

at the appropriate time, be available to the airman.

The bill also clarifies that air traffic data collected by a government contractor that is available to the FAA, such as air traffic communication tapes, radar information, and air traffic controller statements, will also be available to the airman. However, it is important that the pilot community understands that, when the data has to be obtained from a government contractor, time is of the essence. Tapes containing air traffic data from contractors is ordinarily recycled after 15 days and would no longer be available to the FAA or the airman.

S. 1335 eliminates language that expressly bound the NTSB to all validly adopted interpretations of laws and regulations of the FAA unless the NTSB finds an interpretation to be arbitrary, capricious, or otherwise not according to law. The amendments are made only because they are redundant of what is already provided under law. The NTSB, when reviewing FAA cases, will continue to apply principles of judicial deference to the FAA interpretations of the laws, regulations, and policies in accordance with the Supreme Court precedent.

The Pilot's Bill of Rights adds an additional way to appeal to the NTSB's decisions regarding FAA enforcement action.

Currently, an airman goes before an administrative law judge at the NTSB and can appeal any decisions to the full NTSB board and, ultimately, to the court of appeals. According to pilots, the courts generally defer to the NTSB's decisions. It's not a true or fair appellate process.

The Pilot's Bill of Rights allows an airman to elect to file an appeal of his or her case in either the U.S. district court or the U.S. circuit court of appeals. It is the intent of Congress that courts not act in a way that is contrary to civil aviation safety in conducting their reviews of the NTSB's decisions.

Lastly, the Pilot's Bill of Rights requires the FAA to improve the system of providing notices to airmen—NOTAMs—and to undertake an assessment of the medical certification standards and forms. The overwhelming volume of NOTAMs and a vague and outdated medical certification process can lead to confusion and, ultimately, an FAA enforcement proceeding against an airman.

Again, I rise in strong support of S. 1335 and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of S. 1335, the Pilot's Bill of Rights.

I want to commend Senator INHOFE from Oklahoma for his leadership on this issue, as well as Chairman PETRI and Congressman BUCSHON, for bringing the bill to the floor in an expedited manner.

S. 1335 revises the process for the Federal Aviation Administration enforcement action against pilots, mechanics, and other airmen. The bill also directs the FAA to streamline important safety-related information provided to pilots before flight.

As I have said many times, the FAA must have the authority and resources necessary to keep the skies safe. To keep the skies safe, the FAA must use its enforcement power to take action, when appropriate, against pilots and other airmen who act in an unsafe manner. This bill does not weaken that authority; rather, it requires the FAA to hand over, at the earliest appropriate time, the evidence that could be used against pilots involved in enforcement actions, and it provides pilots with a new opportunity to test the FAA's enforcement orders in court. Additionally, the bill directs the FAA to streamline its publication of notices to pilots to ensure that they receive high priority and relevant safety information before flight.

This legislation is strongly supported by the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association and the general aviation community.

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to support this bill authored by my friend, Senator INHOFE, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise again in strong support of S. 1335.

I'd like to thank Mr. GRAVES, the gentleman from Missouri, the lead sponsor on the majority side, and Mr. LIPINSKI from Illinois, from the minority side, for bringing this bill to the House floor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARPER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1335.

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.

□ 1720

EDWIN L. MECHEM UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3742) to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 North Church Street in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as the "Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3742

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Edwin L. Mechem was a land surveyor with the United States Reclamation Service in Las Cruces, New Mexico, from 1932–1935.

(2) He served as a member of the New Mexico State Police Commission.

(3) He was a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(4) He attended the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which later became the New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

(5) He was admitted to the New Mexico bar in 1939, and practiced law in Albuquerque and Las Cruces, New Mexico.

(6) He served in the New Mexico House of Representatives from 1947–1948.

(7) He was the first New Mexico governor born in New Mexico after statehood.

(8) He served four terms as Governor of New Mexico between 1951 and 1962.

(9) He served as a United States Senator from New Mexico from 1962–1964.

(10) He was confirmed by the United States Senate as a United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico on October 8, 1970, and served in that position until his death in 2002.

(11) He led a rich and accomplished life dedicated to public service which warrants recognition.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 100 North Church Street in Las Cruces, New Mexico, shall be known and designated as the "Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse".

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3742.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3742 would designate the United States courthouse in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as the Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse.

I want to thank the gentleman from New Mexico, Representative PEARCE, for his work on this legislation.

