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GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, we know that ISIS and other terror groups are trying to manipulate, exploit, and radicalize vulnerable Americans to commit acts of terror.

An al Qaeda spokesman called for violence saying: "America is absolutely awash with easily obtainable firearms. You can go down to a gun show at the local convention center and come away with a fully automatic assault rifle, without a background check, and most likely without having to show an identification card. So what are you waiting for?"

Our law enforcement, Mr. Speaker, needs the tools to stop an attack. Unfortunately, the proposal to be offered by the Republican majority this week will actively hinder investigations. It will make it easier for terrorists to evade capture, and it will make America more vulnerable to attack.

I have spoken with the FBI Director. He knows the current law prevents law enforcement from blocking a gun purchase by suspected terrorists. This loophole will certainly lead to tragedy. It is only a matter of time.

We must act now. The terrorists who attacked us on 9/11 used planes. In response, we barred suspected terrorists from flying. Now terrorists are attempting to exploit our weak gun laws. Let's make the laws stronger. Let's stop the next attack before it happens and before it is too late.

GUN VIOLENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for half of the remaining time until 10 p.m. as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago on this floor, the Democrats said: We want a vote. We want a vote on a bill that would prohibit terrorists who are on the no-fly list from being able to buy a gun and explosives, and we want a vote on comprehensive background checks. So we sat down and created a bit of confusion and maybe even some anger.

I am pleased that the Speaker has decided that maybe there will be some piece of legislation, a piece of legislation, H.R. 5611. Unfortunately, it doesn't even come close to solving the problem and probably makes it worse. It is written in such a way that it is virtually unenforceable, will guarantee that terrorists will be given a heads-up that they are being looked at and investigated by the FBI, and it puts the courts in an impossible situation where they have to find probable cause that there is a terrorist out there who has

done something bad or is likely to do something bad, in which case just go arrest them. You don't need to do more than that. You already have probable cause. Arrest them.

The bill is a nonstarter, so we are not going to go away. We are going to stay at this until we have decent legislation.

There are two pieces: a bill by Mr. KING of New York, a Republican, and the same, coauthored by Mr. THOMPSON of California, that would expand the background checks, which is absolutely essential; and also one that provides for no fly, no buy.

We would like to have a vote on the bills. Put them on the floor, Mr. Speaker. You can do this. Put your bill on the floor, put our two bills on the floor, and let us, the 435 Representatives, speak to this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the minority leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative GARAMENDI for his consistent, persistent leadership in these Special Orders to put forth issues of concern to the American people.

Right now, we are talking about saving lives. We are talking about responsible background checks on gun purchases as well no fly, no buy. If you are on the terrorist list, if you can't fly, then you shouldn't be able to buy a gun. What is so difficult about that for our Republican majority to understand?

Actually, on the background check legislation, we are talking about expanding the background check bill that already exists to include Internet sales, something relatively new—not new compared to when we passed the bill in the middle nineties—and we are talking about gun shows. This would save lives to have background checks on everyone who is there to purchase a gun.

Eighty-five percent of the American people support responsible legislation for background checks, which is what we are proposing, and 90 percent support no fly, no buy. The only place where there is an obstacle to this reasonable commonsense legislation is on the floor of the House of Representatives.

I am so proud of our Members led by JOHN LEWIS 2 weeks ago, tomorrow, who led the sit-in on the floor of the House. It was remarkable, and it generated interest throughout the world—over 2 billion impressions from what went out from the floor of this House—something remarkable, something appropriate for the people's House. Then, following that, for this to go on for 25 hours and then to continue over the weeks when we were in recess into our districts, to have the beat go on. Now we are back, and the beat will continue to go on.

I think if there is one message of hope that JOHN LEWIS gave all of us, it is that we are not going away until the job is done.

So, respectfully, I ask our Speaker of the House to give us a vote, to enable

us to show the support that commonsense, sensible gun safety legislation has in this House. I believe that, if given the opportunity, this House would support that legislation. Maybe that is why it will not be brought up.

But I will also associate myself with the concerns expressed by Mr. GARAMENDI about a bill, the Cornyn bill. I think it has a new name in the House. It is the gun lobby bill—the gun lobby bill—the NRA bill. It is not a gun safety bill. It is an excuse for not doing something really effective and sensible.

So you will be seeing the stories of the people and the families affected, the most eloquent stories of all, their stories of their loss, and they are channeling their grief to make sure it doesn't happen to other families. What a beautiful sense of community.

