

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to Mr. CHET EDWARDS of Texas, a real leader on improving relations not just in Texas but across the country.

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Madam Speaker, let me begin by thanking the chairman for his kind comments and for his leadership for our country.

Madam Speaker, America is a better country today because of the life and service of Dr. Hector P. Garcia. And we will be a better country tomorrow if every school child hears his story. It is the story of an immigrant child who worked hard, became a physician, and dedicated his entire life to his family and service to country. It is a story that one person can make a difference. It is a story of the timeless values of hard work and service to others. It is the quintessential American story of love of country, expressed through a lifetime of service to others.

One of the greatest privileges of my lifetime was to know Dr. Hector Garcia. He left the world a better place, and his life story continues to inspire everyone who hears it. And it is my hope that every school child in America will hear his story, a true champion of our Nation's never-ending quest for equal opportunity for all.

As a child growing up in Corpus Christi, Texas, Dr. Garcia's hometown, I lived on the same block. At the time, I did not know he was a World War II hero who earned a Bronze Star and the rank of major. I did not know this champion in the cause of American's Hispanic veterans. Yet as I grew older and learned of Dr. Garcia's heroic lifetime of service on the battlefields of war, in the halls of Congress, and in the offices of his medical practice, his life's story became an inspiration that led me to public service.

Had it not been for Dr. Hector, as we called him, I probably would not be in Congress today. For that I am personally grateful. But I am even more grateful for how he made a difference in our Nation's history. May God bless and forever keep in his loving arms Dr. Hector P. Garcia.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 222, a resolution that recognizes the life and contributions of Dr. Hector P. Garcia.

In 1917, at the age of 3, Dr. Garcia immigrated to my hometown of Mercedes, Texas, with his family, where he graduated from my alma mater, Mercedes High School.

Despite the social injustices that pervaded the United States, like those that forced him to attend segregated schools, he earned his medical degree from the University of Texas Medical School.

He served the nation as a commissioned officer in World War II. After the war, he returned to Texas and continued his medical practice. His decision to fight for civil rights was spurred by the gross injustice and inequality he witnessed in the United States. Particularly in the treatment of Hispanic veterans returning from the war. He founded the American GI Forum to help give these Hispanic veterans a voice.

Dr. Garcia also believed that every child should have equal access to education and that everyone deserved health care. He personally treated hundreds of indigent patients regardless of their ability to pay.

Dr. Garcia's life and work continue to be an inspirational force for many, especially in deep South Texas.

His tireless advocacy for civil rights has benefitted all in the United States who view equality as a fundamental component of our Great Nation.

I am honored that I can stand here today and urge my colleagues to pass this resolution recognizing the remarkable achievements of this great American.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 222—Recognizing the leadership and historical contributions of Dr. Hector P. Garcia to the Hispanic community and his remarkable efforts to combat racial and ethnic discrimination in the United States. Dr. Garcia was born in Mexico, in 1914, but his family fled the Mexican Revolution and immigrated to Mercedes, Texas. His is an inspirational story of the possibilities the American Dream holds for immigrants. Through hard work and perseverance, he became a surgeon and served his country in World War II. Dr. Garcia's experiences after his return from the war led him to found the American GI Forum in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Dr. Garcia began helping Mexican-American veterans file claims with the Veterans' Administration, in response to the unacceptably slow treatment they were receiving. On March 26, 1948, he called a meeting to address the concerns of these veterans. This developed into the American GI Forum, which soon had chapters in 40 Texas cities and became the way by which Mexican-American veterans could express their frustration with the discrimination against them.

And so it is with great pleasure that I recognize Dr. Hector P. Garcia, for his service to our country and to the Mexican-American community, and I support this resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to proudly support H. Con. Res. 222 introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. ORTIZ. H. Con. Res. 222 recognizes the leadership and lifelong contributions of Dr. Hector Garcia to the Hispanic community and his remarkable work on important issues such as civil rights, health care, veteran benefits, the struggle for racial equality, and ethnic discrimination in the United States of America.

Dr. Hector Garcia was born in the city of Llera in Tamaulipas, Mexico, on January 17, 1914. He is the son of two schoolteachers who legally immigrated to Mercedes, Texas, to escape from the violence of the Mexican Revolution in the early 1900s. He graduated in 1940 from the School of Medicine at the University of Texas Medical Branch, and in 1942 volunteered for combat in the Army during World War II. In 1946, after the war, he and his family returned to Texas and settled in Corpus Christi, where he became the president of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC). While in Corpus Christi, Dr. Garcia opened a private practice to treat ill people regardless of their ability to afford health care and he founded the American GI Forum to address VA's discrimination and the right to equality of Hispanic American vet-

erans. Dr. Garcia's strong advocacy and extraordinary work made him the recipient of national and international recognition, including the Nation's highest civilian award in 1984, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Equestrian Order of Pope Gregory the Great from Pope John Paul II in 1990.

Dr. Garcia's leadership, advocacy, work and commitment to Hispanic American civil rights equality, access to health care, and the fair treatment of the government's institutions to its citizens regardless of race and ethnicity constitute his legacy, and his invaluable contribution to the proud history of our great nation.

I commend the life and legacy of Dr. Hector Garcia and his contribution to the Hispanic community in the United States of America, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 222.

