The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

Reverend Conrad Braaten, Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

God of grace, God of glory and truth, grant us wisdom for the living of these days. Grant us discernment for the deliberations we make and courage for the decisions we face.

May the guidance of Your Spirit in this House serve to lead us as a Nation in paths of righteousness for Your Name’s sake. Bring to our minds an awareness of Your benevolence upon all people, and may our hearts bear the imprint of Your compassion for the people, and may our hearts bear the imprint of Your compassion for the least among us.

You have given to us as individuals and as a body the vocation of being a trustee of Your creation and a steward of the common good.

May we be given a vision for our work together as public servants that will bless the well-being of our people, nurture the establishment of justice, and nourish the seeds of peacemaking and as a body the vocation of being a trustee of Your creation and a steward of the common good.

May we be given a vision for our work together as public servants that will bless the well-being of our people, nurture the establishment of justice, and nourish the seeds of peacemaking and as a body the vocation of being a trustee of Your creation and a steward of the common good.

This is our earnest prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THOSE AFFECTED BY THE RECENT TORNADO

MR. CARNAHAN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to give thanks to all who stepped up to help when St. Louis was struck by the Good Friday tornado. But now it’s time to help our fellow Missourians in Joplin who last night suffered Missouri’s most deadly tornado in 50 years, up to 1 mile wide and 6 miles long, devastating homes, businesses, schools, and the local hospital.

I have reached out to our colleague, BILLY LONG, who represents southwest Missouri. We offer our heartfelt prayers and condolences to the families of at least 89 dead, many more injured, and all whose way of life has literally been demolished.

As a member of the congressional subcommittee with oversight responsibility for FEMA, I commend the prompt action of our first responders as they conduct urgent search and rescue operations. The American Red Cross has set up an emergency shelter. For those who would like to help, you can visit www.redcross.org.

In the spirit of thanks for the assistance given to St. Louis in our time of need, it is time to provide a helping hand to our many neighbors who urgently require our help in southwest Missouri.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

FOXX: Madam Speaker, I am very proud of everyone who has supported the domestic auto industry, and certainly it is proof that the best automobiles in the entire world are, indeed, imported from Detroit.
COMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

Hon. John A. Boehner, The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 18, 2011 at 11:09 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 655.

That the Senate passed H.R. 793.

The Senate passed without amendment H.R. 9793.

Appointments:
Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Merchant Marine Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Coast Guard Academy.
United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
Karen L. Haas.

COMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT DIRECTOR AND PRESS SECRETARY, THE HONORABLE JIM GERLACH, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Kori Walter, District Director and Press Secretary, the Honorable Jim Gerlach, Member of Congress:

Hon. John A. Boehner, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the County of Berks, Pennsylvania Magisterial District Court 23-02-02, for witness testimony:

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined to comply with the subpoena to the extent that it is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,
Kori Walter,
District Director & Press Secretary.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

☐ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. Buerkle) at 4 p.m.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 1540, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

Mr. McKeon. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 1540.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

VETERANS’ COMPENSATION COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2011

Mr. Miller of Florida. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1407) to increase, effective as of December 1, 2011, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1407

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 "Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2011.

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN RATES OF DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION.

(a) RATE ADJUSTMENT—Effective December 1, 2011, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall increase, in accordance with subsection (c), the dollar amounts in effect on November 30, 2011, for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation under the provisions specified in subsection (b).

(b) AMOUNTS TO BE INCREASED—The dollar amounts to be increased pursuant to subsection (a) are the following:

(1) WARTIME DISABILITY COMPENSATION.—Each of the dollar amounts under section 1114 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS.—Each of the dollar amounts under section 1115(1) of such title.

(3) CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.—The dollar amount under section 1162 of such title.

(4) DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION TO SURVIVING SPOUSE.—Each of the dollar amounts under subsections (a) through (d) of section 1131 of such title.

(5) DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION TO CHILDREN.—Each of the dollar amounts under sections 1312(a) and 1314 of such title.

(c) DETERMINATION OF INCREASE.—(1) PERCENTAGE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each dollar amount described in subsection (b) shall be increased by the same percentage as the percentage increase in the average annual wage index for Federal civilian employees for the 12-month period ending on November 30, 2011, as a result of a determination under section 215(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(k)).

(2) ROUNDING.—Each dollar amount increased under paragraph (1), if not a whole dollar amount, shall be rounded to the next lower whole dollar amount.

(d) SPECIAL RULE.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may adjust administratively, consistent with the increases made under subsection (a), the rates of disability compensation payable to persons under section 10 of Public Law 85-857 (72 Stat. 1363) who have not received compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 3. PUBLICATION OF ADJUSTED RATES.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall publish in the Federal Register the amounts specified in section 2(b), as increased under that section, not later than the date on which the matters specified in section 215(i)(2)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)(2)(D)) are required to be published by reason of a determination made under section 215(i) of such Act during fiscal year 2012.

Hon. John A. Boehner, The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Speaker: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on May 17, 2011 at 9:45 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 349.

That the Senate passed S. 855.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 793.

Appointments:
Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Merchant Marine Academy.
Board of Visitors of the United States Coast Guard Academy.
United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,
Karen L. Haas.
I also would like to thank the chairman for including Mr. Braley’s bill, the Andrew Connolly Act. It’s really important. I think all of us who heard the testimony of Mr. Connolly and his family—a true American hero, someone who is doing everything right—want to make sure we share that pain with him and his family for the costs that he has given going to war.

That grant is intended to assist eligible veterans to adapt a family member’s home to provide a barrier-free living environment, to make sure that they have the highest level of independent living as possible. And so, again, I thank you for that.

I would, if I could, for just a moment, Mr. Chairman, just put in a slight plug, if I may, for a bill I’d like to see moved with this: H.R. 1025, the bill recognizing our reservists for their service and then being able to call themselves “veterans.” And I want to thank the majority and minority staff working on that, keeping moving that in the future if at all possible. But your unwavering support of this piece of legislation, this bill, has been absolutely necessary. We worked on it together in committee the way it should be, and your leadership in that to the floor is certainly appreciated.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Thank the gentleman for his kind words. I look forward to working with him on his issues and other bills that will come before our committee in the future.

At this time, Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Runyan).

Mr. Runyan, Thank you, Chairman MILLER.

Today I rise in support of H.R. 1407, as amended, the Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2011.

H.R. 1407, as amended, which I introduced in April, puts veterans on equal footing with Social Security beneficiaries by increasing the amount provided for disabled veterans’ compensation, veterans’ clothing allowance, and dependency and indemnity compensation for veterans’ survivors by the amount of the Social Security cost-of-living adjustment each year.

This annual and noncontroversial bill, which has been scored by CBO as having no budgetary impact, is a crucial part of ensuring benefits for disabled veterans and their families are sufficient to meet their needs.

H.R. 1407, as amended, also includes H.R. 1671, introduced by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Braley), the Andrew Connolly Veterans’ Housing Act, which provides a 5-year extension to the current program set to expire on September 30 of this year.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1407, as amended.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota, for bringing this bill and the others to the floor today. It’s appropriate, as we are approaching Memorial Day, that we are working to fight for our veterans. But I think that all of us who get the opportunity to work in that VA Committee and the chairman’s focus on veterans is every day of the year, not just Memorial Day, and this is certainly a good one.

I rise in wholehearted support of the Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Act of 2011, as amended. While we don’t control the COLA, the chairman and everyone in the committee understood how important it was to get this forward, get there with Social Security when that’s enacted. It is important that these payments are made on time. This is one more way to make sure that we do what’s right.
wheelchair. His young son is also wheelchair-bound and is afflicted with a disease that requires the child to be on a respirator around-the-clock for life. That we would not extend a benefit that would make life better for Mr. and Mrs. Connolly is unthinkable and I applaud Mr. Braley for his efforts.

I also thank Chairman Miller, Ranking Member Filner, and Chairman Runyan for including the provisions of the Andrew Connolly Veterans’ Housing Act in this must-pass legislation. I urge all Members to support H.R. 1407 as amended.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I once again urge all Members to support H.R. 1407, as amended.

I yield back the balance of my time.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker once again urges all Members to vote and pass the bill, H.R. 1407, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H. R. 1627

HONORING AMERICAN VETERANS

ACT OF 2011

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1627) to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements for the placement of monuments in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. R. 1627

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 “Honoring American Veterans Act of 2011”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PLACEMENT OF MONUMENTS IN Arlington National Cemetery.

Section 2409(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Under” and inserting “(1) Under”;

(2) by inserting after “Secretary of the Army” the following: “and subject to paragraph (2)”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) (A) Except for a monument containing or marking gravesites, no monument (or similar structure, as determined by the Secretary of the Army in regulations) may be placed in Arlington National Cemetery except pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.

“(B) A monument may be placed in Arlington National Cemetery if the monument commemorates—

“(i) the service in the Armed Forces of the individual, or group of individuals, whose memory is to be honored by the monument; or

“(ii) a particular military event.

“(C) No monument may be placed in Arlington National Cemetery until the end of the 25-year period beginning—

“(1) on the date of the commemoration of service under subparagraph (B)(i), on the last day of the period of service so commemorated; and

“(ii) in the case of the commemoration of a particular military event under subparagraph (B)(ii), on the last day of the period of the event.

“(D) A monument may be placed only in those sections of Arlington National Cemetery designated by the Secretary of the Army for such placement and only on land on which the Secretary determines is not suitable for interments.

“(E) A monument may only be placed in Arlington National Cemetery if an appropriate non-governmental entity has agreed to act as a sponsoring organization. The Secretary shall coordinate the placement of the monument and—

“(i) the construction and placement of the monument are paid for by funds from private sources.

“(ii) the Secretary of the Army consults with the Commission of Fine Arts before approving the design of the monument; and

“(iii) the sponsoring organization provides for an independent study on the availability and suitability of alternative locations for the proposed monument outside of Arlington National Cemetery.

“(3)(A) The Secretary of the Army may waive the requirement under paragraph (2)(C) in a case in which the monument would commemorate a group of individuals who the Secretary determines—

“(i) has made valuable contributions to the Armed Forces that have been ongoing and perpetual for longer than 25 years and are expected to continue indefinitely; and

“(ii) has provided service that is of such a nature that placing a monument to the group in Arlington National Cemetery would present a manifest injustice.

“(B) If the Secretary waives such requirement under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

“(i) make available on an Internet website notification of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver; and

“(ii) submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives written notice of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver.

“(C) The Secretary of the Army shall provide notice to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in writing of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver.

“(4) The Secretary of the Army shall provide notice to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in writing of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver.

“(5) The Secretary of the Army may waive the requirements under subparagraphs (A)(i) and (A)(ii) if—

“(i) the Secretary determines that a waiver is necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

“(ii) the Secretary determines that the waiver is in the public interest.

“(B) The Secretary of the Army may waive the requirements if—

“(i) to the group in Arlington National Cemetery.

“(4) The Secretary of the Army shall provide notice to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in writing of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver.

“(5) The Secretary of the Army may waive the requirement under subparagraph (2)(C) in a case in which the monument would commemorate a group of individuals who the Secretary determines—

“(i) has made valuable contributions to the Armed Forces that have been ongoing and perpetual for longer than 25 years and are expected to continue indefinitely; and

“(ii) has provided service that is of such a nature that placing a monument to the group in Arlington National Cemetery would present a manifest injustice.

“(B) If the Secretary waives such requirement under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

“(i) make available on an Internet website notification of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver; and

“(ii) submit to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives written notice of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver.

“(C) The Secretary of the Army shall provide notice to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in writing of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver.

“(D) The Secretary of the Army shall provide notice to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives in writing of the waiver and the rationale for the waiver.

“(E) If Congress does not pass a joint resolution of disapproval of the placement of the monument, the date that is 60 days after the date on which notice is received under this paragraph; or

“(F) If Congress passes a joint resolution of disapproval of the placement of the monument, and the President signs a veto of such resolution, the earlier of—

“(i) the date on which either House of Congress votes and fails to override the veto of the President; or

“(ii) the date that is 30 session days after the date on which Congress received the veto and objections of the President.”.

SEC. 3. CODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION AGAINST RESERVATION OF GRAVESITES AT Arlington National Cemetery.

(a) In General.—Chapter 24 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2410 the following new section:

“§ 2410A. Arlington National Cemetery: other administrative matters.

“(a) ONE GRAVESITE PER FAMILY.—(1) Not more than one gravesite may be provided at Arlington National Cemetery to a veteran or member of the Armed Forces who is eligible for interment at such cemetery and the family members of such veteran or member who are also eligible for interment at such cemetery.

“(2) The Secretary may waive the requirement under paragraph (1) in extreme circumstances, as determined by the Secretary. If the Secretary waives such requirement under paragraph (1) in extreme circumstances, the Secretary shall submit notice of the waiver to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

“(b) PROHIBITION AGAINST RESERVATION OF GRAVESITES.—A gravesite at Arlington National Cemetery may not be reserved for an individual before the death of such individual.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 24 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2410 following the next new item:

“2410A. Arlington National Cemetery: other administrative matters.”.

(c) APPLICABILITY.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), section 2410A of such title, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to all requests at Arlington National Cemetery after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (b) of such section, as added, shall not apply with respect to the interment of an individual for whom a written request for a reserved gravesite was submitted to the Secretary of the Army before January 1, 1963, and subsequently approved.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to Congress a report on reservations made for interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) The number of requests for reservation of a gravesite at Arlington National Cemetery that were submitted to the Secretary of the Army before January 1, 1963.

(B) The number of gravesites at such cemetery that, on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, were reserved in response to such requests.

(C) The number of such gravesites that, on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, were unoccupied.

(D) A list of all reservations for gravesites at such cemetery that were extended by individuals responsible for management of such cemetery in response to requests for such reservations made on or after January 1, 1962.

(E) A description of the measures that the Secretary is taking to improve the accountability and transparency of the management of gravesite reservations at Arlington National Cemetery.

(F) Such recommendations as the Secretary may have for legislative action as the Secretary considers necessary to improve such accountability and transparency.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE INSTALLATION OF A MEMORIAL MARKER ON CHAPLAINS HILL TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THE JEWISH CHAPLAINS WHO DIED WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) 13 Jewish chaplains have died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

(2) Army Chaplain Rabbi Alexander Goode died on February 3, 1943, when then U.S.S. Dorchester was sunk by German torpedoes off the coast of Greenland.

(3) Chaplain Goode received the Four Chaplains’ Medal for Heroism and the Distinguished
Service Cross for his heroic efforts to save the lives of those onboard the Dorchester.

(4) Army Chaplain Rabbi Irving Tepper was killed in action in France on August 13, 1944.

(5) Chaplain Tepper also served in Morocco, Tunisia, and Sicily while attached to an infantry combat team in the Ninth Division.

(6) Army Chaplain Rabbi Louis Werfel died on December 16, 1944, in a plane crash while en route to conduct Channahuk services.

(7) Chaplain Werfel was known as “The Flying Rabbi” because his duties required traveling great distances by plane to serve Army personnel of Jewish faith at outlying posts.

(8) Army Chaplain Rabbi Meir Engel died at the Nha Trang Airbase in Saigon, Vietnam, on December 16, 1964, after faithfully serving his country during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

(9) Army Chaplain Morton Singer died on December 17, 1968, in a plane crash while on a mission in Vietnam to conduct Channahuk services.

(10) Army Chaplain Rabbi Herman Rosen died in service of his faith and his country on June 18, 1943.

(11) His son, Air Force Chaplain Solomon Rosen, also died in service of his faith and his country on November 2, 1948.

(12) Army Chaplain Rabbi Nachman Arnoff died in service of his faith and his country on May 9, 1946.

(13) Army Chaplain Rabbi Frank Goldenberg died in service of his faith and his country on May 9, 1946.

(14) Army Chaplain Rabbi Henry Goody died in service of his faith and his country on October 19, 1943.

(15) Army Chaplain Rabbi Samuel Hurwitz died in service of his faith and his country on December 9, 1943.


(17) Air Force Chaplain Rabbi David Sobol died in service of his faith and his country on March 7, 1974.

(18) Chaplains Hill in Arlington National Cemetery memorizes the names of 242 chaplains who perished while serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

(19) None of the 13 Jewish chaplains who have died while serving on active duty are memorialized on Chaplains Hill.

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that an appropriate site on Chaplains Hill in Arlington National Cemetery should be provided for a memorial marker, to be paid for with private funds, to honor the memory of the 13 Jewish chaplains who died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, so long as the Secretary of the Army has exclusive authority to approve the design and site of the memorial marker.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES WHO ARE SERVING IN, OR HAVE SERVED IN, OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM, AND OPERATION NEW DAWN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) More than 2,000,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed to the theaters of war since the commencement of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn.

(2) Hundreds of thousands of such members have served for multiple tours of duty, leaving their homes, their families, and in many cases, their civilian jobs.

(3) More than 5,500 members of the Armed Forces have made the ultimate sacrifice for the United States while serving in Iraq or Afghanistan.

(4) Tens of thousands of additional members of the Armed Forces have been seriously wounded in the line of duty while serving in these theaters of war.

(5) These members of the Armed Forces have answered the Nation’s call to duty, serving bravely and nobly and, in most cases, without fanfare or acclaim.

(6) Those members of the Armed Forces have personified the virtues of patriotism, service, duty, courage, and sacrifice.

(7) All Americans recognize the service and sacrifices made by these members of the Armed Forces and their families.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) honors the service of all of the Armed Forces who are serving in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn and the members and veterans who have previously served in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn; and

(2) calls on all Americans to reflect on the service of the members and veterans and to hold them in a special place of honor now and in the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1627, as amended, a bill to provide for certain requirements for the placement of monuments in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1627, as amended, is a bipartisan bill that contains several provisions related to Arlington National Cemetery which were originally included in H.R. 1627, H.R. 1441, H. Con. Res. 12, and H. Con. Res. 45.

H.R. 1441, introduced by Mr. Runyan, codifies regulations and policies that bar reservations for burial or interment at Arlington National Cemetery made on or after January 1, 1962. There was broad support for this legislation at the committee’s legislative hearing, and we have included two changes that Arlington management raised with the original text of the bill.

The bill, as amended, also includes additional transparency to the process of waivers for new monuments at Arlington. Under the process set up in the bill, as amended, whenever the Secretary of the Army approves a monument, the criteria set forth in the bill, Congress must immediately be notified of the decision. Congress then has 60 days to pass a resolution opposing the Secretary’s position. This provides a clear check and balance on the Secretary’s decision while removing the added time that it usually takes for Congress to pass a resolution in support of the waiver, as required by the current process.

This piece of legislation does honor the memory of those Jewish chaplains at Arlington by establishing a memorial marker on Chaplains Hill, and rightly so, to honor those who died while on active duty. It is a great piece of legislation, and that is exactly the way it is supposed to work.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 1627, as amended, and we have included two changes that were originally included in H.R. 1627, H.R. 1441, H. Con. Res. 12, and H. Con. Res. 45.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this piece of legislation, Honoring American Veterans of Our Most Recent Conflicts Act of 2011.

This legislation is very important, very sacred responsibility with the placement of monuments and how Arlington National Cemetery and our national cemeteries work. It is very clear in the prohibition of the reservation of a grave site at Arlington National. It also makes clear that only one grave site per family is permitted for burial.

Again, I am proud of serving on this committee and am proud of the chairman and the subcommittee chairman’s work. There was a little bit of controversy as we talked through this issue of Arlington monuments, but I am very pleased the way this worked out. I think the compromise, working with the Senate and making sure that happens is in the right interest of the veterans’ groups; it is in the right interest of those families who have their loved ones interred at Arlington.

I think once we develop that commission, it keeps Congress in the loop, strikes that proper balance of the original bill, we are going to have a really great piece of legislation, and that is exactly the way it is supposed to work.

Finally, the bill as amended includes H. Con. Res. 45, which I introduced, honoring the service and sacrifice of the members of the United States Armed Forces who are serving in, or who have served in, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn. As we observe Memorial Day next week, I believe it is very appropriate to acknowledge the courage and sacrifice of these veterans and servicemembers from our most recent conflicts.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 1627, as amended, and we have included two changes that were originally included in H.R. 1627, H.R. 1441, H. Con. Res. 12, and H. Con. Res. 45.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I too rise in support of this piece of legislation, Honoring American Veterans of Our Most Recent Conflicts Act of 2011.

This legislation is very important, very sacred responsibility with the placement of monuments and how Arlington National Cemetery and our national cemeteries work. It is very clear in the prohibition of the reservation of a grave site at Arlington National. It also makes clear that only one grave site per family is permitted for burial.

Again, I am proud of serving on this committee and am proud of the chairman and the subcommittee chairman’s work. There was a little bit of controversy as we talked through this issue of Arlington monuments, but I am very pleased the way this worked out. I think the compromise, working with the Senate and making sure that happens is in the right interest of the veterans’ groups; it is in the right interest of those families who have their loved ones interred at Arlington.

I think once we develop that commission, it keeps Congress in the loop, strikes that proper balance of the original bill, we are going to have a really great piece of legislation, and that is exactly the way it is supposed to work.

This piece of legislation does honor the memory of those Jewish chaplains at Arlington by establishing a memorial marker on Chaplains Hill, and rightly so, to honor those who died while on active duty. It is a great piece of legislation, and that is exactly the way it is supposed to work.

I think it is, again, absolutely appropriate that this piece of legislation is coming up the week before Memorial Day, and I believe the committee is doing the work we were sent to do.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.
Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1627, as amended, a bill containing provisions regarding Arlington National Cemetery.

H.R. 1627, as amended and introduced by Chairman MILLER, alters the requirements for the placement of certain monuments within Arlington National Cemetery. It would limit the erection of monuments not containing interred remains. These changes bring the requirements in better accord with the primary purpose of the cemetery: to honor our fallen servicemembers.

H.R. 1441, which I have introduced and included in H.R. 1627, as amended, would codify the regulations and policies barring reservations for burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

After being informed by a constituent of problems past and present in management at the cemetery, including lax oversight, damaged graves, and improper burials, I met with Mr. Patrick Hallinan, superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery, and Ms. Kathryn Condon, executive director of the National Cemetery Program, in March, who helped me to quickly address and resolve the concerns of my constituent. H.R. 1627 will give Mr. Hallinan and Ms. Condon valuable tools to further aid them in their stewardship of some of the Nation’s most sacred ground.

The space at Arlington National Cemetery is very limited, so we must plan accordingly. These provisions ensure that our Nation’s most revered cemetery will remain open to all eligible veterans, regardless of rank or position, while maintaining its current pristine and peaceful setting for the interment of our fallen servicemembers.

The bill, as amended, also includes H. Con. Res. 45, which Chairman MILLER introduced to honor the commitment and dedication of our Armed Forces who are serving, or have served, in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn.

Over 2 million members of the armed services have been deployed to theaters of war since the commencement of Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn. As Chairman MILLER noted, it is especially fitting that we honor our servicemembers as Memorial Day approaches.

I want to thank my friend, Mr. McNerney of California, the ranking member of the subcommittee on Accountability Assistance and Memorials, for his bipartisan leadership in moving this bill forward.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 1627, as amended.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK).

Mr. LOEBSACK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. WALZ. I would especially like to thank Chairman MILLER and Ranking Mr. FILNER for their support as well.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I reserve the balance of my time for a statement by Mr. Runyan of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER).

Mr. WEINER. I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

I also want to express my appreciation to Chairman MILLER, Ranking Member FILNER, Chairman Runyan of the subcommittee, and our colleague Congressman McNerney.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1627, which contains authorization language from a bill that I sponsored.

As Chairman MILLER noted, it is especially fitting that we honor our servicemembers as Memorial Day approaches.

I want to thank my friend, Mr. McNerney of California, the ranking member of the subcommittee on Accountability Assistance and Memorials, for his bipartisan leadership in moving this bill forward.

I, frankly, am not the one who thought of creating a memorial for Jewish chaplains. In fact, like many Jewish Americans and veterans nationwide, I was surprised to learn that no such memorial existed at Arlington National Cemetery. The gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Kraetzler, who is the vice commander of the Sons of the American Legion for New York State and who is joining us here today, noted the absence of a monument for Jewish chaplains while we were researching the stories of the four immortal chaplains who died while giving final rites on board the USS Dorchester in 1943.

For those who are unfamiliar with the story, as I was, a convoy of three ships passed through “torpedo alley” off the coast of Greenland at about 1 a.m. on February 3, 1943. A German U-boat fired three torpedoes, one of which hit the Dorchester—a U.S. Army troop ship with more than 900 men on board. The four chaplains on board—two Protestant pastors, a Catholic priest, and a Jewish rabbi—were among the first on deck, calming the men and handing out life jackets. When they ran out of life jackets, without regard to faith or race, they took off their own and helped others. Approximately 18 minutes from the explosion, the ship went down. By witnesses, they were last seen standing arm-in-arm on the hull of the ship, each praying in his own way for the care of the men. At that day, making it the third largest loss at sea of its kind for the United States during World War II.

While trying to locate these four famous chaplains on Chaplains Hill, Mr. Kraetzler noticed that Rabbi Alexander Goode was the only one of the four chaplains not distinguished by a memorial. Ken partnered with two other veterans, Rabbi Harold Robinson and Sol Moglen, who are also in the gallery today, to help lead fund-raising efforts. It took just a few months, and they raised over $50,000.

They used the other memorials as a model for the new monument they proposed for the 13 Jewish chaplains who lost their lives from 1943 to 1974. The monument, as designed, will stand 7 feet tall with a bronze plaque mounted on a granite slab, listing all 13 names, as well as the Jewish proverb, “I ask not for a lighter burden but for broader shoulders,” and an inscription of the Star of David. There will also be a place at the bottom for future chaplains if, God forbid, needed.

While planning this project, Mr. Kraetzler, Rabbi Robinson and Mr. Moglen were in touch with Arlington Cemetery. They were notified—something that I’m sure members of the committee knew, but I did not—that a 2001 rule requires congressional approval for all memorials at Arlington Cemetery, which was rectifying today this bill. The gentleman from Iowa pointed out that the section of the bill that we are going to be sponsoring mirrors Senate action. Although it’s part of a
larger bill, it will take effect as soon as their action takes effect. It does not need the signing of the President, according to those at the Army.

The group quickly alerted the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Jewish Chaplains Council, and they finally reached out to me. I was touched by the work of these great men, and quickly introduced a resolution to fix the problem. Senator Schumer is the sponsor of the Senate version, which has 25 Senate sponsors. The resolution we have today is bipartisan in nature. It has 86 cosponsors, and had been endorsed by 35 Jewish organizations and 47 Jewish War Veterans chapters before being added to the bill.

The Jewish Federations of North America and Shelly Rood have been working to help pass this bill to recognize the achievements of these 13 Jewish chaplains. I also want to thank Major Gretchen Gardner of Arlington Cemetery for helping us all navigate the Army’s process.

My staff has been assured by Major Gardner and others that, if we and the Senate pass this bill, it will satisfy the requirements of CFR 533.22(1) of the Code of Federal Regulations, which governs the monuments at Arlington Cemetery.

Finally, surviving members of the chaplains have been involved in this process. I want to particularly recognize David and Rafael Engel, who are the sons of Meir Engel, and their children, Jonathan and Yael, who are here with us today, as well as Vera Silberberg, the daughter of Morton Singer.

I am very grateful that we are one step closer to raising this monument and to properly honoring the brave Jewish chaplains who serve our country today. There can be no better way to celebrate Jewish Heritage Month. I look forward to the ceremony at Arlington Cemetery that will follow this vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, if it would be appropriate, I would like to now list the names of the 13 fallen chaplains who will be honored on this memorial should this become law:


May God bless their souls, and may we remember them and honor them with a memorial at Arlington Cemetery.

I ask my colleagues to vote “yes” on this, and I thank my colleagues for their indulgence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded that persons occupying the gallery are not to be addressed by the Speaker.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. We are certainly proud of this piece of legislation, Madam Speaker, and we are in full support of it. I would like to thank the gentleman from New York for his unflinching and unwavering work to get this done for all the right reasons.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I too want to thank my good friend from New York (Mr. WEINER) for his fine work on this piece of legislation. I am proud to have it in the bill today at this particular time of the year, in the month of May.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1627, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There is objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1627, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Speaker, the quorum is present and being counted in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

1630

RESTORING GI BILL FAIRNESS

ACT OF 2011

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1383) to temporarily preserve higher rates for tuition and fees for programs of education at non-public institutions of higher learning pursued by individuals enrolled in the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs before the enactment of the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act of 2010, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1383

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 “Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act of 2011”.

SEC. 2. PRESERVATION OF HIGHER RATES FOR TUITION AND FEES FOR PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION AT NON-PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING PURSUED BY INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN SUCH PROGRAMS PRIOR TO CHANGE IN MAXIMUM AMOUNT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(A)(ii) of section 3313(c) of title 38, United States Code (as amended by the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-377)), the amount payable under that paragraph (or as appropriately adjusted under paragraphs (2) through (7) of that section) for tuition and fees for pursuit by an individual described in subsection (a) of program education at a non-public institution of higher learning during the period beginning on August 1, 2011, and ending on July 31, 2014, shall be the greater of—

(1) $17,500; or

(2) the established charges payable for the program of education determined using the table of the Department of Veterans Affairs entitled “Post-9/11 GI Bill 2010–2011 Tuition and Fee In-State Maximums”, published October 27, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 66193), as if that table applied to the pursuit of the program of education by that individual during that period.

(b) COVERED INDIVIDUALS.—An individual described in this subsection is an individual entitled to educational assistance under chapter 33 of title 38, United States Code, who, on or before April 1, 2011, was enrolled in a non-public institution of higher learning in a State in which—

(1) the maximum amount of tuition per credit in the 2010-2011 academic year, as determined pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of section 3313(c) of title 38, United States Code, was exceeded $700; and

(2) the combined amount of tuition and fees for full-time attendance in the program of education in such academic year exceeded $17,500.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “approved program of education” has the meaning given that term in section 3313(b) of title 38, United States Code.

(2) The term “charged”, with respect to a program of education, means the actual charges (as determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on the basis of a full academic year) for tuition and fees which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the program of education would be required to pay.

(3) The term “institution of higher learning” has the meaning given that term in section 3462(f) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF LIMIT ON GUARANTY FEE FOR CERTAIN SUBSEQUENT LOANS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 3729(b)(2)(B)(i) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “January 1, 2004, and before October 1, 2011” and inserting “October 1, 2011, and before October 1, 2012”; and

(2) by striking “3.30” both places it appears and inserting “3.20”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3729(b)(2)(B)(ii) of such title is amended by
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ) each will control 20 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 1383, as amended, the Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act of 2011. This bill would temporarily increase the Post-9/11 GI Bill program’s national cap on tuition and fees paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs on behalf of certain veterans pursuing programs of education at non-public institutions of higher learning from $17,500 to $27,000.

The original Post-9/11 GI Bill that became law on August 1, 2009, required VA to pay 100 percent of the tuition and fee charges up to a maximum cap that is based on a State’s most expensive in-state undergraduate tuition and fee charges at a public institution of higher learning on behalf of a veteran with at least 36 cumulative months of active duty service since September 11, 2001. Veterans with fewer months of service since that day of infamy would get a proportionally smaller amount. The amendment would apply to veterans attending both public and private degree-granting institutions of higher learning. As a result of basing tuition and fee payments on the in-state undergraduate rate, VA made tuition and fee payments well in excess of $20,000 annually on behalf of veterans attending private institutions in States with high tuition and fee charges at State schools.

In addition to tuition and fee payments, the GI Bill provides a monthly living stipend. The stipend is the same amount paid to an E-5, generally the pay grade of a sergeant or petty officer second class, at the “with dependents” rate in the zip code of the school the veteran is attending. For example, a veteran attending the University of Maryland in College Park, Maryland, receives $1,881 per month for the 2010-2011 school year. The Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvement Act of 2008, as it was then, which was passed on December 16 of last year, made several changes to the Post-9/11 GI Bill. Those changes included a national cap of $17,500 on tuition and fee payments for veterans attending non-public institutions, effective August 1, 2011. The $1.1 billion Pay-As-You-Go cost of providing those changes was met by reducing education benefits in some areas. For example, a $17,500 cap on tuition and fees paid on behalf of veterans attending private schools was instituted to help pay for expanded eligibility for other veterans.

Although the cap of $17,500 a year will be a potential increase in pay-ments for veterans in most States, some veterans attending non-public schools in seven states—New York, Texas, Arizona, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina—will see their tuition and fees payments reduced by thousands of dollars. Reducing tuition and fee payments could force veterans in these States to find non-GI Bill resources such as loans, grants or employment income to pay tuition and fees.

To counter the national H.R. 1383, as amended, would temporarily increase the cap on tuition and fees from $17,500 up to $27,000 for 3 years beginning the 1st of August of 2011. This increase would apply only to veterans who were enrolled in non-public institutions of higher learning before April 1, 2011. I believe it is only fair that we grandfather these veterans.

To meet statutory Pay-As-You-Go offset requirements, the manager’s amendment to H.R. 1383 would extend existing loan fee requirements associated with the subsequent use of a VA loan guarantee for 1 year at slightly higher rates that currently applied. Although not perfect, I believe this offset is dwarfed by the $1.1 billion in offsets from veterans’ education benefits passed by the House last December with only three Members voting in opposition. I would also note that the new GI Bill’s community college program had previously supported similar offsets when used to improve veterans’ benefits as is being done in H.R. 1383.

Madam Speaker, this bill is supported by the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, the Military Officers Association of America, Student Veterans of America, AMVETS, and the Reserve Officers Association. I would like to include these letters of support in the Record.

I believe the alternative seen in the manager’s amendment meets the concerns expressed by Members desiring as minimal an impact as possible on our veterans. I encourage all Members to support H.R. 1383.

IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN VETERANS OF AMERICA

Hon. JEFF MILLER, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MILLER: Iraq and Afghan-istan Veterans of America (IAVA) strongly supports H.R. 1383 to temporarily preserve higher rates for programs of education at non-public institutions of higher learning pursued by individual veterans enrolled in the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Post-9/11 GI Bill will be remembered as one of the shrewdest investments in our country’s veterans for generations to come. The recent improvements to the Post-9/11 GI Bill (H.R. 5296) and the Department of Veterans Affairs’ Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom veterans to fully utilize their hard earned GI Bill benefits. While a historic upgrade to GI Bill benefits, these reforms caused benefits for a small number of student veterans to drop. This bill will insure that veterans currently utilizing their GI Bill at our nation’s public or private institutions are not left behind and can complete their education.

We have history on our side. After the World War II GI Bill was enacted, Congress had to pass improvements to forge our country’s smartest investment. IAVA believes that something of the same ilk like the WWII GI Bill, the Post-9/11 GI Bill, with these improvements in H.R. 1383, will help build the next greatest generation.

If we can be of any help in advancing H.R. 1333 please contact Tim Embree at (202) 544-7692 or timg@java.org. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

PAUL RICKHOFF, Executive Director.

MILITARY OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Alexandria, VA, May 2, 2011.