We thank JOHN LEWIS for being the unifier in all of that, and we thank all of our Members for their participation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. I thank the minority leader. I am delighted to have the gentlewoman's leadership on this issue. It is profoundly important.

I understand tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, 91 people will be outside, together with many members of our caucus, to demonstrate that each day 91 people are killed by guns here in the United States.

So we have work to do. It is very simple. All we are asking for is a vote on a no fly, no buy bill that actually works—not the Cornyn bill, not the Republican bill, but one that actually works, put together by Mr. KING of New York and Mr. THOMPSON of California—and also a bill that deals with expanding the background check. Put them on the floor, Mr. Speaker.

And one more, I promise, Mr. Speaker, we are not going to go away until the American public has the safe gun measures written into law.

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

DEL LATTA, A DEDICATED PUBLIC SERVANT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) is recognized until 10 p.m. as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CHABOT. 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 materials on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in honor of Delbert Latta, who served in this body for 30 years and who sadly passed away in Bowling Green, Ohio, on May 12.

Del lived a full and productive 96 years, and he used that time very wisely. While I never had the privilege of

serving with him here in this House, I think we all have felt the impact of the time that he spent here in Congress.

Del Latta was a lot of things. He was an attorney, teacher, a leader, a competitive boxer in his youth, and a loving husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. Perhaps most of all, though, he was dedicated to serving the people of the Fifth District of Ohio, and he kept in touch with them on a very regular basis. He drove home every week. He was with his family. He was very much a family man.

Congressman Latta, also known as Del, attended Findlay College before graduating from Ohio Northern University in 1943. While in school, he served in the Ohio National Guard, the United States Army, and in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves. Del was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1944, and began practicing law as well as teaching at his alma mater, Ohio Northern University.

After several years in private practice, Congressman Latta was called to service again when he was elected to the Ohio senate in 1952. He would serve in the senate until 1958, when he was elected to the United States Congress.

He did many things here. Probably the most significant thing was when he was ranking member of the Budget Committee, he accomplished, really, his crowning achievement at that time, which was the enactment of President Ronald Reagan's economic recovery plan.

As those around in the late 1970s and early 1980s will recall, the Nation was mired in an economic morass when Ronald Reagan was elected. Stagflation, a combination of high employment and high inflation, had crippled our economy. President Reagan knew that the only way to escape this situation was to stimulate, through the private sector, economic growth.

To achieve this, he proposed a combination of tax cuts and spending reductions, which would come to be known as supply-side economics. At first, many in Congress were skeptical of the plan, but Congressman Del Latta saw the promise that the idea held. So he began working with his colleagues from both sides of the aisle to draft legislation to build support for the plan.

In addition to Del Latta, the other central player in the effort was Congressman Phil Gramm, then a Democratic Representative from Texas. Together, they would introduce two pieces of legislation to enact Ronald Reagan's economic plan: the 1981 Gramm-Latta budget and the Gramm-Latta Omnibus Reconciliation Act. A great deal of credit for that bipartisan support is due to the efforts of Congressman Del Latta.

Del had great respect for his colleagues in the House and got along with people of every political persuasion. As a result, he was liked and respected by his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, making Latta the ideal person to build a consensus for Presi-

dent Reagan's economic package, which turned this economy around and this country around for the better. Latta and Gramm worked hard to build that consensus, and President Reagan's economic plan may not have been enacted if not for their efforts.

They sometimes say "the apple doesn't fall far from the tree," and I think that is the case with the next speaker here this evening, and that is his son, Congressman BOB LATTA, who also goes home every week, works his district extremely hard, stays very much in touch, and I think also very important, he is respected by the people in this institution, again, on both sides of the aisle. He truly is one that people take him at his word.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do we have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to Congressman LATTA.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and also for having this Special Order tonight.

We heard Dad's time down here as 30 years, and I must have to also mention that was 30 years in the minority. He never served 1 day in the majority the whole time he was here.

When he was elected in 1958, he served on the Ag Committee, and then went to the Rules Committee. In 1974, Gerald Ford put him on the Judiciary Committee during Watergate, a committee he did not want to serve on, but then he went on to serve as the ranking member on the Budget Committee until his retirement along with being on the Rules Committee.

If I could just in the remaining time talk a little about Dad because a lot of people know about his work here, but also I think it is important to know that he was one of those they call the greatest generation.

His younger brother, Lester Latta, was asked by his son what it was like when they were growing up, and my uncle had said that they didn't have much, but there were a lot of other people they knew that didn't have as much as they did.

