

I support H.R. 347, as amended by the Senate, which will assist the Secret Service in performing its protective duties.

The bill before us today will help the Secret Service carry out its role in protecting the President, Vice President, and other dignitaries. Current Federal law prohibits individuals from entering or remaining in areas cordoned off as "restricted" because of protection being provided by the Secret Service.

This bill would simply clarify that the prohibition under the existing statute only applies to those who do not have lawful authority to be in those areas. The bill would also add the White House and Vice President's residence to the definition of restricted areas protected under current law.

The Senate made minor changes to the bill, including expanding the bill's protections to areas in which the Secret Service is protecting a person by the direction of a Presidential memorandum.

I support this amendment. This bill will assist the Secret Service, which did not have this protective function when it was created.

□ 1610

The role of the Secret Service has expanded greatly since it was established in 1865 to fight the counterfeiting of U.S. currency.

The Service became part of the Treasury Department in 1883 and took on many additional investigative responsibilities with respect to safeguarding the payment and financial systems of the United States. It wasn't until 1894 that the Secret Service first started protecting our Presidents; and that protective role with respect to the President, Vice President, and other dignitaries has grown substantially since that time.

The men and women of the Secret Service conduct themselves with valor and professionalism while carrying out the protective function of their agency. They provide protection for a variety of people and events, including the President and national special security events.

The Secret Service has other important functions which also deserve recognition. For example, the investigative role of the Secret Service has expanded greatly from protecting the currency against counterfeiting to investigating a variety of crimes related to this country's financial institutions and credit systems.

I commend the gentleman from Florida, Representative TOM ROONEY, for his work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 347.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY), who is a sponsor of this legislation and also a member of the Armed Services and a former member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the protections provided by the United States

Secret Service are vital to assessing security threats and providing a secure environment for our Nation's leaders.

One key aspect of the Service's mission is to secure buildings and grounds where our leaders work and live, including the White House and the Naval Observatory. My bill would explicitly protect these residences of the President and the Vice President from intruders and would clarify current law to distinguish between those who are able to enter the grounds lawfully, like the Secret Service, and those who enter without permission.

This bipartisan bill would improve existing criminal law to ensure that the Secret Service can continue to implement strategies that prevent potentially catastrophic security breaches. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this commonsense, bipartisan piece of legislation to protect our Nation's leaders and national security.

I thank Mr. SMITH from Texas for his leadership on this issue, the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 347.

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. SMITH of Texas. 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 question will be postponed.

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 4 o'clock and 14 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. DENHAM) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2117, PROTECTING ACADEMIC FREEDOM IN HIGHER EDUCATION ACT

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-404) on the resolution (H. Res. 563) providing for consideration of

the bill (H.R. 2117) to prohibit the Department of Education from overreaching into academic affairs and program eligibility under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

FEDERAL RESTRICTED BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 347) to correct and simplify the drafting of section 1752 (relating to restricted buildings or grounds) of title 18, United States Code, 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 Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 3, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

YEAS—388

Ackerman	Carter	Fincher
Adams	Cassidy	Fitzpatrick
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Flake
Alexander	Chabot	Fleischmann
Altmire	Chaffetz	Fleming
Andrews	Chandler	Flores
Austria	Chu	Forbes
Baca	Cicilline	Fortenberry
Bachmann	Clarke (MI)	Fox
Bachus	Clyburn	Frank (MA)
Baldwin	Coble	Frelinghuysen
Barletta	Coffman (CO)	Fudge
Barrow	Cohen	Gallagher
Bartlett	Cole	Garamendi
Barton (TX)	Conaway	Gardner
Bass (CA)	Connolly (VA)	Garrett
Bass (NH)	Conyers	Gerlach
Becerra	Cooper	Gibbs
Benishek	Costa	Gibson
Berg	Costello	Gingrey (GA)
Berkley	Courtney	Gohmert
Berman	Cravaack	Gonzalez
Biggart	Crawford	Goodlatte
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Gosar
Bishop (GA)	Critz	Gowdy
Bishop (NY)	Crowley	Granger
Bishop (UT)	Cuellar	Graves (GA)
Black	Cummings	Graves (MO)
Blackburn	Davis (CA)	Green, Al
Blumenauer	Davis (IL)	Green, Gene
Bonamici	Davis (KY)	Griffin (AR)
Bonner	DeFazio	Griffith (VA)
Bono Mack	DeGette	Grimm
Boren	DeLauro	Guinta
Boswell	Denham	Guthrie
Boustany	Dent	Hahn
Brady (PA)	DesJarlais	Hall
Brady (TX)	Deutch	Hanabusa
Braley (IA)	Diaz-Balart	Hanna
Brooks	Dicks	Harper
Buchanan	Doggett	Harris
Bucshon	Dold	Hartzler
Buerkle	Donnelly (IN)	Hastings (FL)
Burgess	Doyle	Hastings (WA)
Burton (IN)	Dreier	Hayworth
Butterfield	Duffy	Heck
Calvert	Duncan (SC)	Heinrich
Camp	Duncan (TN)	Hensarling
Canseco	Edwards	Herger
Cantor	Ellmers	Herrera Beutler
Capito	Emerson	Higgins
Capps	Engel	Himes
Capuano	Eshoo	Hinchee
Cardoza	Farenthold	Hinojosa
Carney	Farr	Hochul
Carson (IN)	Fattah	Holden