Hon. JEFF MILLER, Chairman, House Committee on Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

Hon. MARLIN STUTZMAN, Chair, Econ. Opportunity Subcomm., Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MILLER and CHAIRMAN STUTZMAN: On behalf of the 375,000 members of the Military Officers Association of America (MOAA), I am writing to express our strong support for your bill, H.R. 1383 that would temporarily “grandfather” higher rates for veterans already enrolled in non-public colleges and universities under the Post-9/11 GI Bill.

MOAA strongly supported needed improvements to the Post-9/11 GI Bill and we were pleased with the final passage of the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvement Act of 2010 signed into law as P.L. 111–377.

The original version of that legislation included a grandfather provision to ensure that students who were already enrolled in public colleges could continue their educations under the rate structure in effect on 1 August 2009 as adjusted by annual COLAs. Unfortunately, the grandfather provision was removed from the bill as it proceeded through the legislative process.

MOAA believes the underlying intent of your legislation contemplates the potential inclusion of out-of-state public college students. For some of these currently enrolled veterans, the cost of enrollment exceeds the new academic year cap of $17,500 for non-public institutions.

We recognize the enormous budgetary challenges that face all of our elected representatives in this most difficult period of rising national debt. MOAA recommends a further temporary, internal adjustment to program-enrollment or housing rates, to accommodate currently enrolled out-of-state students attending public colleges.

MOAA respectfully requests a copy of this letter be included in the official transcript of the hearing scheduled by this year’s Economic Opportunity Subcommittee, House Committee on Veterans Affairs on 9 May 2011.

We remain committed to the men and women who wear and have worn our nation’s uniform.

Sincerely,

NORBERT R. RYAN, Jr., President.

Hon. JEFF MILLER, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

CHAIRMAN MILLER: We, at Student Vet- erans of America, strongly support your ef-forts to do the right thing this year. In the US Code to allow for a grandfather clause in the Post 9/11 GI Bill through your bill, HR 1383. This measure will ensure that the sudden change in the rate structure on 1 August 2011, as set forth in Public Law 111–377 will not harm those at non-public institutions who are halfway through their degree
programs and depending on the current level of benefits that they are receiving. While we strongly supported the recent changes to the new GI Bill, we did hope to see such a measure included in the original legislation, and appreciate your leadership on this issue to make up this difference in benefits.

Despite our support of HR 1383, we remain concerned that provisions in the legislation do not include those student veterans who are paying out-of-state rates at public institutions. The recent changes limit the amount of benefits to the net cost of in-state rates, and so all out-of-state student veterans, not just those at the most expensive public school, will now see a reduction in benefits. This is set at $17,500. I believe these states in those states where current student veterans or their parents have made.

Thank you for your efforts on this key issue. If you have any questions please contact CAVE's legislative director, at (202) 646-7735 or mhanson@roa.org.

Sincerely,

DAVID R. BOCKEL,
Major General, USA (Ret.), Executive Director
WALKER M. WILLIAMS III, CEO of ROA, (Ret.),
National President.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Again, I think the chairman and the chairwoman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN), for working to improve on a very good piece of legislation. The most Controversial clause of the amendment and a recognition that our modern warriors, especially those in the Guard and Reserves, were shouldering an incredible burden in these current conflicts protecting our freedoms.

With the GI Bill went into effect, but I applaud this Congress for having the foresight to look, if something’s not working correctly, bring it back and let’s try and work through it. I am very much in support of this piece of legislation.

I also again want to thank the chairwoman of the subcommittee and the full committee for their willingness to work on an offset issue, one of the very difficult things that we have to do, and I applaud you for your leadership. We all understand the challenge of the financial situation and the need to make sure that every penny of the taxpayer’s dollar is watched over carefully. I certainly don’t think anyone wants to shortchange our veterans, but we will certainly look and do all we can. I think the compromise that we reached is certainly the way the public would want us to go. I am certainly happy with those new ones.

I think the most importantly important on this is, listening to the chairman talk about the different States where there were discrepancies, we need to be very clear—and I think this bill does that—that these veterans are not New York veterans, they’re American veterans. They’re Texas veterans, South Carolina veterans, and we need to make sure that we get that in there correctly.

There were a few issues that I think we can address and talk about that came up from the VA themselves in implementation of the bill. I hope we continue, as I am sure we will in our committee and others, to keep focusing on that to make sure that we can get it in and make sure there is not a delay to our servicemembers. They deserve to have it done on time.

Again, this is a good piece of legislation. We took on a challenging subject, the willingness to correct something that was needed to be corrected, and then the willingness to find the pay-for that was necessary. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I am now happy to yield such time as he may consume to the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN).

Mr. STUTZMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of Chairman MILLER’s manager’s amendment to H.R. 1383, the Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act of 2011.

The bill would increase the cap on tuition and fees set by the Post-9/11 Veterans Education Assistance Improvements Act of 2010, passed by Congress on December 16, 2010, as signed into law by President Obama as Public Law 111–377.

The new law made several changes to the Post-9/11 GI Bill, including imposing a national cap of $17,500 per academic year on tuition and fees paid to private institutions. Unfortunately, the cap will reduce VA payments on behalf of up to 30,000 veterans already enrolled in these private schools by thousands of dollars in at least seven States. Those States would include New York, Texas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Arizona, South Carolina, and New Hampshire.

I reserve the balance of my time.

H.R. 1383, as amended, would raise that cap to $27,000 for a period of 3 years for veterans already enrolled in these private schools as of April 1, 2011. Veterans who enroll after that date would be subject to the $17,500 cap on tuition and fees.

In determining the amount of the new, temporary cap, we found that the College Board data showed that the average net tuition and fees charged to dependent students attending the most expensive tier of private schools was roughly $22,540.

Therefore, we believe that when combined with other Federal benefits like Pell Grants and the post-9/11 GI Bill’s Yellow Ribbon program, the vast majority of veterans attending private institutions would not experience out-of-pocket costs. We would also point out that the Yellow Ribbon program offers schools the opportunity to make up any difference between the basic benefit and actual charges by sharing the difference dollar for dollar with the VA.

Finally, I support the revised PAYGO offset. By meeting this change, we meet our statutory budget rules and allow veterans monthly stipends to reflect the most current amount of basic allowance for housing paid to service-members at the E-5 with dependents rate.
Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1383, as amended.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, again, I appreciate the gentleman from Indiana’s work on this. In fact, we made a good piece of legislation even better, and that’s a good thing. That’s a good charge for us.

Mr. REHBERG. Madam Speaker, last month, I received a letter from Sergeant First Class Bart Holder, a Montana native who is currently serving our country in Afghanistan. Like many soldiers, Sgt. Holder chose to transfer his GI Bill benefits to his daughter, Madison. Thanks to her father’s GI Bill benefits and an academic scholarship, Madison’s freshman year tuition was fully paid for. And that’s exactly how it should be.

But earlier this Spring, Madison was told that, as a result of changes made by Congress to the GI Bill, her benefits would no longer cover the full cost of her tuition. She was told that she would need to find several thousand dollars to make up for the shortfall. This bill, the Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act would bridge that gap for veterans and students like Madison who chose their college before Congress capped their GI Bill payments last December.

The GI Bill is about keeping a promise to the men and women who serve their country and the cause of freedom. On the battlefield, soldiers don’t leave students behind, and we shouldn’t strand students in the middle of their education by reducing their benefits without warning. Congress changed the rules in the middle of the game and veterans and their dependents who made sound fiscal decisions based on the old formula shouldn’t have to pay the price.

I am proud to be a co-sponsor of this bill. And I urge all of my colleagues to vote yes on this important piece of legislation.

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I once again encourage all Members to support H.R. 1383, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. STUTZMAN. I thank the chair for yielding.

To help VA meet the goal, section 5 of Public Law 105–50 set a goal for all Federal agencies to spend at least three percent of their procurement funds with small businesses and controlled by veterans or as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans. On October 21, 2004, President Bush reinforced the Federal Government’s 3 percent goals by signing Executive Order 13360. According to the Small Business Administration, at the time of that executive order, the percentage of Federal procurement from service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses was about 38 percent, or about one-tenth of the goal set by statute and executive order. Even the VA was short of the goal, spending about 1.3 percent service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.

To help VA meet the goal, section 5 of Public Law 109–461 gave some new and pass the bill (H.R. 1657) to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by veterans or as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans. The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1657
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ENFORCEMENT PENALTIES FOR MISREPRESENTATION OF A BUSINESS CONCERN AS A SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY VETERANS OR AS A SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.

Subsection (g) of section 8127 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Any business” and inserting “(1) any business”;

(2) by striking “a reasonable period of time, as determined by the Secretary” and inserting “a period of not less than five years”;

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) In the case of a debarment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall commence debarment action against the business concern by not later than 30 days after determining that the concern misrepresented the status of the concern as described in paragraph (1) and shall complete debarment actions against such concern by not later than 90 days after such determination.

“(3) The debarment of a business concern under paragraph (1) includes the debarment of all principals in the business concern for a period of not less than five years.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1657 to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by veterans or as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans.

Madam Speaker, Public Law 109–461 created new enforcement penalties for these service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses and the veteran-owned small businesses to be afforded contract work with the Department of Veterans Affairs. However, this bill had the unintended consequence of encouraging unscrupulous business owners to fraudulently claim to be a veteran or service-disabled veteran-owned small business in order to get those VA contracts.

H.R. 1657 would add teeth to the VA’s enforcement abilities by requiring the Secretary to debar any company that fraudulently claims to be a service-disabled veteran-owned business for no less than 5 years. The debarment would also apply to the business’ principals.

I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN) for introducing this much-needed piece of legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge the balance of my time.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On a point of order, I also rise in support of H.R. 1657. It is absolutely unconscionable that we would have folks taking the set-asides that we have made specifically available to our veterans as they return home to start small businesses. Again, it’s certainly not a lottery they have won. It is this Nation’s commitment to them to make sure they get on an equal footing and get going again; and anyone who is intentionally stealing those funds, it certainly should be a serious matter.

I applaud the gentleman from Indiana for continuing on this very bipartisan—in the last Congress, Congresswoman Herseth Sandlin and now-Senator Boozman took this up, started it moving, and it looks like you are going to get her across for us, Mr. STUTZMAN; and for that I am very happy.

I hope all my colleagues will join me in making sure we improve the protections for the veteran-owned enterprises and send a very clear signal that this is certainly fraud for those individuals who are engaging and taking those set-aside dollars because it is absolutely critical for our returning veterans.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN).

Mr. STUTZMAN. I thank the chairman for yielding.

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

PENALTIES FOR MISREPRESENTATION AS A VETERAN-OWNED BUSINESS

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules.
tools to the VA contracting staff that essentially gave service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses preference in small business set-aside contracts while not ignoring the VA’s other statutory set-aside goals such as for firms qualified as HUBZone and minority-owned small businesses. As a result, SBA data for fiscal year 2009 shows that overall Federal spending with service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses was about 1.96 percent, and VA spent nearly 17 percent with service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.

Clearly, the law was having a positive result for veteran-owned small businesses. Unfortunately, as James Earl Jones said in “Field of Dreams”: “If you build it, they will come.” The “they” in this case are unscrupulous businesses that falsely claim veteran and disabled-veteran-owned status and the veterans who front for them.

The GAO did a review of 10 firms claiming service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses and found that none of them qualified as service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses. Since then, staff has continued to meet with the GAO and VA’s Inspector General to try to prove that there is no shortage of businesses fraudulently claiming to be veteran and/or service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.

The original legislation merely authorized the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to debar these firms for a period determined by the Secretary. However, given the continuing exposure of firms trying to steal contracts from legitimate veteran small businesses, I feel it necessary to provide some teeth to the law. My bill will direct the Secretary to debar these fraudulent firms and their principals for 5 years, and it would also set a schedule to speed up that action.

Madam Speaker, I note that the VA did not support the bill, citing a one-size-fits-all approach could harm firms who make an honest mistake in claiming status as a veteran or service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses. I again invite the VA to work with us to perfect a bill that will discourage firms while protecting these contracts for valid veteran and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.

I believe that at a time when the economy is very difficult and veterans are looking to either start their business or go back to work, this bill will ultimately meet the need and protect those veterans and the businesses that are available to them.

I thank my distinguished ranking member, Mr. BRALEY, for his bipartisan support, as well as Chairman MILLER and Ranking Member FILNER for bringing H.R. 1657 to the House. I urge Members to support the bill.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, again I thank the chairman of the full committee, the chairman of the subcommittees, Ranking Member FILNER, and the subcommittee ranking members.

We put together four good bipartisan pieces of legislation to serve our veterans to make sure we strengthened the things that we so rightfully earned, making the commitment of this Nation stronger to them. It’s absolutely appropriate we do that as we move towards Memorial Day. And again, as I said when we began, Mr. Chairman, I think certainly one place where it’s Memorial Day every year is in the committee, making sure we’re fighting for those veterans, their families, getting it right. And I very much appreciate the sense of bipartisanship as we get that done.

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to review and extend their remarks on H.R. 1657 and H.R. 1893, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1657.

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. MILLER of Florida. Madam 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 and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AIRPORT AND AIRWAY EXTENSION ACT OF 2011, PART II

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1893) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend the airport improvement program, and for other purposes.

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

H.R. 1893

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 “Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2011, Part II”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF TAXES FUNDING AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) FUEL TAXES.—Subparagraph (b) of section 48b(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “May 31, 2011” and inserting “June 30, 2011”.

(b) TICKET TAXES.—(1) PERSONS.—Clause (i) of section 4261(c)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “May 31, 2011” and inserting “June 30, 2011”.

(c) PROPERTY.—Clause (ii) of section 4271(d)(1)(A) of such Code is amended by striking “May 31, 2011” and inserting “June 30, 2011”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on June 1, 2011.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Paragraph (1) of section 9502(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “June 1, 2011” and inserting “July 1, 2011”;

(2) by inserting “or the Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2011, Part II” before the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (A).

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—(2) of section 9502(e) of such Code is amended by striking “June 1, 2011” and inserting “July 1, 2011”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on June 1, 2011.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT IMPROvement PROGRAM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4903 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:
enact a multiyear reauthorization bill for the FAA. I remain hopeful that we will be able to complete a long-term reauthorization in the very near future and send it to the President for his signature.

We're currently working with the Senate to finish negotiations to reconcile the differences between the Senate and the House versions. I know, for one, am committed to passing a long-term reauthorization that will allow the FAA to continue making progress in modernizing our system, utilizing new technologies, and making other improvements.

However, the current FAA extension expires at the end of this month. H.R. 1893 is a clean, short-term extension of FAA funding and programs through June 30. It allows important safety and capacity projects at our Nation's airports to continue at the funding levels contained in the recently passed continuing resolution for fiscal year 2011. The FAA's primary preoccupation is to ensure that the FAA is able to continue operating until negotiations for a long-term FAA reauthorization are completed. I urge my colleagues to support this solution.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the current FAA extension be extended until September 30, 2011.

Hon. JOHN MICA, Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I am writing concerning H.R. 1893, the "Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2011, Part II." The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure today.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over the Internal Revenue Code. Sections 2 and 3 of this bill amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by extending the current Airport and Airway Trust Fund (AATF) expenditure authority and the associated Federal excise taxes to June 30, 2011. In order to expedite H.R. 1893 for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action on this bill. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 1893, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP
Chairman


HON. JOHN MICA, Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1893, the "Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2011, Part II." The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure recognizes the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 1893, and I appreciate your effort to facilitate consideration of the bill. I concur with you that forgoing action on H.R. 1893 does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of appropriate conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I, or my designee, will include our letters on H.R. 1893 in the Congressional Record during House Floor consideration of the bill. Again, I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation, and I look forward to working with the Committee on Ways and Means as the bill moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. MICA, Chairman.
Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

I will again say, as I have said many times before, I will work with my colleagues across the aisle to produce a fair bill that can not only pass the House but also pass the Senate and be signed into law by the President. To do this, we must take up and enact a long-term, bipartisan FAA bill that will create jobs and keep our economy moving throughout the 21st century, and make this our last extension.

For the present time, however, this extension is necessary, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield in support of H.R. 1893, the “Airport and Airway Extension Act, Part II.” This bill gives Congress another month to complete work on a long-term reauthorization of Federal Aviation Administration programs. I said this of the most recent extension almost two months ago, and I will say it again: I hope this bill will be the last FAA extension bill for a long time.

As my colleagues know, the House and Senate each passed long-term reauthorization bills earlier this year. Staffs have made good progress in negotiations to resolve a number of differences between the two bills; there are just a few open issues remaining.

The long-term bill’s success, however, will depend on how those open issues are resolved. They are important issues. Many of them, I regret to say, have been controversial issues from day one. House Republicans have proposed to renege on our commitment to small communities and to end essential air service everywhere but Alaska; the Senate bill does not. House Republicans have proposed to repeal a National Mediation Board rule that guarantees fundamental fairness for airline and railroad workers deciding whether to join a union; the Senate bill does not. The House bill slashes funding for airports and FAA programs, with the mandate for the agency to somehow “do more with less,” when all available evidence clearly shows the agency will do less with less. The Senate bill does not.

These are differences that must be worked out, and I believe they can be worked out if both sides come together in good faith, put partisanship aside, and resolve to keep America’s aviation system the world’s best and finest.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in this chamber and with our Senate counterparts to enact a lasting, long-term reauthorization that creates jobs, improves safety, and serves the interests of the flying public.

For the meantime, however, this one-month extension is necessary. Without its enactment, the FAA’s funding, programs, and expenditure authority would lapse on May 31. H.R. 1893 will keep the FAA operating for another month, through June 30. It will give Congress one more month to complete work on a long-term reauthorization, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.
RESTORING GI BILL FAIRNESS

ACT OF 2011

The Speaker pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1838) to temporarily preserve educational assistance programs of education at non-public institutions to sus-

The SPECTRUM pro tempore (during the vote), on motion of Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 330, I was away from the Capitol region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders’ 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 23, 2011, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 330 due to travel delays. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 1837—Honoring American Veterans Act of 2011. This billcodifies the current practices at Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) regarding the placement and funding of commemorative monuments, eligibility requirements, and suitability for burial. Those who have served our country honorably deserve a chance to be commemorated at this military cemetery, where veterans and military casualties from each of the nation’s wars have been laid to rest.

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 330 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

The Clerk reads the title of the bill.

RESTORING GI BILL FAIRNESS

ACT OF 2011

The Speaker pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-

[Roll of No. 331]

YEAS—389

Akerman
Adams
Aden
Ahern
Alexander
Almire
Amash
Andrews
Ansley
Aqua
Aust
Bacchmann
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrett
Barkley
Berman
Bertret
Bilirakts
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blair
Bloomberg
Boren
Bosman
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun
Brown (GA)
Brown (NY)
Brown
Brumfield
Bruneau
Bunyon
Burwell
Burr
Butler (PA)
Butler
Butler
Byrd
Cain
Caldwell
Camp
Camp
Camp
Cantor
Carr
Carr
Carson
Carson
Carson
Carter
Carter
Carr
Carr
Caskey
Cash
Cash
Cassidy
Cassidy
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavasso
Cavaso
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 1, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 1, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]
More Pain at the Pump
(Mr. Wilson of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
Mr. Wilson of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in the last 2 years, the price of a gallon of gasoline has more than doubled. During his campaign, the President promised to skyrocket energy costs, and that’s exactly what has happened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?
There was no objection.

Peace for Pakistan
(Ms. Jackson Lee of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Ms. Jackson Lee of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we begin this week and look to the memorializing of our fallen soldiers, it is appropriate to always thank them and be reminded of the historic actions that brought down Osama bin Laden, but the country where this incident occurred is a country that deserves peace for its people. Pakistan has had another incident of the Taliban going on one of the bases and killing soldiers. Our sympathy to the loss of the innocent, but we call upon the Pakistani military and the civilian government to begin to address the terror of the Taliban and to work to help the Pakistani people.

As the Kerry-Lugar money is being assessed as to how it is to be distributed for social needs, there must be an addressing of that violence, and so I call upon our friends in Pakistan to recognize that we in the United States are friends, but we must work together to eliminate al Qaeda and the terror that is terrorizing the people of Pakistan.

Once and for all, there must be a unified effort to establish peace and tranquility and democracy in Pakistan for the people of Pakistan.

Israel Land Swap?
(Mr. Poe of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. Poe of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in a failed attempt to play Solomon, the President has decided to split the nation of Israel in two. He wants Israel to give away more land to the Palestinians in the name of peace. Israel has a history of giving up land and still has no peace.

The President’s proposal would make Israel a land it could not defend. Prime Minister Netanyahu has said “nyet” to the President.

Where does the United States get the omnipotent power to tell any country it should give away part of its sovereign land? What if Netanyahu told us that the United States should divide up our land and swap it among our citizens? We would not stand for such.

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians must be resolved between the two groups. The U.S. Government should not take the side of the Palestinians over our ally, Israel. Such action lacks wisdom and shows contempt for the people of Israel.

And that’s just the way it is.

Personal Explanation
Ms. Clarke of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed several votes on May 23, 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 1657—To amend title 38, United States Code, in section 3721 to revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as being veteran owned and controlled.

Ms. Clarke of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed several votes on May 23, 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to H.R. 1657—To amend title 38, United States Code, in section 3721 to revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as being veteran owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans or as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans. It is despicable that business owners who represent themselves as service-disabled veterans. Those business owners that do misrepresent themselves should be punished accordingly for their abuse of taxpayer funds and the disrespect for the sacrifices made by the veterans for whom those funds are reserved.

Personal Explanation
Mr. Gutiérrez of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes 330, 331 and 332.

Personal Explanation
Mr. Hastings of Washington. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in my family, I missed several votes on May 23, 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes 330, 331 and 332.

Removal of Name of Member as Cosponsor of H.R. 1380
Mr. Akin of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1380.

Correction of the Official Record
(Mr. Wilson of South Carolina asked, and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. Wilson of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I was away from the Capitol region attending the Civil Rights Freedom Riders’ 50th Anniversary Celebration. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

More Pain at the Pump
(Mr. Wilson of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
Mr. Wilson of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in the last 2 years, the price of a gallon of gasoline has more than doubled. During his campaign, the President promised to skyrocket energy costs, and that’s exactly what has happened.

House Republicans are leading the way in implementing a sound domestic energy plan aimed at reducing gas prices. This plan seeks to expand domestic energy production while creating jobs here in America.

Republicans in the House have successfully passed the Restarting American Offshore Leasing Now Act. This bill provides immediate relief at the gas pump while creating jobs for Americans. It will increase domestic energy production and create jobs by conducting oil and natural gas lease sales.

House Republicans are addressing the need for more immediate relief from rising prices at the pump along with the long-term vision of a domestic energy policy. We need to work together for an all-of-the-above American energy plan.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism. My sympathy to the family of Richard Bryan Wilson, a dedicated patriot from Columbia, South Carolina.

Israel Land Swap?
(Mr. Poe of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. Poe of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in a failed attempt to play Solomon, the President has decided to split the nation of Israel in two. He wants Israel to give away more land to the Palestinians in the name of peace. Israel has a history of giving up land and still has no peace.

The President’s proposal would make Israel a land it could not defend. Prime Minister Netanyahu has said “nyet” to the President.

Where does the United States get the omnipotent power to tell any country it should give away part of its sovereign land? What if Netanyahu told us that the United States should divide up our land and swap it among our citizens? We would not stand for such.

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians must be resolved between the two groups. The U.S. Government should not take the side of the Palestinians over our ally, Israel. Such action lacks wisdom and shows contempt for the people of Israel.

And that’s just the way it is.

Congratulating Fargo-Based Brandt Holdings
(Mr. Berg asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
Mr. Berg of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate Brandt Holdings, a Fargo-based company that recently received a Presidential “E” Award. The “E” Award is the highest award the U.S. Government gives in recognition of an American entity in its relationship to trade.

North Dakota is no stranger to the benefits of trade. In the past year, exports have grown over 15 percent in North Dakota, and since the founding of our trade office 6 years ago, exports have nearly tripled.

Founded in 1992, Brandt Holdings Company has also been on a steady path of growth. With corporate offices in Fargo, North Dakota, the company has diversified and now operates in four divisions: Agriculture, Construction, Real Estate, and an Entertainment division.

I applaud Brandt Holding Company’s efforts to increase trade in North Dakota and also for the rest of our country, and I congratulate them on receiving this prestigious award.

Ken Novak, Jr., ESPN Rise’s Coach of the Year
(Mr. Paulsen asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. Paulsen of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House on the occasion of Ken Novak, Jr., ESPN Rise’s Coach of the Year.

Mr. Paulsen. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove Ken Novak, Jr., as my Designated Representative on the Select Committee on Homeland Security.
minute and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Hopkins boys basketball coach Ken Novak, Jr., on being named ESPN RISE’s National Coach of the Year after leading the Hopkins Royals to their third straight State championship title.

For Ken, Jr., coaching basketball at Hopkins is a family business of sorts. His father, Ken, Sr., coached the Hopkins Royals for 19 years, including his son.

In 1990, Ken, Jr., stepped into his father’s shoes and began coaching at Hopkins. In 22 seasons as head coach for the Royals, Coach Novak would lead the team to a record of 542-74 and six State titles. Since returning to his alma mater, Coach Novak turned Hopkins into a basketball powerhouse that had won only two State titles before his arrival.

Congratulations, Coach Novak, on winning ESPN RISE’s Coach of the Year title and for leading such outstanding student athletes.

CONGRATULATING CHICAGO’S PROVIDENCE ST. MEL HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Providence St. Mel School, a small high school on the block where I used to live, that sends all of its young people to college and has been doing so for the last 20 years.

I congratulate its principal, Dr. Paul Adams, all of the students and their families. Providence St. Mel, what a way to go.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF CALIFORNIA PRISONERS

(Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, today the United States Supreme Court delivered a body blow to the safety of the people of my home State of California.

Today, in an unprecedented action of judicial intemperance, the United States Supreme Court basically ordered that between 38,000 and 46,000 prisoners currently in the California prison system be released.

Many times Supreme Court decisions are of mere academic interest. This one specifically deals with the safety of the people of my home State. As one who led a team of attorneys general of the States of the Nation in the nineties to have prison litigation reform which was incorporated into a law that was passed by the Congress and signed by the President, this flies in the face of every piece of that bill.

You rarely say this, but I fear that there will be murders, there will be rapes, there will be assaults, there will be unnamed and unnumbered crimes in my home State as a direct result of today’s decision by the U.S. Supreme Court. Since when did they take over all of the responsibilities of the government, becoming the executive branch, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch?

You can call it judicial activism, you can call it judicial independence, the judicial branch has taken over the responsibilities of the branches of government.

COMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina) laid before the House the following communications from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 23, 2011.

Hon. John A. Boehner,
The Speaker, House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 23, 2011, at 5:15 p.m., and to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a copy of the following communication to the Congress of the United States:

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,
KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House.

EXECUTIVE ORDER WITH RESPECT TO FURTHER SANCTIONS ON IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the “order”) that takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, and implements the existing statutory requirements of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172) (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) (ISA), as amended by, inter alia, the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) (CISADA).

In Executive Order 12957, the President found that the actions and policies of the Government of Iran threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. To deal with this national emergency, the President in Executive Order 12957 declared a national emergency and imposed prohibitions on certain transactions with respect to the development of Iranian petroleum resources. To further respond to that threat, Executive Order 12959 of May 6, 1995, imposed comprehensive trade and financial sanctions on Iran.

The President, in Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1999, constitutional and clarified the previous orders. To take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957 and to implement section 105(a) of CISADA, I issued Executive Order 13553 on September 28, 2010, to impose sanctions on entities of the Government of Iran and other entities acting on behalf of the Government of Iran determined to be responsible for or complicit in certain serious human rights abuses.

In CISADA, which I signed into law on July 1, 2010, the Congress found that the illicit nuclear activities of the Government of Iran, along with its development of unconventional weapons and ballistic missiles and its support for international terrorism, threaten the national security and the foreign policy of the United States. To address the potential connection between Iran’s illicit nuclear program and its energy sector, CISADA amended ISA to expand the types of activities that are sanctionable under that Act. ISA now requires that sanctions be imposed or waived for persons that are determined to have made certain investments in Iran’s energy sector or to have engaged in certain activities relating to Iran’s refined petroleum sector. In addition to expanding the types of sanctionable energy-related activities, CISADA added new sanctions that can be imposed pursuant to ISA.

This order is intended to implement the statutory requirements of ISA. Certain ISA sanctions require action by the private sector, and the order will further the implementation of those ISA sanctions by providing authority under IEEPA to the Secretary of the Treasury to take certain actions with respect to those sanctions. The order states that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall take the following actions necessary to implement the sanctions selected, imposed, and maintained on a person by the President or by the Secretary of State, pursuant to authority that I have delegated:

with respect to section 6(a)(3) of ISA, prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the person consistent with section 6(a)(3) of ISA; and

with respect to section 6(a)(6) of ISA, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution if the transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the person has any interest; and

with respect to section 6(a)(7) of ISA, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution if the transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the person;
with respect to section 6(a)(9) of ISA, block all property and interests in property that are in the United States, that come within the United States, or that are or come within the possession or control of any United States person, including any overseas branch, of the person, and provide that such property and interests in property may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in; or with respect to section 6(a)(8) of ISA, restrict or prohibit imports of goods, technology, or services, directly or indirectly, into the United States from the person.

I have delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury the authority, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and the relevant provisions of ISA, and to employ all powers granted to the United States Government by the relevant provision of ISA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order. All executive agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of the order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

Barack Obama.

Barack Obama.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I am about to file a bill, its number will be determined later, but it expresses support for the State of Israel’s right to defend Israeli sovereignty, to protect the lives of the Israeli people, and to use all means necessary to confront and eliminate nuclear threats posed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the use of military force if no other peaceable solution can be found within a reasonable time to protect against such immediate and existential threats to the State of Israel.

We have a President who doesn’t know history as well as he should or he would be aware that last Thursday, instead of saying what his spokesman was saying, gee, this was the starting point for all negotiations, actually, the facts are that the Clinton administration pushed Prime Minister Barak into basically that proposal. And it’s my belief that just as I believe that God hardened the heart of Pharaoh when Moses made his request, he hardened Arafat’s heart. He rejected the offer, and it does not need to be made again.

JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Before I begin, I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, unannounced consent that all Members may have 5 minutes to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order, which is jobs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Amidst reports of improvement in the economy—and the April jobs report was one of those examples—we are in a steady, yet slow, recovery. But that recovery has not been felt by the millions of Americans who are out of work or who are working in jobs that are well below their potential. And no more is the pain of the recession felt in the African American community where unemployment is high in good times but now remains the highest of all population groups in this country at 16.1 percent.

And so along with saving homes, job creation remains a primary focus of the Congressional Black Caucus and of House Democrats. We are determined to build on the more than 3 million jobs created or saved by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. And so as a key part of this effort before we left for last week’s constituent work period, House Democrats launched a Make It in America agenda, which we wholeheartedly support.

Over the past 3 years, we have passed legislation to prevent multinational corporations from outsourcing jobs overseas, to give tax credits to small businesses to hire new employees, to restore the credit to small businesses because they are the engine of our economy and of job creation. Our Make It in America agenda continues and expands on that effort by a number of pieces of legislation introduced by members of the Democratic Caucus: legislation to support developing a national strategy manufacturing, to invest in infrastructure and support the flow of commerce, to keep our country competitive in the global marketplace, to further support small businesses, to develop an innovative education policy, and to put smart regulations in place which protect our people and our environment while improving government efficiency.

Democrats have already introduced bills to further these goals, and we are calling on the Republican leadership to end the atmosphere in Washington of blocking the green economy we need to build, asking them to support both of these important pillars of President Obama’s agenda which will create our job-creating legislation to the floor.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he might allow to the gentlewoman from Georgia, Congressman DAVID SCOTT.

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. I want to commend you, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, for your leadership and for what you’re doing.

Ladies and gentlemen of America and this Congress, our economy is struggling, and nowhere is it struggling more than in the area of unemployment and joblessness, and, correspondingly, with home foreclosures and the value of our housing stock going down. Those are the two very serious points on the compass that we have got to declare an emergency situation on because they are both so very related. If a man does not have a job, or a young lady does not have a job, how can they stay in their home?

And so I want to just talk for a few minutes about, one, you really can’t stop people from getting on unless you stop and you think of how you got into it. The one thing I’ve noticed about people who have lost their sight, they may need a little help as they come to get into a room, but I will tell you, that person without his sight feels his way of how he got into that room; and how he gets out of that room, he can feel his way back out. So it might do well for us just to pause for a moment.

We go back to our economic downturn. There were some failures that we made. We rushed—rightfully so, in many respects—to bail out Wall Street, to bail out America’s big business structure. We did that. We had to unfreeze the credit markets on Wall Street in order to keep it moving. But if there is one thing we learned from our previous, very challenging economic difficulties—and the most recent one being the Depression. We got out of the Depression by making sure that our big companies, making sure that Wall Street and our bankers and our investors and our multinational corporations were able to survive. Our failure was that we did nothing to help Main Street at the same time.

The one thing we learned in the Depression is, yes, you have to do both: You’ve got to put money up at the top, you’ve got to put it in the middle of the economic stream and at the lower end of the economic stream, because you have to get people spending money. Jobs are created when people spend money.

We are a mass consumption society, which means our economy moves not on the wealthy being able to go buy a car; our economy moves on thousands and millions of people being able to buy the car, to buy the clothes, to buy the food in restaurants. Our failure was that we didn’t do that. And so we had a top-down economic recovery instead of a top, middle, and bottom at the same time.
So here we are. And that’s why right now our multi-corporations are having staggering profits.

Our CEOs are making huge salaries and bonuses, all that we helped. And I don’t begrudge them. I am a believer in capitalism. I graduated from the citadel of capitalism, the Wharton School of Finance. I am a businessman. So I don’t begrudge that, but what I do begrudge is our failure to help the little fellow. Now we’re beginning to do that.

But what we must do is realize that all of this time, we’re in this recovery now for almost 3 years, and we have 13 million Americans without work. We have a national unemployment of 8.7 percent. It’s coming down. Some of our policies are working. In my own State of Georgia, our unemployment rate is a staggering 9.9 percent—563 Georgians are without work.

And so what means that we’re not doing enough. There are certain areas we can work in. For example, we need to evaluate the programs that we say we have put out there to help with the unemployment level.

Now we know we have put a program together which will give corpora
tions a 6 percent reduction or a reduction of their part of the payroll tax if they hire an unemployed person. Well, where is the report card on that? How is that doing? That’s one of the things that we need to get: we need measurement to see how successful it really is.

We need to also look to the future and look at what policies we can put together with corporations, because what we’re doing is not enough. I would submit that wouldn’t it be interesting and wouldn’t it be worthy of consideration.

We know, for example, that we have just about the highest corporate tax rate in the world. Clearly, our multinational, our largest corporations, our largest employers want to see that corporate tax rate come down. Many are wanting it to come down to 25 percent. I am on the side of taking a look at that, because we don’t want to have the highest corporate tax rate in the world. It hurts our marketplace. It hurts everything. We know that. That is an issue.

But if we know these multinational corporations are having a record now of out of our country, should we not have a conversation with them at the table? Okay, you want your corporate tax rate reduced? Let’s talk about how you can stop sending jobs out of this country. We need Americans who are working at American jobs in America.