He grew up in a small town in McComb, Ohio, which had 1,600 people, which it is today. My grandfather was a barber, sold insurance, and was an auctioneer. He did anything he could to keep six kids going during the Depression. My grandmother wallpapered and did everything else and raised a family. Dad was the first to graduate from high school in his family, the first to even go to college. The thought of going to college back then was something that most people never thought about.

Growing up, he knew the value of hard work. He would mow yards for 15 cents, caddied 18 holes for 25 cents, shoveled snow off the township roads with his brothers and his father, unloaded coal cars with a shovel, hauled corn cobs, worked on construction

crews building one of the high schools in Findlay, blocked beets, cut down trees with a crosscut saw for Rural Electric, sold shoes on commission for 5 percent, and he was also a prizefighter when he was younger.

But Dad always knew what the value of an education was. He also knew what hard work was. One of Dad's crowning achievements, and he was always very proud of it, at Bowling Green State University there was a scholarship that is still there, and 174 students have received this scholarship. One of the things my dad always told my sister and me was to always remember that you never want to think that you shouldn't have much education, because one thing in life they can't take away from you is your education, so get as much as you want.

One of the things I always mention about here, and I would like to close on this, Dad always told me that this is not a profession my dad told me to get into, but I learned from him. Two of the sayings were that you want to remember when you go into public service, you go in with nothing and you should come out with nothing. He also said: Always remember in life it is not the big things you do for people, it is little things, because people expect the big things, not the little things.

So I think that that is the memory that Dad had not only here, but also in the district. After Dad's passing I had people coming up to me telling what my dad did for them over 50 years ago for some problem that they were having. But Dad always said to always remember that there is a big difference between a politician and a public servant. A politician sees how much they can take from the people they represent, while a public servant sees how much they can give back.

I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) very much for having this Special Order.

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues to pay tribute to former Ohio Congressman Delbert Latta.

While I did not have the opportunity to serve with "Del"—as he was known—I am pleased to serve in the Ohio Delegation with his son, Congressman BOB LATTA, who represents his father's former District—Ohio's Fifth District.

And I know that Del would be proud of his son's record here in the House of Representatives.

While many Members here tonight have or will mention Del's achievements, given his tenure in the House, his accomplishments are certainly worth repeating.

Del served our nation proudly as a member of the Ohio National Guard and the U.S. Army from 1938 to 1941 and in the Marine Corps Reserve from 1942 to 1943.

However, his service to the great state of Ohio and our nation did not end with his military career.

After serving in the Army and Marine Corps Reserve, Del received his undergraduate and law degrees from Ohio Northern University, and was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1952.

Six years later, in 1958, he was elected to the House of Representatives and served in the people's House for 15 terms before retiring in 1988.

During his tenure in the House, he served as the dean of the Ohio Congressional delegation as well as the top Republican on the House Budget Committee.

During the Watergate hearings, he was appointed to the House Judiciary Committee.

Outside of the Halls in Congress, Del was a devoted father and husband, and he is survived by his wife, Rose Mary, his two children, five grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

From his record, surely he will be missed by many at home, in Ohio, and in Washington.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, this evening I would like to honor a great Ohioan, former Congressman Del Latta. Mr. Latta served northwest Ohio from 1959 to 1989. During his thirty-year career he found himself at the center of history as he sat on the Judiciary Committee in 1974 during the Watergate scandal.

He also helped President Ronald Reagan cut the federal budget and fought for a robust defense budget. Mr. Latta bravely served in the Army and Marine Corps Reserves before serving in Congress. He will be remembered for his unwavering service to his country and the great state of Ohio. Mr. Latta is a true statesman and his legacy will be remembered for years to come. I continue to send my condolences to Congressman Bob Latta and his family.

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

April 29, 2016:

H.R. 1670. An Act to direct the Architect of the Capitol to place in the United States Capitol a chair honoring American Prisoners of War/Missing in Action.

H.R. 2722. An Act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the fight against breast cancer.

May 9, 2016:

H.R. 1493. An Act to protect and preserve international cultural property at risk due to political instability, armed conflict, or natural or other disasters, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2908. An Act to adopt the bison as the national mammal of the United States.

May 20, 2016:

H.R. 4238. An Act to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act and the Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act of 1976 to modernize terms relating to minorities.

H.R. 4336. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the inurnment in Arlington National Cemetery of the cremated remains of certain persons whose service has been determined to be active service.

