-253

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging

To hold hearings to examine reducing senior poverty and hunger, focusing on the role of the "Older Americans Act".

SD-430

Committee on the Judiciary
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SD-106

2 p.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Geoffrey R. Pyatt, of California, to be Ambassador to Ukraine, and Tulinabo Salama Mushungi, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Burkina Faso, both of the Department of State.

SD-419

Special Committee on Aging
To hold hearings to examine paperless Social Security payments, focusing on

protecting seniors from fraud and confusion.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security
To hold hearings to examine airline industry consolidation.

SR-253

Committee on the Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Todd M. Hughes, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, Colin Stirling Bruce, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois, Sara Lee Ellis, and Andrea R. Wood, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and Madeline Hughes Haikala, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

SD-226

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold an oversight hearing to examine water resource issues in the Klamath River Basin.

SD-366

10 a.m.
Committee on the Judiciary
Business meeting to consider S. 162, to reauthorize and improve the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004.

SD-226

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship
To hold hearings to examine sequestration, focusing on small business contractors.

SR-428A

10:30 a.m.
Committee on Appropriations
Business meeting to markup proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, and Agricultural, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies.

SD-106

2:15 p.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Daniel R. Russel, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine developing a skilled workforce for a competitive

economy, focusing on reauthorizing the "Workforce Investment Act".

SD-430

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Federal Programs and the Federal Workforce
To hold joint hearings to examine the workforce of the United States Intelligence Community and the role of private contractors.

SD-342

Select Committee on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-219

JUNE 24

3 p.m.
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine curbing drug abuse in Medicare.

SD-342

5:30 p.m.
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Business meeting to consider the nominations of Howard A. Shelanski, of Pennsylvania, to be Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, and Daniel M. Tangherlini, of the District of Columbia, to be Administrator of General Services.

S-216

JUNE 25

10 a.m.
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the challenges and opportunities for improving forest management on Federal lands.

SD-366

JUNE 27

10:30 a.m.
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Subcommittee on Financial and Contracting Oversight
To hold hearings to examine contract management by the Department of Energy.

SD-342

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 19

10 a.m.
Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine extreme weather events, focusing on the costs of not being prepared.

SD-342

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4497–S4534

Measures Introduced: One bill and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1171, and S. Res. 172.

Page S4521

Measures Reported:

S. 394, to prohibit and deter the theft of metal, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Page S4521

Measures Passed:

HIV Organ Policy Equity Act: Senate passed S. 330, to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish safeguards and standards of quality for research and transplantation of organs infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and the following amendment proposed thereto:

Pages S4533–34

King (for Grassley) Amendment No. 1315, of a perfecting nature.

Page S4534

Measures Considered:

Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of S. 744, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto:

Pages S4518–20

Pending:

Leahy/Hatch Amendment No. 1183, to encourage and facilitate international participation in the performing arts.

Page S4519

Thune Amendment No. 1197, to require the completion of the 350 miles of reinforced, double-layered fencing described in section 102(b)(1)(A) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 before registered provisional immigrant status may be granted and to required the completion of 700 miles of such fencing before the status of registered provisional immigrants may be adjusted to permanent resident status.

Page S4519

Landrieu Amendment No. 1222, to apply the amendments made by the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 retroactively to all individuals adopted by a

citizen of the United States in an international adoption and to repeal the pre-adoption parental visitation requirement for automatic citizenship and to amend section 320 of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to automatic citizenship for children born outside of the United States who have a United States citizen parent.

Page S4519

Tester Amendment No. 1198, to modify the Border Oversight Task Force to include tribal government officials.

Page S4519

Vitter Amendment No. 1228, to prohibit the temporary grant of legal status to, or adjustment to citizenship status of, any individual who is unlawfully present in the United States until the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies that the US–VISIT System (a biometric border check-in and check-out system first required by Congress in 1996) has been fully implemented at every land, sea, and air port of entry and Congress passes a joint resolution, under fast track procedures, stating that such integrated entry and exit data system has been sufficiently implemented.

Page S4519

A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that when the Senate continues consideration of the bill on Tuesday, June 18, 2013, the time until 12:30 p.m. and the time from 2:15 p.m. to 3 p.m. be equally divided, between the two Leaders, or their designees, for debate on the pending amendments; that at 3 p.m., Senate vote on or in relation to the amendments listed in the following order: Thune Amendment No. 1197 (listed above); Landrieu Amendment No. 1222 (listed above); Vitter Amendment No. 1228 (listed above); Tester Amendment No. 1198 (listed above); that there be no second-degree amendments in order prior to the votes; that all the amendments be subject to a 60 affirmative vote threshold; that there be two minutes equally divided in between the votes; and all after the first vote be ten minute votes.