I think that these large employers and corporations with these international markets will be willing to sit down and say, you know what, in exchange for us getting our corporate tax rate down, here’s what we can do to start our manufacturing and bring it back to America so that we can make things in America. One of the reasons we’ve got such a high-job loss rate is because we don’t make anything here anymore. Manufacturing is the main source of jobs. We lost that. Well, we can use this as an incentive to these companies. Say, okay, we can bring that corporate tax rate down; but we want you to bring those jobs back here, and we want you to start making things in this country. Let’s look out for America, look out for us. That is something that we can do.

And so, Madam Congresslady from the Virgin Islands, you’re doing a wonderful job with this.

This is the number one issue facing this country. I can’t tell you how desperate people become when they can’t find work. I can’t tell you how depressed people become when people are used to working and they wake up every morning with no place to go. Or they have to make certain decisions and some can’t find food or buy the food to feed their families. That is the situation we’re in with these 13 million American people.

We can do better. We’ve got to evaluate what we’re doing, and we’ve got to put more creative things on the table, such as the corporate tax rate. Let us tie that to corporations bringing these jobs back here and what they can do to help turn our country back into a manufacturing base.

When you lose your capacity—when this country lost its capacity to be the leader of the world in making things, we lost a lot. And by George, we need to get it back. And that’s the way America will survive, and that’s the way we’ll bring this unemployment rate down.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman SCOTT. I thank you for calling attention to the need to restore the manufacturing base in this country as the Democrats are attempting to do with our Make It in America agenda. And thank you for reminding everyone that our medical programs are not efficient and that there is a critical connection between the jobs crisis and the housing crisis and why they need to be dealt with now as an emergency.

I would just call on our leadership, the Republican leadership. Let’s stop trying to unravel President Obama’s agenda, which is an agenda that creates jobs. We’ve been here for almost 5 months, and not one job has been created by any legislation that the majority has brought to the floor. It’s time to get busy. Main Street is calling on us.

At this point, I’d like to yield as much time as he would consume to the Congressman from Illinois, Congressman DANNY DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you very much.

Let me, first of all, commend you for the tremendous leadership that you provide to this effort each Monday evening.

As I was thinking about it, I was thinking of the fact that people who observe racing oftentimes describe horses in two ways. Sometimes they’re the show horse, and then there’s the workhorse. I guess when it comes to working as a Member of Congress, I don’t think you have any peer. As a matter of fact, you have led our efforts. We came into the Congress at the same time. We’re classmate.

You’ve led our efforts on health care. You’ve led our efforts on making sure that natural resources were divided in a serious way, and you’re leading our efforts as the first vice chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. So I am pleased to join with you this evening.

As we consider policies to help Americans and our Nation recover from the worst economic crisis in our history—and I never forget this gentleman—I remember something that Dr. Martin Luther King said at one time. He said that the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy. I agree with him.

This is indeed a time of challenge for our country with a current unemployment rate of 9.8 percent, an expected rate of over 8 percent for the next seven years, and record levels of food insecurity and foreclosures.

As in many other States, the average unemployment rate in Illinois during 2010 for blacks was above 15 percent, above 13 percent for Latinos, and with persistently high unemployment numbers, the need for Federal unemployment assistance remains a vital lifeline for millions of our citizens.

In January of 2011, the share of unemployed workers showed through March without work for over 6 months was 43.8 percent—one of the highest percentages—on record—translating into about 6.2 million workers remaining unemployed for longer than 6 months.

In April 2011, just under 185,000 Illinoisans received extended unemployment benefits. Black and Hispanic workers made up nearly 100,000 Illinoisans exhausting the maximum 99 weeks of unemployment assistance in 2010. Although our economy is gradually gaining, we cannot ignore the fact that the economic crisis remains a daily reality for millions of Americans, nor can we ignore the fact that the crisis unevenly affects African Americans and Latino Americans.

During times of challenge, I sincerely believe that the mantle of responsibility caring and struggling falls squarely on the shoulders of government, not primarily on the charity of individual citizens. In such times of hardship and strife, government leaders should extend help to the needy, not advance the wealth of the most secure. For this reason, I am deeply disappointed in the Republican bill moving in the House that would hurt both our economy and the long-term unemployed, some of the most vulnerable citizens in our Nation.

The Republican plan would essentially curtail assistance to Americans struggling with prolonged unemployment so that States could lower their
The Republican bill is not a jobs bill. The Republican bill is not about helping people and being good for the economy. It is a jilting the jobless bill. It pits work in a weak economy with limited job opportunities. It's not about being educationally replaced only half of the average family's expenses. This support is not a free ride or boon for families; it is a critical lifeline during a national economic crisis to help workers who are suffering. The Wall Street Journal reported that roughly 1 million people across the Nation couldn't find work after exhausting their unemployment benefits. There are about 7 million fewer jobs now than at the beginning of the Great Recession, and the Department of Labor data show that there are over four unemployed Americans for every job. Needing unemployment assistance is about not being able to find work in a weak economy with limited job opportunities. It's not about being lazy.

The Republican bill is not a jobs bill. It is a jilting the jobless bill. It pits States that are struggling with large deficits against the millions of Americans who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own. I urge that we continue the fight to secure improved tax cuts, fewer people will have access to education and training that they need to fuel the economic productivity and compete for the good jobs that are occurring in our labor market today.

So on a long-term basis, we need to ensure that we are building a strong and capable workforce. In the short term, we need to make sure that people who have lost their jobs during the recession are not left in the cold. Currently, for every one job opening there are over four people applying. This means that whatever the job applicants do to help themselves, there will still be many people left out in the cold.

To add insult to injury, many applicants are not getting consideration for jobs because they have been unemployed for too long. Many employers will screen applicants and require that they are holding a job to be considered for a new job. When they find out that they are unemployed, many employers will not consider them for employment. So those who are looking for a job and have been looking for a job for a long time find that it's even harder to find a job. And these are the people that have been unemployed for 60, 90, or even 99 weeks. They are rejected, and being cut off from unemployment insurance, and not given a fair shot at a job that they are qualified for.

Our focus should be particularly on what to do about the long-term unemployed and keeping them on their feet. In February, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE from California and I introduced the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Extension Act to provide 14 additional weeks of unemployment compensation for the chronically unemployed so that they can stay afloat during their job search, at least until our recession is over and jobs have returned. The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act would, if passed, give these hardworking Americans a little more time to find a job without having to worry about making ends meet.

Now, we have to note that receipt of unemployment compensation is conditioned first on the fact that you lost your job through no fault of your own and that you are actively looking for a job and will accept a reasonable job. So there are conditions to receiving unemployment compensation. Unfortunately, this compassionate bill has been stalled in committee, and the majority of the House has taken action on it.

To make matters worse, just a few weeks ago a new bill had been introduced in the House, which will actually weaken the unemployment compensation program. They call it the Jobs, Opportunity, Benefits, and Services Act. They call it the JOBS Act.

It would allow States to divert the Federal funds it received to pay for unemployment compensation to other purposes, including tax cuts. Jobs, that so-called JOBS Act, will essentially allow States to terminate payments of unemployment benefits, potentially eliminating $40 billion in economic activity, according to CBO estimates. So not only are they failing to extend benefits during a time of constant high unemployment; some now want to cut off benefits all together.

Critics of the unemployment compensation believe that providing unemployment benefits will give people an incentive not to work, that people receiving unemployment compensation will merely collect the benefits as long as they can without looking for a job. But a condition of receiving the benefits, one of the conditions is you have to be actively looking for a job.

While that criticism may apply to a few bad apples, the overwhelming majority of Americans who are chronically unemployed would rather enjoy the dignity of being able to collect a weekly check from the government; many of these checks, on a national average, will average $260 a
week, clearly not enough for a family to survive. The overwhelming majority of chronically unemployed do not want a handout; they would like a job.

While unemployment compensation helps the unemployed, unemployment benefits also help the economy. Economists acknowledge that in the U.S. economy, the U.S. economy grows by $1.61 for every dollar the government spends on unemployment compensation, because unemployed people will obviously spend every dime right away. This means that for every dollar of economic activity generated by tax cuts, where many of the tax cuts will generate about 17 cents of economic activity for every dollar of tax cuts. This is the $1.61 for every dollar in unemployment compensation.

So, simply put, the unemployment compensation is one of the most effective and efficient ways to stimulate the economy, and we should be focusing on providing the kind of support and stimulus to the economy in conjunction with making bold investments in our education system and our workforce. We need to make sure that we make those long-term investments in education and job training. We also need to make sure that we have a compassionate short-term solution by providing the safety net for millions of Americans who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own and haven’t found a job yet.

These jobs just don’t exist, and we also have to oppose the elimination of unemployment compensation by re-directing those funds to whatever the States may want, including tax cuts. That is simply wrong.

So I thank you for pointing out the need for the unemployment compensation program to continue and even be improved and oppose those initiatives that want to sabotage the unemployment compensation system.

Mr. SCOTT. Thank you, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, for reminding us that we are really not out of a recession. This is the time where we need to invest and to continue those unemployment benefits, and thank you for talking about the people who are unemployed.

We hear so many misconceptions spread about people who are receiving unemployment. They really would prefer to have a job. They are actively looking and pointing out, to be able to receive those unemployment benefits. It’s a shame the way that some of our colleagues speak about people who are really trying to find a job where there are no jobs to be found and need that extra help. So I really appreciate your coming and joining us this evening.

One of the other things that the Congressional Black Caucus has been advocating for is summer jobs for our young people. It’s important for us to have them fully occupied and employed during that summer vacation. It seems like we are going back to what we used to have to do in the previous administration and keep begging and begging for summer jobs for our young people. It’s critically important.

I also don’t understand why there is so much objection to our building a green economy. If we don’t, we will be left behind in the rest of the world in this important area. Creating the green economy would build on the tens of thousands of jobs that were created with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and moving to renewable energy and the jobs that will create is good for our environment. It will slow climate change, it is good for our health, and it is good for our economy.

It would build jobs, sustainable jobs, and help us to build a strong and more sustainable economy for the future. It’s good for profit, it’s good for the planet, and it’s good for people.

I want to just talk a little bit about the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Would the gentleman yield before she goes on to the next issue?

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. It’s so important that you have mentioned summer jobs and opportunities they get to help get young people on the right track and keep them on the right track, get them used to a working environment and get them set for their future lives. But also, with so many people unemployed today, in the construction area and at a time when we have trillions of dollars and needs in terms of roads and bridges and tunnels and other infrastructure projects, this is a time where we really ought to be investing in those for our future.

Those projects would be coming in, and the bids on those projects would be at the lowest they have been historically so that, as you pay for them over the course of time with bonds, you will be paying a lower rate, and those needs are certainly there today.

So we need to make those investments in job creation in terms of roads and bridges and other infrastructure. It’s a great time to do it, and the people need those jobs.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you for adding that issue to the discussion this evening.

Let me just go back to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, because it is clear that what we’ve faced in the past 2 years caused depressed job projections, and our friends on the other side of the aisle continue their efforts to repeal and underfund the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Despite the rhetoric to the contrary, this new law lifts more than 30 million Americans out of the ranks of the uninsured, protects the health care consumer from unjust practices that have occurred in our health care system for far too many decades, and preserves improvements to health care and thus the wellness of some of our Nation’s most vulnerable residents—our children and our seniors.

My colleagues and I have and will continue to highlight the deleterious health consequences that would result if these attacks on health care reform ever moved from a policy proposal to enactment, and we will continue to oppose any attempt to undermine this important law.

It’s also critically important to remember, though, that while repealing health care reform will have very obvious, very negative impacts on health and wellness, the repeal of any part of the law created by the Affordable Care Act will also have an equally horrendous impact on the economy and more directly on jobs.

The data is in; it’s indisputable. There is no evidence that health care reform hurts or eliminates jobs. In fact, since the health care reform bill was passed in March of last year, there has been private sector growth month after month after month, leading to the creation of a total of 1.4 million new private sector jobs, and we are counting. Further, of these 1.4 million new jobs that were created, both directly and indirectly from health care reform, 243,000 of them, almost a quarter of a million of them, are directly in the health care sector. All of this job and growth job expansion has occurred in just 1 year.

While that’s good news, there was even better news that came out of a recent study out of Harvard University, which found that health care reform, as enacted by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, would create up to 4 million jobs over the next 10 years. Compare that to 8 years of policies under the previous administration that literally eliminated 673,000 private sector jobs while at the same time exacerbating our Nation’s plight with uninsurance, spiraling health care costs, and worsening health disparities.

Once you make the comparison, ask yourself which policies are truly better for American jobs, the American economy, for the health and wellness of Americans, and for the Nation as a whole. Is repealing health care reform better when we know that the repeal not only would increase medical spending, the repeal would increase medical spending by $125 billion by the end of this decade and increase family insurance premiums by nearly $2,000 every year? But it will also destroy as many as 400,000 jobs every year over the next decade.

The answer is simply no. We need to stay on this path, one with an upward trajectory, because that path not only includes a reformed, transformed health care system, but it’s also a path that creates jobs, lowers the unemployment rate and saves employers, both large and small, money that they can reinvest by creating additional private sector jobs for Americans.

It is a path that we have been hoping to find; it is a path that we have struggled to get on; and now that we’re on
Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

THE GREAT STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BOEING, AND THE NLRB

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, last week, of course, we were in our respective districts, which means I was home in my beloved State of South Carolina. And while the bulk of that time was spent in the upstate, in Greenville, Spartanburg, and Union Counties, South Carolina is such a small State with a deep and rich tie throughout the various regions of the State that, even in a course of 1 week, Mr. Speaker, I was able to go to all six congressional districts in South Carolina at one point or another.

South Carolina is full of natural beauty, from the mountains of the upstate to the beaches of our coastal region. South Carolina is home to hard-working, loyal, kindhearted and resilient people. We have wonderful schools, a world-class port, vibrant research universities, and highly regarded hospitals and medical centers. We have a depth and breadth of assets throughout the State of South Carolina, as well as the small businesses that are the backbone of this country and this economy.

Mr. Speaker, South Carolina is among the first States to help other States when calamity strikes. We have a rich history of fighting and sacrificing, indeed, dying for this country. We are proud and brave, and we are not easily intimidated, which brings me to the National Labor Relations Board and its recent interactions with the State of South Carolina.

At a time when union membership is at a historic low, unions seek to influence this administration in a historically high fashion. At a time when this Nation needs to come together and face the great challenges of our time, there are those in this administration who seek to benefit from the politics of class, generalist, and, now, regional conflict: from a Secretary of Health and Human Services who claims that our colleagues' кафе, PAUL RYAN's, efforts to reform Medicare would cause seniors to die sooner when it is a demonstrably false statement, indeed, an abomination to say something so overtly political about a courageous colleague who has the foresight to try to save Medicare, from that to the NLRB and its general counsel and their efforts to intimidate the State of South Carolina, not once, but twice, with threatened lawsuits and now a complaint when a company decides to put an additional line of work in the great State of South Carolina.

Boeing decided to build some of its new 787 Dreamliners in South Carolina. And nearly a year. Mr. Speaker, after the decision was made and construction had begun and, in some instances, been completed, after South Carolina workers received the good news that jobs were finally headed our way, the National Labor Relations Board decided to file a complaint. And it's important to keep in mind what is not at issue. There is no merit to the contention that Boeing did not negotiate in good faith with the union over the movement of a second facility in South Carolina. No one seriously contends that. And, incredibly, there is no evidence that existing jobs will move from Washington State to South Carolina.

Instead, the NLRB seeks to tell companies where it can and cannot build additional lines of work. Let that sink in for a moment. The National Labor Relations Board seeks to tell a company where it can and cannot build additional lines of work. So be forewarned: If you build a plant or a facility in a union State, there is the prospect that you will never be able to leave again if the NLRB has its way. And that is precisely what the National Labor Relations Board is seeking to do. It is crystal clear: Employers are permitted to make predictions on future economic circumstances so long as the circumstances are demonstrably predictable.

So is it predictable that there would be labor shortages and stoppages in Washington State? Well, Mr. Speaker, there have been four strikes since 1989 in the Washington State facility for Boeing, all of which support the movement of the entire 787 production line to South Carolina. But that's not what Boeing is doing. And I would commend, Mr. Speaker, the reading of the comments by a Boeing customer who said that continuing threatened work stoppages are causing it to reconsider whether or not it wants to do business with Boeing, and yet Boeing is not supposed to consider that when they decide where to build additional lines of work.

Indeed, make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, there will be two planes made in Washington State for every one plane made in South Carolina. But that is not enough for this administration. They want to control where businesses can locate, what they can make, and how much of it they can make.

I want you to consider, Mr. Speaker, the comments of the NLRB spokesmen. I quote: We are not telling Boeing they cannot make planes in South Carolina. We are talking about one specific line of work, three planes a month. If they keep three planes a month in Washington, there is no problem.

Really? The National Labor Relations Board is going to tell Boeing how many planes it can make and where State and what constitutes a problem and what doesn't constitute a problem? To my colleagues on the South Carolina delegation who have labeled this an unprecedented act, they are entirely correct.
So what it appears now, Mr. Speaker, is that this administration and the National Labor Relations Board will elevate the unions to the same status as the employer; that all future decisions have to be made in concert; and if the unions object to a line of work that is separate and distinct, they can move to a right-to-work State like South Carolina, it cannot be done.

Mr. Speaker, I have been joined by my distinguished colleague from the Fifth Congressional District, Mr. MULVANEY, and I would seek to yield such time as my colleague may consume.

Mr. MULVANEY. I thank my colleague, Mr. Gowdy. His words are well considered and well made and I think bear out the decision of the people of his district to send him to Washington. This is perhaps the first real challenge we have faced together as a team here in Washington, and I'm proud to be a member of this team as we take on perhaps the critical issue of our day and our State when it comes to economic development and growth.

I want to do something that we are not very good at in South Carolina when it comes to these types of issues. I want to speak bluntly. Ordinarily, we don't talk about uncomfortable things in our State very bluntly. We are more southerly and gentlemanly about it than I'm going to be for the next few minutes. But I feel compelled to do that by the circumstances that face us. I want to talk very briefly about what this says about the current administration's attitude towards business. And then I want to talk very briefly about why people, not only in South Carolina, but people all over this country, should be concerned with this lawsuit against Boeing by the NLRB.

Regarding the administration's attitude toward business, I talked several times when I was running for this office with folks in my district about another issue at that time. It was cap-and-trade. And I remember coming across an employer in my district who never thought would be in favor of that particular piece of legislation but who had signed on and actually contributed financially toward advancing that particular initiative. I remember talking to them and asking them why this was, why were they doing something that was so clearly against their self-interest. And they told me that it had been made very plain to them that if they did not get on board that they would have a visit from the EPA, and wasn't it much better for them to participate in cap-and-trade legislation than it was to get run over and visited by the EPA, to have someone come down and bring down the full regulatory authority of the government on you without any recourse whatsoever. Wouldn't you rather be sitting at the table to design part of your own destiny rather than having it dealt fully in your face by the regulatory arm of the administration?

It frightened me to death. It frightened me to death that is what we had come to in this Nation. I call, and I still do, call it to this day, and I know this frustrates people and bothers people when I call it this, it is government by Mafia. It really is. It is like walking into Wal-Mart. Wow, it would be a real shame if this place burned down tomorrow. Why don't you give us a little money to help us in our cause, and we will make sure nothing happens to you. It frightens me and it disheartens me when I see the way the government treats its own people.

I can't help but think of that example as I sit here and look at what the NLRB is doing these days. To come to the Boeing company and admit, and you can go and read what the NLRB says, admit that they have done nothing wrong, admit that Boeing has done nothing wrong in any of its statements, but still taking the position that they would like to bring a lawsuit against this company in order to do something else but to shake it down.

My colleague, Mr. Speaker, mentioned the other shoe to drop when the NLRB came forward through its spokesman and said: Listen, you know, this whole thing could just go away if Boeing would agree to build three more airplanes every single month in Washington State.

That is why this is about. It is about using leverage. It is about using muscle. It is about pushing around a private business simply because you can, and it is absolutely and positively wrong for our government to do this to its own citizens. That is exactly what is happening. They are marching into Boeing and saying: Boy, it would be a real shame if we shut you down in South Carolina; wouldn't it? You can make that not happen. You have it in your ability to make sure that this terrible thing doesn't happen to you. All you have to do is agree to produce an additional three planes in Washington State. What a travesty. What a complete insult to what this Nation stands for.

That brings me to my second point, which is why should ordinary people care about this. Is this just an issue that the State of South Carolina cares about? Is it just an issue that the Boeing Corporation should care about? Is it just an issue that the government should care about? Absolutely not. Absolutely not. This is an issue that every single working person in this country should be scared to death of because the day that the government can tell business where it can operate, which is what the NLRB is trying to do in this lawsuit, the day that the government can tell businesses where they can operate is the day before it can tell you where you can go to work.

And if Boeing is not free to leave Seattle, Washington, and move to North Charleston in South Carolina, then the next day, you might not be free to do the same thing. It violates everything that we stand for. It violates everything that makes this country exceptional. It brings up frightening thoughts of what has happened in other countries in the past. It is wrong, Mr. Speaker. It must stop now. We will do nothing short of bringing a delegation to prevent it from happening. And, more importantly, we will be ever diligent to make sure that after this one is put to bed, and after this NLRB lawsuit is exposed for the fraud that it is, we will never, ever, ever, ever be dilgent to make sure that it never happens again in this country.

Mr. GOWDY. While my colleague was talking so eloquently in defense of freedom, not in defense of South Carolina, but in defense of freedom and the freedom to pursue the free market, something as fundamental as that, we have been joined by our colleague from South Carolina, Congressman Jeff Duncan, and I would yield him such threads he may use in this discussion. We have seen a lot since we have been here in Washington on January 5, but I never thought that I would see the day when the NLRB and our government would sue a company over creating jobs in South Carolina. I may have experienced that in another country, say the Soviet Union back in the eighties, but to think that we have got a government here in America that is suing a company for making a business decision that would affect their bottom line, to go where their labor costs are cheaper, to come to a great State like South Carolina and locate in a wonderful city like North Charleston where they were already operating a huge operation that made the fuselages. This was a decision not to locate a whole other operation, but to bring the rest of the components to South Carolina, to assemble the complete aircraft there. And since they made that decision for South Carolina, they have added an additional 2,000 jobs in the State of Washington. And so for the NLRB to say that Boeing made a decision to punish a union in Washington is ludicrous. It is ridiculous.

Virginia Attorney General Ken Cuccinelli said that NLRB's action against Boeing is a threat to every right-to-work State. And I agree with him because if this successful against Boeing, we are not going to have the conversation in this country about whether a business is going to locate in a right-to-work State or a union State. The conversation is going to be: Mr. Gowdy, what do you think about whether to locate in America or to locate that operation overseas. That ought to scare every one of us, not just those in the right-to-work State, but every American who understands capitalism, who understands that government doesn't create jobs, businesses do.

Looking at the NLRB's decision and examining the recent electoral map, it
is not difficult to see a policy that clearly rewards blue States while severely punishing red ones. South Carolina is a red State, and we are proud of that fact. We shouldn’t be punished for Boeing locating in South Carolina. And this is the second attempt by NLRB to punish South Carolina.

Right before this, they decided to sue South Carolina, South Dakota, Arizona, and Utah over the right to a secret ballot. Back in November, Mr. Speaker, 80 percent of South Carolinians voted in a referendum that we liked the right to a secret ballot when it comes to union elections, that we don’t want card check, a method where union bosses can come to employees and say: You know, we really want to unionize here, and we would love to have your name, and through fear and intimidation get them to agree to go along and unionize after a majority of those people in that business have said, under intimidation, usually, that they would go along with the union. We like the right to a secret ballot, that free Americans can go into the voting booth, whether it is at a union or anywhere else, and cast a ballot in secret without fear of intimidation. There are a lot of people out there on how they feel on whether they want to collectively bargain, whether they want to unionize, or whether they like the right to come to work and negotiate with their employer for their best interest and for the best interest of the company, for the best interest of the company.

And so NLRB said nope, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Arizona; we determine how you are going to unionize. We determine what methods you are going to use. And if we say that you have to use card check as a method of unionization, that is what you have to use. And just because you are in South Carolina, just because 80 percent like the right to a secret ballot, that doesn’t matter. That is off the table because NLRB is saying they have the last word, they are the only voice. And you know what? That is wrong, because it is a States’ rights issue. The Constitution I carry says Congress—and I am going to get a little passionate on this issue because I feel NLRB has overstepped its bounds on this—it says that no power not specifically outlined in that document as belonging to the Federal Government, nor prohibited by that document to the States, is reserved for the States or the people. It doesn’t say that the NLRB has the right to determine how we can unionize in South Carolina or any other right-to-work State.

I think States do have rights. And I think we have to stand up, and I applaud my colleagues tonight for standing on this floor and championing States’ rights, championing the Constitution of the United States, championing the 10th Amendment of the Constitution, pointing out the rightful place of the States in this country that freely joined the Republic.

So after the NLRB decided to sue these four States, they came in and decided to sue a private business, to sue a business that made a business decision to affect the bottom line, shareholder value, looking after profit, which is what this country has made this country great, capitalists going out and investing their hard-earned dollars, convincing others to invest their money in their stock, to grow a business, create a product that they all would want to buy. And folks like buying Boeing products.

I applaud Boeing for wanting to come to South Carolina, to invest their billions of dollars in our State, their idea of staying there for 100 years, their love for South Carolina workers, the climate and the pro-business climate we have in our State, the pro-business climate they have in North Charleston, the effort that South Carolina had to step up to the plate to help Boeing in the deal to come to South Carolina.

I look forward to flying on the Boeing manufactured aircraft the Dreamliner. What a great name. We’re talking about the shattering of American dreams by the NLRB suing Boeing, which is chasing the American Dream. Yet they’re chasing it to form an airliner called the Dreamliner. Is that not irony? I can’t believe we’re having this discussion, but I’ll tell you what. We’re doing the right thing, and this Congress needs to get behind defending the NLRB’s ability to sue South Carolina, to sue Boeing. We need to get behind that.

Mr. GOWDY, thank you for having this.

Mr. GOWDY. My colleague from South Carolina raises the second issue, doesn’t he? It wasn’t just the complaint against Boeing. It was also the threatened litigation over South Carolina having the unmitigated temerity to want to do something not to a secret ballot in the constitution of our State. Our voters voted to do that, to memorialize something as sacred in this country as the right to a secret ballot, and the reward for memorializing that in our constitution was threatened litigation by the NLRB. When our attorney general, Alan Wilson, fought back, the response was, Well, let’s see if we can settle it. I think that’s instructive because Think what’s that says. That’s what’s happened. That’s what the NLRB does. That’s what they do. That’s what NLRB does. That says that they want to settle.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. They said they’d talk with Attorney General Wilson and the other attorneys general, but they said, We’re going to do it in secret. We’re going to do it in secret. They demanded secret meetings, made threats, and they attacked the right to the secret ballot. That doesn’t exactly look like a good track record.

Have you heard about that?

Mr. GOWDY. Not only, Congressman, had I heard about that, but I read a quote attributed to the NLRB just this week where they were advising Boeing and its counsel not to litigate this in the media. Imagine the nerve of telling a company not to litigate something in the media. These are not two private parties. This is a government agency taking legal action against a private company, and then they advise not to discuss this in the media.

Then the second thing I’d love to ask Congressman MULVANEY his thoughts on this—is that there was a quote attributed to a Senator who was advising the NLRB, Do not share your legal strategy publicly. Do not tell the other side what your legal strategy is. This is not a criminal case. This is not a civil case between two private companies. This is a government agency that is seeking to influence the business decisions of a private company and they’re giving legal advice from a Senator not to share their strategy with the other side.

Mr. MULVANEY. My question to you, Mr. Gowdy, and to you, Mr. Speaker, would be this:

Why would there even be a strategy? What is this talk of strategy that the NLRB is charged with enforcing the law? There should be no strategy involved with that. Either it violates the law or it does not. The NLRB, itself, has already admitted that there is no occasion that the statements that Boeing made do not rise to the level that’s required for this litigation to proceed. They’ve already admitted that this is an expansion of a new business, that this is a new business line. It is not the movement of a business from one place to the other, and the NLRB has already admitted that that is protected activity under the National Labor Relations Act. So you wonder: What is the strategy?

It raises a really good point: Why are we here? Why is the NLRB doing this?

Mr. GOWDY, perhaps this is a rhetorical question; but what does it say, for example, about the lawsuit that Mr. DUNCAN mentioned before regarding the right to a secret ballot? What does it say about an administration in this day and age that specifically attacks not only one State but several States for granting additional freedoms to its citizens? Think about what that says about what we’ve done. That’s what Arizona has done. That’s what several other States have done. We have simply memorialized in our constitution the right that we have to a secret ballot. This is the granting of a right.

Ordinarily, this would be the cause for great celebration; but for some reason, with this administration, it is not cause for celebration; it is cause for the bringing of lawsuits and litigation, and I cannot help but wonder what that says about where we stand as a Nation.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. You have to wonder why the NLRB is doing this. What is their ultimate gain? I
think it’s to force a private industry to make a decision that the government tells it to. That’s like a government takeover, a government’s telling a private business what to do or not to do. The American people are tired of the spending, the bailouts and the takeovers. We saw it with General Motors. We’ve seen it with other businesses. We’ve seen the government takeover of health care:

Now we’re seeing the government sue a private company for making a business decision that was necessary for deepening and widening the Port of Charleston. Because we come from the great Palmetto State, we know why they wanted to locate in South Carolina. We know about the work ethic. We know about the wonderful business climate, and we know about the wonderful climate, period. I know why they chose Charleston. What a great location. It’s not just because the port is probably one of the biggest reasons. It’s the wonderful port that Boeing had—South Carolina is great because of the Port of Charleston.

While I’m on that, let me just applaud my colleagues across the building there for their help in securing the money that was necessary for deepening and widening the Port of Charleston. It was the right decision for the Corps of Engineers to make. It’s the right decision for the business climate in South Carolina, and it’s the right decision for our State. It’s going to be a perfect business example for South Carolina and for the east coast.

Mr. GOWDY. To echo what both of my colleagues have already said, I would say this:

Not only is there a tremendous natural climate and business climate in the State of South Carolina, but you will not find a group of people more appreciative for the right to work than our fellow citizens in South Carolina, who’ve just been told they’ll lose the work. "Thank you" to Boeing and to every other company that has been willing to take a chance on the people of South Carolina. We are not easily intimidated.

One of my colleagues asked, What is the NLRB doing? Why now? I think we touched on it earlier. Union membership is at an historic low. At the same time, they seek to have an historically high level of influence with this administration.

Mr. MULVANEY, there is no legal analysis by which the NLRB can hope to prevail in this case. This is a political calculus, so I would like in the few minutes we have remaining to discuss with both of my colleagues the idea that the NLRB seeks, and it’s insidious, I think, to set the chronology one more time.

Boeing has been manufacturing airplanes in Washington State for at least two decades, and since 1989, there have been four work stoppages. I read a partial quote by a customer of Boeing’s, saying, If the unions and the employers and management do not get together and stop the strikes, we are going to look somewhere else for our airplanes. So you’re in a leadership position at a company, and you’re being advised that the work stoppages—and there have been four of them—are going to impact your ability to keep the business. You negotiate in good faith, and there has been not one scintilla of evidence to suggest that Boeing did not negotiate in good faith in Washington State. As our colleague Mr. MULVANEY pointed out, there is no allegation of bad faith. There is no allegation that Boeing did anything wrong other than seek to move to a right-to-work State. When they had planted a flag in a union State, they wanted to move to a separate, distinct line of work to a right-to-work State in South Carolina.

There are 2,000 more jobs in Washington State than there were, and the comments of the spokesperson for the NLRB are so terribly instructive: If you’ll just build more planes in Washington State, we’ll shut up about what you did in South Carolina.

Can you imagine that? As a 16-year prosecutor, can you imagine my saying, ‘Well, I’ll excuse what you did here, if it were wrong, if you’ll just do this instead’? If what Boeing had done were really wrong, the NLRB would not be seeking to settle this and negotiate out more work for the State of Washington, which is exactly what they’re trying to do.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. The gentleman from Georgia just a few minutes ago in the last hour was over here talking about manufacturing anywhere in this country anymore, talking about bringing manufacturing back. I don’t know if you’ll hear that.

I sat there and listened, and I thought about the answer there, that here we are, we have the NLRB that’s suing a business who is operating in this country, who has numerous manufacturing facilities, not just in Washington and South Carolina, who’s creating a wonderful product that’s sought all around the world. They’re manufacturing it here in this country. They’re creating jobs in South Carolina. We are manufacturing here. And so to that gentleman, Mr. SCOTT from Georgia, it’s clear: They are manufacturing here, and the need is growing. It’s a specific attack on the people of South Carolina, great is because the airbase is there; that it’s a perfect location; it’s not just a location. It’s not just a location. It’s not just the wonderful climate, the hardworking, well-educated, honest people. It’s about the work ethic. We know about the work ethic. We know about the cooperative management of the people of South Carolina who desperately need the work.

I’ll say this: Boeing has been manufacturing aircraft in South Carolina, and South Carolina is great is because of the Port of Charleston.

One of my colleagues asked, What is the NLRB doing? Why now? I think we touched on it earlier. Union membership is at an historic low. At the same time, they seek to have an historically high level of influence with this administration.

Mr. MULVANEY, there is no legal analysis by which the NLRB can hope to prevail in this case. This is a political calculus, so I would like in the few minutes we have remaining to discuss with both of my colleagues the idea that the NLRB seeks, and it’s insidious, I think, to set the chronology one more time.

Boeing has been manufacturing airplanes in Washington State for at least two decades, and since 1989, there have been four work stoppages. I read a partial quote by a customer of Boeing’s, saying, If the unions and the employers and management do not get together and stop the strikes, we are going to look somewhere else for our airplanes. So you’re in a leadership position at a company, and you’re being advised that the work stoppages—and there have been four of them—are going to impact your ability to keep the business. You negotiate in good faith, and there has been not one scintilla of evidence to suggest that Boeing did not negotiate in good faith in Washington State. As our colleague Mr. MULVANEY pointed out, there is no allegation of bad faith. There is no allegation that Boeing did anything wrong other than seek to move to a right-to-work State. When they had planted a flag in a union State, they wanted to move to a separate, distinct line of work to a right-to-work State in South Carolina.

There are 2,000 more jobs in Washington State than there were, and the comments of the spokesperson for the NLRB are so terribly instructive: If you’ll just build more planes in Washington State, we’ll shut up about what you did in South Carolina.

Can you imagine that? As a 16-year prosecutor, can you imagine my saying, ‘Well, I’ll excuse what you did here, if it were wrong, if you’ll just do this instead’? If what Boeing had done were really wrong, the NLRB would not be seeking to settle this and negotiate out more work for the State of Washington, which is exactly what they’re trying to do.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. The gentleman from Georgia just a few minutes ago in the last hour was over here talking about manufacturing anywhere in this country anymore, talking about bringing manufacturing back. I don’t know if you’ll hear that.