Holt	Meeks	Ryan (WI)
Honda	Mica	Sánchez, Linda
Hoyer	Michaud	T.
Huelskamp	Miller (FL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Huizenga (MI)	Miller (MI)	Sarbanes
Hultgren	Miller (NC)	Scalise
Hunter	Miller, Gary	Schakowsky
Hurt	Miller, George	Schiff
Israel	Moore	Schilling
Issa	Moran	Schmidt
Jackson Lee	Mulvaney	Schock
(TX)	Murphy (CT)	Schrader
Jenkins	Murphy (PA)	Schwartz
Johnson (GA)	Myrick	Schweikert
Johnson (OH)	Nadler	Scott (SC)
Johnson, E. B.	Napolitano	Scott (VA)
Johnson, Sam	Neal	Scott, Austin
Jones	Neugebauer	Scott, David
Jordan	Noem	Sensenbrenner
Keating	Nugent	Serrano
Kelly	Nunes	Sessions
Kildee	Nunnelee	Sewell
Kind	Olson	Sherman
King (IA)	Olver	Shimkus
King (NY)	Owens	Shuster
Kinzinger (IL)	Palazzo	Simpson
Kissell	Pallone	Sires
Kline	Pastor (AZ)	Slaughter
Labrador	Paulsen	Smith (NE)
Lamborn	Pearce	Smith (NJ)
Lance	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Lankford	Pence	Southerland
Larsen (WA)	Perlmutter	Stearns
Larson (CT)	Peters	Stivers
Latham	Peterson	Stutzman
LaTourette	Petri	Sullivan
Latta	Pingree (ME)	Sutton
Levin	Pitts	Terry
Lewis (CA)	Poe (TX)	Thompson (CA)
Lewis (GA)	Polis	Thompson (MS)
Lipinski	Pompeo	Thompson (PA)
LoBiondo	Posey	Tiberi
Loeb sack	Price (GA)	Tipton
Lofgren, Zoe	Price (NC)	Tonko
Long	Quayle	Tsongas
Lowey	Quigley	Turner (NY)
Lucas	Rahall	Turner (OH)
Luetkemeyer	Reed	Upton
Luján	Rehberg	Van Hollen
Lummis	Reichert	Velázquez
Lungren, Daniel	Renacci	Visclosky
E.	Reyes	Walberg
Lynch	Ribble	Walden
Mack	Richardson	Walsh (IL)
Maloney	Richmond	Walz (MN)
Manzullo	Rigell	Wasserman
Markey	Rivera	Schultz
Matheson	Roby	Waters
Matsui	Roe (TN)	Watt
McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Waxman
McCarthy (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Webster
McCaul	Rogers (MI)	Welch
McClintock	Rohrabacher	West
McCollum	Rokita	Westmoreland
McCotter	Rooney	Whitfield
McDermott	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (FL)
McGovern	Roskam	Wilson (SC)
McHenry	Ross (AR)	Wittman
McIntyre	Ross (FL)	Wolf
McKeon	Rothman (NJ)	Womack
McKinley	Roybal-Allard	Woodall
McMorris	Royce	Yarmuth
Rodgers	Runyan	Yoder
McNerney	Ruppersberger	Young (FL)
Meehan	Ryan (OH)	Young (IN)

NAYS—3

Amash	Broun (GA)	Ellison
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NOT VOTING—42

Akin	Gutierrez	Paul
Amodel	Hirono	Payne
Bilbray	Inslee	Platts
Brown (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Campbell	Johnson (IL)	Rush
Carnahan	Kaptur	Shuler
Clarke (NY)	Kingston	Smith (WA)
Clay	Kucinich	Speier
Cleaver	Landry	Stark
Culberson	Langevin	Thornberry
Dingell	Lee (CA)	Tierney
Filner	Marchant	Towns
Franks (AZ)	Marino	Woolsey
Grijalva	Pascrell	Young (AK)

□ 1854

Messrs. BARLETTA and JONES changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, on February 27, 2012, I missed the one rollcall vote of the day.