Page S4518

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 11 a.m. on Tuesday, June 18, 2013.

Page S4534

Appointment:

Health Information Technology Policy Committee: The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to Public Law 111–5, appointed the following individual to the Health Information Technology Policy Committee: Dr. Aury Nagy of Nevada, vice Dr. Frank Nemec of Nevada. **Page S4534**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, with respect to the Western Balkans; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–13) **Page S4521**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S4511–15**

By a unanimous vote of 89 yeas (Vote No. EX. 150), Kenneth John Gonzales, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico. **Pages S4511–16**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Liliana Ayalde, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

James Costos, of California, to be Ambassador to Spain.

John B. Emerson, of California, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

John Rufus Gifford, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Denmark.

Kenneth Francis Hackett, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Holy See.

Patricia Marie Haslach, of Oregon, to be Ambassador to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4521–23**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4523–24**

Additional Statements: **Page S4520**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4524–33**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S4533**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S4533**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—150) **Page S4516**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 7:15 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 18, 2013. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S4534.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 511, to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to enhance the Small Business Investment Company Program, with amendments;

S. 289, to extend the low-interest refinancing provisions under the Local Development Business Loan Program of the Small Business Administration, with amendments;

S. 537, to require the Small Business Administration to make information relating to lenders making covered loans publicly available, with amendments; and

S. 415, to clarify the collateral requirement for certain loans under section 7(d) of the Small Business Act, to address assistance to out-of-State small business concerns, with amendments.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 12 public bills, H.R. 2393–2396, 2398–2405; 1 private bills, H.R. 2406; and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 265–268, were introduced. **Pages H3686–87**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3688–89**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 85, to create the Office of Chief Financial Officer of the Government of the Virgin Islands, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–110);

H.R. 1169, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Secretary of the Navy certain Federal land in Churchill County, Nevada, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–111);

H.R. 1300, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to reauthorize the volunteer programs and community partnerships for the benefit of national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–112);

H.R. 2397, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–113); and

H. Res. 266, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1947) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1797) to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–114); and

H.R. 1080, to amend the Sikes Act to promote the use of cooperative agreements under such Act for land management related to Department of Defense readiness activities and to amend title 10, United States Code, to facilitate interagency cooperation in conservation programs to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on military readiness activities, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–115, Pt. 1). **Page H3686**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Bentivolio to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H3657**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:07 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H3658**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:09 p.m. and reconvened at 5 p.m. **Page H3659**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Idaho Wilderness Water Resources Protection Act: H.R. 876, to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions located on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 398 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 245; **Pages H3659–60, H3667**

Providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, with an amendment: H. Res. 264, to provide for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 588, with an amendment; **Pages H3660–61**

Y Mountain Access Enhancement Act: H.R. 253, amended, 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, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 397 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 246; **Pages H3661–63, H3667–68**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To provide for the conveyance of approximately 80 acres of National Forest System land in the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest in Utah to Brigham Young University, and for other purposes.”. **Page H3668**

Rota Cultural and Natural Resources Study Act: H.R. 674, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating prehistoric, historic, and limestone forest sites on Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, as a unit of the National Park System; **Pages H3663–64**

Authorizing the conveyance of two small parcels of land within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest: H.R. 862, to authorize the conveyance of two small parcels of land within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest containing private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 395 yeas with 1 voting “nay”, Roll No. 247; and **Pages H3664–65, H3668–69**

Buffalo Soldiers in the National Parks Study Act: H.R. 520, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the early years of the National Parks. **Pages H3665–66**

Recess: The House recessed at 5:48 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H3667**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2013—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 113–37). **Pages H3666–67**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3667, H3667–68, and H3668–69. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 9:46 p.m.

Committee Meetings

FEDERAL AGRICULTURE REFORM AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2013; AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAIN-CAPABLE UNBORN CHILD PROTECTION ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 1947, the “Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013”; and H.R. 1797, the “District of Columbia Pain-Capable Unborn

Child Protection Act". The Committee granted, by voice vote, a general debate rule for H.R. 1947. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that no further consideration of the bill shall be in order except pursuant to a subsequent order of the House. Additionally, the rule provides a closed rule for H.R. 1797. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 113–15 shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Testimony was heard from Chairman Lucas and Representatives Peterson, Goodlatte, and Nadler.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D508)