I sat there and listened, and I thought about the answer there, that here we are, we have the NLRB that’s suing a business who is operating in this country, who has numerous manufacturing facilities, not just in Washington and South Carolina, who’s creating a wonderful product that’s sought all around the world. They’re manufacturing it here in this country. They’re creating jobs in South Carolina. We are manufacturing here. And so to that gentleman, Mr. SCOTT from Georgia, it’s clear: They are manufacturing here, and the need is growing. It’s a specific attack on the people of South Carolina, great is because the airbase is there; that it’s a perfect location; it’s not just a location. It’s not just the wonderful climate, the hardworking, well-educated, honest people. It’s about the work ethic. We know about the work ethic. We know about the cooperative management of the people of South Carolina who desperately need the work.

I’ll say this: Boeing has been manufacturing aircraft in South Carolina, and South Carolina is great is because of the Port of Charleston.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, I think it’s important to realize in this discussion that this is not just an attack on one company, but a government’s telling a private business what to do or not to do. This is a specific attack on the people of South Carolina. It is. It’s a specific attack on the people that we represent.

We have come together as a State and said, This is the kind of State that we want to be. We want to be a State that has open borders, that allows the needs of workers. We want to be fair to both sides. We don’t want to make you do something that you don’t want to do just to get a job. That’s what we stand for, and this administration in this latest attack is attacking that.

We also chose as a State to give Boeing incentives to come to South Carolina. It was a difficult decision for us to make. I was in the State legislature when we did that. But we said to ourselves, as a State, this is such an opportunity, and it is one of those true rare times when it’s an investment. This was such a rare opportunity for us as a State, not only for this generation but for several generations. The Boeing company has been making airplanes since there have been airplanes, and they’re going to be making them for another hundred years after this and we wanted them in our State, so we gave them the incentives. This administration, wherever they are, whenever they are, does the NLRB say what might happen, if they were to succeed, to the money that the State of South Carolina has given to Boeing. It’s a slap in the face to the people of South Carolina.

Finally, I can’t have a discussion up here, or you shouldn’t have a discussion up here without talking about jobs. Our people want to work. Our people need to work. It’s one of the most hardworking, well-educated, honest groups of working people that you’re going to find in this country. The Boeing Corporation was going to give them the chance to do that, in areas that provide tremendous opportunities for us to grow as a State, to grow our wage base, to grow our skill base.

Think about what this meant to the technical college system in our State. Think about what this meant to the aerospace industry alone, never mind the other opportunities in the aerospace industry that you can talk about. That’s what we want people to work, and this administration is going out of its way to prevent that from happening. Unforgivable. Unforgivable.
Unemployment in my district is over 15 percent, and I have to fight with my own administration as to whether or not these people can go to work? This is absolutely wrong. It is unforgivable that this is what it's come to in our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity. I commend the rest of my delegation. It is a true honor to be amongst these gentlemen tonight as we sit here and try and come to our State’s defense against what is clearly an unjustified attack.

Mr. GOWDY. We saw firsthand when the automotive manufacturing company, BMW, decided to come to the upstate of South Carolina. Every now and again, you have an opportunity to have a company like a BMW or a Boeing or a GE that cannot just transform a community, but, even more importantly, transform individual families by giving them the greatest of all family values—a job.

Mr. MULVANEY is exactly right. We come from a State that has a rich and, in some instances, provocative history, but one thing that we all agree on, and it is the part of this delegation, we represent people who want to work, and when you consider the consequences of this complaint, what are the remedies? Are they really going to ask Boeing to dismantle the plant that is under construction in North Charleston? Are they really going to tell Boeing, you cannot manufacture this line in this State? Or are they going to do what we really suspect that this is all about, which is negotiating strength so they can force Boeing to do more work in Washington State? “We’ll let you slide in South Carolina, but you’ve got to make it up to us in Washington State.”

That is not the business of this administration. As I applaud my colleagues, those that are here and those that were not able to join us tonight, because we are in one accord when it comes to standing up for the people and the workers and the State of South Carolina.

I would yield to my colleague, Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I just have to ask myself, listening to my colleagues here, thinking about South Carolina when did America stop becoming and being the land of the free? The land of the free that we sing about all the time? Do we just want to say that we’re a free Nation, or do we want to be a free Nation?

Our freedom is under attack, guys. Our freedom is under attack across this Nation, through suits like the NLRB suing the States, NLRB suing a private business for making a business decision. But in America? I can’t believe we’re in America. It’s not just NLRB, it’s the EPA. When they deny an air quality permit for a drilling platform in the Alaskan Sea, where the closest impacted town is over 70 miles away, with only 250 indigenous people there.

I’ve been out to a deepwater drilling platform. I’ve been to a production platform. The only air impact that I’ve seen was the flare gas, where they flare off and burn off the gas that comes through the natural drilling activities. Usually it’s natural gas. Some proponents of that side of the debate think that natural gas is and say—and I believe that, too—it’s probably cleaner burning. But we’ve got the EPA denying an air quality permit, not a drilling permit this time, so we’re not able to meet America’s energy needs by domestic production.

We’ve got NLRB suing the State of South Carolina, the State of Utah, the State of Arizona, and the State of South Dakota. Then we’ve got them suing a fine American company named Boeing. We’ve got the EPA going after drilling, denying to issue air quality permits. We’ve got them changing the air quality permits that will affect economic development in my district and around the State of South Carolina.

This is a power grab. This is a power grab by this administration to keep us from being free people, to keep us from being able to make business decisions and creating jobs, putting America back to work.

America needs to wake up and see that your freedoms are being eroded day by day.

It’s hard to believe that January 5 we were elected into Congress and had high optimism for changing the way Washington does business, and then we see this continuation of these policies, which I labeled on the campaign “POR policies.” I called it Pelosi, Obama and Reid policies that were bankrupting Washington in this State, and when you consider the consequences of this complaint, what are the remedies? Are they really going to ask Boeing to dismantle the plant that is under construction in North Charleston? Are they really going to tell Boeing, you cannot manufacture this line in this State? Or are they going to do what we really suspect that this is all about, which is negotiating strength so they can force Boeing to do more work in Washington State? “We’ll let you slide in South Carolina, but you’ve got to make it up to us in Washington State.”

So I applaud my colleagues and, like you said, those that aren’t here, those that may be taking the floor on the other side of the Chamber in the United States Senate, those that had obligations, other places tonight that feel the way we do, that South Carolina is a great State to do business.

Boeing made the decision to come there. They made the decision about their bottom line, about profitability, shareholder value, about creating something great, creating American jobs, manufacturing in this country that the gentleman from Georgia talked about. Well, they’re doing it. And they’re going to do it in South Carolina because I believe they’re going to win this lawsuit. I believe they are going to win because it’s the right thing. It’s the American way, it’s unconstitutional, un-American for the NLRB to be suing Boeing.

I believe with my heart that they are going to win. They’re going to put those thousands of workers to work in South Carolina, they’re going to invest their money, and they’re going to be there 100 years from now.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FEELINGHUYSEN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of a family health issue.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. ELLISON (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of tornado damage in district.

Mr. HINOJOSA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business.

Ms. MCCOLLUM (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in district.

Mr. MARKEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of travel delays.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of travel delays.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and May 24.

Ms. SUTTON (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of travel delays.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker’s table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 349. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4965 Tallmadge Road in Rootstown, Ohio, as the “Danielle S. Absy Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 655. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 95 Douglas Street in Cary, Mississippi, as the “Spencer Byrd Powers, Jr. Post Office”; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 793. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12781 Sir Francis Drake Boulevard in Inverness, California, as the “Specialist Jake Robert Velloza Post Office”.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o’clock and 41 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the
### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem ¹</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jim Costa</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>2/26</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1,124.04</td>
<td>3,498.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,622.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,124.04</td>
<td>3,498.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,622.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

**HON. FRANK D. LUCAS, Chairman, May 2, 2011.**

### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem ¹</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart</td>
<td>2/17</td>
<td>2/20</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>254.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>254.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Airfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Transportation Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jeff Flake</td>
<td>2/7</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>141.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>141.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Airfare</td>
<td>2/4</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>438.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>438.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Transportation Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Nita Lowey</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>2/9</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>649.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>649.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrienne Ramay</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>788.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>788.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Airfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Barbara Lee</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>3/26</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>640.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>640.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Airfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Kay Granger</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Transportation Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jack Kingston</td>
<td>3/26</td>
<td>3/29</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>254.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>254.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Embassy Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jim Moran</td>
<td>3/30</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Transportation Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Rodney Frelinghusen</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Embassy Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Ken Calvert</td>
<td>3/30</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>254.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>254.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Transportation Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom Cole</td>
<td>3/30</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Embassy Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart</td>
<td>3/30</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Transportation Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Marie Chochocs</td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>254.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>254.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc. Transportation Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Adams</td>
<td>3/30</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,140.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael McCaul</td>
<td>2/26</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>81.00</td>
<td>81.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/26</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditure: 77,335.20

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent, if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
3 Military air transportation.
4 Note: $232.00 per diem returned to U.S. Treasury.
5 Part military air transportation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>1/26</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Madeleine Z. Bordallo</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>448.62</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Chris Gibson</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>448.62</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Me Brooks</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Greene</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>448.62</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Casey</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>448.62</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Scott Rigell</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>448.62</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to Belgium, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Germany, March 3-9, 2011</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>148.66</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Scott Rigell</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Kathy Castor</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>60.73</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert T. Schilling</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Roach</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>176.25</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Spencer Johnson</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>48.24</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to Cuba, March 7, 2011</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. John Fleming</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Ed Case</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Allen B. West</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine McClain</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michele Pace</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Lewis</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, March 17-25, 2011 with CODEL Guzman</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1,230.83</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Silvestre Reyes</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>244.50</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Rub Wattman</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>166.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Rob Wittman</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>190.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>501.31</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Larry Kissell</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Todd Young</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>501.31</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Scott Rigell</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>501.31</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michele Pace</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>501.31</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine McClain</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>501.31</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Larry Kissell</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Todd Young</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>501.31</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Transportation</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michele Pace</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>501.31</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine McClain</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
<td>.........</td>
<td>2,654.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard P. &quot;Buck&quot; McKeon</td>
<td>2/24</td>
<td>3/26</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>484.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>484.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David N. Cicilline</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>439.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>439.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben B. McKeon</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,421.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
3 Military air transportation.

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON, Chairman, May 2, 2011.

### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David N. Cicilline</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>439.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>439.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben B. McKeon</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,421.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
3 Military air transportation.

HON. FRED UPTON, Chairman, May 2, 2011.

### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David N. Cicilline</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>439.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>439.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben B. McKeon</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,421.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SPENCER BACHUS, Chairman, May 2, 2011.

### (AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David N. Cicilline</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>439.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>439.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben B. McKeon</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,421.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SPENCER BACHUS, Chairman, May 5, 2011.

### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Arrival</th>
<th>Departure</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David N. Cicilline</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>439.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>439.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben B. McKeon</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. James P. Davis</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>340.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>340.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David N. Cicilline</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>439.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>439.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben B. McKeon</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Germany, Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Howard L. Berman</td>
<td>2/04</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>806.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>806.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>525.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>525.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michael Grimm</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,421.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. SPENCER BACHUS, Chairman, May 5, 2011.

### Table: Report of Expenditures for Official Foreign Travel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or Employee</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td>Departure</td>
<td>Foreign currency U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Committee total</strong></td>
<td>3/23 3/26</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>340.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **HON. PETER T. KING, Chairman** | | | | | | | | | | May 2, 2011. 

---

1. Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2. If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
3. Military air transportation.
4. Round trip airfare.
5. Indicates Delegation costs.
6. One-way airfare.
### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td>Departure</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency</td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Daniel E. Lungren</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>405.36</td>
<td>1,073.30</td>
<td>405.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. John Sarbanes</td>
<td>3/30</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>429.00</td>
<td>732.93</td>
<td>429.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. James H. Sensenbrenner</td>
<td>2/06</td>
<td>2/27</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1,426.00</td>
<td>9,267.10</td>
<td>1,426.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David Dreier</td>
<td>3/22</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>502.00</td>
<td>1,055.91</td>
<td>502.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/24</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>28.00</td>
<td>1,055.91</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Please Note:** If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

**HON. DANIEL E. LUNGREN, Chairman, Apr. 27, 2011.**
### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Aircraft</td>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>799.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migel Diaz</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>505.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/3</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>505.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Aircraft</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Mike Rogers</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Frank Lullofino</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Lynn Westmoreland</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Dutch Ruppersberger</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Allen</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Pappas</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/22</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Mihalik</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Michele Bachmann</td>
<td>2/22</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Ben Chaffter</td>
<td>2/27</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>679.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frostick Fleitz</td>
<td>2/27</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>679.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Rajaee</td>
<td>3/19</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>710.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>622.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>311.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/24</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>1,049.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Aircraft</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1,049.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1,049.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Mike Rogers</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1,049.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1,049.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Allen</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1,049.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>1,049.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Mike Thompson</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Aircraft</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>289.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Aircraft</td>
<td>2/21</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>865.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>865.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In accordance with Title 22, U.S.C., § 1754(a)(2), information as would identify the foreign countries to which Members and employees traveled is omitted.

Committee total 126,368.24

---

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent, if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
3 Military air transportation.

---

### REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency</td>
<td>U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
2 If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent, if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

---

MARK MILOSCH, May 2, 2011.
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker’s table and referred as follows:

1598. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule — Risk Management and Strategic Business Planning (RIN: 3052-A069) received May 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1599. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement; Guidance on Personal Services (DFARS Case 2009-D029) (RIN: 0705-AG72) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1600. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement (DFARS); Electronic Ordering Procedures (DFARS Case 2011-D002) (RIN: 0705-AH2) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1601. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement; Accelerate Small Business Payments (DFARS Case 2011-D008) (RIN: 0705-AH19) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1602. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement; Definition of Multiple-Award Contract (DFARS Case 2011-D016) (RIN: 0705-AH12) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1603. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the national emergency with respect to Syria, originally by Executive Order 13388, is to continue in effect beyond May 11, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 112-129); Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1604. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergency Act, 50 U.S.C. 1614(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Burma that was declared in Executive Order 13479 of May 20, 1997; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1605. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergency Act, 50 U.S.C. 1614(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1606. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergency Act, 50 U.S.C. 1614(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to significant narcotic traffickers located in Afghanistan and to significant narcotics traffickers located in Pakistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1607. A letter from the Executive Director, Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, transmitting the Foundation’s required General/Trust Fund Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2011; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1616. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2011 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a; (H. Doc. No. 112-25); Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1617. A letter from the Delegate of the District of Columbia, transmitting the District’s financial statements for the first quarter of fiscal year 2011 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2456; (H. Doc. No. 112-26); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1618. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Commodity Credit Corporation, received April 19, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1619. A letter from the Chairman, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Commission’s amendments to the federal sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary, together with the reasons for the amendments, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(o); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1620. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: Honeywell International Inc. Lifts/90 Series Turboprop Engines Lift/90; (RIN: NTSB-11-1269; (RIN: 2120-AA56) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1621. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: Rolls-Royce plc (RRB) B752-Trent 768-60 and Trent 772-60 Turbofan Engines; (RIN: FAA-2009-0703; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-167; AD; Amendment 39-16656; AD 2011-08-06) (RIN: 2120-AA48) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1622. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A340-541 and 442 Aircrafts; (RIN: FAA-2011-0263; Directorate Identifier 2010-NE-153-AD; Amendment 39-16660; AD 2011-08-10) (RIN: 2120-AA47) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1623. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: Empresa Brasileira De Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EJ3 170 and ERJ 190 Airplanes; (RIN: FAA-2011-1616; Directorate Identifier 2010-0100-1-M-152-AD; Amendment 39-16658; AD 2011-08-03) (RIN: 2120-AA47) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1624. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: General Aviation; (RIN: FAA-2011-1616; Directorate Identifier 2010-0100-1-M-152-AD; Amendment 39-16658; AD 2011-08-03) (RIN: 2120-AA47) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1625. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives: American Airlines; (RIN: FAA-2012-03909; Amendment 39-16854; AD 2011-08-04) (RIN: 2120-AA47) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
Amendment 39-16652; AD 2011-08-02 (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1626. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives; DASSAULT AVIATION Model MYSTERE-FALCON 50 Airplanes [Docket No. FRA-2009-0003] received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1627. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Airworthiness Directives; DASSAULT AVIATION Model MYSTERE-FALCON 50 Airplanes [Docket No. FRA-2009-0003] received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1628. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHWA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Highway Systems; Technical Correction [FHWA Docket No.: FHWA-2011-0003] (RIN: 2120-AF42) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1629. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHWA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Federal Aid Highways-Motor Carriers; Minimum Standards and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 7077; Amdt. No. 32] received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1630. A letter from the Regulations Officer, FHWA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Federal Aid Highways-Motor Carriers; Minimum Standards and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 7077; Amdt. No. 32] received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1631. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule — Highway Safety; Implementation Plan; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

1632. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on Medicare Ambulatory Surgical Center Value-Based Purchasing Implementation Plan; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar; as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on May 11, 2011 the following reports were filed on May 17, 2011]

Mr. McKEON: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 1540. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112-78, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. H.R. 802. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a VetStar Award Program; with amendments (Rept. 112-80). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. H.R. 1383. A bill to temporarily preserve higher rates for tuition and fees for programs of education at non-public institutions of higher learning pursued by individuals enrolled in the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs before the enactment of the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2010, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112-81). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. H.R. 1407. A bill to increase, effective as of December 1, 2011, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112-82). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. H.R. 1384. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs and to establish a commission to study and report on the determinants of veterans’ benefits; with an amendment (Rept. 112-83). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. H.R. 1627. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements for the placement of monuments in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112-84, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. H.R. 1657. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the enrolling legislation of the Department of veterans’ benefits; with an amendment (Rept. 112-85). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans’ Affairs. H.R. 1667. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the enrollment legislation of a business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans (Rept. 112-86). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Upton: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5. A bill to improve patient access to health care services and provide improved medical care by reducing the excessive burden the liability system places on the health care delivery system; with amendments (Rept. 112-39, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McKEON: Committee on Armed Services. Supplemental report on H.R. 1540. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-78, Pt. 2). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. Foxx: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 269. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1216) to amend the Public Health Service Act to convert funding for graduate medical education in qualified teaching health centers from direct appropriations to an authorization of appropriations providing for a bill (H.R. 1540) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain reports required from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 112-86). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. Camp: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 1790. A bill to improve jobs, opportunity, benefits, and services for unemployed Americans and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112-87, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following action occurred on May 18, 2011]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the Committee on Intelligence ( Permanent Select) discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1800) referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following action occurred on May 20, 2011]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the Committee on Armed Services discharged from further consideration of the report on H.R. 1800 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

[The following action occurred on May 23, 2011]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the Committee on the Budget discharged from further consideration of the H.R. 1745 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred to the:

By Mr. Smith of Texas: H.R. 1192. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for extensions of detention of certain aliens ordered removed and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Smith of Texas (for himself, Mr. Cuelar, and Mr. Rosen): H.R. 1793. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to modify the requirements for admission of nonimmigrant nurses
in health professional shortage areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LÜNGREN of California:

H.R. 1941. A bill to improve the provision of Federal transition, rehabilitation, vocational, and unemployment benefits to members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. GRALKA, Mr. BACA, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 1942. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the mental health assessments provided to members of the Armed Forces deployed in support of a contingency operation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DeFazio (for himself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Florida):  H.R. 1943. A bill to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance; to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mr. BACHA, Mr. BACA, Mr. CALDERON, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ROBERTS of California, Ms. ROYBAL-CASTRO, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. WILKES):

H.R. 1946. A bill to ensure and foster continued safety and quality of care and a competitive marketplace by exempting independent pharmacies from the antitrust laws in their negotiations with health plans and health insurance insurers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. MATSUZAWA):

H.R. 1947. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow employers a credit for employment of veterans on active duty service as members of the Armed Forces for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. SENSENIBROUCK):

H.R. 1948. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against the employment tax for employment of veterans on active duty service as members of the Armed Forces for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New York):

H.R. 1949. A bill to improve the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction by countries with which the United States enjoys reciprocal obligations, to establish procedures for the prompt return of children abducted to other countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Financial Services, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DICKS, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. McNerney):

H.R. 1950. A bill to enact title 54, United States Code, to make the Taxpayer Bill of Rights a positive law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. HINCHERY, Mr. WU, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia):

H.R. 1951. A bill to award planning grants and implementation grants to State educational agencies to enable the State educational agencies to complete planning to carry out activities designed to integrate engineering education into K-12 instruction and curriculum and to provide evaluation grants to promote K-12 engineering education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mrs. SCHLEICH, Mr. BARNES, Mr. GENTZEL, Mr. HAMILTON of Missouri, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 1952. A bill to amend title 21, United States Code, to modify, for the purpose of filing a claim seeking judicial review of a permit, license, or approval issued by a Federal agency for a highway or public transportation capital project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. CAPUANO):

H. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove the United States Armed Forces from Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOLD (for himself, Mr. YODES, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. FISCHER, Mr. DENT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. CANSINO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. RENZ, Mr. STUTTMAN, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. PENCE, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUCK, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. GOWDY):

H. Res. 570. A resolution reaffirming United States principles regarding the security of Israel and peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOHMI (for himself, Mrs. TABOR of Colorado, Mr. GRANGER, Mr. GUTHRIE of Missouri, Mr. BRUNER, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOUNG of Ohio, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. REED, Mr. BARTLETT of Florida, Mr. POMPRO, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MARPER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. HARBER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. WILBRAHAM, Mr. GUTHRIE of Missouri, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. GOWDY):

H. Res. 571. A resolution expressing support for the State of Israel's right to defend Israeli sovereignty, to protect the lives and safety of the Israeli people, and to use all necessary and appropriate means to eliminate nuclear threats posed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the use of military
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:
H.R. 1932. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 Clause 4 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:
H.R. 1933. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 4 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGEN of California:
H.R. 1934. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. KING of New York:
H.R. 1935. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. SCHOCK:
H.R. 1936. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:
H.R. 1937. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. TERRY:
H.R. 1938. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mrs. BONO MACK:
H.R. 1939. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. POE of Texas:
H.R. 1940. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia:
H.R. 1941. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Provide for the common defense and general welfare under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:
H.R. 1942. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution, clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16, which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army: to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:
H.R. 1943. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:
H.R. 1944. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. HUNTER:
H.R. 1945. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 13 states that Congress shall have the power “To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.”

By Mr. MARINO:
H.R. 1946. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 13 (Relating to Commercial Activity Regulation)

By Mr. PETRI:
H.R. 1947. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. BOE of Texas:
H.R. 1948. Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of May 13, 2011]

H.R. 1383: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. REHBERG, Mrs. ANDSCH, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 1407: Mrs. ELMER.

[Submitted May 23, 2011]

H.R. 5: Mr. RUNYAN.
H.R. 24: Mr. COLE, Mr. HART of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. MEKES, Mr. MCNINNEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Alaska, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. LUTKEMIER, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. SCHLOSSBERG, Mr. McCARTHY of New Jersey, Mr. FORBES, Mr. LAJUER of Ken- tucky, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. SABLON, Mr. RANGET, Mr. BACHUR, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 27: Mr. RIVERA.
H.R. 56: Mr. OLSON and Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 104: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 154: Mr. AUSTRIA.
H.R. 157: Mr. GRIELACH.
H.R. 178: Mr. FORBES and Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 181: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H.R. 198: Mr. CALVENT.
H.R. 258: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 361: Mr. CASSIDY.
H.R. 401: Mr. MARTIN, Mr. WATERS, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 412: Mr. KING of Iowa and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.
H.R. 421: Mr. CASSIDY and Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 452: Mr. BILIRAY, Mrs. MCCORMIS.
H.R. 456: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 496: Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 561: Mr. BURSTAN.
H.R. 567: Mr. TURCAN.
H.R. 572: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 485: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 530: Mr. KUCINICH.
offered by: ms. castor of florida

amendment no. 3: page 3, after line 12, add the following:

(d) gao study on impact on health care costs of families and small businesses.—the comptroller general of the united states shall conduct a study to determine the impact that the previous provisions of this act would have on the health care costs of families and small businesses in the united states.

h.r. 1216

offered by: ms. foxx

amendment no. 7: page 4, after line 12, add the following:

(d) prohibition against abortion.—section 340h of the public health service act (42 u.s.c. 256h) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

``(k) prohibition against abortion.—

(1) none of the funds made available pursuant to section (g) shall be used to provide any abortion or training in the provision of abortions.

(2) paragraph (1) shall not apply to an abortion—

(a) if the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest;

(b) if the woman has been raped or is incestuous;

(c) if the woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed including a life endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself;

(d) in this subsection, the term 'health care entity' includes an individual physician or other health care professional, a hospital, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan, or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan.''

h.r. 1216

offered by: mr. thompson

amendment no. 1: page 332, after line 24, insert the following:

(c) sense of congress.—it is the sense of congress that—

(1) the secretary of defense and the secretary of veterans affairs need to renew and improve efforts to reach out to rural america, which has less access to care;

(2) behavioral health services for active duty members of the armed forces, members of the reserve components, members of the national guard, and veterans need to be more easily and readily accessible; and

(3) medical records and records of deployment need a "warm transition" and better collaboration between the department of defense and the department of veterans affairs.

h.r. 1540

offered by: ms. foxx

amendment no. 8: page 4, after line 12, add the following:

(d) prohibition against abortion.—section 340h of the public health service act (42 u.s.c. 256h) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

``(k) prohibition against abortion.—

(1) none of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (g) shall be used to provide any abortion or training in the provision of abortions.

(2) paragraph (1) shall not apply to an abortion—

(a) if the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest;

(b) if the woman has been raped or is incestuous;

(c) if the woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed including a life endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself;

(d) in this subsection, the term 'health care entity' includes an individual physician or other health care professional, a hospital, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan, or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan.''

h.r. 1216

offered by: ms. cardona

amendment no. 9: page 4, after line 12, add the following:

(d) gao study and report on physician shortage.—the comptroller general of the united states shall conduct a study to determine—

(1) the impact that expanding existing and establishing new approved graduate medical residency training programs under section 340h of the public health service act (42 u.s.c. 256h), using the funding appropriated by subsection (g) of such section, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this act, would have on the number of physicians that would be trained if such funding were not rescinded and made subject to the availability of subsequent appropriations by subsections (a) and (b) of this section; and

(2) the amount by which such number of primary care physicians that would be trained will decrease as a result of the enactment of subsections (a) and (b).

h.r. 1216

offered by: ms. foxx

amendment no. 7: page 4, after line 12, add the following:

(d) prohibition against abortion.—section 340h of the public health service act (42 u.s.c. 256h) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

``(k) prohibition against abortion.—

(1) none of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (g) shall be used to provide any abortion or training in the provision of abortions.

(2) paragraph (1) shall not apply to an abortion—

(a) if the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest;

(b) if the woman has been raped or is incestuous;

(c) if the woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed including a life endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself;

(d) in this subsection, the term 'health care entity' includes an individual physician or other health care professional, a hospital, a provider-sponsored organization, a health maintenance organization, a health insurance plan, or any other kind of health care facility, organization, or plan.''

h.r. 1216

offered by: ms. cardona

amendment no. 9: page 4, after line 12, add the following:

(d) gao study and report on physician shortage.—the comptroller general of the united states shall conduct a study to determine—

(1) the impact that expanding existing and establishing new approved graduate medical residency training programs under section 340h of the public health service act (42 u.s.c. 256h), using the funding appropriated by subsection (g) of such section, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this act, would have on the number of physicians that would be trained if such funding were not rescinded and made subject to the availability of subsequent appropriations by subsections (a) and (b) of this section; and

(2) the amount by which such number of primary care physicians that would be trained will decrease as a result of the enactment of subsections (a) and (b).
(2) Any plans to improve the transition of health and battlefield deployment records to better assist and care for veterans.

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Defense shall prescribe regulations to carry out the amendments made by this section.
The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable Richard Blumenthal, a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

PRAYER
The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.
Almighty God, source of enabling strength, sustain our Senators not only in the great moments but also in the repetitive and common tasks of life. Establish their work, strengthening them to honor You by serving others. Lord, make them agents of healing and hope as they help people live in greater justice and peace. Empower them to daily develop greater respect and submission to Your commands. Fill them with Your life-giving spirit so that they will feel greater compassion for those on life's margins. We pray in hope as they help people live in greater justice and peace. Empower them to daily develop greater respect and submission to Your commands. Fill them with Your life-giving spirit so that they will feel greater compassion for those on life's margins. We pray in Your loving Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The Honorable Richard Blumenthal led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:
I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE
The President pro tempore. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. Inouye).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. Senate,
President pro tempore,
To the Senate:
Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Richard Blumenthal, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, to perform the duties of the Chair.

Daniel K. Inouye,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The acting President pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE
Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks, if any, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 3 p.m. today. During that period of time, Senators will be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each.
At 3 p.m. the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1039, the PATRIOT Act extension, and the time until 5 p.m. will be equally divided and controlled. At 5 p.m. there be a rollover vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to the PATRIOT Act.
Mr. President, this will be a busy week in the Senate. We have to renew the PATRIOT Act. It is not a perfect law, but it plays an important role in keeping our country safe. We also have to reauthorize the FAA bill, the Federal Aviation Administration bill.
We all know what will be the focus of this week's biggest debate and biggest headlines. The primary conversation this week will be about the Republican plan to kill Medicare. People are talking a lot about that plan because there is a lot people have to fear.
The Republican plan would shatter a cornerstone of our society and break our promise to the elderly and to the sick. It would turn our seniors' health care over to profit-hungry insurance companies. It would let bureaucrats decide what tests and treatment seniors get. It would also ask seniors to pay more for their health care in exchange for fewer benefits.
That is a bad deal all around. So it is easy to understand why the American people do not support it. Democrats, Republicans, and Independents do not support the plan to kill Medicare or to change it as we know it. I will not support it, and though the Republican House passed the Medicare-killing plan almost unanimously, sometimes it is difficult to tell where the Republican Party stands generally.
We all saw how quickly one prominent Republican Presidential candidate spun himself in circles last week. First, he called the plan for what it was—radical. He said it was "right-wing social engineering." Hours later, after Republicans jumped all over him, he reversed course and said he would support the plan to kill Medicare. Remember, he said it is "radical"; it is "right-wing social engineering." And now suddenly he said it is OK. That is some real interesting gymnastics.
Another prominent Republican, one who serves in this body, has been all over the map as well. First, he said—in his words:

Thank God for the Republican plan to kill Medicare.

Then he said he was "undecided." Now he says he opposes it. Well, tune in tomorrow or maybe this evening to see if he changes his mind again. Our Republican colleagues cannot seem to believe the same thing today they said yesterday.
But when Democrats talk about Medicare, we still believe today the same thing we believed years ago, decades ago, generations ago. We believe in our responsibility to each other and especially those in their golden years. Forty-six years ago, Mr. President Lyndon Johnson, a former majority leader of this body, signed Medicare into law. As he did so, he said the following:

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
Few can see past the speeches and the political battles to the doctor over there that is tending the infirm, and to the hospital that is receiving those in anguish, or feel in their heart painful wrath at the injustice which denies the miracle of healing to the old and to the poor.

Those injustices do not exist like they used to because of Medicare, but they still exist. Potentially, they are still out there. The old and the poor among us still seek help and healing, and it is still our responsibility to act not on political impulses but with human concern and compassion. It is still our responsibility not to be motivated by the politics but to be moved by the people who need Medicare, the people who count on the safety net to keep them from poverty, illness, and worse—death.

If we pay attention to those people, we will notice something else also. While Republicans are tripping over themselves trying to decide whether they want to kill Medicare, do you know who has not changed their minds at all? The American people. We are on their side. They have never wavered one inch. They have been as constant as the Republicans have been erratic. They have been consistent, and they have been clear: They do not want us to destroy their Medicare—their Medicare. We owe it to them to listen.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MINISTERIAL ARCTIC COUNCIL MEETING

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, last week, I was honored to participate in a very historic trip to attend the seventh ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council in Nuuk, Greenland. I attended with Secretary of State Clinton, as well as Secretary of the Interior, Secretary Salazar.

The Arctic Council was founded in 1996. It is an intergovernmental association. There are eight member states within the territory that is contained within the Arctic Circle. The group includes Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Russian Federation, and the United States.

There are also six permanent participants representing the indigenous people of the Arctic.

The trip was historic for two reasons. It was the first time a Secretary of State had led the delegation to the Arctic Council meeting. The fact that not only Secretary Clinton but also the Deputy Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior was joined by a second Secretary, the Secretary of Interior, certainly made that historic. It was also the first time a Member of Congress had attended the Arctic Council meeting.

We met with Foreign Ministers of the eight Arctic Council nations and the representatives of indigenous groups to discuss issues that are related to Arctic governance, climate change, and environmental protection. We watched the Ministers sign a historic search-and-rescue agreement.

The Arctic Council also increased its organizational structure. They formed a standing Secretariat that will be established in Tromso, Norway. They also established criteria for the admission of new Arctic Council members. The People’s Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Italy, and the European Union are all seeking observer status to the Arctic Council, which might cause some to wonder why are all these non-Arctic nations interested in what is going on within the Arctic. I think that speaks to the evolving role of the Arctic in geopolitics in the world as we know it today.

The search-and-rescue agreement, the first ever legally binding agreement among Arctic states negotiated under the auspices of the Arctic Council, will strengthen the cooperation on search and rescue between Arctic states.

As the Arctic sea ice decreases, maritime activities are clearly on the rise in the Arctic. Aviation traffic is also on the rise as we see new polar aviation routes across the Arctic airspace in several directions. But limited rescue resources, challenging weather conditions, and the remoteness of the area render the operations difficult in the Arctic, making it very important that we have this coordination among the Arctic nations.

Under the agreement on the U.S. side, the Coast Guard will be the lead Federal agency for the search and rescue in the Arctic. While we applaud the role the Coast Guard plays historically—a very long, distinguished history of operating and conducting rescues in the Arctic—the current status of the Coast Guard’s service and aviation fleet makes conducting search-and-rescue operations in the Arctic very challenging. With the scheduled decommissioning of the POLAR SEA, the Coast Guard will maintain only one—only one—heavy icebreaker in its fleet, and it is not expected to return to service until the year 2013. They are doing some work on that vessel. While the Coast Guard does have a medium-endurance icebreaker, the HEALY, the cutter is clearly not equipped to handle the thick, multiyear ice that is present in the Arctic.

On the aviation side of the Coast Guard operations, the Coast Guard C–130 aircraft stationed in Kodiak, AK, are the only aircraft in their inventory that are capable to make the direct flights to the Arctic.

To give some sense of the scope, here is a map of the Arctic. The United States is up here. Everything is upside down. I apologize for that, but that is the way the world is. Kodiak is an island off the southern part of the State. Barrow is down here. This is where the air assets are stationed in Kodiak. To get to any search-and-rescue operations in the Chukchi Sea, in the Beaufort off Barrow or Prudhoe, it is over 900 miles. It is the same distance as the distance between Washington and Miami. If there were an incident in Miami, the helicopters would have to fly from Washington to get there to provide for the rescue.