Had I been present I would have voted “yea” on rollcall vote No. 73, on the Motion to Concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 347—Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act of 2011.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 73, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 27, 2012 I had a previously scheduled meeting with constituents in Urbana, Illinois. As a result, I am unable to attend votes. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on the Senate Amendments to H.R. 347, the Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act of 2011.

REMEMBERING FORMER U.S. REPRESENTATIVE KATIE HALL

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask for a moment of silence. We just lost a former Member of Congress, Katie Hall, from Gary, Indiana. After that, Mr. Speaker, if you would be so kind, we would like to have a moment or two to make some comments about Ms. Hall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PALAZZO). The gentleman from Indiana will please suspend. The House will be in order.

The gentleman from Indiana is recognized.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Let me just start off real quickly, before I yield to my colleague from Gary, Indiana, and say that Katie Hall, who was a Member of this body, died just this last few days from an unknown illness. She was 73 years old.

She came from very humble beginnings in Mound Bayou, Mississippi. She grew up on her grandfather's cotton farm, and she was a teacher for more than 30 years. She was a very fine teacher.

She moved, in 1962, to Gary, Indiana, where she became a very good friend of Richard Hatcher, the mayor. When a good friend of mine, Adam Benjamin, who was once a Member of this body, died, Mayor Hatcher appointed her as the nominee of the Democrat Party to succeed him. She also served in the Indiana Senate. I served with her there.

She was a very fine person. During her time in the Congress, she sponsored, along with others, but she was one of the key sponsors, in 1983, of a national holiday in remembrance of Dr. Martin Luther King. She was credited for playing a very key role in getting that bill passed after it had stalled in the House for over 14 years.

Let me just say that she was a great lady and a great Congresswoman, and she will missed. We want to extend our deepest sympathy to her family and her friends.

With that, I will be happy to yield to my colleague, the senior Member from Gary, Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. I would express my appreciation to the dean of our delegation, Mr. BURTON, for asking for a moment of silence and the Speaker's indulgence.

Mr. BURTON rightfully pointed out Mrs. Hall's ascendancy into the Congress and the sponsorship of the legislation that led to Dr. King's birthday being declared a national holiday. But I would also point out to my colleagues that Mrs. Hall also served in the Indiana House as well as the Indiana Senate, and following her service in the United States Congress also served as clerk for the City of Gary for 15 years, from 1988 to 2003.

She does leave a granddaughter, two daughters, and a husband. My sympathies, and all of ours, go out to the family, as well.

I also think that Mrs. Hall probably would want to be most remembered for her role as an educator who taught young people in the Gary public school system. She certainly always served her family, she always served those she taught and represented, and she certainly has served her country.

Again, our sympathies go to the family, and I deeply appreciate the respect shown by the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness and great respect that I take this time to remember one of northwest Indiana's most valued citizens and my predecessor, former Congresswoman, Katie Beatrice Hall. Throughout her prestigious career, Katie's contributions to the people of northwest Indiana and across the Nation are exemplary, and she is worthy of the highest praise. Mrs. Hall passed away on Monday, February 20, 2012, but her legacy will live on forever in the hearts and minds of those she served.

Congresswoman Hall grew up in Mound Bayou, Mississippi, during the pre-civil rights era. Segregation laws were strict in the South during that time, and she learned early in life how to succeed despite great opposition. In 1960, Katie earned a bachelor's degree from Mississippi Valley State University. Later, she moved to Indiana and continued her education, earning a master's degree from Indiana University, Bloomington, in 1968.

The Congresswoman's involvement in politics began when she campaigned for former Mayor of Gary Richard Hatcher. Her work on the campaign further fueled her desire to serve others and inspired her to run for elected office. Prior to becoming a Member of Congress, she served in the Indiana House of