S. 622, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs and generic new animal drugs. Signed on June 13, 2013. (Public Law 113–14)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, business meeting to mark up proposed legislation making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, business meeting to mark up proposed legislation making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, 10 a.m., SD–124.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development, to hold hearings to examine long term sustainability for reverse mortgages, focusing on the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage's (HECM) impact on the mutual mortgage insurance fund, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: To hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2014 for education, 10:30 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Thomas Edgar Wheeler, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine health care costs, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on African Affairs, to hold hearings to examine prospects for democratic reform and economic recovery in Zimbabwe, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere and Global Narcotics Affairs, to hold hearings to examine security cooperation in Mexico, focusing on the next steps in the United States-Mexico security relationship, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Daniel M. Tangherlini, of the District of Columbia, to be Administrator of General Services, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, markup on Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill, Fiscal Year 2014, 10:30 a.m., 2362–B Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled "Promoting the Accuracy and Accountability of the Davis-Bacon Act", 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Continuing Concerns Over BioWatch and the Surveillance of Bioterrorism", 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy and Power, hearing entitled "U.S. Energy Abundance: Regulatory, Market, and Legal Barriers to Export", 10:15 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2218, the "Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013"; H.R. 2226, the "Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act of 2013"; H.R. 2279 the "Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013"; and H.R. 2318, the "Federal Facility Accountability Act", 4 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, hearing entitled

“Examining How the Dodd-Frank Act Hampers Home Ownership”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “CFPB Budget Review”, 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa, hearing entitled “Elections in Iran: The Regime Cementing its Control”, 10:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, hearing entitled “Threat, Risk and Vulnerability: The Future of the TWIC Program”, 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2278, the “Strengthen and Fortify Enforcement Act”, 10:15 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation, hearing entitled “Citizen and Agency Perspectives on the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, hearing entitled “Update from tribal leaders and tribal telecommunications providers on the implementation of the Federal Communications Commission’s rule on the Universal Service Fund”, 11 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Full Committee, hearing entitled “Reinventing Government”, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules: Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 1947, the “Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013” (amendment consideration), 2 p.m., H-313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee, business meeting, to consider amendment to Committee Rules, approval of amended Majority Subcommittee Roster and approval of amended Minority Subcommittee Roster, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Full Committee, hearing entitled “Department of Energy Science & Technology Priorities”, 10:15 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing entitled “The Impacts of DOT’s Commercial Driver Hours of Service Regulations”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, hearing entitled “Why Are Veterans Waiting Years on Appeal?: A Review of the Post-Decision Process for Appealed Veterans’ Disability Benefits Claims”, 2:30 p.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Human Resources, hearing entitled “Reviewing How Today’s Fragmented Welfare System Fails to Lift Up Poor Families”, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee, hearing entitled “How Disclosed NSA Programs Protect Americans, and Why Disclosure Aids Our Adversaries”, 10 a.m., HVC-210.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 18 through June 21, 2013

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, at approximately 11 a.m., Senate will continue consideration of S. 744, Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, with votes on or in relation to Thune Amendment No. 1197; Landrieu Amendment No. 1222; Vitter Amendment No. 1228; and Tester Amendment No. 1198 at 3 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: June 18, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, business meeting to mark up proposed legislation making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, 10 a.m., SD-192.

June 18, Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, business meeting to mark up proposed legislation making appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, 10 a.m., SD-124.

June 19, Subcommittee on Department of Defense, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for Joint Strike Fighter, 9:30 a.m., SD-192.

June 20, Full Committee, business meeting to mark up proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, and Agricultural, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, 10:30 a.m., SD-106.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: June 18, Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development, to hold hearings to examine long term sustainability for reverse mortgages, focusing on the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage’s (HECM) impact on the mutual mortgage insurance fund, 10 a.m., SD-538.

Committee on the Budget: June 18, To hold hearings to examine the President’s proposed budget request for fiscal year 2014 for education, 10:30 a.m., SD-608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: June 18, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Thomas Edgar Wheeler, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, 2:30 p.m., SR-253.

June 19, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine next steps in improving passenger and freight rail safety, 10 a.m., SR-253.

June 19, Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security, to hold hearings to examine airline industry consolidation, 2:30 p.m., SR-253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: June 18, business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 10 a.m., SD-366.

June 20, Full Committee, to hold an oversight hearing to examine water resource issues in the Klamath River Basin, 9:30 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Finance: June 18, to hold hearings to examine health care costs, 10 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 18, Subcommittee on African Affairs, to hold hearings to examine prospects for democratic reform and economic recovery in Zimbabwe, 10 a.m., SD-419.

June 18, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere and Global Narcotics Affairs, to hold hearings to examine security cooperation in Mexico, focusing on the next steps in the United States-Mexico security relationship, 2:30 p.m., SD-419.

June 19, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Geoffrey R. Pyatt, of California, to be Ambassador to Ukraine, and Tulinabo Salama Mushungi, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Burkina Faso, both of the Department of State, 2 p.m., SD-419.