Given the often harsh weather conditions in the Arctic, combined with a lack of infrastructure to provide for any forward deploying basing of helicopters, the Coast Guard’s C–130s possibly can provide the search part of the rescue, but it is very difficult to get to the rescue site. The Coast Guard does have some maritime resources and shore-based infrastructure to protect our aviation resources places the Coast Guard and the United States in a difficult situation in the Arctic. Without concerted efforts and a focused policy for the Arctic, the United States and our Coast Guard are going to continue to be ill-equipped to conduct the search-and-rescue operations that are going to become increasingly necessary as amounts of sea ice continue to diminish and the levels of maritime vessel traffic increase. As former Admiral Allen, former Commandant of the Coast Guard, would say: I cannot discuss too much about climate change, but I can tell you there is more open sea that I am responsible for in the Arctic. We are clearly seeing that.

It has been projected that a seasonal ice-free Arctic Ocean was decades away and that maritime shipping through the Northern Sea route above Russia and direct transit across the Arctic Ocean was going to be few and far between. But last year, Russia sent a large ice-breaking bulk tanker through the Northern Sea route and across the Arctic carrying a hydrocarbon of oil for Asia. The Russian Federation has received over 15 icebreaker escort requests to provide navigational support through the Northern Sea route for this year. Compare that to last year when they only had three requests. We need to see the level of commerce stepping up.

Transit through the Northern Sea route or the Northeast passage, as it is
also called, cuts 5,000 miles and 8 days off the Suez route between Europe and Asia. We can see why other nations would have an interest in what is going on up there. If they can cut their transit time, it is money and an opportunity.

Interest in the Arctic by both the general public, the media, and the Arctic and the non-Arctic nations continues to grow for many reasons. The Arctic is a vast area. We can see from the map that it is literally surrounded by the Earth’s landmass. It has a population within the Arctic area—this red line, if we can see it, is essentially all of the Arctic nations. In the governments that are contained within, there are some 4 million people who live in this region, with over 30 different indigenous people and dozens of languages. While the land is clearly massive in size and relatively barren, it is not like Antarctica, where there are no indigenous people and no governance. The nations are sovereign governments with laws that govern their land and their people.

The Arctic holds, clearly, vast amounts of energy. We have known this for some time. But until recently, the resources of the Arctic seemed to be too difficult to access. They are covered with ice. They are difficult to access, and they are expensive to develop. With increasing access and high energy and mineral prices, the Arctic’s wealth, which is estimated to contain approximately 22 percent of the world’s remaining oil and gas reserves—22 percent of the world’s remaining oil and gas reserves within the Arctic area—is obviously of great interest. It is now being actively explored and developed. Six of the eight member nations of the Arctic Council are exploring or developing energy resources in their own waters.

This makes energy exploration perhaps the most important and perhaps the most serious issues for Arctic policy as we move forward. This includes conventional oil and natural gas but also the methane hydrates and some of the less conventional forms. Offshore Alaska, we are estimating about 15 billion barrels of oil in a concentrated area of the Chukchi Sea, and over in the Beaufort Sea about 8 billion barrels.

We have suffered serious delays in exploratory drilling because of bureaucratic hurdles to encourage new oil development within the Arctic.

There is a natural and sometimes reflective tendency to question how in the world it can ever be safe or even economic to drill and produce in such harsh, misunderstood, and clearly distant environments. But it is happening. It is happening today, and the technology and the engineering behind some of the existing and proposed activities are advancing rather rapidly.

While we struggle in the United States with offshore development in Alaskan waters, our neighbors are rapidly moving forward on Arctic energy development. Russia, which is just 53 miles from Alaska’s shoreline, is turning its eye to the Arctic’s vast resources as it is building the first offshore oil rig that can withstand temperatures as low as minus 50 degrees Celsius and then heavy packed ice around it as well. As their oil production is in decline, they are also reducing taxes and bureaucratic hurdles to encourage new oil development within the Arctic.

Further, the Arctic has been extensively explored and developed. Six of the eight member nations of the Arctic Council are exploring or developing energy resources in their own waters.

This makes energy exploration perhaps the most important and perhaps the most serious issues for Arctic policy as we move forward. This includes conventional oil and natural gas but also the methane hydrates and some of the less conventional forms. Offshore Alaska, we are estimating about 15 billion barrels of oil in a concentrated area of the Chukchi Sea, and over in the Beaufort Sea about 8 billion barrels.

We have suffered serious delays in exploratory drilling because of bureaucratic hurdles to encourage new oil development within the Arctic.

There is a natural and sometimes reflective tendency to question how in the world it can ever be safe or even economic to drill and produce in such harsh, misunderstood, and clearly distant environments. But it is happening. It is happening today, and the technology and the engineering behind some of the existing and proposed activities are advancing rather rapidly.

While we struggle in the United States with offshore development in Alaskan waters, our neighbors are rapidly moving forward on Arctic energy development. Russia, which is just 53 miles from Alaska’s shoreline, is turning its eye to the Arctic’s vast resources as it is building the first offshore oil rig that can withstand temperatures as low as minus 50 degrees Celsius and then heavy packed ice around it as well. As their oil production is in decline, they are also reducing taxes and bureaucratic hurdles to encourage new oil development within the Arctic.

Norway has been exploring and producing energy in the Arctic the longest of the Arctic nations. They have found the way—led the way—for energy development in a region such as the Arctic, to coexist. They also lead the world in developing technology to clean up oil in Arctic waters.

Energy development, as well as protection of the environment, must go hand in hand. We need to have the stability and the certainty to provide the stability and the certainty to proactively address emerging issues within the region and to create international protocols to prevent and clean up offshore oil spills in areas of the region that are becoming increasingly accessible to exploration because of a changing climate.

One question I was asked seemingly everywhere I went when I was in Greenland was: What is the U.S. position on the ‘Arctic Treaty’? When is the Senate going to move on this treaty? The U.S. delegation reiterated its support for the ratification of the Convention for the Law of the Sea. I happen to believe it is crucial that the United States be a party to this treaty rather than an outsider who hopes our interests are not going to be damaged. Accession to the Convention would give current and future administrations both enhanced credibility and improved leverage over other nations in meeting Convention responsibilities.

Given the support for the treaty by Arctic nations and the drive to develop national resources, the treaty will also provide the stability and the certainty that is vital for investment in our maritime resources.

It should be pointed out that the United States is the only Arctic nation that is not a party to the Law of the Sea Convention. The treaty was first submitted to the United States for approval back in 1999. It has not been approved yet. Canada and Denmark joined the treaty in 2003 and 2004, respectively. But until the United States accedes to the treaty, it cannot submit its data regarding the extent of its extended continental shelf to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf established under the treaty. Without a Commission recommendation regarding such data, the legal foundation this is much less certain than if the United States were a party to the treaty.

Russia submitted an extended continental shelf claim in 2002 that would cover one million miles of the Arctic Ocean’s bottom resources. We can see the green is Russia’s extended Continental shelf, but this lighter green is the area Russia has submitted to the Commission. This is an area the size of the State of Texas, California, and Indiana combined. Denmark and Canada are also anxious to establish their own claims in the Arctic. Norway’s claim is currently under review by the Commission on Limits of the Continental Shelf.

Let me turn to the U.S. Arctic Research Commission, if the United States were to become a party to the treaty, we could lay claim to an area about the size of the State of California. So if you look again, Alaska—again, up here in the green—is Alaska and Russia’s extended Continental shelf claim that is within the United States EEZ, this 200-mile area. But this area here—an area again about the size of the State of California—is what our mapping indicates we would be able to submit a claim to as a party to the treaty.

So this whole area, again, would be area the United States would be able to lay claim. If we fail to accede to the treaty, and we are sitting on the outside, we have no right to move forward with our claim. If we do not become a party to the treaty, our opportunity to make the claim and have the international community respect it diminishes considerably, as does our ability to challenge other claims of Norway.

Some have described the scenario in the Arctic as a “race for resources” or even an “arms race.” But after seeing the international cooperation at the Arctic Council, I believe what we have is an opportunity. This should be a race for cooperation, a race for sustainable management within the Arctic. The Arctic offers a great opportunity to work collaboratively. It is one area where the Obama administration can chart a new path for what the international cooperation in the implementation of its U.S. foreign policy. Think about what the administration is poised to do with the “reset” with Russia. I think the Arctic is a perfect area to do just that.

What does the future hold for the Arctic? I believe the pace of change in the Arctic absolutely demands greater attention be focused on the Arctic. It was music to my ears to hear the Secretary of State acknowledge the United States is an Arctic nation. We are an Arctic nation because of Alaska and its neighbors.

So this whole area, again, would be area the United States would be able to claim. If we fail to accede to the treaty, and we are sitting on the outside, we have no right to move forward with our claim. If we do not become a party to the treaty, our opportunity to make the claim and have the international community respect it diminishes considerably, as does our ability to challenge other claims of Norway.

Some have described the scenario in the Arctic as a “race for resources” or even an “arms race.” But after seeing the international cooperation at the Arctic Council, I believe what we have is an opportunity. This should be a race for cooperation, a race for sustainable management within the Arctic. The Arctic offers a great opportunity to work collaboratively. It is one area where the Obama administration can chart a new path for what the international cooperation in the implementation of its U.S. foreign policy. Think about what the administration is poised to do with the “reset” with Russia. I think the Arctic is a perfect area to do just that.

What does the future hold for the Arctic? I believe the pace of change in the Arctic absolutely demands greater attention be focused on the Arctic. It was music to my ears to hear the Secretary of State acknowledge the United States is an Arctic nation. We are an Arctic nation because of Alaska and its neighbors.
that statement from our Secretary of State.

The implications of the dynamic changing Arctic for U.S. security, economic, environmental, and political interests depend on greater attention, greater energy, and greater focus on the Arctic itself. But it will take robust diplomacy and very likely recognition, as Secretary Clinton has reminded us, that the interest in the Arctic is not just limited to the five Arctic coastal States or even the eight countries that make up the permanent members of the Arctic Council. It will take a level of collaboration to include the non-Arctic states as well. But I am pleased that ever so slowly the United States seems to be waking up to the fact that we are an Arctic nation and willing to take up the responsibilities as such.

I am confident with the leadership of the Members of Congress, the administration, and from the Arctic community in Alaska, in large, we can continue to highlight the strategic importance of the Arctic for the United States. I believe the Arctic Council meeting may be just the turning point for American leadership in the Arctic.

With that, Mr. President, I thank you for your attention, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask to speak in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE BUDGET

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I am deeply concerned by our growing financial crisis and really deeply angered by the failure of this Senate to take any meaningful steps to address it. I am going to announce steps I will take to produce a budget in committee and pass that budget on to the Senate floor, but this process has been shut down. We have not produced a budget in 754 days. Let me repeat. This great Senate—in time of financial stress and danger, has not passed a budget in 754 days and has, it appears, no intention of doing one this year.

Today I join with the newest member of our Budget Committee, Senator KELLY of New Hampshire, to send a letter to Senator REID, signed by every Republican Senator in the Senate, pressing him to finally allow the Senate to begin work on a budget. But we are told in the media that the Democrats’ refusal to put forth a budget is just good strategy, that it is best to hold a vote on the Ryan plan hoping to force GOP Senators to cast a vote on the Medicare overhaul that could prove politically difficult.

Here is an excerpt from a recent article in the Wall Street Journal. Fitzpatrick, the article is entitled “Democrats Unhurried in Work on Budget.” I would say that is true. This is what the article said:

As a political matter, the Democratic strategists say there may be little benefit in producing a budget that would inevitably include unpopular items. Many Democrats believe a recent House GOP proposal to overhaul Medicare is proving to be unpopular and strategic, giving the Democrats an advantage. They loath to give up advantage by proposing higher taxes. Senate Democrats plan to hold a vote on the Ryan plan hoping to force GOP Senators to cast a vote on the Medicare overhaul that could prove politically difficult.

This is astonishing. It is the position of the great Democratic Party that their vision for deficit reduction is so unpopular, or unfeasible that they won’t even articulate it in public, let alone offer it up as a budget?

The heads of President Obama’s fiscal commission warn that an economic crisis may be just 1 year or 2 years away. That was the testimony they gave us in committee. It could be a year, a little sooner or a little later, said Erskine Bowles, Chairman of the commission, along with Alan Simpson, who said it could be 1 year. In his opinion, that we could have a debt crisis—not a little warning from people who spent months hearing witnesses and studying the debt situation facing our country. But it appears the leaders of the Senate would prefer to hide in the hills and take shots at Republicans from a distance. Is that what they prefer?

Chairman PAUL RYAN and the House GOP had put forward double our national debt, and puts our entire country at risk, even though the President promised it would “not add more to the debt” and have us “live within our means.” Those were the President’s words. In the 10 years—8, 9, and 10—of his 10-year budget do not show the debt going down but going back up to $1 trillion. It was the most irresponsible budget that has ever been presented to this Nation. It is a stunning failure to lead in a financial crisis. It doubled the debt. It increased the debt over the projections of our baseline as it is. Instead of helping, it made it worse because it raised taxes and raised spending, and it raised spending more than it raised taxes.

So where do our colleagues in the Senate stand? They refuse to put forward their own plan. Last week, Senate Majority Leader REID said the Democrats don’t need a budget. “There is no need to have a Detroit, in my opinion.” He said it would be “foolish” to present one. The only thing that is foolish is violating the Congressional Budget Office, they tell us the lowest single annual deficit out of those 10 would be $740 billion—a stunning amount. They would average almost $1 trillion. The last years—8, 9, and 10—of his 10-year budget do not show the debt going down but going back up to $1 trillion. It was the most irresponsible budget that has ever been presented to this Nation. It is a stunning failure to lead in a financial crisis. It doubled the debt. It increased the debt over the projections of our baseline as it is. Instead of helping, it made it worse because it raised taxes and raised spending, and it raised spending more than it raised taxes.

So where do our colleagues in the Senate stand? They refuse to put forward their own plan. Last week, Senate Majority Leader REID said the Democrats don’t need a budget. ‘‘There is no need to have a Detroit, in my opinion.’’ He said it would be ‘‘foolish’’ to present one. The only thing that is foolish is violating the Congressional Budget Office, they tell us the lowest single annual deficit out of those 10 would be $740 billion—a stunning amount. They would average almost $1 trillion. The last years—8, 9, and 10—of his 10-year budget do not show the debt going down but going back up to $1 trillion. It was the most irresponsible budget that has ever been presented to this Nation. It is a stunning failure to lead in a financial crisis. It doubled the debt. It increased the debt over the projections of our baseline as it is. Instead of helping, it made it worse because it raised taxes and raised spending, and it raised spending more than it raised taxes.

So where do our colleagues in the Senate stand? They refuse to put forward their own plan. Last week, Senate Majority Leader REID said the Democrats don’t need a budget. ‘‘There is no need to have a Detroit, in my opinion.’’ He said it would be ‘‘foolish’’ to present one. The only thing that is foolish is violating the Congressional Budget Office, they tell us the lowest single annual deficit out of those 10 would be $740 billion—a stunning amount. They would average almost $1 trillion. The last years—8, 9, and 10—of his 10-year budget do not show the debt going down but going back up to $1 trillion. It was the most irresponsible budget that has ever been presented to this Nation. It is a stunning failure to lead in a financial crisis. It doubled the debt. It increased the debt over the projections of our baseline as it is. Instead of helping, it made it worse because it raised taxes and raised spending, and it raised spending more than it raised taxes.
Democratic leaders bring forward not a Senate budget but bring forward the House Republican budget, only to vote it down while offering no alternative of their own. What a cynical ploy. Think about it.

Senator REID said we are going to bring up the House budget, we are going to vote on it, and every member of his caucus—I am sure he has already counted the heads—will vote no. It has no chance of passage. What good is that? The Senate has a statutory duty under the Budget Act to produce a budget. We have not even attempted to produce a budget. They will attempt to bring forward a budget they have no intention of working on, no intention of taking seriously, no intention of opening for amendment or discussion, with only one goal: to use their majority to vote it down.

I look forward to the chance to support the House budget. I look forward to casting a vote which says we will be getting back to work, getting under control, we will deal honestly with our budget challenges short term and long term. I look forward to voting for a budget that creates jobs, makes us more competitive, and deals honestly with the debt we want to get rid of. But let’s look at the bigger picture.

This week, the planned series of votes are designed by the majority leader to fail, of course. They are designed as a gimmick to distract attention from the Senate’s failure to produce an honest plan. They are designed to keep this Senate from doing its job and defending this Republic from grave financial danger.

I, therefore, will not provide unanimous consent for any prearranged package of votes doomed to fail, intended to fail. Anyone can call up these budget votes, consistent with the rules, anytime they wish. But a package deal that wastes the Senate’s time I cannot and will not support. The majority leader is wasting the American people’s time. I am here to speak honestly and just tell the truth about that. That is the plain fact. It is a political gimmick that is going on.

Further, I will not agree to unanimous consent on any motion to adjourn for the Memorial Day recess. If we are going to close down this Chamber for another week without having produced a budget, without having even attempted to have a hearing, then I am going to require we have a vote on it. Let’s vote to go home, not having done the people’s business.

PAUL RYAN is leading. Speaker BOEHNER is leading. The House Republicans are leading. They produced a document that can be defended, that has integrity, that deals with our short-term spending problem and our long-term spending problem. It is not perfect, of course. We have the opportunity to amend it. We have an opportunity to bring forward a budget that might be different, but it will get us off the unsustainable path we are on. But our Democratic leader and the Democratic leaders who control the Chamber are refusing to allow a budget to go forward. They are refusing to share with the American people the contents of the plan they say they have behind closed doors. They say they have one. We read in the paper they have one. Why don’t we see it?

So on Memorial Day—a week from today—we honor those who have fallen serving their country. We honor the brave men and women who have risked their lives for our freedom, our democracy, and our future. We truly do. We honor those who gave their last breath to preserve our way of life. But now that way of life is threatened by a tidal wave of debt that we refuse to confront. It is a debt we have created, that we are growing, and that is up to us to stop, to defeat. That the Senate would go into recess this week refusing to work on a budget or even hold a public meeting on it, a further hearing on it, is unbelievable. Our soldiers serving overseas cannot wait that week off. Why should the Senate get a week off after failing miserably to do its job?

My message to the majority leader is simple. If you object to the House GOP plan or to other Republican plans, then see what you can do with your own honest plan to prevent financial catastrophe and create a more prosperous future. Indeed, I close with this quote from the preamble to the fiscal commission report. This is what the Commission said: The massive and anticipated just this kind of political difficulty. They anticipated that politicians in our country would do exactly what they are doing in the Senate—not what they did in the House where they faced up to their responsibility, but in the Senate.

This is the quote:

In the weeks and months to come, countless advocacy groups and special interests will try to obstruct, misrepresent, dramatize, and heart-wrenching media assaults to exempt themselves from shared sacrifice and common purpose. The national interest, not special interests, must prevail. We urge all leaders and citizens with principled concerns about any of our recommendations to follow what we call the Becerra rule: Don’t shoot down an idea without offering a better idea in its place.

That is exactly what the majority leader plans to do. He said: We don’t need a Democratic budget. It would be foolish for us to produce one. We will simply not get the next step. And even if we will attack it, and with our Senate majority we will vote it down. But we won’t produce our own. We won’t produce any other alternative. We won’t tell the American people our vision, our prospects and plans for getting this country out of the unsustainable debt path we are on, and on to the path of prosperity and job creation and a sound financial future.

Why don’t we hear it? Because, as one of their staff members said in that commitment to the press, it might cause somebody to object. We might have, as the debt commission warned, advocacy groups and special interests that are going to rise up and complain about anything that reduces a dime they receive.

I don’t deny in an honest budget, at this point in history where 40 cents of every dollar we spend is borrowed, we will be going to have to reduce some spending. Some good people are going to feel it. It is not going to be easy, just as the debt commission told us. Don’t we know that? I thought that was the point of the past election last fall, when the big spenders and the high tax guys got shellacked. I thought Congress would get the message. Apparently, we haven’t.

The debt situation we are in is not a little bitty thing. Under the Congressional Budget Office analysis of President Obama’s 10-year budget, last year we had interest on the debt that we now owe of a little over $200 billion. According to the analysis of the President’s budget, in 1 year, $940 billion.

We have a constitutional amendment that requires the budget to be balanced. But the amount of money that Alabama spends on its general fund obligations is $3.8 billion.

The President’s proposed budget would cause the interest on our debt in 1 year to reach $940 billion. That is way above what we spend on defense. It is way above what we spend on Medicare. It is the fastest growing item in the entire spending plan. In Washington, they say it is about the debt—and that is why Mr. Bernanke, Chairman of the Federal Reserve; Mr. Alan Greenspan, our former Chairman; the International Monetary Fund’s, the President’s economic advisors have all told us this is unsustainable.

We can’t continue. We won’t go 10 years without a debt crisis. When asked, Mr. Bowles said we could have one in 2 years, maybe a little sooner, maybe a little later. I am not predicting that, but if we don’t change that could happen, as expert after expert has said.

I hope in the days to come we will see the regular order be reestablished. Our colleagues say they have a budget. Let’s bring it forward. Let’s see it. They certainly have talked to the Democratic Members on more than one occasion about it. Maybe it has some good things on which we can agree. It will be worth a look. That is what the debt commission said we wouldn’t agree on, but it can be passed. We can’t filibuster a budget. Under the Budget Act, it can be passed by a simple majority. A budget can clear the Senate, but you know what. If we are going to have to reduce some of the American people what we really believe about America, where we really want this country to go.
Do we want a limited government, or do we want to continue to expand a larger and larger government? Do we want to raise taxes more and more to sustain spending levels higher than we have ever had them before? Is that what we want? Or are we prepared to make reductions in spending? One or the other has to occur. We cannot continue to borrow at the rate we are borrowing, which every expert has told us. I am challenging the leaders of this Senate who asked for the job, who asked of the Senate, asked to be given the responsibility of helping guide our Nation, to step forward and provide leadership.

In the joint statement issued by Mr. Bowles and Alan Simpson that they submitted to the Budget Committee, they said our Nation has never faced a more predictable financial crisis. In other words, to the experts they heard from and who testified to them, and then based on their own study, they believe we are heading to a financial crisis. Alan Greenspan recently said: I think the Congress will, at some point, pass reform in spending and budget matters. The only question is, Will they pass it before or after the debt crisis hits.

So we have that challenge. We have no higher duty than to protect our people from a foreseeable danger. That danger is out there. We are heading right toward it. It is time for us to stand up and be honest and face that challenge. I do not believe business as usual should continue, and I will object to it so far as I am able. I thank the Acting President pro tempore and yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

PATRIOT SUNSETS EXTENSION ACT OF 2011—Motion to Proceed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1038, which the clerk will report by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the bill (S. 1038) to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, I wish to point out that as of Friday, there are three provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act which are going to expire. Those three provisions are something called roving wiretaps, the “lone wolf” provision, and the business records authority. Because of prior discussions, let me point out up front that this does not include national security letters, just these three provisions: “roving wiretaps,” the “lone wolf” and the “business records” authorities.

I very much appreciate that the majority leader and the Republican leader have come together in agreement to bring this legislation to the Senate floor. Because of its importance, particularly at this point in time, I hope we will be able to conclude this business and see that those provisions are extended for 4 years before Friday.

Many of us believe when it comes to national security there should be no partisan divide, only strong bipartisan support. So this measure should receive a substantial vote this afternoon, and the Senate will pass it quickly this week before these key authorities expire.

But before talking about the substance of the legislation, let me describe the context in which this debate occurs.

Three weeks ago, on May 1, the United States carried out a risky, complicated but ultimately successful strike against Osama bin Laden, in Abbottabad, Pakistan. The strike was the culmination of nearly a decade-long intelligence operation to locate bin Laden.

Similar to most complex intelligence challenges, finding bin Laden was the product of multiple intelligence sourcing and collection methods. It was a seamless effort led by the CIA, with important contributions from the National Security Agency—known as the NSA—and the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency.

The intelligence mechanisms that are employed in counterterrorism operations are carefully and regularly reviewed by the Senate’s Intelligence Committee, which I have the honor to chair. Some are also overseen by the Judiciary Committee, on which I also have the pleasure to serve.

These intelligence tools include the provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, or FISA, and in particular the provisions that will, if not reauthorized, expire on May 27. Again, they are the “roving wiretap,” the “lone wolf,” and the “business records” authorities.

The point is, we as a nation rely on certain secret and methods to protect our national security. Most other nations do as well. It is also important to note that the strike against bin Laden, while a critical strategic blow to al-Qaeda, is also very likely to lead to reprisal attempts.

There have been calls for attacks against the United States after the bin Laden strike from al-Qaida in Pakistan, from al-Qaida affiliates in Yemen and North Africa. There is a very real concern that radicalized Americans here at home may contemplate violence in response to extremist’s calls for vigilante retaliation.

So this is a time of heightened threat—may be no specific threat, but certainly heightened threats. We are seeing attacks in Pakistan carried out by the Taliban in reprisals for this attack as well. Therefore, this is a time when our vigilance must also be heightened.

Key officials from the National Counterterrorism Center, the FBI, and the Department of Homeland Security recently described to the Intelligence Committee in closed session how their respective agencies have heightened their defensive posture over these very concerns.

Let me describe the three provisions in more detail.

First, the roving wiretap provision. Roving wiretap authority was first authorized for intelligence purposes in the PATRIOT Act. But, as you know, it has been used for years in the criminal context. This provision, codified in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, provides the government with the flexibility necessary to conduct electronic surveillance against elusive targets.

Let me explain. In most cases under FISA, the government can go to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court—which I am authorized to detail later—and present an application to tap the telephone of a suspected terrorist or spy. The FISA Court reviews the application and can issue an order—basically a warrant—to allow the government to tap their phone belonging to that target.

We all know in this day and age there are disposable or “throw away” cell phones that allow foreign intelligence agents and terrorists not only to switch numbers but also to throw away their cell phone and replace it with another.

This roving wiretap authority allows the government to make a specific
showing to the FISA Court that the actions of a terrorist or spy may have the effect of thwarting intelligence. In other words, they make one appearance, and the government can thus seek, and the FISA Court can authorize, a roving wiretap, so that the FBI, for example, can follow the target without having to go back to the Court for each cell phone change.

Instead, the FBI in this case would report to the FISA Court, normally within 10 days of following the target to a new location, with information on the fact justifying the belief that the new phone was or is being used by the target.

The Justice Department has advised Congress that the authority to conduct roving electronic surveillance under FISA has proven to be operationally useful in some 20 national security investigations annually. So this provision is both used and very necessary in this day of throw away cell phones.

Authority allows the government to request, and the FISA Court to approve, intelligence collection against non-U.S. persons who engage in international terrorism but for whom an association with a specific international terrorist organization may not yet be known.

Let me explain that more clearly. All other FISA surveillance and searches must be focused on a target who the government can prove is tied to a foreign power. The government can tap a phone or search a residence, it needs to demonstrate that the person it is after is an employee or spy or otherwise working for, or on behalf of, another country or terrorist group.

The “lone wolf” provision, which was added to FISA in 2004, recognizes that there may be cases where the government suspects an individual inside the United States of plotting a terrorist attack, but it has not been able to link that individual to al-Qaida or al Shabaab or another group.

The “lone wolf” authority allows the government to go to the FISA Court, show why it believes a non-U.S. person is engaging in terrorist activity, and get a warrant to begin surveillance. This is not done without a warrant from the court.

It also allows for court-ordered collection against a non-U.S. target who may have broken with a terrorist organization, while continuing to prepare for an act of international terrorism.

The Justice Department has advised Congress that although to date it has not used this authority, the “lone wolf” authority nevertheless fills an important gap in U.S. collection capabilities, and we have it if we need it.

The recent case of Khalid Aldawsari, a Saudi national arrested in Texas this past February, shows why the “lone wolf” authority is necessary. Aldawsari was arrested after the FBI learned he had purchased chemicals and conducted research needed to make improvised explosive devices. He had also researched bomb targets, including dams in California and the Dallas residence of former President George W. Bush.

Unlike other recent terrorists such as Najibullah Zazi, David Headley, and Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, Aldawsari was not identified on the basis of his connections to foreign terrorist organizations or known at the time of his capture to be working with one.

He is better described as one of the most recent cases of individuals already inside the United States who became radicalized and committed to carrying out terrorist attacks. So it is for this kind of threat that the “lone wolf” authority is important and why we should extend this mechanism. It is also this kind of threat that the Intelligence Community is now especially worried about, as people inside the United States may be spurred to action in the wake of the strike against bin Laden.

If the FBI, the Department of Homeland Security, or a State or local police officer identifies someone building bombs, it is necessary to move quickly and not take time to research a possible connection to al-Qaida before we use FISA authorities to learn what they are up to and when and how they might strike.

Business records. The third authority covered by this legislation is known as the business records provision and provides the government the same authority in national security investigations to obtain physical records that exist in an ordinary criminal case through a grand jury subpoena. Business records authority has been used since 2001 in FISA to obtain driver’s license records, hotel records, car rental records, apartment leasing records, and credit card records, among other business records. This is the way in which you track a target.

Let me note that while the debate over this provision has often focused on library circulation records, the Justice Department has advised the Congress that this authority has never—let me stress, never—been used to obtain library circulation records.

We had a big debate on this issue when this came up before. In fact, this authority has never been used for library circulation records.

The Department has informed Congress that it submitted 96 applications to the FISA Court for business records orders last year. The Justice Department has further stated that some business records orders have been used to support critically important and highly sensitive intelligence collection activities. The House and Senate Intelligence Committees have been fully briefed on that collection.

Information about this sensitive collection has also been provided to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, and information has been available for months to all Senators for their review.

The details on how the government uses all three of these authorities are classified and discussion of them here would harm our ability to identify and stop terrorist attacks and espionage. But, if any Senators would like further details, I encourage them to contact the Intelligence Committee, or to request a briefing from the Intelligence Community or the Department of Justice.

I have mentioned several times the role of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. Let me describe what it is and how it operates.

The FISA Court sits as a special court. It is a set of 11 Federal district judges, each of whom is appointed by the Chief Justice to specifically serve in this role.

At least one of these judges is available at all times—24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year—for the purpose of reviewing government applications to use FISA authorities and, if those applications are sufficient, approving them by issuing an order, or denying them, or calling on the FISA Court to scrutinize the government

The Justice Department has informed Congress that it submitted 96 applications to the FISA Court for business records orders last year. The Justice Department has further stated that some business records orders have been used to support critically important and highly sensitive intelligence collection activities. The House and Senate Intelligence Committees have been fully briefed on that collection.

The FISA Court judges meet in closed session to review classified declarations, and they provide very careful judicial review of the government’s applications. They also review the three FISA authorities, the three must, and I stress “must”—sign off on every application before it goes to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.

Federal judges, also confirmed by the Senate, must approve the applications. Inspectors General conduct regular audits and oversight as well. The Senate and House Intelligence and Judiciary Committees receive regular reports from the Department of Justice on the use of all FISA authorities, as well as receiving briefings from the FBI and National Security Agency on the implementation of the FISA statute.

The three authorities reauthorized by this legislation have been debated extensively on this floor and in Congress since it was first introduced in 2000. Every single national security official to come before the Congress in the past 2 years has testified that these provisions are vital to protect America and has urged their reauthorization.

It is very hard, I think, to vote no in the face of what we have been told in classified intelligence briefings and in hearings by officials from the Attorney General’s office and the FBI. In fact,
the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence wrote a letter to Leaders Reid and McConnell today, May 23, expressing their strong support for immediate enactment of the legislation we are now considering.

I am pleased to have a unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the letter to Leaders Reid and McConnell.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Dear Speaker Boehner and Leaders Reid, Pelosi, and McConnell:

We write to express our strong support for the immediate enactment of the Patriot Sunsets Extension Act of 2011. The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”) is a critical tool that has been used in numerous highly sensitive intelligence collection operations. Three vital provisions of FISA are scheduled to expire after May 26, 2011: section 206 of the USA PATRIOT Act, which provides authority for the overseas targeting of persons who engage in international terrorism or activities in preparation therefor, but are not necessarily associated with an identified terrorist group (the so-called “lone wolf” definition).

In the current threat environment, it is essential that our intelligence and law enforcement agencies have the tools they need to protect the American people. At this critical moment there must be no interruption in our ability to make full use of these authorities. At this critical moment there must be no interruption in our ability to make full use of these authorities.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised us that there is no objection to printing this letter from the perspective of the Administration’s program.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. CLAPPER,
Director of National Intelligence.

ERIK H. HOLDSWORTH JR.,
Attorney General.

Mrs. Feinstein. Mr. President, let me point out there are no recent cases of abuse of these authorities. The oversight system in place is working well, I believe, to ensure they will not be misused in the future.

Other Senators may come to this floor and talk about abuses of these authorities, but I ask: Listen carefully. Chances are they are talking about a section not involved here, and that is the section on national security letters. Again, national security letters are not touched by these three sections we are renewing today. And I would say, yes, they were abused or misused in years past, according to the Inspector General of the Department of Justice. But corrections have been made since then. More important, for today’s debate, there is nothing we are taking up today that affects or mentions national security letters at all. I have referred to this new four times, I hope I get it across because that is what happened last Congress. As I said, to the floor and what they were talking about was not in the legislation we were considering.

Earlier this year, I was pleased to support legislation authored by Senator Leahy that would have made several improvements in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act in order to better protect privacy rights and civil liberties. But the point I made during the debate in the Judiciary Committee, which I will repeat again today, is that many of these changes were in fact codifying practices the Department of Justice and the FBI have already implemented.

For example, minimization. That was one of the issues that was discussed. It has been implemented. The departments are listening and they have taken action where there have been problems.

I wish to say to my colleagues that the Executive Branch has heard and has acted to address concerns about intrusions into Americans’ civil liberties. The Office of the Inspector General in the Department of Justice has indicated that it intends to conduct audits and inspections to ensure that the implementation of FISA is in full compliance with the law, and its reports will be carefully reviewed by this Congress and by the concerned Committees. A major priority of the Intelligence Committee in this house is to conduct regular oversight of FISA authorities, and we will continue to do so after passage of this legislation.

Just about every administration official to testify on the use of FISA authorities has underscored the importance of having the stability that comes with a long-term extension. Since December of 2009, when we reauthorized it, the Congress has passed three short-term extensions—one for 2 months, one for 1 year, and one for 3 months. By lurching from one sunset to another, we run the risk that these intelligence authorities are going to expire. And here we are, once again, because they expire this Friday. I hope Members will think about that. I hope Members who want to produce an amendment will think about the following: if they expire, what if NSA and other agencies have to stop, what if they miss something, what if it affects our ability to keep our guard up and we are able to institute surveillance and tracking on possible targets in this country.

We have come, in my judgment, a long way since 9/11, but we cannot leave this country vulnerable. We must keep our guard up, and we must see that the intelligence mechanisms that are available to this country are able to be utilized.

This legislation now extends the use of these sunsetting authorities for 4 years to June 1, 2015. In view of the times we are living in, I believe this is appropriate, it is keeping with past practice, and it is vital to the protection of the United States of America.

The PATRIOT Act was enacted in October 2001, and several provisions were up for review and reauthorization 4 years later in December of 2005. After some significant debate, some of the original PATRIOT Act provisions were made permanent and some were reauthorized through another 4 years until the end of 2009.