H.R. 4923. An Act to establish a process for the submission and consideration of petitions for temporary duty suspensions and reductions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4957. An Act to designate the Federal building located at 99 New York Avenue, N.E., in the District of Columbia as the "Ariel Rios Federal Building".

June 3, 2016:

H.R. 2814. An Act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based out-

patient clinic in Sevierville, Tennessee, the Dannie A. Carr Veterans Outpatient Clinic.

June 13, 2016:

H.R. 136. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1103 USPS Building 1103 in Camp Pendleton, California, as the "Camp Pendleton Medal of Honor Post Office".

H.R. 433. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 523 East Railroad Street in Knox, Pennsylvania, as the "Specialist Ross A. McGinnis Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 1132. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1048 West Robinhood Drive in Stockton, California, as the "W. Ronald Coale Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 2458. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5351 Lalpaco Boulevard in Marrero, Louisiana, as the "Lionel R. Collins, Sr. Post Office Building".

H.R. 2928. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 B Street in Perryville, Arkansas, as the "Harold George Bennett Post Office".

H.R. 3082. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5919 Chef Menteur Highway in New Orleans, Louisiana, as the "Daryle Holloway Post Office Building".

H.R. 3274. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4567 Rockbridge Road in Pine Lake, Georgia, as the "Francis Manuel Ortega Post Office".

H.R. 3601. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7715 Post Road, North Kingstown, Rhode Island, as the "Melvoid J. Benson Post Office Building".

H.R. 3735. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 Town Run Lane in Winston Salem, North Carolina, as the "Maya Angelou Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 3866. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1265 Hurrville Road in Deptford Township, New Jersey, as the "First Lieutenant Salvatore S. Corma II Post Office Building".

H.R. 4046. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 East Oak Street, Glenwood City, Wisconsin, as the Second Lt. Ellen Ainsworth Memorial Post Office.

H.R. 4605. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 615 6th Avenue SE in Cedar Rapids, Iowa as the "Sgt. 1st Class Terryl L. Pasker Post Office Building".

June 22, 2016:

H.R. 812. An Act to provide for Indian trust asset management reform, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1762. An Act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in The Dalles, Oregon, as the "Loren R. Kaufman VA Clinic".

H.R. 2137. An Act to ensure Federal law enforcement officers remain able to ensure their own safety, and the safety of their families, during a covered furlough.

H.R. 2212. An Act to take certain Federal lands located in Lassen County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Susanville Indian Rancheria, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2576. An Act to modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act, and for other purposes.

June 30, 2016:

H.R. 3209. An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the disclosure of certain tax return information for the purpose of missing or exploited children investigations.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

April 11, 2016:

S. 1180. An Act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to modernize the integrated public alert and warning system of the United States, and for other purposes.

April 19, 2016:

S. 192. An Act to reauthorize the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

S. 483. An Act to improve enforcement efforts related to prescription drug diversion and abuse, and for other purposes.

S. 2512. An Act to expand the tropical disease product priority review voucher program to encourage treatments for Zika virus.

April 29, 2016:

S. 719. An Act to rename the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Great Falls, Montana, the Captain John E. Moran and Captain William Wylie Galt Armed Forces Reserve Center.

S. 1638. An Act to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress information on the Department of Homeland Security headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region, and for other purposes.

May 11, 2016:

S. 1890. An Act to amend chapter 90 of title 18, United States Code, to provide Federal jurisdiction for the theft of trade secrets, and for other purposes.

May 16, 2016:

S. 32. An Act to provide the Department of Justice with additional tools to target extraterritorial drug trafficking activity, and for other purposes.

S. 125. An Act to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to extend the authorization of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program through fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.

S. 2755. An Act to provide Capitol-flown flags to the immediate family of firefighters, law enforcement officers, members of rescue squads or ambulance crews, and public safety officers who are killed in the line of duty.

May 20, 2016:

S. 1492. An Act to direct the Administrator of General Services, on behalf of the Archivist of the United States, to convey certain Federal property located in the State of Alaska to the Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska.

S. 1523. An Act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2143. An Act to provide for the authority for the successors and assigns of the Starr-Camargo Bridge Company to maintain and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Rio Grande City, Texas, and for other purposes.

June 3, 2016:

S. 184. An Act to amend the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act to require background checks before foster care placements are ordered in tribal court proceedings, and for other purposes.

June 22, 2016:

S. 2276. An Act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.

June 30, 2016:

S. 337. An Act to improve the Freedom of Information Act.