June 20, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Daniel R. Russel, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, 2:15 p.m., SD-419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: June 19, Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging, to hold hearings to examine reducing senior poverty and hunger, focusing on the role of the “Older Americans Act”, 10 a.m., SD-430.

June 20, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine developing a skilled workforce for a competitive economy, focusing on reauthorizing the “Workforce Investment Act”, 2:30 p.m., SD-430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: June 18, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Daniel M. Tangherlini, of the District of Columbia, to be Administrator of General Services, 10:30 a.m., SD-342.

June 20, Subcommittee on Financial and Contracting Oversight, with the Subcommittee on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Federal Programs and the Federal Workforce, to hold joint hearings to examine the workforce of the United States Intelligence Community and the role of private contractors, 2:30 p.m., SD-342.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 19, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 10 a.m., SD-106.

June 19, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Todd M. Hughes, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit, Colin Stirling Bruce, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of Illinois, Sara Lee Ellis, and Andrea R. Wood, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and Madeline Hughes Haikala, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, 2:30 p.m., SD-226.

June 20, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 162, to reauthorize and improve the Mentally Ill Of-

fender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: June 20, to hold hearings to examine sequestration, focusing on small business contractors, 10 a.m., SR-428A.

Select Committee on Intelligence: June 18, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

June 20, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

Special Committee on Aging: June 19, to hold hearings to examine paperless Social Security payments, focusing on protecting seniors from fraud and confusion, 2 p.m., SD-366.

House Committees

Committee on Appropriations: June 19, Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies, markup on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill Fiscal Year 2014, 11 a.m., 2358-A Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget: June 19, Full Committee, markup of H.R. 1871, the “Baseline Reform Act of 2013”; and H.R. 1874, the “Pro-Growth Budgeting Act of 2013”, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and the Workforce: June 19, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5, the “Student Success Act”, 9 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce: June 19, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2218, the “Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act of 2013”; H.R. 2226, the “Federal and State Partnership for Environmental Protection Act of 2013”; H.R. 2279, the “Reducing Excessive Deadline Obligations Act of 2013”; and H.R. 2318, the “Federal Facility Accountability Act”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

June 20, Subcommittee on Energy and Power; and Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade, hearing entitled “U.S. Energy Abundance: Manufacturing Competitiveness and America’s Energy Advantage”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services: June 19, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1564, the “Audit Integrity and Job Protection Act”; H.R. 1105, the “Small Business Capital Access and Job Preservation Act”; H.R. 1135, the “Burdensome Data Collection Relief Act”; and H.R. 2374, the “Retail Investor Protection Act”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: June 19, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, hearing entitled “Regional Security Cooperation: An Examination of the Central American Regional Security Initiative and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative”, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

June 20, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, hearing entitled “Ethiopia After Meles: The Future of Democracy and Human Rights”, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 19, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1773, the “Agricultural Guestworker Act”, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, June 20, Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs, hearing entitled “Why Does the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Want to Expand the Boundaries of the Chickasaw and Lower Hatchie National Wildlife Refuges in Tennessee and at What Cost?”, 9:30 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, June 19, Subcommittee on Government Operations hearing entitled “Federal Government Approaches to Issuing Biometrics IDs: Part II”, 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, June 19, Subcommittee on Space, hearing entitled “NASA Authorization Act of 2013”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, June 19, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Made in the USA: Stories of American Manufacturers”, 1 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

June 20, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Energy and Trade, hearing entitled “The New Domestic Energy Paradigm: Potential Benefits for Small Businesses and the Economy”, 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, June 19, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on H.R. 1490, the “Veterans’ Privacy Act”; H.R. 1792, the “Infectious Disease Reporting Act”; and H.R. 1804, the “Foreign Travel Accountability Act”, 1:30 p.m., 334 Cannon.

June 20, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, hearing entitled “The Value of Education for Veterans at Public, Private and For-Profit Colleges and Universities”, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, June 19, Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing on encouraging work through the Social Security Disability Insurance Program, 10 a.m., B-318 Rayburn.

June 20, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on the 2013 Medicare Trustee Report, 9:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, June 20, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Ongoing Intelligence Activities”, 9 a.m., HVC-304. This is a closed hearing.

Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Tuesday, June 18

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond one hour), Senate will continue consideration of S. 744, Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, with votes on or in relation to Thune Amendment No. 1197; Landrieu Amendment No. 1222; Vitter Amendment No. 1228; and Tester Amendment No. 1198 at 3 p.m.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Tuesday, June 18

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H.R. 1797—Pain-Capable Unborn Child Protection Act (Subject to a Rule). Begin consideration of H.R. 1947—Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013 (Subject to a Rule).

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