The lone-wolf authority that expires later this week was first enacted in the Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 and placed in the same sunset cycle as the roving wiretap and business records authorities. Under the model established in the PATRIOT Act and a subsequent reauthorization, a 4-year extension from the end of May 2011 to June 2015 is based on sound congressional practice.

These issues have been debated and re-debated and should be very familiar to Members, especially those on the Intelligence and Judiciary Committees.

I hope we are now going to act in the best interests of protecting the people of this country from another terrorist attack by passing this legislation so our intelligence professionals can continue to keep this Nation secure.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Coats. Mr. President, tomorrow morning, a joint meeting of Congress will welcome the Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu. It will be the first time Mr. Netanyahu has addressed us in a joint meeting and only the second time any Israeli Prime Minister has addressed a joint meeting of Congress as its sole participant. It is a duty and historic honor and an opportunity for us to hear again how crucial is the friendship between our two countries.
In anticipation of this event, I rise today to provide for the record a re-statement of how I and I believe many—if not most—of my colleagues regard the State of Israel and America’s relationship with that fellow democracy. This statement is necessary. I believe, in light of the President’s speech last week regarding the Arab spring. The President’s remarks, which were delivered just before President Netanyah’s arrival in the United States, seriously muddied the waters of American policy toward Israel and its troubled region.

The Arab spring has sprung from new popular forces throughout the region, overthrowing regimes that have lost their relevance to the aspirations of their people and threatening to overthrow others.

The administration’s response has been slow in coming, awkward and confused in efforts to explain its policies, inconsistent in its application from one part of the region to another. It is not transparent in keeping Congress informed, and, worst of all, ineffective in its guidance and understanding of events.

The protests in the Middle East and northern Africa have justifiably stirred the emotions and aspirations of the Palestinian people as well. They also seek a homeland of their own—secure, stable, and living at peace with their neighbors. I agree this must be among our goals.

Some believe the groundswell of newly vibrant popular aspirations throughout the region and also among the Palestinian people is both an opportunity and a requirement for new, creative steps in the search for permanent peace. There may be an opportunity here that leads to progress if we and the parties to this long-lasting dispute make the right choices, if we seek the right ends, and if we pursue them with the right strategies. Unfortunately, the administration seems to misunderstand the nature of this opportunity. In a speech last week regarding the wave of startling events in the Middle East and north Africa, President Obama attempted to bring coherence and purpose to his administration’s policy. Instead, the speech brought more confusion, potentially jeopardizing prospects for successful negotiations with Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

In my opinion, it was a serious mistake for the President to preemptively declare U.S. support for a Palestinian state based on the 1967 borders. President Obama’s declaration that Israel must withdraw to the 1967 border lines is unprecedented and unwelcome. It is true that previous administrations have referred to the 1967 lines in the past as a reference point in the negotiations. It is also true that the Palestinians regard the 1967 lines as their benchmarking position. But even with the President’s vague acknowledgment of the need for land swaps, no U.S. administration has previously adopted the Palestinian position as its official policy until now. How can this help restart negotiations or drive those negotiations toward a successful conclusion?

As Mr. Netanyah made clear to the President in his telephone call, a return to the 1967 lines is “indefensible” and ignores new realities on the ground. This position was formally recognized by President Bush in 2004 and must now be reconfirmed by any realistic assessment of what steps are possible and necessary. The object of negotiations is to reach a successful and durable conclusion. But ignoring core realities cannot possibly contribute to progress and almost certainly would make it more difficult to achieve the ends we all seek.

Another major concern I have following the President’s speech is the reaction to the recent announcement by the Palestinians of a reconciliation agreement between the majority of President Abbas and Hamas, the organization in charge in Gaza. This alleged reconciliation is likely a product of the Arab spring and the conviction the Palestinian people need to unite to pursue their common goals. This is understandable and acceptable if not for the character of one of the main factors to this reconciliation. Make no mistake about it, Hamas is a terrorist organization. This group denies Israel its right to exist, it fires thousands of rockets into Israeli territory and bemoans the death of bin Laden, one of its heroes.

If this announced reconciliation of these Palestinian groups actually occurs, the Palestinian Authority of President Abbas—to which the United States, by the way, provides considerable financial and humanitarian support—that administration, that group—that reconciliation will have President Abbas and that group dance to the tunes of Hamas in the Palestinian territories. I fear the United States will then be forced to veto a resolution that presents Israel its right to exist, and we will lose this kind of support, or even encourage Israel to resume negotiations with an entity that includes terrorists. But how did the President address this in his speech? He did not mention the word “terrorist” or provide any solid indication that negotiations with Hamas are possible and necessary. This position was formally recognized by President Bush in 2004 and must now be reconfirmed by any realistic assessment of what steps are possible and necessary. The object of negotiations is to reach a successful and durable conclusion. But ignoring core realities cannot possibly contribute to progress and almost certainly would make it more difficult to achieve the ends we all seek.

If this announced reconciliation of these Palestinian groups actually occurs, the Palestinian Authority of President Abbas—to which the United States, by the way, provides considerable financial and humanitarian support—that administration, that group—that reconciliation will have President Abbas and that group dance to the tunes of Hamas in the Palestinian territories. I fear the United States will then be forced to veto a resolution that presents Israel its right to exist, and we will lose this kind of support, or even encourage Israel to resume negotiations with an entity that includes terrorists. But how did the President address this in his speech? He did not mention the word “terrorist” or provide any solid indication that negotiations with Hamas are possible and necessary. This position was formally recognized by President Bush in 2004 and must now be reconfirmed by any realistic assessment of what steps are possible and necessary. The object of negotiations is to reach a successful and durable conclusion. But ignoring core realities cannot possibly contribute to progress and almost certainly would make it more difficult to achieve the ends we all seek.

Mr. President, this is not a statement of support for Israel only. It is true that we are united with Israel by permanent bonds of history, values, shared strategic interests, culture, and religious heritage, but those bonds are also the principal reason we have for pursuing a peace that is durable and just for everyone in the region. That
peace will serve the Palestinian people just as much as Jewish Israel. A secure homeland of their own, at peace, will be the result of real negotiations based on shared understanding of what is possible. Americans, the people of Israel, and the Palestinian people all have a shared heritage in prophetic religions. Hopefully, prayerfully, together we can aspire to a common purpose to bring enduring peace to the birthplace of that heritage.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Coons). The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today we have an opportunity to do away with a law that tramples on our constitutional rights, a law that invades the privacy of law-abiding Montanans and Americans, a law that deprives Americans of some of our most basic constitutional protections. This week, we are voting on whether to extend the USA PATRIOT Act 4 more years as is. There is a chance we may not have an opportunity to change it even though we know our freedoms have been compromised. That is a shame because without that possibility, we are not having the debate the American people deserve. My choice is to vote yes or no. I am going to vote no.

Long before I ever got to the Senate, the PATRIOT Act was sold to us as a toolbox of sorts to give U.S. agents the tools they need to fight and kill terrorists, that what we got from the PATRIOT Act was a law that is killing the rights guaranteed by our Constitution. It gives our government full authority to dig through our private records or tap our phones or make a case against us without even having a judge’s warrant even if we are doing nothing wrong.

When we give up our rights, we give way to exactly what the terrorists wanted for us—fewer freedoms and invasion of privacy. It is not acceptable in Montana, and I am sure it is not acceptable anywhere else. More than 200 years ago, one of our Founders in this country warned us with this statement:

Those who give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety . . . deserve neither liberty nor safety.

Words of wisdom from Benjamin Franklin.

Our Nation was founded on the principles of freedom and privacy and a government we control, and we got exactly the opposite with the PATRIOT Act.

Mr. President, here is a copy of the Constitution. It is a reminder of our rights as Americans, guaranteed by the fourth amendment:

The right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

The folks who wrote the PATRIOT Act view themselves in Washington long before I ever thought about running for the Senate, but you don’t have to be a lawyer to know the PATRIOT Act flies in the face of the fourth amendment. It allows the government to conduct secret proceedings even when those proceedings don’t need to be held in secret. If we allow that to happen, we toss government transparency and accountability out the window.

As we do every year or a few past weeks, our military forces and intelligence agents are the most effective in the world. They are the best because they have the most powerful tools in the world to do their jobs. They are better trained than anyone else, they are more informed, and smarter, and they do what they do without needing to snoop around into the private lives of law-abiding Americans and Montanans, without having to dig up our medical records or our gun records or our library records or our Internet records.

The PATRIOT Act is bad policy that has put us on a very slippery slope. Our constitutional freedoms are too valuable to give even an inch of them away, especially when we don’t need to. Without the PATRIOT Act, we can make real changes to this bill, our only option is to say yes or no to extend this law 4 more years. If we do, an entire decade will have passed without the opportunity to make any adjustments.

The chance to give certainty to agents is to amend the PATRIOT Act. I am going to vote against it in the name of freedom and privacy, and I urge all my colleagues to do the same because it is the responsible way to vote.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask unanimous consent that the time during the quorum be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, we find ourselves again in the situation of extending key provisions of the PATRIOT Act. These three provisions are roving wiretaps, section 215 business record orders, and the lone wolf provisions. These are all very important tools used to investigate and prevent terrorist attacks. They have been reauthorized a number of times, but it seems that every year we have been discussing only very short term extensions of these critical tools.

That is why I will support the cloture motion on moving to S. 1088 today. This legislation provides a 4-year extension of the three expiring provisions without any substantive changes to the existing authorities, and I believe there do not need to be changes to existing authorities.

Regardless of my support for today’s cloture vote, and support for the 4-year extension, I wish my colleagues to know that I support a permanent extension of the three expiring provisions. Having this debate year after year offers little certainty to agents utilizing these provisions to combat terrorism. It also leads to operational uncertainty, jeopardizes collection of critical intelligence, and could lead to compliance and reporting problems if the reauthorization occurs too close to the expiration of the law, and we are getting very close to that.

If we believe these tools are necessary—and I clearly stated I believe they are necessary—we need to provide some certainty as opposed to simply revisiting the law year after year. Given the indefinite threat we face from acts of terrorism, it is my view that we should permanently reauthorize these three expiring provisions.

This position is supported by agents on the ground using these tools every day. I have letters of support from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents Association supporting a permanent reauthorization of the three expiring provisions. The Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association also supports a permanent extension of the provisions. In fact, a very important passage of that letter states:

Crimes and terrorism will not sunset and are still targeting our nation and American citizens. Just like handcuffs, the PATRIOT Act should be a permanent part of the law enforcement arsenal.

Then we have another letter from the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI, and that letter says:

We urge Congress to reauthorize the expiring provisions of the PATRIOT Act permanently and without restrictions as the three expiring provisions are essential to the security of our country.

I ask unanimous consent that these letters be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AGENTS ASSOCIATION, Arlington, VA, April 4, 2011.

Hon. HARRY REID, Majority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. PATRICK J. LEAHY, Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL, Minority Leader, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.
Hon. CHARLES E. GRASSLEY, Ranking Member, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS: On behalf of the FBI Agents Association ("FBIAA"), I write to submit our views on the importance of permanently reauthorizing the three provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act ("PATRIOT Act") that are set to expire on May 28, 2011. The FBIAA is comprised of over 12,000 active duty—retired Agents nationwide and is the only professional association dedicated to advancing goals of FBI Agents. On their behalf, we urge the Senate to act now to permanently reauthorize these critical criminal investigation and counterterrorism tools without new restrictions.

We also respectfully request that the Senate limit its debate and consideration to the
expiring PATRIOT Act provisions. Intro- 
ducing new issues at this time could unnec-
ecessarily impede progress toward reautho-
ring these important national security pro-
visions, potentially leading to their expira-
tion. Given that there appears to be bipar-
tisan and bicameral consensus for reautho-
ration of the provisions in their current form 
for some time, expiration is easily avoidable.

The Three Expiring PATRIOT Act Provi-
sions should be Permanently Reautho-
rized Without New Restrictions

Since law enforcement officers have effec-
tively and properly used these tools provided for in the PATRIOT Act and 
related laws: the “business records” provi-
sion: the “roving wiretap” provision: and 
the “lone wolf” surveillance provision. These 
provisions were developed and adopted in re-
sponse to the 9–11 terrorist attacks. Placing 
new restrictions and requirements on them 
now, after ten years of using and relying on 
these tools, is antithetical to our primary 
post–9–11 national security goal—giving fed-
eral law enforcement tools that help thwart ter-
rorist attacks.

Business Records

The “business records” provision, §215 of the PATRIOT Act, allows law enforcement offi-
cers to apply to the U.S. Foreign Intelligence 
Surveillance Court (“FISA Court”) for an 
order requiring the production of business 
records or foreign intelligence informa-
tion or an investigation of international 
terrorism. However, no such order can be 
issued if it concerns an investigation of a U.S. 
person based solely on that person’s ex-
ercise of his or her First Amendment rights.

This provision is used in specific and rare 
circumstances. As described by the Con-
gressional Budget Office, the business records 
tool has been used “sparingly and never to ac-
quire library, bookstores, medical or gun 
sale records.” Despite infrequent use, the 
ability to access important bank and tele-
phone records early in investigations is crit-
ical for criminal investigators, and leaders 
in the Department of Justice and FBI have 
called the business records provision a vital 
tool in the war on terror.

Given that the provision has been used care-
fully and effectively in investigations of 
terrorist and foreign intelligence investiga-
tions, the FBIAA believes the provision 
should be permanently reauthorized without 
new limitations on its use.

Roving Wiretaps

The “roving wiretap” provision, §306 of the 
PATRIOT Act, allows the FISA Court to 
issue wiretap orders that are not linked 
to specific phones or computers if the target of 
the surveillance has demonstrated an intent 
to evade surveillance.

The ability to obtain orders for roving wire-
taps is absolutely essential to contem-
porary counterterrorism and countercrime inves-
tigations because criminal networks have 
become technologically advanced and will 
often purchase and use many different mo-
bile phones and computer networks to place 
wiretap efforts. Law enforcement officers 
have described the roving wiretap provision 
as a “very critical measure” that has likely 
helped agents and certain other law enforce-
ters stop and prevent numerous ter-
rorist plots, including the plots to bomb 
multiple synagogues in New York City.

The FBIAA urges Congress to permanently 
reauthorize the roving wiretap authority 
not subjected it to further restrictions. The 
roving wiretap provision is already con-
strained by the requirements that the FISA 
Court finds probable cause that the target 
intends to evade surveillance to issue a wire-
tap and that minimization procedures are 
followed regarding the collection, retention, 
and dissemination of information about U.S. 
people. A failure to reauthorize the roving 
wiretap provision, or encumbering the provi-
sion with more restrictions, would jeopardize 
the utility of an important investiga-
tive tool and could, as Director Mueller 
himself has warned, open up a “gap in the law 
that skilled terrorists or spies could easily 
exploit.”

Lone Wolf Surveillance

The “lone wolf” provision, found in Sec-
tion 606 of the Intelligence Reform and Ter-
rorism Act, allows the FISA Court to issue 
wiretap orders that target non-U.S. people 
who are engaged in international terrorism or 
activities that would jeopardize the utility of an 
important investigative tool and could, as Director Mueller has 
warned, open up a “gap in the law that skilled terrorists or spies 
could easily exploit.”

Conflict of the DOTs

The lone wolf provision is inextricably 
linked to other PATRIOT Act provisions 
which have been repeatedly reauthorized 
by Congress, including the roving wiretap 
authority. The FBIAA urges Congress to perma-
nently reauthorize the roving wiretap author-
ity and the lone wolf provision.

The FBIAA recommends that Congress 
permanently reauthorize the lone wolf provi-
sion because it is a necessary tool in combating 
terrorist threats. Communication 
together between individual terrorists and for-
government and other entities is often 
very scarce, making it difficult to deter 
and prevent dangerous terrorist threats. 
Recent developments in the evolution of 
the threat of “homegrown terrorism” have only 
served to underscore the necessity of 
maintaining this provision under current law.

Efforts To Add New Requirements To the Expiring Provisions 
and National Security Letters (NSLs) Should be Rejected

The FBIAA is concerned that the much-
needed reauthorization of the expiring PA-
TRIOT Act provisions may fall prey to a 
larger debate about new limitations on the 
ways that these investigative tools can be used. We are aware that concerns 
about NSLs and PATRIOT Act provisions 
have been expressed by privacy promoters 
about privacy protection. To be clear, 
Agents undergo extensive training regarding 
the use of these tools, and we are confident 
that Special Agents use them to help protect 
the public from terrorist and criminal 
threats.

Regardless of one’s position on new restric-
tions, it is clear that including them in the 
reauthorization debate would make it almost 
impossible for Congress to act before May 28, 2011. Allowing these provisions to expire 
would not only leave Federal law enforcement 
officials from the Department of Justice, De-
partment of Treasury, and a host of other 
agencies. These officers are the front-line guar-
dians that protect our nation from terrorist 
and criminal threats. Allowing law enforce-
tment officials to have used the provi-
sions in the USA PATRIOT ACT to keep 
Americans safe under the microscope of 
state and local law enforcement officers have 
that has yet to be cited as “excessive” by any inves-
tigator or Inspector General’s office. 
We would caution the Congress to be care-
ful when trying to re-write & any provisions 
that have already been in effect and have 
been effective.

Additionally, the short-term authorization is 
achieved a month before the Congress adjourned 
aft-
eth of the September 11th, 2001 attacks 
asked “Why didn’t we know and connect the 
dots?”

The USA PATRIOT ACT removed some of 
the barriers in place that prevented us from 
“connecting the dots” and any retraction of
those provisions is in effect, "re-building the wall.

Crime and terrorism will not "sunset" and are still targeting our nation and American citizens. Unfortunately, this tool should be a permanent part of the law enforcement arsenal and arguments to the contrary are flawed and do not recognize the reality that the Agency faces.

In this nation, law enforcement is guided by an ethos to act "beyond reproach" and Office of Inspector General's offices ensure that is the case.

FLEOA greatly appreciates Congress' willingness to continue this important national security and caution system to put it "back behind the wall" and is willing to work with Congress as any proposed legislation moves through it.

Respectfully yours,

J. ADLER,
National President.

SOCIETY OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, INC.,
Dumfries, VA, April 14, 2011.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR MCCONNELL: On behalf of the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc. (Society), I am writing to inform you of our views on the importance of permanently reauthorizing the three provisions of the USA Patriot Act that are going to expire on May 28, 2011.

The Society was established in 1997 as a fraternal, educational, and community-minded organization to preserve the FBI heritage in a spirit of friendship, loyalty, and goodwill. As former and current Special Agents of the FBI, our members are experienced in conducting sensitive criminal and terrorism investigations and are concerned that any changes to the Patriot Act that would make it more difficult for the FBI to fulfill its vital mission of protecting our great country.

In addition, the Society is concerned with the introduction of new issues that could impede progress in reauthorizing these important national security provisions. In view of the benefits for the reauthorization of these provisions, we hope that their expiration can be avoided.

Since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, Federal law enforcement agencies have effectively utilized three sections of the Patriot Act, namely: the business records provision, the roving wiretap provision and the lone wolf surveillance provision. These sections of the Patriot Act were adopted in direct response to the September 11th attacks and to place new restrictions and requirements on those sections of the Act would be detrimental to Federal law enforcement efforts to detect and prevent future terrorist attacks.

The business records provision, Section 215 of the Patriot Act, allows investigators to apply to the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISA Court) for an order requiring the production of business records related to foreign intelligence operations or investigations of international terrorism. This provision is utilized in specific and rare circumstances. However, despite the infrequent use of the provision, the ability to access important records early in an investigation is crucial. The Society strongly encourages Congress to reauthorize this provision on a permanent basis without limitations.

The roving wiretap provision, Section 206 of the Patriot Act, provides the FISA Court the authority to issue wiretap authorizations that are not linked to specific telephones or computers if the subject of the surveillance demonstrates an intent to evade the surveillance. It is absolutely essential to provide this ability to investigators due to the advanced technology, terrorist networks and conspirators. The failure to reauthorize this provision of the Patriot Act or encumber the provision with restrictions would jeopardize the importance of this valuable investigative tool.

The lone wolf provision, Section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, provides the FISA Court with the authority to approve surveillance of non-U.S. persons acting alone or not linked to a foreign entity who are engaged in international terrorism or activities in preparation of terrorist acts. The lone wolf provision provides law enforcement with an important tool to obtain necessary information to prevent dangerous terrorist acts from occurring. The Society strongly encourages Congress not to allow this provision to expire or place restrictions on the provision that would weaken this vital investigative tool.

The Society respects and appreciates your leadership on these important issues. As former and current Special Agents of the FBI, our members are very concerned with any changes to the Patriot Act that would make it more difficult for the FBI and other Federal law enforcement agencies to investigate terrorists and their threats to our nation. We urge Congress to reauthorize the expiring provisions of the Patriot Act permanently and without restrictions as the three expiring provisions are essential to the security of our country.

Sincerely,

LESTER A. DAVIS,
President.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, in addition to agents on the ground, we have heard strong support for extending the expiring provisions of the PATRIOT Act from members of the Bush and Obama administrations. We have heard testimony from the Director of the FBI, the Attorney General, and the Director of National Intelligence about the strong need to reauthorize these provisions. These same offices have recommended extending the provisions regardless of political ideology as both Republican and Democratic administrations have backed the extensions.

The 4-year extension we are voting on today is a step in the right direction. Extending the three expiring provisions without any substantive amendment that would restrict or curtail the use of these tools is very important, given the recent actions that led to the death of Osama bin Laden. Now is the time to place new restrictions and heightened evidentiary standards on critical national-security tools.

A lot has been said about these provisions and, unfortunately, most of what has been said is incorrect. Congress enacted these provisions in 2001, long before the 9/11 Commission Report, which criticized the way our agents failed to piece together clues; in other words, to connect the dots. Since that time, the three expiring provisions have provided a great deal of important information that have helped thwart terrorist attacks.

Let’s be very basic. What is terrorism about? It is about killing people living in Western Europe and North America. They don’t like us, they want to kill us, and we have to prevent that. They can make continuous mistakes and not get their job done, but once the FBI makes a mistake and lets one of them away it is a victory for the opposition. We can’t afford a failure.

Examples along the lines that we can’t have these failures: In testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, former Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, testified that section 215 orders were used as part of the investigation by the FBI into Khalid Alodi, who was arrested in Texas recently. It was later revealed in a criminal case that he was purchasing explosive chemicals and bombmaking components online and had scouted targets in Texas.

Let’s look at section 215. There is an example of the lone wolf provision that was going to expire on May 28. In the case of Faisal Shahzad, a suspect in the attempted Times Square bombing in New York City, the FBI learned that a section 215 order was used to acquire the production of business records in the case where a suspected spy had arranged lodging for an intelligence officer. He also discussed the roving wiretap provision. It is used to help agents track foreign agents operating inside the United States who switch cellular phones frequently to avoid being caught. These examples are limited not because the authorities aren’t valuable, but because of how sensitive the investigations are that utilize these authorities.

While the need for keeping personal and national security matters classified may prevent the open discussion of further examples on the floor of the Senate—it is important to note that these provisions are constantly under strict scrutiny by the inspector general at the Department of Justice and by congressional oversight.

In fact, in a March 2010 report, the Justice Department inspector general examined the FBI’s use of section 215 orders and found: “We did not identify any illegal use of section 215 authority.” Further, there are no reported cases of the reauthorization of this authority, and the lone wolf provision has not yet been utilized, so it is without abuse as well.

While I agree the three provisions should be subject to strict scrutiny, we are not rubber-stamping these vital tools.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to S. 1038 because it provides the full set of these vital tools for 4 years without substantive changes. In other words, if it ain’t broke, don’t fix it. While 4 years is a far cry from the permanence that I believe is necessary on these provisions, it does provide more certainty and predictability than continuing to pass short-term extension after extension.
Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, there has been a lot of discussion of the PATRIOT Act, and we are told humorously that we wouldn't be able to capture these terrorists if we didn't give up some of our liberties, if we didn't give up some of the fourth amendment and allow it to be easier for the police to come to our homes. We were so frightened after 9/11 that we readily gave up these freedoms.

We said: Well, the fourth amendment is not that important. We will just let the government look at all of our records, and we will make it easier for the government to look at our records.

The question we have to ask, though, is whether we would still be able to catch terrorists by using the fourth amendment as it was intended and having the protections of the fourth amendment. What do we have to ask ourselves is, think about the worst person in our communities. Think about someone accused of murder or rape or a pedophile. We think of these people, someone accused of murder or rape or a pedophile. We think of these people, and do we know what happens if someone one is accused of that? Even if it is 3 o'clock in the morning and they want to get their records or they want to go into their houses, they call a judge. This is a very important right. They get the warrants almost all the time. But it is one step of protection. What we have is the protection where we don't have police officers writing warrants to come into our houses. They have to have it reviewed by a judge.

What we have done through the PATRIOT Act is taken away some of the protections of the fourth amendment. The fourth amendment says we need to name the person and the place to be searched. We have taken away those protections. The fourth amendment says we need to have probable cause. We have taken that away and made it do, if it is relevant, or we think they might have something.

Originally, the FISA Court lowered the standards somewhat on the fourth amendment, but it recognized that it was lowering the standard and was careful. We had secret courts set up, and the FISA Court was the court that dealt with things that had to do with national security or terrorism or intelligence. The information was kept secret so we didn't let everybody in the world look at this, but the name had to be divulged to the judges. Well, those who argue that we have to have the PATRIOT Act, or we have to do this or we will not be able to stop terrorism, they need to explain why the FISA Court lowered the standards. Search warrants and never turned any down. In fact, the history before the PATRIOT Act was no search warrant had ever been turned down.

So do we think of these people in exchange for more security? Franklin said those who give up their liberty in exchange for security may end up with neither.

Right now, if someone has a Visa bill that is over $5,000 and chooses to pay for it over the phone, which is a wire transfer, the government is probably looking at their Visa bill. They don't have to show probable cause, and they don't have to have a judge's warrant. This doesn't surprise us. Often, they will tell us: Oh, it is only foreign terrorists we are looking at. They want us to feel good about allowing them to spy. But this spying is going on by the tens of thousands and even by the millions.

With regard to these suspicious activity reports, we have done over 4 million of them in the last 10 years. We are now doing over 1 million a year. These suspicious activity reports, all the trigger is—it doesn't have to have anything to do with terrorism. The trigger is just that someone has over $5,000 that they have transferred by bank account.

We say, well, the courts have decided our bank records aren't private. Well, the hell they aren't. They should be private. If someone looks at my Visa records, they can tell whether I go to the doctor and what kind of doctor I go to. They can conceivably tell what kind of medication I am on. They can tell what kind of magazines I read. They can tell what kind of books I order from Amazon. Do we want a government that looks at our Visa bill? Do we want a government that looks at all of our records at any time? But it is one step of protection. What we have is the protection where we don't have police officers writing warrants to come into our houses. They have to have it reviewed by a judge.

One of the provisions applies to library records. Do we really want the government to go and find out what we are reading at the library? We now have a President who is wanting to know where a person has contributed before they do work for the government. Do we really want that kind of all-encompassing government that is looking at every record from top to bottom and invading our privacy?

There is another aspect of these so-called national security letters. These are basically warrants that are written by FBI agents. No judge reviews them. This is specifically what James Otis was worried about when he talked about general warrants that weren't specifying the person or the place and that were written by police officers. This is a problem because this is—we do not have the checks and balances in our society. We never want to give all of the authority to either one group of Congress or to the President or to police or judges. We have checks and balances to try to prevent abuse.

Some have said, well, if one has nothing to hide, why do you care? The thing is, it will not always be angels who are in charge of government. We have rules because we want to prevent the day that may occur when we get somebody who takes government through elected office or otherwise who is intent on using the tools of government to pry into our affairs, to snoop on what we are doing, to punish us for our political or religious beliefs. That is what we don't ever want: for the law become so expansive.

We have to realize we can still get terrorists. We get rapists and murderers every day by calling a judge. That is what I am asking for. I am asking that we go through and obey the fourth amendment. Many conservatives have argued that, well, they love the second amendment. Some liberals say, yes, they love to protect the first amendment. Do you know what. If we do not protect the entire bill of rights, we are not going to have any of it. If we want to protect our right to own a gun, we need to protect our gun records right. We want to protect the fourth amendment as it was intended and have the protections of the fourth amendment.

We need to protect our privacy. If we want to protect the first amendment, we need to protect our phone company. Do we want the government looking at our phone records and finding out whether we have been buying a gun at a gun show?

We have to realize we can still get terrorists. We get rapists and murderers every day by calling a judge. That is what I am asking for. I am asking that we go through and obey the fourth amendment. Many conservatives have argued that, well, they love the second amendment. Some liberals say, yes, they love to protect the first amendment. Do you know what. If we do not protect the entire bill of rights, we are not going to have any of it. If we want to protect our right to own a gun, we need to protect our gun records right. We want to protect the fourth amendment as it was intended and have the protections of the fourth amendment.

We need to protect our privacy. If we want to protect the first amendment, we need to protect our phone company. Do we want the government looking at our phone records and finding out whether we have been buying a gun at a gun show?

We have to realize we can still get terrorists. We get rapists and murderers every day by calling a judge. That is what I am asking for. I am asking that we go through and obey the fourth amendment. Many conservatives have argued that, well, they love the second amendment. Some liberals say, yes, they love to protect the first amendment. Do you know what. If we do not protect the entire bill of rights, we are not going to have any of it. If we want to protect our right to own a gun, we need to protect our gun records right. We want to protect the fourth amendment as it was intended and have the protections of the fourth amendment.

We need to protect our privacy. If we want to protect the first amendment, we need to protect our phone company. Do we want the government looking at our phone records and finding out whether we have been buying a gun at a gun show?

We have to realize we can still get terrorists. We get rapists and murderers every day by calling a judge. That is what I am asking for. I am asking that we go through and obey the fourth amendment. Many conservatives have argued that, well, they love the second amendment. Some liberals say, yes, they love to protect the first amendment. Do you know what. If we do not protect the entire bill of rights, we are not going to have any of it. If we want to protect our right to own a gun, we need to protect our gun records right. We want to protect the fourth amendment as it was intended and have the protections of the fourth amendment.

We need to protect our privacy. If we want to protect the first amendment, we need to protect our phone company. Do we want the government looking at our phone records and finding out whether we have been buying a gun at a gun show?
But the question we have to ask ourselves when thinking about these issues is, is it so simple that we can just say: Well, I am either against terrorism or I am going to let terrorists run wild and take over the country. One has to go to war with terrorists. We can go after terrorists. We can go after murderers and rapists and people who commit crimes. But we can do it with a process that protects the innocent.

I think so far they say we have looked at 28 million electronic records. We have looked at 1,600,000 text messages. We have 800,000 hours of audio. We have so much audio they do not even listen to it all. Twenty-five percent of what they have recorded of our phone calls is not listened to because they do not even have time to listen to it.

My point would be that we are eavesdropping on so many people it could be we are missing out and not targeting. Just like at the airport every one of us is being searched in the airport. We are not terrorists, and we are no threat to our country. Why are we not looking for people who would attack us and spending time on those people? Why do we need to listen to every one of us? They are the very people we suspect of dealing with this terrorist group. Will you give us a warrant?

Why don't we have those steps? Instead, we are mining and going through millions of records. I think we are overwhelmed with the records that we may well be doing less of a good job with terrorism because we are looking at everyone's records. The bottom line is, I do not want to live in a country where we give up our freedoms, our privacy. I do not want to live in a country that loses its constitutional protections of us as individuals. We have a right to have privacy. We have a right not to have the government reading our Visa bills every month. We do have rights, and we should protect them. We should not be so fearful that we say: Well, I am a good citizen. I do not have a problem with terrorism. Just look at my records. If we do, we are setting ourselves up for a day when there will be a tyranny, when there will be a despot who comes into power in the United States and who uses those rules for which we are saying: Oh, well, I don't have anything to hide.

What happens when someone takes over who believes one's religion is to be combatted, who believes one's political beliefs and literature should be combatted? What happens when that day comes?

We cannot give up our liberty. If we do, if we give up our liberty and we trade it for security, we will have neither.

So I rise in opposition to the cloture motion. I will be offering amendments to the PATRIOT Act this week, and we will be having a real debate about how we can stop terrorism but also preserve freedom at the same time. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise in support of invoking cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Sunsets Extension Act of 2011.

In 4 days, on May 27, three FISA provisions—wiretaps, and section 215 business records authorities—will expire unless Congress acts to reauthorize them.

The House has been working on a bill, H.R. 1800, that would make the lone wolf provision permanent and extend the other two provisions until December 2017. Senators FEINSTEIN and LEAHY have sponsored bills that would, among other things, extend all three provisions until December 2013.

It seems to me that S. 1038, with its extension of the three sunsets until June 1, 2015, is a reasonable compromise. Although I believe each one of these tools should be made permanent, this bill will ensure that our intelligence professionals have the tools they need to keep our Nation safe. There is little disagreement that these provisions should and must be reauthorized. FBI Director Robert Mueller has testified repeatedly that the sole exception to these provisions is important to both national security and as criminal investigations. But their importance does not end there. Because of enhanced information-sharing rules and procedures other parts of the intelligence community, such as the National Counterproliferation Center and the National Counterterrorism Center, often depend on the information collected under these provisions.

Losing or changing these authorities could adversely impact the intelligence community’s ability to analyze and share important national intelligence information.

According to Director Mueller, with all the new technology, it is easy for a terrorist target to buy four or five cell phones, use them in quick succession, and then dump them to avoid being intercepted. He has testified that the ability to track terrorists when they do this is “tremendously important.” I could not agree more because it is pretty obvious those guys are up to something, and it is not good. Our enemies often know our own laws better than we do. They understand the hoops and hurdles the government must clear to catch up to or stay ahead of them.

Keep in mind, we cannot use a roving wiretap until a court finds probable cause to believe the target is an agent of a foreign power. Some critics claim the provision allows the FBI to avoid meeting probable cause as surveillance moves from phone to phone. This claim is simply not accurate. As every roving wiretap must be approved by a FISA Court judge.

If a target changes their cell phone and the FBI moves to surveil the new phone, the provision is notified of that change. All of the protections for U.S. person information that apply to any other FISA wiretap also apply to roving wiretaps.

In short, while this authority is a tremendous asset for the FBI and has been used 140 times over the past 5 years, it poses no additional civil liberties concerns, and it should be renewed without delay.

With regard to section 215, the Business Records Act, over the past several years the rallying cry against the PATRIOT Act has centered on section 215 FISA business records authority. Section 215 allows the FBI to seek FISA Court authority to obtain business records, such as hotel information or travel records. As with each one of the expiring provisions, the FBI must meet the statutory standard of proof.

I am grateful to Senator Reid and Senator McConnell on this crucial piece of legislation. This bill will ensure that our intelligence agency and law enforcement professionals can continue doing what they do best, without any additional restrictions.

Our Nation has been fortunate to have not suffered a sequel to the 9/11 attacks, and much of the credit goes to the dedicated work of our intelligence and law enforcement professionals. We owe them not only our thanks but the recognition that their jobs are as difficult as it is, and we should not be taking any steps that will make their responsibility to protect this country any more difficult.