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. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT REGULATION COMPACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 25) granting the consent and approval of Congress to amendments made by the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the District of Columbia to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

S.J. RES. 25

Whereas the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the District of Columbia entered into the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact in 1960 with the consent of Congress in Public Law No. 86-794, 74 Stat. 1031;

Whereas the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the District of Columbia amended titles I and II of the Compact in 1962 and 1990 with the consent of Congress in Public Law No. 87-767, 76 Stat. 764, and Public Law No. 101-505, 104 Stat. 1300, respectively;

Whereas legislation enacted by the State of Maryland (2008 Md. Laws c. 32 and 2009 Md. Laws c. 76) the Commonwealth of Virginia

(2007 Va. Acts c. 378 and 2009 Va. Acts c. 540) and the District of Columbia (D.C. Act 17-622) contain amendments to article III of title I of the Compact regarding appointment of members to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission; and

Whereas the consent of Congress is required in order to implement such amendments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONSENT OF CONGRESS TO COMPACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONSENT.—Consent of Congress is given to the amendments of the State of Maryland, the amendments of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the amendments of the District of Columbia to article III of title I of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact.

(b) AMENDMENTS.—The amendments referred to in subsection (a) are substantially as follows:

(1) Section 1(a) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) The Commission shall be composed of 3 members, 1 member appointed by the Governor of Virginia from the Department of Motor Vehicles of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1 member appointed by the Governor of Maryland from the Maryland Public Service Commission, and 1 member appointed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia from a District of Columbia agency with oversight of matters relating to the Commission.”.

(2) Section 1 is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(d) An amendment to section 1(a) of this article shall not affect any member in office on the amendment’s effective date.”.

SEC. 2. RIGHT TO ALTER, AMEND, OR REPEAL.

The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

SEC. 3. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY.

It is intended that the provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof. If any part or application of this compact, or legislation enabling the compact, is held invalid, the remainder of the compact or its application to other situations or persons shall not be affected.

SEC. 4. INCONSISTENCY OF LANGUAGE.

The validity of these amendments to the compact shall not be affected by any insubstantial differences in its form or language as adopted by the State of Maryland, Commonwealth of Virginia and District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

This jurisdiction comes to the Judiciary Committee under the commerce clause, which says that all compacts must come through the committee. The Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia is being replaced with the District of Columbia agency with oversight of matters relating to the commission. The State Corporation Commission of the Commonwealth of Virginia is being replaced with the Commonwealth’s Department of Motor Vehicles.

There are a number of our colleagues in the Senate that should be thanked for helping expedite this matter: Senators CARDIN, MIKULSKI, MARK WARNER, and JIM WEBB. We are grateful to them all.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution because it is obviously in the interests of all that this commission be governed by a three-member board with one representative each from the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the State of Maryland. I urge its support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, it is always nice to agree with the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I too support Senate Joint Resolution 25.

This resolution grants Congress’ approval to amendments that the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the District of Columbia have made to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact.

Under the amendments, the District of Columbia may appoint its member of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission from any District agency with oversight of matters relating to the commission.

The District is thus freed from the requirement to appoint its member from the District’s Public Service Commission, which no longer has responsibility for affairs regulated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission.

Similarly, the amendments allow Virginia to appoint its commission member from the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, rather than the State’s Corporation Commission.

The amendments perform a desirable piece of housekeeping regarding the compact. All of the jurisdictions that are party to the compact have agreed to the amendments.

I urge all Members to support the resolution, which aids the operation of this important interstate body.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, S.J. Res. 25.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRUTH IN CALLER ID ACT OF 2010

Mr. BOUCHER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 1258) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit manipulation of caller identification information, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1258

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 “Truth in Caller ID Act of 2010”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION REGARDING MANIPULATION OF CALLER ID INFORMATION.

Section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227) is amended—

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

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

“(e) PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF DECEPTIVE CALLER ID INFORMATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States, in connection with any real time voice communications service, regardless of the technology or network utilized, to cause any caller ID service to transmit misleading or inaccurate caller ID information, with the intent to defraud or deceive.

“(2) PROTECTION FOR BLOCKING CALLER ID INFORMATION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prevent or restrict any person from blocking the capability of any caller ID service to transmit caller ID information.

“(3) REGULATIONS.—

“(A) DEADLINE.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement this subsection.

“(B) CONSIDERATION OF RELATED REGULATIONS.—In conducting the proceeding to prescribe the regulations required by subparagraph (A), the Commission shall examine whether the regulations under subsection (b)(2)(B) should be revised to require calls that are not made for a commercial purpose to residential telephone lines using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message to transmit caller ID information that is not misleading or inaccurate.

“(4) LAW ENFORCEMENT EXCEPTION.—This section does not prohibit 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 of an intelligence agency of the United States, or any activity authorized under chapter 224 of title 18, United States Code.

“(5) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Except as provided for in paragraph (3)(B), nothing in this subsection may be construed to affect or alter the application of the Commission’s regulations regarding the requirements for transmission of caller ID information, issued pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-243) and the amendments made by such Act.

“(6) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection:

“(A) CALLER ID INFORMATION.—The term ‘caller ID information’ means information provided to an end user by a caller ID service regarding the name or the telephone number of the caller or other information regarding the origination of a call made using any real time voice communications service, regardless of the technology or network utilized.

“(B) CALLER ID SERVICE.—The term ‘caller ID service’ means any service or device designed to provide the user of the service or device with the name or the telephone number of the caller or other information regarding the origination of a call made using any real time voice communications service, regardless of the technology or