

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. SABLON. 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. SABLON. 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 Cavalries, 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
Amash	DeBene	Hurt
Amodei	Denham	Israel
Andrews	Dent	Issa
Bachmann	DeSantis	Jackson Lee
Bachus	DesJarlais	Jeffries
Barber	Deutch	Jenkins
Barletta	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Barr	Doggett	Johnson (OH)
Barrow (GA)	Doyle	Johnson, E. B.
Bass	Duckworth	Johnson, Sam
Beatty	Duffy	Jones
Becerra	Duncan (SC)	Joyce
Benishek	Duncan (TN)	Kaptur
Bentivolio	Edwards	Keating
Bera (CA)	Ellison	Kelly (IL)
Bilirakis	Ellmers	Kelly (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Kennedy
Bishop (NY)	Enyart	Kildee
Bishop (UT)	Eshoo	Kilmer
Black	Esty	King (IA)
Blackburn	Farenthold	Kingston
Blumenauer	Farr	Kinzinger (IL)
Bonamici	Fattah	Kirkpatrick
Boustany	Fincher	Kline
Brady (PA)	Fitzpatrick	Kuster
Braley (IA)	Fleischmann	Labrador
Bridenstine	Fleming	LaMalfa
Brooks (AL)	Flores	Lance
Brooks (IN)	Forbes	Langevin
Broun (GA)	Fortenberry	Lankford
Brown (FL)	Foster	Larson (CT)
Brownley (CA)	Fox	Latham
Bucshon	Frankel (FL)	Latta
Burgess	Franks (AZ)	Levin
Bustos	Frelinghuysen	Lewis
Butterfield	Gabbard	Lipinski
Calvert	Gallo	LoBiondo
Camp	Garamendi	Loeb
Cantor	Garcia	Lofgren
Capito	Gardner	Long
Capps	Garrett	Lowenthal
Capuano	Gerlach	Lowey
Carney	Gibson	Lucas
Carson (IN)	Gohmert	Luetkemeyer
Cartwright	Goodlatte	Lujan Grisham
Cassidy	Gosar	(NM)
Castor (FL)	Gowdy	Lujan, Ben Ray
Castro (TX)	Granger	(NM)
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Lummis
Chaffetz	Graves (MO)	Lynch
Chu	Grayson	Maffei
Cicilline	Green, Al	Maloney, Sean
Clarke	Green, Gene	Marino
Clay	Griffith (AR)	Massie
Cleaver	Griffith (VA)	Matheson
Clyburn	Grijalva	Matsui
Coble	Grimm	McCarthy (CA)
Coffman	Guthrie	McCaul
Cohen	Hahn	McClintock
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)

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

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	Young (FL)
Gibbs	Markey	
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