Mr. President, I urge a vote in support of invoking cloture on the motion to proceed.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.
Mr. CORYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under Rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1038, a bill to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes.


MCCASKILL), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PYOR), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) would have voted “yea,” and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted “yea.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote? The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 74, nays 8, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 75 Leg.]

YEAS—74

Yeas 74: Akaka, Gillibrand, Menendez, Mikulski, Moran, Murray, Nelson (NC), Nelson (FL), Portman,osciel, Portman, Reid, Roberts, Rockefeller, Schumacher, Sessions, Shaheen, Snowe, Stabenow, Toomey, Udall (CO), Udall (NM), Warner.

NAYS—8

Nays 8: Alexander, Brown (MA), Corker, Crapo, DeMint, Graham, Tester, Whitehouse.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to, speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEBT CEILING

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. President, I come to the Senate floor for the second time because I am highly concerned.

For the last 31 years, I have been running a manufacturing business in Oshkosh, WI. During all of that time, I have been a very careful observer about what has been happening in Washington. I have been watching how broken and unworkable our government has become. I have been here now for 4% months. Nothing I have seen has changed my mind. Our political process here in Washington is broken.

Here is my specific concern: There seems to be a growing assumption in this town that eventually—probably at the very last minute—some kind of grand bargain is going to be struck and we can actually increase the debt ceiling limit. That would be great. It will be absolutely great if that would happen—if the administration would get serious and work with Republicans to actually address the serious fiscal issues that face this Nation. But I am not so sure we can count on that.

The fact is the Democrat-controlled Senate has not passed a budget for 754 days. I don’t believe we need any further evidence that our budget process in this Chamber is broken. So, in my mind, not raising the debt ceiling is a very real possibility. I am afraid this administration is totally ignoring that possibility. It appears it has absolutely no plan B. It has no contingency plan.

As I mentioned, I have been running a business for the last 31 years. When you run a business, things often do not go according to plan. Every day, millions of American businessmen and businesswomen try to anticipate the problems on the horizon. They develop contingency plans in case those problems arise. That is what responsible government leaders do. Government should be different.

But instead of being responsible, this administration seems to be making a concerted effort to scare the American public and scare the markets in a very transparent attempt to force Republicans in Congress to increase the debt ceiling without enacting the structural budget and spending reforms we need to make to prevent this Nation from going bankrupt. Instead of scaring the markets, the administration should be seeking to calm the markets by developing a contingency plan just in case
the debt ceiling is not increased in time. That would be the prudent thing to do. That would be the responsible thing to do.

So, today, I am calling on President Obama to begin planning ahead so that failing to raise the debt ceiling does not immediately turn into a totally unnecessary crisis.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

WOMEN VETERANS

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to salute the women who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces and honor the sacrifices they have made for our country.

Long before they were welcomed as members of the military, women played an important role in supporting our troops. Since the American Revolution, women have tended to the wounded and provided care to our soldiers. In the early 20th century, women answered the ultimate call to duty and began to serve proudly in our Armed Forces.

These early women veterans were trailblazers, creating new opportunities for the women that follow in their footsteps. They gave all that they could to protect and defend our country, often without the same recognition given to their male counterparts. Today, women serve at all levels of the armed services as combat pilots, medical care professionals, engineers, and police officers.

There are over 1.8 million women veterans in the United States and the role of women in the armed services continues to grow. Over 212,000 women have served actively in Iraq and Afghanistan. More than 120 women soldiers have sacrificed their lives and many more have been wounded. These women have played an integral role in our military’s success, working closely with ground combat troops.

Women have served and continue to be a vital part of the military. Their bravery and patriotism is without question. Their contributions demand recognition. We must pay tribute to those women veterans who answered the call to defend America.

On behalf of myself, and speaking for the thousands of women who have benefited from their example, I would like to recognize and thank the women who have served our country, proudly and with honor.

FOR-PROFIT EDUCATION COMPANIES

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, during my floor speech last Thursday on for-profit education, I neglected to insert a letter into the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that the following letter from Apollo Education Group be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRIBUTE TO HAL DAVID

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to congratulate Hal David on his upcoming 90th birthday. Hal is a pioneer in the music industry and a world class lyricist, having composed some of the most enduring songs in American popular music.

Marcelle and I spend many wonderful evenings with him and so enjoy hearing his stories of not only his song writing, but others.

Hal was born on May 25, 1921, in Brooklyn, NY, and was the son of two immigrants. He served in the U.S. Army Entertainment Section in the Central Pacific during World War II with Carl Reiner and Werner Klemperer. The dedication to his country and the entertainment he provided for the men serving will never be forgotten.

Hal’s musical writing career took off with his first hit record “The Four Winds” and the second dance hits “Mama Loved a Fool” and “The Thrill of It All.” His legendary collaboration with composer Burt Bacharach began in 1957 with the Marty Robbins hit “The Story of My Life” and included other hits such as “Magic Moments” and “What the World Needs Now Is Love.” Through this successful partnership, Hal and Burt Bacharach were nominated for four Academy Awards and won the Oscar for best song in the 1969 film “Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid” with “Raindrops.”

Hal David also works on legislative efforts as a board member on the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, ASCAP, and led the battle against source licensing. During Hal’s time as chairman and CEO of the Songwriters Hall of Fame, he helped launch the Songwriters Hall of Fame Gallery at the Grammy Museum in Los Angeles.

Hal’s achievements have earned recognition on a national and international stage. He has been inducted into the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame and the Songwriter Hall of Fame, which honors the most popular songs from around the world. He was also the first non-British award recipient to receive the Recording Academy and Ivor Novello Award bestowed by the British Performing Rights Society. I commend him on his impressive lyricist career that has entertained countless Americans and citizens around the world. Hal David is a dedicated and talented lyricist and friend, and I am pleased to join in wishing him a happy 90th birthday and all the best in his future endeavors.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO REUBEN SALTERS

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Chris Coons, Congressmen John Carney and myself, I pay
tribute to the Honorable Reuben Salters, retired member of the Dover City Council, educator, officer and humanitarian statesman.

Reuben Salters has been a true friend to the city of Dover and the State of Delaware. Last year, while visiting a Reuben and Lillian Salters, Reuben was educated in public schools and graduated from the George Washington Carver High School before matriculating at Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina. While in service, Reuben joined the U.S. Air Force and served tours in France, Germany, Southeast Asia, England and Dover, DE. Reuben was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant at the Dover Air Force Base in 1957 and rose to the rank of major before honorably retiring in 1971.

Reuben’s first civilian job was at the former Kent County Vocational and Technical School, now known as the Polytech School District, and in 1974 he earned his master of science degree in counselor education. After serving 3 years as the director of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Administrator of the Adult ABE/GED Program for Kent and Sussex counties, Reuben accepted a position as an academic counselor for the engineering technology and business curriculum at the Delaware Technical and Community College, Terry Campus. There, he also worked as a veteran’s counselor, activities coordinator and Terry Campus representative at the Dover Air Force Base.

A man of extraordinary service, Reuben has served as president of the central Delaware branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, president of the local chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., a faithful member of the Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of the Dover City Council serving from 1989 until his retirement earlier this year. While a member of Dover City Council, Reuben held a number of leadership positions including the chair of the Legislative and Finance Committee, the chair of the Civilian Pension Committee and a member of the Downtown Dover Partnership Committee.

Seeing the need for a greater understanding and appreciation of the arts and culture among Dover’s inner city citizens, Reuben founded the Inner City Cultural League, Inc. in 1971. The League provides scores of inner city youth with the opportunity to participate in cultural and community activities. It also provides a crime and drug-free environment where they can prepare to live productive and happy lives. The program has flourished and has been enhanced by the addition of the annual African American Festival—now in its 21st year and attended by thousands of people last year—and by adding the Sankofa African Dance and Drum Company to the activities of the League.

A frequent traveler to Africa and South America to name only a few, Reuben always returns to his favorite city of Dover, DE, where his love and passion for equal opportunity and quality of life for all prevail. I am truly honored to have worked with Reuben Salters for many years and am privileged to pay tribute to Dover’s favorite son.

LEEDS, NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I am honored to recognize a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On July 14-17, the residents of Leeds will gather to celebrate their community’s history and founding.

In the Spring of 1886, the Great Northern Railroad founded the townsite of Leeds at the junction of the Great Northern Railroad and the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was named for Leeds, Yorkshire, England, an important manufacturing center dating back to the Middle Ages. On August 31, 1887, the post office was established with Thomas Howrey as the postmaster.

Today, Leeds has much to be proud of. The residents enjoy the outdoors through their parks, baseball diamonds, basketball courts, and a swimming pool. The community also boasts an award-winning school system and the Leeds City Library. The people of Leeds are known for their strong work ethic and caring attitude towards others, making it a great place to live and raise a family.

In honor of the city’s 125th anniversary, officials have organized a wonderful celebration that includes a family steak fry at the golf course, family games, a basketball and golf tournament, a 5K run, trap shoot, dances, fireworks, and a parade.

I am honored to have worked with Reuben Salters for many years and am privileged to pay tribute to Dover’s favorite son.

NEW ENGLAND, NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On July 14-17, the residents of New England will gather to celebrate their community’s history and founding.

New England was the first townsite in Hettinger County, and was originally named Mayflower. It later became known as New England City. On June 8, 1894, the new post master, Horace W. Smith, shortened the name to simply New England. Most of the early settlers were from Vermont and Massachusetts, two of the New England States.

Today, New England is a vibrant, agricultural community in southwestern North Dakota. It is home to, among other things, Dakota West Credit Union, Top Line Auto, Riverside Lodging, Country Style Beauty Salon, Ag Alliance, a grocery store, and a seniors center. The New England Public School sits on the north end of town and provides high quality education to all of its students. New England is known for its sense of community and is an excellent place to live and raise a family.

The residents of New England have organized numerous activities to celebrate their 125th anniversary. Some of the activities include dances, basketball and volleyball tournaments, an antique tractor pull and show, a parade, and a car show, games, and a derby.

Today, Lidgerwood is a vibrant community, with several area attractions. Residents enjoy the town’s golf course, swimming pool, recreation park, the American Legion Park, and camping. The people of Lidgerwood also care about preserving the history and heritage of their town, which can be seen in the Lidgerwood Museum and the Bagg Bonanza Farm. The town is also home to the Ann Thielman Performing Arts Center and a wonderful public school.

By honoring Lidgerwood and all other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is people such as Lidgerwood that have helped shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Lidgerwood has a proud past and a bright future.

LIDGERWOOD, NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I am pleased today to recognize a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On July 29-31, the residents of Lidgerwood will gather to celebrate their community’s history and founding.

The city of Lidgerwood was established as the Soo Railroad pushed westward in the summer of 1886. George Lidgerwood, for whom the town is named, along with General W. D. Washburn and R. N. Ink, platted the original townsite.
its residents on the first 125 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring New England and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as New England that help us understand our country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

New England has a proud past and a bright future.

REMEMBERING REV. DR. WALTER SOBOLEFF

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, it was only a few short years ago, in October of 2008, that I stood before this body to honor one of Alaska's most cherished elders, the Reverend Doctor Walter A. Soboleff, in commemoration of his 100th birthday.

Today, I come before you with a heavy heart, to share with you news of the passing of that distinguished and revered Tlingit elder and leader. On this day I ask that we honor the life of an extraordinary man and remember his inspirational journey.

At approximately 8:45 a.m. on Wednesday, May 25, 2011, in the breaking light of that morning's first dawn, the Reverend Doctor Walter A. Soboleff quietly stepped from a restful sleep into the Northern winds, into the budding spring of the Southeast forest, to begin his final journey. His inspirational journey.

Reverend Soboleff was often described as a man of God. His encouraging and often humorous words and outlook on life served as a beacon of light to so many who had the honor and privilege to know him. His consistently positive words were not only eloquent but also inspirational, and one could say they were truly words inspired by God.

Reverend Soboleff was active and present during most of Alaska's history. In 1957, he was in Juneau to open the Republican Convention Invocation. He was our State's eldest Republican and indeed more than just a witness, the living embodiment of the history of our great State. He recognized and believed that one of the qualities that made our Nation so great is that our Founding Fathers were God fearing and led with their hearts and minds open to the Creator.

The passing of Reverend Soboleff leaves a void that we can never hope to fill. The Native elders of Alaska are unique culture bearers of our history, land, and people. They are a vital link between the past and present; the connection between two worlds, the old and new. They also have a significant responsibility to ensure that future generations know who they are and from where they came, by telling the stories and passing on the oral traditions that have struggled to maintain survival.

Reverend Soboleff was born November 14, 1908, on Killiniok, a small island village near Admiralty Island, north of Angoon in southeast Alaska. His mother was Tlingit Indian and his father was the son of a Russian Orthodox priest serving in southeast Alaska. In his home four languages were spoken: Russian, German, English, and Tlingit. Reverend Soboleff's education was in the field of sacred rite and public service. But he certainly would not have viewed his service as a sacrifice.

Reverend Soboleff was appointed to serve as a missionary of the Tlingit Presbyterien Memorial Church in Juneau. He ventured from his village on June 14, 1940, on a steamer and landed in Juneau well before the era of civil rights. To his dismay he was greeted with signs in restaurant windows that said "No dogs or Indians" and turned away when he tried to rent a room. But he was not the kind of man to let a bad situation get the better of him. Instead of feeling sorry for himself, he felt sorry for the innkeeper.

In response to this way, he decided to open the doors of his church to any and all who sought to worship God. In the midst of a time of racial bias, Reverend Soboleff created within his church, a wonderful diversity of people from all parts of the world. His greatest message was for people to love one another—he often said that the greatest gift of civilization is for people to know who they are and to love each other regardless, because when there is love, there is peace.

Reverend Soboleff received a bachelor's degree in education in 1937 from Dubuque University in Iowa, and a divinity degree in 1940. He was awarded an honorary doctor of divinity by Dubuque University in 1952 and an honorary doctor of humanities by the University of Alaska Fairbanks in 1968. He was also the first Alaska Native to serve on the Alaska State Board of Education, where he served as chairman.

He was truly a man of distinction and grace and a pillar of traditional and modern society. He served seven terms as president of the Alaska Native Brotherhood as well as grand president emeritus. In 1982, the Reverend accepted a commission in the Alaska Army National Guard, serving as chaplain for 20 years, retiring with rank of lieutenant colonel. He then went on to found the Alaska Native Studies Department at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Over the course of his life he served God and his people well and was a leader of extraordinary courage, inspiring a hope for love and peace in all who knew him.

On Wednesday, May 25, Alaska's Governor Sean Parnell has ordered flags to be flown at half-staff in Reverend Soboleff's honor. Reverend Soboleff wanted to be remembered as one who tried to do his best in a time of changing culture and one who took positives from Eastern and Western worlds. I think I can speak for all of Alaska when I say he achieved that goal. I would like to offer Reverend Doctor Walter Soboleff's family and many friends my heartfelt condolences. Know that he served the Native people and our beloved State of Alaska over the course of his entire life, 102 years; and it is my hope that his life will continue to serve as an inspiration to all of us.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF AN EXECUTIVE ORDER TO TAKE ADDITIONAL STEPS WITH RESPECT TO THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY ORIGINALLY DECLARED ON MARCH 15, 1995 IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 12957 WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—PM 9

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA) and in my report that I have issued an Executive Order (the "order") that takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, and implements the existing statutory requirements of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172) (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) (ISA), as amended by, inter alia, the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) (CISADA).

In Executive Order 12957, the President found that the actions and policies of the Government of Iran threaten the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. To deal with that threat, the President in Executive Order 12957 declared a national emergency and imposed prohibitions on certain transactions with respect to the development of Iranian petroleum resources. To further respond to that threat, Executive Order 12959 of May 6, 1996, imposed comprehensive trade and financial sanctions on Iran. Executive Order 13059 of August 19, 1997, consolidated and clarified the previous orders. To take additional steps
with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12357 and to implement section 105(a) of CISADA, I issued Executive Order 13553 on September 28, 2010, to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other persons acting on behalf of the Government of Iran determined to be responsible for or complicit in certain serious human rights abuses.

In CISADA, which I signed into law on July 1, 2010, the Congress found that the illicit nuclear activities of the Government of Iran, along with its development of unconventional weapons and ballistic missiles and its support for international terrorism, threaten the security of the United States. To address the potential connection between Iran’s illicit nuclear program and its energy sector, CISADA amended ISA to expand the types of activities that are sanctionable under that Act. ISA now requires that sanctions be imposed or waived for persons that are determined to have made certain investments in Iran’s energy sector or to have engaged in certain activities relating to Iran’s refined petroleum sector. In addition to expanding the types of sanctionable energy-related activities, CISADA added new sanctions that can be imposed pursuant to ISA.

This order is intended to implement the statutory requirements of ISA. Certain ISA sanctions require action by the private sector, and the order will implement these actions by requiring the relevant agencies to take action. The order states that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall take the following actions necessary to implement the sanctions selected, imposed, and maintained on a person by the President or by the Secretary of State, pursuant to authority that I have delegated:

- with respect to section 6(a)(3) of ISA, prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the person consistent with section 6(a)(3) of ISA;
- with respect to section 6(a)(6) of ISA, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the person has an interest;
- with respect to section 6(a)(7) of ISA, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the person; and
- with respect to section 6(a)(8) of ISA, block all property and interests in property that are in the United States, that come within the United States, or that are or may be in the possession or control of an United States person, including any overseas branch, of the person, and provide that such property and interests in property may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in; or
- with respect to section 6(a)(9) of ISA, restrict or prohibit imports of goods, technology, or services, directly or indirectly, into the United States from the person.

I have delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury the authority, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and the relevant provisions of ISA, and to employ all powers granted to the United States Government by the relevant provision of ISA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order. All executive agencies of the United States Government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of the order.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

BARACK OBAMA.


MEASURES DISCHARGED

The following concurrent resolution was discharged from the Committee on the Budget pursuant to Section 300 of the Congressional Budget Act, and placed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 21. A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following concurrent resolution was read, and placed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2013 through 2021.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 1050. A bill to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and to require judicial review of National Security Letters and Suspicious Activity Reports to prevent unreasonable searches and for other purposes.

The following joint resolutions were read the first time:

S.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Libya and the Government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.

S.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution declaring that the President has exceeded his authority under the War Powers Resolution as it pertains to the ongoing military engagement in Libya.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–1837. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Brucellosis in Swine: Add Texas to List of Validated Brucellosis-Free States” (Docket No. PHIS–2011–0005) pursuant to Section 7 of the Congressional Review Act, as enacted in the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1838. A communication from the Chief of Planning and Regulatory Affairs, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Geographic Preference Option for the Procurement of Unprocessed Agricultural Products in Child Nutrition Programs” (RIN0585–AE09) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 19, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–1839. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Department of Defense Evaluation of the TRICARE Reserve Annual Year (FY) 2011 Report to Congress”; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–1841. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revised and Modified Inclusion of Listed Under Russia on the Entity List” (RIN0969–AF24) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1842. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Conformance Period for Entities Engaged in Prohibited Foreign Financial Transactions: Equity Fund or Hedge Fund Activities” ((RIN7100–AD58)(12 CFR 225)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2011; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–1843. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Military Training Activities; Temporarily Categorized as Nonessential Human Activities Conducted Within the Gulf of Alaska and Alaska Temporary Maritime Activities Area” (RIN0648–BA14) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1844. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Calendar Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Proclamation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Revisions to Requirements for Major Sources Locating in or Impacting a Nonattainment Area in Allegheny County” (FR–12906) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1845. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division,
Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Premigration of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper, Film, and Foil Coating Processes’’ (FRL No. 9309-9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1846. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of the Clean Air Act, Section 112(d), Authority for Efﬁciency Accounting: Hexachlorocyclohexene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities; State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection’’ (FRL No. 9288-6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1843. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Confidentiality Determinations for Data Required Under the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule and Amendments to Special Rules Governing Certain Information Obtained Under the Clean Air Act’’ (FRL No. 9311-2) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Ofﬁce of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1842. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Land Disposal Restrictions: Site-Speciﬁc Treatment Variance for Hazardous Selenium-Bearing Waste Treated by U.S. Ecology Nevada in Beatty, NV and Withdrawal of Site-Speciﬁc Treatment Variance for Hazardous Selenium-Bearing Waste Treatment Issued to Chemical Waste Management in Kettleman Hills, CA’’ (FRL No. 9310-2) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Ofﬁce of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1840. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Outer Continental Shelf Consistency Review, Update for California’’ (FRL No. 9304-4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Ofﬁce of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1839. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District’’ (FRL No. 9306-6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Ofﬁce of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1838. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “2012 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter; Determination of Attainment of the 1997 Annual Fine Particle Standard’’ (FRL No. 9308-6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Ofﬁce of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1837. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Proposed Approval of the Revised 2012 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter; Determination of Attainment of the 1997 Annual Fine Particle Standard’’ (FRL No. 9307-9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Ofﬁce of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1836. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Approval and Premigration of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper, Film, and Foil Coating Processes’’ (FRL No. 9309-9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Ofﬁce of the President of the Senate on May 20, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred, as indicated:

By Mr. GRAHAM:

S. 1041. A bill to ensure the equitable treatment of swimming pool enclosures outside of hurricane season under the National Flood Insurance Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 1042. A bill to designate Title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a Medicare payment option for patients and physicians or practitioners to freely contract, without penalty, for observance of items and services, while allowing Medicare beneficiaries to use their Medicare benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. CORKER):

S. 1043. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to promote energy independence by reducing the production of petroleum from oil sands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WOOLEY (for herself and Mrs. COLLINS):

S. 1044. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Defense Commissary Agency to conduct a pilot program at military institutions to be closed or subject to an adverse realignment under a base closure law under which a commissary store may sell additional types of merchandise; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 1045. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group health plans provide coverage for treatment of a minor child’s congenital or developmental deformity or disorder due to trauma, burns, infection, tumor, or disease; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. INHOFFE (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 1046. A bill to require the detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, of high-value enemy combatants who will be detained long-term; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

S. 1047. A bill to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment of 1992 to require the Secretary of the Interior to develop a plan to reduce costs, to take actions to improve environmental conditions in the vicinity of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel in Lake County, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. COLLINS, and Mr. KIRK):

S. 1048. A bill to expand sanctions imposed with the knowledge that the President has exceeded his authority under the War Powers Resolution as it pertains to the ongoing military engagement in Libya; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1049. A bill to lower health premiums and increase choice for small business; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1050. A bill to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and to require judicial review of National Security Letters and Suspicious Activity Reports to prevent unreasonable searches and for other purposes; read the first time.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 1051. A joint resolution declaring the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. UDALL of Colorado:

S. Res. 13. A joint resolution declaring the state of war continues between the Government of Libya and the Government and people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same; read the first time.

S. Res. 194. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on United States military operations in Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. KERRY):

S. Res. 185. A resolution commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. CORBURN, Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. LEY):

S. Con. Res. 21. A concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2012; to the Committee on Appropriations.
At the request of Mr. Vitter, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Roberts) was added as a cosponsor of S. 89, a bill to repeal the imposition of withholding on certain payments made to vendors by government entities.

At the request of Mr. Wyden, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Inouye) was added as a cosponsor of S. 248, a bill to allow an earlier start for State health care coverage innovation waivers under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

At the request of Ms. Klobuchar, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. Feinstein) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide the Food and Drug Administration with improved capacity to prevent drug shortages.

At the request of Mrs. Gillibrand, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Pryor) was added as a cosponsor of S. 366, a bill to require disclosure to the Securities and Exchange Commission of certain sanctionable activities, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Brown of Massachusetts, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Wyden) was added as a cosponsor of S. 367, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the work opportunity credit to small businesses which hire individuals who are members of the Ready Reserve or National Guard, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Udall of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Heller) was added as a cosponsor of S. 382, a bill to amend the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture regarding additional recreational uses of National Forest System land that is subject to ski area permits, and for other permits.

At the request of Mr. Wyden, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley) was added as a cosponsor of S. 406, a bill to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to require specific evidence for access to business records and other tangible things, and provide appropriate transition procedures, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Nelson of Florida, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Kohl) was added as a cosponsor of S. 437, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the Secretary of the Treasury to provide each individual taxpayer a receipt for an income tax payment which itemizes the portion of the payment which is allocable to various Government spending categories.

At the request of Mr. Begich, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) was added as a cosponsor of S. 463, a bill to amend part B of title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to promote effective STEM teaching and learning.

At the request of Mr. Pryor, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. Klobuchar) was added as a cosponsor of S. 491, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

At the request of Mr. Franken, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Inouye) was added as a cosponsor of S. 555, a bill to end discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in public schools, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Harkin, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. Stabenow) was added as a cosponsor of S. 613, a bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to permit a prevailing party in an action or proceeding brought to enforce the Act to be awarded expert witness fees and certain other expenses.

At the request of Mr. Durbin, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Merkley) was added as a cosponsor of S. 641, a bill to provide 100,000,000 people with first-time access to safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis within six years by improving the capacity of the United States Government to fully implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

At the request of Mr. Merkley, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. Schumer) was added as a cosponsor of S. 649, a bill to expand the research and awareness activities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with respect to scleroderma, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Cornyn, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Graham) was added as a cosponsor of S. 668, a bill to remove unelected, unaccountable bureaucrats from seniors’ personal health decisions by repealing the Independent Payment Advisory Board.

At the request of Mr. Rockefeller, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. Tester) was added as a cosponsor of S. 672, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

At the request of Mr. Tester, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Johnson) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to treat Vet Centers as Department of Veterans Affairs facilities for purposes of payments or allowances for beneficiary travel to Department facilities, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Moran, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Inhofe) was added as a cosponsor of S. 737, a bill to replace the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection with a 5-person Commission, to bring the Bureau into the regular appropriations process, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. Feinstein, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. Akaka) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. Snowe) were added as cosponsors of S. 752, a bill to establish a comprehensive interagency response to reduce lung cancer mortality in a timely manner.

At the request of Mrs. Gillibrand, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Johnson) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Coons) were added as cosponsors of S. 812, a bill to build capacity and provide support at the leadership level for successful school turnaround efforts.

At the request of Ms. Landrieu, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Boozman) was added as a cosponsor of S. 881, a bill to amend title II of the Consumer Credit Protection Act to assure meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including
disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide substantial rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 906, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions and to provide for conscience protections, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 946, a bill to establish an Office of Rural Education Policy in the Department of Education.

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 968, a bill to prevent online threats to economic creativity and theft of intellectual property, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1039, a bill to impose sanctions on persons responsible for the detention, abuse, or death of Sergei Magnitsky, for the conspiracy to defraud the Russian Federation of taxes on corporate profits through fraudulent transactions and lawsuits against Hermitage, and for other gross violations of human rights in the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Udall) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1039, a bill to impose sanctions on persons responsible for the detention, abuse, or death of Sergei Magnitsky, for the conspiracy to defraud the Russian Federation of taxes on corporate profits through fraudulent transactions and lawsuits against Hermitage, and for other gross violations of human rights in the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. CON. RES. 4, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that an appropriate site on Chaplains Hill in Arlington National Cemetery should be provided as a marker to honor the memory of the Jewish chaplains who died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. CON. RES. 13, a concurrent resolution honoring the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces who are serving in, or have served in, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn.

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TENET) and the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. SAVAGE) were added as cosponsors of S. CON. RES. 13, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. CON. RES. 13, a resolution recognizing and honoring the zoos and aquariums of the United States.

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. RES. 175, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to ongoing violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Georgia and the importance of a peaceful and just resolution to the conflict within Georgia’s internationally recognized borders.

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. RES. 175, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to ongoing violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Georgia and the importance of a peaceful and just resolution to the conflict within Georgia’s internationally recognized borders.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1044. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Defense Commissary Agency to conduct a pilot program at military installations to be closed or subject to an adverse realignment under a base closure law under which a commissary store may sell additional types of merchandise to the Committee on Armed Services.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation with my colleague, Senator COLLINS, to authorize the Department of Defense to carry out a pilot program to sell certain products at commissaries that serve areas with military installations that have been adversely affected by a Base Closure and Realignment, BRAC, round. It is my fervent hope that this legislation will provide the Department of Defense with a means of reducing the operating costs of the commissary in Topsham, Maine sufficiently that they are able to keep a commissary in the area open for many years after the disestablishment of Naval Air Station, NAS, Brunswick.

As my colleagues know, the 2005 BRAC round ordered the closure of NAS Brunswick, Maine. That base, which once employed nearly 5,000 personnel in the region, will be officially disestablished on May 31, 2011. With the closure of NAS Brunswick, some in the Department of Defense have argued that the nearby commissary in Topsham, Maine, should also be closed. However, even after the closure of NAS Brunswick, nearly 1,500 active duty, Guard, and Reserve service members remain within a 20 mile drive of the installation, including more than 300 active duty personnel who support the Navy’s Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair just down the road in Bath, Maine. In addition, almost 9,000 military retirees and their dependents live in the immediate area, with many thousands more living within an hour’s drive.

Thanks to a provision that I and my Maine colleagues succeeded in having included in the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, the Topsham commissary will remain open until at least September 30, 2011, while the Department of Defense conducts a Government Accountability Office review on commissary operations and policies.
That GAO review was recently completed, and it revealed that the Department’s decision to close the commissary was based on instructions that are unclear, and indicated that it would clarify its criteria in the next version of commissary operations.

So, just one week ago, on May 10, 2011, Mr. Udall and I wrote to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Clifford Stanley to urge that he not close ANY commissary—including the Topsham commissary—until those instructions are clarified. Such an approach is the only reasonable route for DOD to move forward in a fair and transparent manner.

In recognition of the financial challenges facing our nation, we have also developed an idea to reduce the operating costs of the Topsham commissary. Specifically, we would authorize DOD to utilize a portion of the surcharge revenue to run a pilot program to operate an “enhanced commissary” store in the Topsham-Brunswick area and at other installations.

In short, we found there is not only a physical blockage in the tunnel, but also a legal blockage that has prevented the Bureau of Reclamation from developing a long-term solution. This legislation will clear out the legal blockage by allowing the Bureau of Reclamation and the EPA to work collaboratively on solutions and address the unsafe mine pool in the tunnel.

Specifically, the bill does three things:

1. First, the bill clarifies that the Bureau of Reclamation is required to maintain the structural integrity of the tunnel to minimize the chance of a catastrophic failure of the tunnel leading to the uncontrolled release of contaminated water.

2. Second, the bill clarifies that the Bureau of Reclamation has the authority to participate in the long-term solution by treating water pooling up behind the blockage and surface water diverted into the tunnel from a nearby National Priorities List site. Currently, the Bureau of Reclamation has the authority to treat water as part of the remedy.

3. Third, the bill requires the Bureau of Reclamation and EPA to cooperate on any Record of Decision for the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, water diversion project in the Fryingpan and Arkansas River Basins.
agreement describing how they will pay for any necessary changes to the tunnel or treatment plant.

The bill also authorizes any funding that might be necessary for the Bureau of Reclamation to perform its clarified responsibilities under this bill.

By clearing up the legal blockage, the bill will help create a collaborative working relationship between the Bureau of Reclamation, the EPA and the State of Colorado to solve this problem for the long-term benefit of Lake County and all of southeastern Colorado.

Concerns about the safety of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel have persisted for over 30 years, as have questions about federal agencies’ responsibility to address those concerns. My bill will finally clarify federal jurisdiction and give the residents of Leadville, Colorado, as well as the entire Arkansas River Basin, an additional measure of certainty that the federal government will maintain safe conditions within the tunnel. I look forward to working with the rest of the Colorado Congressional delegation on this legislation and to its speedy passage.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1047

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 “Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Act of 2011.”

SEC. 2. TUNNEL MAINTENANCE; OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

Section 703 of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4656) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) LEADVILLE MINE DRAINAGE TUNNEL.—The Secretary shall take any action necessary to maintain the structural integrity of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel—

(1) to maintain public safety; and

(2) to prevent an uncontrolled release of water from the tunnel portal.

(b) WATER TREATMENT PLANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 705, the Secretary shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water treatment plant authorized under section 701, including audge disposal authorized under this title.

(2) AUTHORITY TO OFFER TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may enter into one or more contracts with any appropriate individual or entity for the conduct of any service required under paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 3. REMUNERATION.

Section 705 of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4656) is amended—

(1) by striking “The treatment plant” and inserting the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary shall—

(2) by striking “Drainage Tunnel” and inserting “Drainage Tunnel (which includes any surface water diverted into the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel and water collected by the dewatering relief well installed in June 2008)”;

and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may—

(1) enter into an agreement with any other entity or government agency to provide for an increase in any operation, maintenance, replacement, capital improvement, or expansion cost that is necessary to improve or expand the treatment plant; and

(2) upon entering into an agreement under paragraph (1), make any necessary capital improvement to or expansion of the treatment plant.

SEC. 4. USE OF LEADVILLE MINE DRAINAGE TUNNEL AND TREATMENT PLANT.

Section 708(a) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4657) is amended—

(1) by striking “(a) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary;”

(2) by striking “Neither” and inserting the following:

“(b) LIABILITY.—Neither;”

(3) by striking “shall have” and inserting the following:

“(c) FACILITIES COVERED UNDER OTHER LAWS. —

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall have;

(4) by striking “Recovery Act.” the following:

“(B) EXCEPTION.—If the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency proposes to amend or issue a new Record of Decision for operable unit 6 of the California Gulch National Priorities List Site, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary with respect to each feature of the proposed new or amended Record of Decision that may require any alteration to, or otherwise affect the operation and maintenance of—

(1) the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel;

(2) the water treatment plant authorized under section 701;

(3) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary may implement any improvement to or expansion of the water treatment plant authorized under section 701 if the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary with respect to each feature of the proposed new or amended Record of Decision that may require any alteration to, or otherwise affect the operation and maintenance of—

(a) the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel; or

(b) the water treatment plant authorized under section 701.

(4) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—If the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency proposes to amend or issue a new Record of Decision for operable unit 6 of the California Gulch National Priorities List Site, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary with respect to each feature of the proposed new or amended Record of Decision that may require any alteration to, or otherwise affect the operation and maintenance of—

DEFINITION OF UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN.—In.”

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 708(f) of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4657) is amended by striking “sections 707 and 708” and inserting “this section and sections 703, 705, and 706.”

SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

The table of contents of title VII of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–575; 106 Stat. 4601) is amended by striking the item relating to section 703 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 703. Tunnel maintenance; operation and maintenance.”

SEC. 703. TUNNEL MAINTENANCE; OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

This Act may be cited as the “Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Act of 2011.”

TITLES I—MAKING COVERAGE AFFORDABLE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Small Business Health Reform Act of 2011.”

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Repeal of the annual cap.

Sec. 3. Enacting long title.

Sec. 101. Protecting American jobs and wages.

Sec. 102. Increasing flexibility for small businesses.

Sec. 103. Increasing choices for Americans.

Sec. 104. Protecting patients from higher premiums.

Sec. 105. Ensuring affordable coverage.

TITLES II—INCREASING CONSUMER CONTROL

Sec. 201. Repeal of the restriction on over-the-counter medicines.

Sec. 202. Repeal of the annual cap.

TITLES III—ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO KEEP COVERAGE THEY LIKE

Sec. 301. Allowing individuals to keep the coverage they have if they like it.