Judge Mechem served more than 30 years as a U.S. district judge for the district of New Mexico until his death in 2002. Prior to his judicial appointment, Judge Mechem served as Governor of New Mexico for four terms. He also served as a U.S. Senator as well as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives. Earlier in his career, he worked as a special agent for the FBI.

Judge Mechem dedicated his life to public service. I believe it is fitting to name this courthouse after him. I support passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 3742. It was introduced by the gentleman from New Mexico, and it would designate the United States courthouse located at 100 North Church Street in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as the Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse.

Judge Edwin L. Mechem spent a lifetime in public service. Early in his career, he was a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during World War II and, later, a land surveyor for the U.S. Reclamation Service.

In 1947, Judge Mechem was elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives and went on to become a four-term Republican Governor of the State of New Mexico. Later, he was appointed to the United States Senate to represent the State of New Mexico.

In 1970, President Nixon appointed Judge Mechem as a Federal judge on the U.S. district court for the district of New Mexico, where he served for 32 years before he passed away in 2002.

Judge Mechem will be remembered for his commitment to public service and his distinguished service as a Federal judge.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3742, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to start by thanking Subcommittee Chairman DENHAM and Ranking Member HOLMES NORTON, Committee Chairman MICA and Ranking Member RAHALL for moving H.R. 3742.

I rise today in strong support of this bill.

This bill is very simple. It would name the United States courthouse located in Las Cruces, New Mexico, as the Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse.

Governor Mechem was a community leader who dedicated his life to public service. He was a four-term Governor of New Mexico and the first Governor born in New Mexico post-statehood. Governor Mechem also served New Mexico as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives, in the United States Senate, and as a United States district judge for the district of New Mexico. He presided as United States district judge from 1970 until his death in 2002.

Governor Mechem was born in Alamogordo, New Mexico, shortly after New Mexico gained statehood. He attended what later became New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, New

Mexico. And following graduation from the University of Arkansas School of Law, he returned to New Mexico to practice law.

Despite having a successful law practice, Governor Mechem answered America's call and joined the FBI during World War II. After the Allied victory, Governor Mechem returned to his practice, but then ran for a seat in the house of representatives, for which he was elected. He served two terms in the State house, then made a successful bid for Governor of the State of New Mexico. He went on to become the only four-term Governor of New Mexico. Governor Mechem then served 2 years as a United States Senator.

On October 8, 1970, Governor Mechem took the next step of his life in service when he was confirmed by the United States Senate as United States district judge for the district of New Mexico. He dutifully served in that position until his death in 2002.

In a letter to my office, his wife Josephine Mechem wrote:

He loved this State from one end to the other, and vacations were rarely taken outside of New Mexico. All his life, the thing he loved most was to spend his free time driving the back roads, checking the water situation, and seeing that all was well with our crops, our businesses, and our communities.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of New Mexico's statehood, and July 2, 2012, was Governor Mechem's 100th birthday. Naming this courthouse the Edwin L. Mechem United States Courthouse during 2012 is an honor befitting his life of service; and, as such, I ask my colleagues in the House to vote in favor of H.R. 3742. I would also strongly encourage quick action and passage by our friends in the Senate.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would ask my friend from Indiana if he has additional requests for time.

Mr. BUCSHON. I have no further requests for time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I, again, rise in support of H.R. 3742 and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3742.

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.

ROBERT H. JACKSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3556) to designate the new United States courthouse in Buffalo, New York, as the "Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse".

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

H.R. 3556

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse at 2 Niagara Square, Buffalo, New York shall be known and designated as the "Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3556.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3556 would designate the courthouse in Buffalo, New York, as the Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse. Justice Jackson was an associate Justice to the United States Supreme Court from 1941 to 1954. He had a long career in public service, including participating in the landmark desegregation case *Brown v. Board of Education*, and serving as chief counsel for the United States in charge of prosecuting Nazi leaders at Nuremberg. Justice Jackson served the Nation and advanced justice both here and at Nuremberg.

I think it's appropriate to honor his dedication by naming this courthouse after him. I support passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3556, introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

The bill would designate the new United States courthouse in Buffalo, New York, as the "Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse".

Associate Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson is considered one of the finest legal experts in American history.

He served in the U.S. Treasury Department and in several roles within the U.S. Department of Justice, including Attorney General. In 1938, Justice Jackson was appointed as the U.S. Solicitor General where he argued more than 30 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1941, Justice Jackson was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Franklin