TITLES IV—MAKING COVERAGE AFFORDABLE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

SEC. 101. PROTECTING AMERICAN JOBS AND WAGES.

Sections 1513 and 1514 and subsections (e), (f), and (g) of section 10106 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) and the amendments made by such sections and subsections are repealed and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied and administered as if such provisions and amendments had never been enacted.

SEC. 102. INCREASING FLEXIBILITY FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

Section 1302(c)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) is repealed.

SEC. 103. INCREASING CHOICES FOR AMERICANS.

(a) QUALIFIED HEALTH PLAN COVERAGE SATISFIED BY HIGH DEDUCTIBLE HEALTH PLAN WITH HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT.—Section 1302(e) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) HIGH DEDUCTIBLE HEALTH PLAN WITH HEALTH SAVINGS ACCOUNT.—A health plan not providing a bronze, silver, gold, or platinum level of coverage shall be treated as meeting the requirements of subsection (d) with respect to any plan year for any enrollee if the plan meets the requirements for a high deductible health plan under section 223(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and such enrollee has a health savings account (as defined in section 223(d)(1) of such Code) in relation to such plan.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subparagraph (C) of section 1312(d)(3) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(d)(3)) is amended by striking “the same plan” and inserting “a plan”.

By Mr. Kyl (for himself, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Burr, Mr. Coburn, and Mr. Roberts):

S. 1049. A bill to lower health premiums and increase choice for small businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

Motion to table consideration of Mr. Kyl, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Burr, Mr. Coburn, and Mr. Roberts. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(a)(3)) is amended by striking "except," and all that follows through "1302(e)(2)."

(2) Paragraph (A) of section 56b(c)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by section 1401(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), is amended by striking "except" and all that follows through "such Act."

(3) Paragraph (B) of section 1334(c)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18054(c)(1)) is amended by striking "except" and all that follows through "such Act."

SEC. 104. ENSURING AFFORDABLE COVERAGE.

Section 201 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), as amended by section 1090 of such Act, is repealed.

SEC. 105. REPEAL OF THE RESTRICTION ON OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINES.

Section 9003 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), as added, contains amendments made by such section are repealed; and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied as if such section, and amendments, had never been enacted.

SEC. 106. PEACEFUL RESOLUTION.

Sections 9002 and 10902 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), as added, contains amendments made by such sections are repealed.

Title II—Increasing Consumer Protections for Their Benefits, Trust and Confidence

SEC. 201. REPEAL OF THE RESTRICTION ON OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINES.

Section 9003 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), as added, contains amendments made by such section are repealed; and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be applied as if such section, and amendments, had never been enacted.

SEC. 202. REPEAL OF THE ANNUAL CAP.

Sections 9005 and 10902 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), as added, contains amendments made by such sections are repealed.

Title III—Allowing Individuals to Keep the Coverage They Like

SEC. 301. ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO KEEP THE COVERAGE THEY HAVE IF THEY LIKE IT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1251(a)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18011(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4),"; and

(2) by striking the following:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4),"; and

"(B) PROTECTING EMPLOYERS AND CONSUMERS WITH GRANDFATHERED COVERAGE.—"

"(i) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan or health insurance coverage in which an individual is enrolled on or after March 23, 2010, but before any plan year beginning not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, and which is deemed to be a grandfathered health plan under this section, shall continue to be considered a grandfathered health plan with respect to such individual in accordance with the terms of such plan or coverage, with any modification to the cost-sharing levels, employer contribution rates, or covered benefits under such plan or coverage as otherwise permitted under this Act (and the amendments made by this Act).

(ii) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations to clarify the application of clause (i) to a plan or coverage that continues to be a grandfathered health plan pursuant to such clause.,";

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; PREVIOUSLY PROMULGATED REGULATIONS VOIDED.—Any regulations relating to section 1251(a)(2) of such Act promulgated before the date of the enactment of this Act shall have no force or effect.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 194—EXPRESSION OF THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS IN LIBYA

Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Res. 194

Whereas peaceful demonstrations that began in Libya, inspired by similar movements in Tunisia, Egypt, and elsewhere in the Middle East, quickly spread to cities around the country, calling for greater political reform, opportunity, justice, and the rule of law;

Whereas, Muammar Qaddafi, his sons, and forces loyal to them responded to the peaceful demonstrations by authorizing and initiating violence against civilian non-combatants in Libya, including the use of airpower and foreign mercenaries;

Whereas, on February 25, 2011, President Barack Obama imposed unilateral economic sanctions on and froze the assets of Muammar Qaddafi and his family, as well as the Government of Libya and its agencies, to hold the Qaddafi regime accountable for its continued use of violence against unarmed civilians and its human rights abuses and to safeguard the assets of the people of Libya;

Whereas, on February 26, 2011, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1970, which mandates international economic sanctions and an arms embargo;

Whereas, in response to Qaddafi’s assault on Libyan civilians, a "no-fly zone" in Libya was called for by the Gulf Cooperation Council on March 7, 2011, by the head of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on March 8, 2011, and by the Arab League on March 12, 2011;

Whereas Qaddafi’s advancing forces, after recapturing cities in eastern Libya that had been liberated by the Libyan opposition, were preparing to attack Benghazi, a city of 700,000 people and the seat of the opposition Government in Libya, the Interim Transitional Council on April 18, 2011;

Whereas Qaddafi stated that he would show "no mercy" to his opponents in Benghazi, and that his forces would go "door to door" to find and kill dissidents;

Whereas, on March 17, 2011, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1973, which mandates "all necessary measures" to protect Libyan civilians in Libya, implement a "no-fly zone", and enforce an arms embargo against the Qaddafi regime;

Whereas President Obama notified key congressional leaders in a meeting at the White House on March 18, 2011, of his intent to begin targeted military operations in Libya;

Whereas the United States Armed Forces, together with coalition partners, launched Operation Odyssey Dawn in Libya on March 19, 2011, to protect civilians in Libya from continued Qaddafi-led violence and to enforce an arms embargo and a "no-fly zone"; and

Whereas, on March 31, 2011, the United States transferred authority for Operation Odyssey Dawn to the United Nations and the Libyan Government with the mission continuing as Operation Unified Protector: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the aspirations of the Libyan people for political reform and self-government based on democratic and human rights;

(2) recommends that the United States Armed Forces and our coalition partners who are engaged in military operations to protect the people of Libya

(3) supports the limited use of military force by the United States in Libya as part of the NATO mission to enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 (2011), as requested by the Transitional National Council, the Arab League, and the Gulf Cooperation Council;

(4) agrees that the goal of United States policy in Libya, as stated by the President, is to achieve the departure from power of Muammar Qaddafi and his family, including through the use of non-military means, so that a peaceful transition can begin to an inclusive government that ensures freedom, opportunity, and justice for the people of Libya;

(5) affirms that the funds of the Qaddafi regime that have been frozen by the United States should be returned to the Libyan people for their benefit, including returning Libyan funds to Libya for reconstruction and assistance, and calls for exploring with the Transitional National Council the possibility of using some of such funds to reimburse NATO member countries for expenses incurred in Operation Odyssey Dawn and Operation Unified Protector; and

(6) calls on the President to submit to Congress a description of United States policy objectives in Libya, both during and after Qaddafi’s rule, and a detailed plan to achieve them; and

(7) agrees to consult regularly with Congress regarding United States efforts in Libya.

SENATE RESOLUTION 195—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUN丁ING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. KERRY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 195

Whereas when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (referred to in this preamble as “MIT”) was founded by William Barton Rogers on April 19, 1861, it was a powerful new institution for education, discovery, and technological advancement were opened;

Whereas the commitment of MIT to innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit has trained innovators and delivered groundbreaking technologies that have significantly contributed to the fields of computing, molecular biology, sustainable development, biomedicine, new media, energy, and the environment;

Whereas there are an estimated 6,900 companies founded by MIT alumni in the State of Massachusetts alone, which have earned worldwide sales of approximately $164,000,000,000 and represent 26 percent of total sales made by Massachusetts companies;

Whereas the distinguished living alumni of MIT have founded approximately 23,800 companies that, as of 2011, provide jobs for approximately 3,300,000 people around the world and earn $2,300,000,000,000 in annual sales;

Whereas MIT has many notable alumni and professors who have contributed to leading
research and development efforts, including 76 Nobel Prize recipients and astronauts who have flown more than 3/4 of the manned spaceflights of the United States; whereas MIT and researchers have pioneered countless innovations, including the creation of random-access magnetic core memory (commonly known as “RAM”), which led to the digital revolution, the mapping of the human genome, the creation of GPS navigation technology, and the engineering of the computers that landed Americans on the moon; whereas MIT biomedical researchers remain at the forefront of many fields and have contributed years of key advancements, such as the first targeted therapies for cancer treatment; and whereas MIT has excelled as a world-renowned pioneer that promotes science and engineering education, economic growth, scientific breakthroughs, and technological advancement in the State of Massachusetts and throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, professors, and staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology throughout the past 150 years, including the efforts supported by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that have spurred the industrial progress of the United States through innovation.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2021

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. DE MINT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COBURN, Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was printed on the calendar:

S. Con. Res. 21

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 through 2021.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Social Security.

Sec. 103. Postal service discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 104. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 201. Deficit-reduction reserve fund for improper payments.

TITILE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 301. Discretionary spending limits for fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

Sec. 302. Point of order against advance appropriations.

Sec. 303. Emergency legislation.

Sec. 304. Adjustments for the extension of certain current policies.

Subtitle B—Budgetary Treatment of Certain Discretionary Administrative Expenses

Sec. 311. Budgetary treatment of certain discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 312. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 313. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 314. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITILE IV—BUDGETARY LIMITS, APPLICATION, AND ADJUSTMENTS

Sec. 401. Budgetary limits for fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

Sec. 402. New budget authority.

Sec. 403. Federal revenues.

Sec. 404. Federal outlays.

Sec. 405. Major budget assumptions.

Sec. 406. Baseline.

Sec. 407. Application, and Adjustments

Sec. 408. Application of changes of elements included in the budgetary allocations.

Sec. 409. Changes in base levels.

Sec. 410. Effects of budgetary changes on discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 411. Changes in discretionary administrative expenses.

Sec. 412. Fiscal year 2012:

Sec. 413. Fiscal year 2013:

Sec. 414. Fiscal year 2014:

Sec. 415. Fiscal year 2015:

Sec. 416. Fiscal year 2016:

Sec. 417. Fiscal year 2017:

Sec. 418. Fiscal year 2018:

Sec. 419. Fiscal year 2019:

Sec. 420. Fiscal year 2020:

Sec. 421. Fiscal year 2021:

TITILE V—FEDERAL REVENUES


Sec. 502. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2012:

Sec. 503. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2013:

Sec. 504. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2014:

Sec. 505. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2015:

Sec. 506. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2016:

Sec. 507. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2017:

Sec. 508. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2018:

Sec. 509. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2019:

Sec. 510. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2020:

Sec. 511. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2021:

TITILE VI—FEDERAL OUTLAWS


Sec. 602. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2012:

Sec. 603. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2013:

Sec. 604. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2014:

Sec. 605. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2015:

Sec. 606. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2016:

Sec. 607. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2017:

Sec. 608. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2018:

Sec. 609. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2019:

Sec. 610. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2020:

Sec. 611. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2021:

TITILE VII—BUDGETARY LIMITS, APPLICATION, AND ADJUSTMENTS

Sec. 701. Budgetary limits for fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

Sec. 702. New budget authority.

Sec. 703. Federal outlays.

Sec. 704. Major budget assumptions.

Sec. 705. Baseline.

Sec. 706. Application.

Sec. 707. Adjustments.

Sec. 708. Fiscal year 2012:

Sec. 709. Fiscal year 2013:

Sec. 710. Fiscal year 2014:

Sec. 711. Fiscal year 2015:

Sec. 712. Fiscal year 2016:

Sec. 713. Fiscal year 2017:

Sec. 714. Fiscal year 2018:

Sec. 715. Fiscal year 2019:

Sec. 716. Fiscal year 2020:

Sec. 717. Fiscal year 2021:

TITILE VIII—FEDERAL REVENUES

Sec. 801. Federal revenues for fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

Sec. 802. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2012:

Sec. 803. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2013:

Sec. 804. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2014:

Sec. 805. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2015:

Sec. 806. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2016:

Sec. 807. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2017:

Sec. 808. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2018:

Sec. 809. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2019:

Sec. 810. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2020:

Sec. 811. Federal revenues for fiscal year 2021:

TITILE IX—FEDERAL OUTLAWS

Sec. 901. Federal outlays for fiscal years 2012 through 2021.

Sec. 902. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2012:

Sec. 903. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2013:

Sec. 904. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2014:

Sec. 905. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2015:

Sec. 906. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2016:

Sec. 907. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2017:

Sec. 908. Federal outlaws for fiscal year 2018:

Sec. 909. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2019:

Sec. 910. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2020:

Sec. 911. Federal outlays for fiscal year 2021:

TITILE X—BUDGETARY LIMITS, APPLICATION, AND ADJUSTMENTS


Sec. 1002. New budget authority.

Sec. 1003. Federal outlays.

Sec. 1004. Major budget assumptions.

Sec. 1005. Baseline.

Sec. 1006. Application.

Sec. 1007. Adjustments.

Sec. 1008. Fiscal year 2012:

Sec. 1009. Fiscal year 2013:

Sec. 1010. Fiscal year 2014:

Sec. 1011. Fiscal year 2015:

Sec. 1012. Fiscal year 2016:

Sec. 1013. Fiscal year 2017:

Sec. 1014. Fiscal year 2018:

Sec. 1015. Fiscal year 2019:

Sec. 1016. Fiscal year 2020:

Sec. 1017. Fiscal year 2021:
The fiscal year 2015: 
(A) New budget authority, $5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: 
(A) New budget authority, $5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: 
(A) New budget authority, $5,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: 
(A) New budget authority, $5,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,763,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: 
(A) New budget authority, $5,855,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,896,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: 
(A) New budget authority, $6,142,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,177,000,000.

SEC. 103. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: 
(A) New budget authority, $258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: 
(A) New budget authority, $258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $260,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: 
(A) New budget authority, $258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $259,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: 
(A) New budget authority, $261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: 
(A) New budget authority, $288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: 
(A) New budget authority, $289,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: 
(A) New budget authority, $317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $321,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: 
(A) New budget authority, $6,340,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,430,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: 
(A) New budget authority, $6,480,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,430,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2036: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2037: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2038: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2039: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2040: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2041: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2042: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2043: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2044: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2045: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2046: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.

Fiscal year 2047: 
(A) New budget authority, $7,362,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,362,000,000.
Social Services (500):

- Fiscal year 2013:
  - New budget authority, $384,046,876,712.
  - Outlays, $383,420,876,712.

- Fiscal year 2014:
  - New budget authority, $384,046,876,712.
  - Outlays, $383,420,876,712.

- Fiscal year 2015:
  - New budget authority, $385,183,191,781.
  - Outlays, $383,963,191,781.

- Fiscal year 2016:
  - New budget authority, $390,453,506,849.
  - Outlays, $388,748,506,849.

- Fiscal year 2017:
  - New budget authority, $387,088,493,918.
  - Outlays, $382,034,821,918.

- Fiscal year 2018:
  - New budget authority, $389,199,158,086.
  - Outlays, $382,540,967,630.

- Fiscal year 2019:
  - New budget authority, $400,032,296,366.
  - Outlays, $393,821,988,529.

- Fiscal year 2020:
  - Outlays, $398,422,896,411.

- Fiscal year 2021:
  - Outlays, $398,422,896,411.

Community and Regional Development (450):

- Fiscal year 2012:
  - New budget authority, $13,189,000,000.
  - Outlays, $12,777,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2013:
  - New budget authority, $13,189,000,000.
  - Outlays, $12,777,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2014:
  - New budget authority, $13,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $13,381,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2015:
  - New budget authority, $14,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $13,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2016:
  - New budget authority, $14,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $14,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2017:
  - New budget authority, $15,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $14,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2018:
  - New budget authority, $15,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $15,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2019:
  - New budget authority, $16,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $15,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2020:
  - New budget authority, $16,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $16,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2021:
  - New budget authority, $17,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $16,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2022:
  - New budget authority, $17,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $17,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2023:
  - New budget authority, $18,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $17,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2024:
  - New budget authority, $18,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $18,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2025:
  - New budget authority, $19,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $18,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2026:
  - New budget authority, $19,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $19,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2027:
  - New budget authority, $20,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $19,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2028:
  - New budget authority, $20,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $20,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2029:
  - New budget authority, $21,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $20,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2030:
  - New budget authority, $21,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $21,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2031:
  - New budget authority, $22,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $21,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2032:
  - New budget authority, $22,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $22,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2033:
  - New budget authority, $23,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $22,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2034:
  - New budget authority, $23,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $23,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2035:
  - New budget authority, $24,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $23,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2036:
  - New budget authority, $24,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $24,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2037:
  - New budget authority, $25,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $24,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2038:
  - New budget authority, $25,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $25,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2039:
  - New budget authority, $26,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $25,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2040:
  - New budget authority, $26,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $26,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2041:
  - New budget authority, $27,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $26,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2042:
  - New budget authority, $27,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $27,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2043:
  - New budget authority, $28,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $27,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2044:
  - New budget authority, $28,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $28,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2045:
  - New budget authority, $29,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $28,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2046:
  - New budget authority, $29,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $29,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2047:
  - New budget authority, $30,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $29,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2048:
  - New budget authority, $30,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $30,391,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2049:
  - New budget authority, $31,319,000,000.
  - Outlays, $30,891,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2050:
  - New budget authority, $31,819,000,000.
  - Outlays, $31,391,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $158,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $164,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,622,000,000.
(15) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, $50,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, $46,418,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, $44,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, $45,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $47,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,401,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $714,240,305,114.
(B) Outlays, $714,240,305,114.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $746,520,239,831.
(B) Outlays, $746,520,239,831.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $773,564,198,320.
(B) Outlays, $773,564,198,320.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $788,846,163,593.
(B) Outlays, $788,846,163,593.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $81,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $81,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $84,857,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $84,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $85,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $85,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $97,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $97,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $101,718,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $101,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $117,150,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $117,150,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $126,544,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $126,544,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $136,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $136,576,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $140,696,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $140,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $147,175,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $147,175,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $155,476,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $155,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $164,381,000,000.
(FISCAL YEARS 2012 THROUGH 2021.
(a) Senate Point of Order.—
(1) In general.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or joint resolution (or amendment, motion, or conference report on that bill or joint resolution) that would cause the discretionary spending limits in this section to be exceeded.
(2) Supermajority Waiver and Appeals.—
(A) Waiver.—This subsection may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.
(B) Appeals.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.
(b) Senate Discretionary Spending Limits.—In the Senate and as used in this section, the term ‘discretionary spending limit’ means—
(1) for fiscal year 2012, $1,137,365,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,277,353,000,000 in outlays;
(2) for fiscal year 2013, $1,076,513,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,203,206,000,000 in outlays;
(3) for fiscal year 2014, $1,094,543,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,180,783,000,000 in outlays;
(4) for fiscal year 2015, $1,105,796,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,149,106,000,000 in outlays;
(5) for fiscal year 2016, $1,099,324,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,513,375,000,000 in outlays;
(6) for fiscal year 2017, $1,082,528,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,110,758,000,000 in outlays;
SEC. 302. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, any Senator may make a point of order under this section if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) necessary, essential, or vital (not merely useful or beneficial);

(B) sudden, quickly coming into being, and not building up over time;

(C) an urgent, pressing, and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(D) subject to subparagraph (B), unforeseen, unpredictable, and unanticipated; and

(E) not permanent, temporary in nature.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(c) SUPERMAJORITy WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(d) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under subsection (a) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of this resolution.

(e) QUALIFYING LEGISLATION.—The Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall make adjustments authorized by any provision of this subsection if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) a provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 301 of this resolution shall not apply to

(1) Section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) (relating to the Budget Control Act of 2011); and

(2) Section 202 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) (relating to post-2012 deficit reduction).

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 301 of this resolution shall not apply to

(1) an amendment to section 304 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2010; and

(2) a provision of this section that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(h) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(i) SUPERMAJORITy WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(j) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of this resolution.

(k) QUALIFYING LEGISLATION.—The Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall make adjustments authorized by any provision of this subsection if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) a provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(l) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 301 of this resolution shall not apply to

(1) a provision of this section that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(m) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(n) SUPERMAJORITy WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(o) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of this resolution.

(p) QUALIFYING LEGISLATION.—The Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall make adjustments authorized by any provision of this subsection if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) a provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(q) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 301 of this resolution shall not apply to

(1) a provision of this section that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(r) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(s) SUPERMAJORITy WAIVER AND APPEAL.—

(1) WAIVER.—In the Senate, subsection (a) may be waived or suspended only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

(2) APPEAL.—An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

(t) FORM OF POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of this resolution.

(u) QUALIFYING LEGISLATION.—The Chair of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall make adjustments authorized by any provision of this subsection if the situation addressed by such provision is—

(A) a provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(v) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 301 of this resolution shall not apply to

(1) a provision of this section that would provide an aggregate amount not to exceed $20,500,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,128,053,000,000 in outlays for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.

(w) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the concurrent resolution for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for fiscal year 2013.
(d) LIMITATION.—The Chairman shall make any adjustments pursuant to this section in a manner consistent with the limitations described in sections 4(c) and 7(h) of the Statutory Title V—As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–139).

(e) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the terms “budgetary effects” or “effects” mean the amount by which a provision changes direct spending or revenues relative to the baseline.

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall expire on December 31, 2011.

Subtitle B—Budgetary Treatment, Application, and Adjustments

SEC. 311. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 209a of title 39, United States Code, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committees on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

SEC. 312. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

SEC. 313. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

Upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30, 2002).

SEC. 314. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the Senate and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of the Senate to change those rules at any time in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 323. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the existing provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 326. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 327. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 324. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the existing provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:


Section 3511 of title 50, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “; and

(ii) has made a good faith effort to follow existing policies, procedures, and processes with respect to suspicious transactions; and

(iii) has determined not to file a report with respect to a particular transaction.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—The exemption provided under subparagraph (A) does not apply in any case in which the failure to submit a suspicious transaction report is accompanied by evidence of bad faith on the part of the financial institution or other person described in paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 325. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the existing provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:


Section 3511 of title 50, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end “; subject to judicial review under paragraph (c)”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) Amendment to Rule 602.—Any rule adopted by the Senate under this section may not, under this section or the rules issued under this section, or under any other provision of law, require any financial institution, director, officer, employee, or agent of any financial institution, or any other entity that is otherwise subject to regulation or
overight by the Secretary or pursuant to the securities laws (as that term is defined under section 3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) to report any transaction under this amendment or its equivalent under such provision of law, unless the appropriate district court of the United States issues an order finding that a warrant could be issued under rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for the information sought to be obtained by the Secretary.

SA 326. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 1, strike line 7 and all that follows through page 2, line 4, and insert the following:

(a) USA PATRIOT IMPROVEMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.—Section 102(b)(1) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-177; 50 U.S.C. 1805 note, 50 U.S.C. 1861 note, and 50 U.S.C. 1862 note) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—

"(A) Section 206.—Effective June 1, 2015, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 is amended so that section 105(c)(2) (50 U.S.C. 1805c(c)(2)) reads as such section read on October 25, 2001.

"(B) Section 212.—Effective May 27, 2011, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 is amended so that sections 501, 502, and 503 (50 U.S.C. 1861 and 1862) read as such sections read on October 25, 2001.

SA 327. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. MINIMIZATION PROCEDURES.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish minimization and destruction procedures governing the acquisition, retention, and dissemination by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of any records received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in response to a National Security Letter issued under section 2709 of title 18, United States Code (18 U.S.C. section 2718(d)); or the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u and 1681v), section 1114 of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414), or section 302(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436a); or

(b) Pursuant to title V of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) ("Section 1017. Firearm records.").

SA 329. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTS.

Section 313(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the period at the end of the following: "shall not be disseminated in a manner that is necessary to understand foreign intelligence information or assess its importance; and

(3) notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), procedures that allow for the retention and dissemination of information that is evidence of a crime which has been, is being, or is about to be committed and that is to be retained or disseminated for law enforcement purposes.

SA 330. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. SPECIFIC EVIDENCE FOR COURT ORDERS TO PRODUCE RECORDS AND OTHER ITEMS IN INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) FACTUAL BASIS FOR REQUESTED ORDER.—Section 501(b)(2) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) an enumeration of the minimization and destruction procedures adopted by the Attorney General under subsection (g) that are applicable to any foreign power; and

"(II) are relevant to the activities of a suspected agent of a foreign power who is the subject of such authorized investigation; or

"(III) pertain to an individual in contact with, or known to, a suspected agent of a foreign power; and

"(B) an enumeration of the minimization procedure adopted by the Attorney General under subsection (g) that are applicable to the retention and dissemination by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of any tangible things which were acquired under section 213 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 under subsection (g)(2) of such section.
SA 332. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. LIMITATIONS ON ROVING WIRETAPS UNDER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS ACT.

Section 105(c)(5) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1805(c)) is amended—

1) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

‘‘(A) the identity of the target of the electronic surveillance, if known; or

‘‘(ii) if the identity of the target is not known, a description of the specific target and the nature and location of the facilities or places at which the electronic surveillance will be directed;’’,

2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as subparagraphs (A) through (E), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

‘‘(B) in cases where the facility or place at which the electronic surveillance will be directed is not known at the time the order is issued, that the electronic surveillance be conducted only for such time as it is reasonable to presume that the target of the surveillance is or was reasonably proximate to the particular facility or place;’’.

SA 333. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. PROTECTIONS FOR BOOKSTORES AND LIBRARIES.

(a) EXEMPTION OF BOOKSTORES AND LIBRARIES FROM ORDERS REQUIRING THE PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN BUSINESS RECORDS.

Section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

‘‘(1) PROHIBITION ON SEARCHING FOR OR SEIZING MATERIAL FROM A BOOKSELLER OR LIBRARY.—

‘‘(a) IN GENERAL.—No application may be made under this section with either the purpose or effect of searching for, or seizing from, a bookstore or library documentary materials that contain personally identifiable information concerning a patron of a bookseller or library.

‘‘(b) CONCLUSION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as precluding a physical search for documentary materials referred to in paragraph (1) under other provisions of law.

‘‘(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

‘‘(A) BOOKSELLER.—The term ‘bookseller’ means any person or entity engaged in the sale, rental or delivery of books, journals, magazines, or other similar forms of communication in print or digitally.

‘‘(B) DOCUMENTARY MATERIALS.—The term ‘documentary materials’ means any document, tape or other communication created by a bookseller or library in connection with print or digital dissemination of a book, journal, magazine, newspaper, or other similar form of communication, including access to the Internet.

‘‘(C) LIBRARY.—The term ‘library’ has the meaning given that term under section 123(a) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9212(a)) whose services include access to the Internet, books, journals, magazines, newspapers, or other similar forms of communication in print or digitally to patrons for their use, review, examination or circulation.

‘‘(D) PATRON.—The term ‘patron’ means any purchaser, renter, borrower, user or subscriber of goods or services from a library or bookseller.

‘‘(E) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The term ‘personally identifiable information’ includes information that identifies a person as having used, requested or obtained specific reading materials or services from a bookseller or library.

‘‘(F) SECURIT Y.—The term ‘secu rity’ means any person or entity engaged in the sale, rental, or delivery of books, journals, magazines, or other similar forms of communication in print or digitally.

‘‘(2) DOCUMENTARY MATERIALS.—The term ‘documentary materials’ means any document, tape or other communication created by a bookseller or library in connection with print or digital dissemination of a book, journal, magazine, newspaper, or other similar form of communication, including access to the Internet.

(b) FISA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2008.—

Section 402(b)(1) of such Act (Public Law 110–261; 50 U.S.C. 1861) is amended—

1) in the section heading, by striking ‘‘section 625 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act’’ and inserting ‘‘section 625 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v)’’;

2) in subsection (b), by striking ‘‘section 625 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act’’ and inserting ‘‘section 625 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v)’’.

SA 334. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. CUBA, Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL SUNSETS.

(a) NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.—

1) REPEAL.—Effective on December 31, 2013.

(A) section 2709 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as such provision read on October 25, 2001;

(B) section 1111(a)(5) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1971 (50 U.S.C. 3414(a)(5)) is amended to read as such provision read on October 25, 2001;

(C) subsections (a) and (b) of section 626 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v) are amended to read as such provision read on December 31, 2013;

(2) TRANSITION PROVISION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the provisions of law referred to in paragraph (1), as in effect on December 30, 2013, shall continue to apply on December 31, 2013, and any related to any particular foreign intelligence investigation or with respect to any particular offense or potential offense that began or occurred before December 31, 2013.

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Effective December 31, 2013—

(A) section 3511 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

1) in subsections (a), (c), and (d), by striking ‘‘or 627(a)’’ each place it appears; and

2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), as amended by section 7(b) of this Act, by striking ‘‘section 625 or 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v)’’ and inserting ‘‘section 625 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v)’’;

(B) section 118(c) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (18 U.S.C. 3511 note) is amended—

1) in subparagraph (C), by adding ‘‘and at the end’’;

2) in subparagraph (D), by striking ‘‘and’’ and inserting a period; and

3) by striking subparagraph (A);

(C) the table of sections for the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by striking the item relating to section 627;

(b) FISA AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2008.—


(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 402(b)(1) of such Act (Public Law 110–261; 122 Stat. 2474) is amended by striking ‘‘December 31, 2012’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2013’’;

(3) ORDERS IN EFFECT.—Section 404(b)(1) of such Act (Public Law 110–261; 50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended in the heading by striking ‘‘December 31, 2012’’ and inserting ‘‘December 31, 2013’’.

SEC. 4. ORDERS FOR ACCESS TO CERTAIN BUSINESS RECORDS AND TANGIBLE THINGS.

(a) GENERAL.—Section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861) is amended—

1) in the section heading, by inserting ‘‘ORDER FOR ACCESS TO CERTAIN BUSINESS RECORDS’’ after ‘‘CERTAIN BUSINESS RECORDS’’;

2) in subsection (b)(2)—
(A) in subparagraph (A)—
(i) by striking “a statement of facts showing” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(ii) by striking “clandestine intelligence activities,” and all that follows and inserting “clandestine intelligence activities”; and
(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) procedures that require that nonpublicly available information to minimize the retention, and prohibit the dissemination in a manner that identifies any person.

(i) are relevant to an authorized investigation (other than a threat assessment) conducted in accordance with subsection (a)(2) to obtain foreign intelligence information not concerning a United States person or to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities; and
(ii) (d)(1) pertain to a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power;

(3) is provided, no wire or electronic communications system, wire, oral, or electronic communication

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;
(2) in paragraph (2)—
(A) by striking “a certification by the applicant” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “a statement of the proposed minimization procedures required under this title”.

(c) TRANSITION PROCEDURES.—
(1) ORDERS IN EFFECT.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by this Act, an order entered under section 402(d)(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(d)(1)) that is in effect on the effective date of the amendments made by this section shall remain in effect until the expiration of the order.

(2) EXTENSIONS.—A request for an extension of an order referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the requirements of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.), as amended by this Act.

SEC. 6. LIMITATIONS ON DISCLOSURE OF NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2709 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(A) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and
(B) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

(1) If the Attorney General authorizes the emergency installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device under this section, the Attorney General shall require that minimization procedures be followed, if appropriate.

(2) USE OF INFORMATION.—Section 405(a)(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1805(a)(1)) is amended by striking “provisions of this section” and inserting “minimization procedures required under this title”.

(b) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subparagraph (A) and notice of the right to judicial review under paragraph (4) is provided, no wire or electronic communication service provider, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request under subsection (a), shall disclose to any person that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought or obtained access to information or records under this section.

(c) PROHIBITION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall apply if the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee of the Director whose rank shall be no lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge of a Bureau field office, certifies that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under this subsection, the action threatened or undertaken—

(i) is to be retained or disseminated in a manner that identifies any person.

(ii) is to be retained or disseminated in a manner that identifies any person.

(iii) interference with a criminal, counterintelligence, or counterintelligence investigation;

(iv) interference with diplomatic relations; or

(v) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.

(2) EXCEPTION—

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.

SEC. 5. ORDERS FOR PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES.
(a) APPLICATION.—Section 502(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “the” and inserting “a statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify the belief of the applicant”;
and
(b) by inserting after the item relating to section 502 the following:

“Sec. 503. Definitions.”.
“(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency that receives a request or order under subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall have the right to judicial review of any applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A request or order under subsection (a), (b), or (c) shall state that if the recipient wishes to have a court review a nondisclosure requirement, the recipient shall notify the Government.

“(C) INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—If a recipient of a request under subsection (a) makes a notification under subparagraph (A), the Government shall initiate judicial review under the procedures established in section 3511 of this title, unless an appropriate official of the Government has determined that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(E) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) Prohibition.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subparagraph (B) and notice of the right to judicial review under paragraph (3) is provided, no consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c), shall disclose or specify in any consumer report, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought obtained access to information or records under subsection (a), (b), or (c).

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subsection (a) shall apply if that certification is issued under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c) by an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee of the Director whose rank shall be no lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge of a Bureau field office, certifies that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under this subsection, there may result—

“(i) a danger to the national security of the United States;

“(ii) interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation;

“(iii) interference with diplomatic relations; or

“(iv) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If a request or order under subsection (a) makes a notification under subparagraph (A) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(3) Right to judicial review.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subsection (a), (b), or (c) may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement to—

“(i) those persons to whom disclosure is necessary in order to comply with the request or order;

“(ii) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request or order;

“(iii) other persons as permitted by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director.

“(B) PERSONS NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Upon a request by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director, those persons to whom disclosure will be made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(C) NONDISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—A person to whom disclosure is made under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the nondisclosure requirements applicable to a person to whom such disclosure was made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(E) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) Prohibition.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subparagraph (B) and notice of the right to judicial review under paragraph (3) is provided, no consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c), shall disclose or specify in any consumer report, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought obtained access to information or records under subsection (a), (b), or (c).

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subsection (a) shall apply if that certification is issued under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c) by an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee of the Director whose rank shall be no lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge of a Bureau field office, certifies that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under this subsection, there may result—

“(i) a danger to the national security of the United States;

“(ii) interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation;

“(iii) interference with diplomatic relations; or

“(iv) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If a request or order under subsection (a) makes a notification under subparagraph (A) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(3) Right to judicial review.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subsection (a) may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement to—

“(i) those persons to whom disclosure is necessary in order to comply with the request or order;

“(ii) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request or order;

“(iii) other persons as permitted by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director.

“(B) PERSONS NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Upon a request by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director, those persons to whom disclosure will be made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(C) NONDISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—A person to whom disclosure is made under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the nondisclosure requirements applicable to a person to whom such disclosure was made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(E) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) Prohibition.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subparagraph (B) and notice of the right to judicial review under paragraph (3) is provided, no consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c), shall disclose or specify in any consumer report, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought obtained access to information or records under subsection (a), (b), or (c).

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subsection (a) shall apply if that certification is issued under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c) by an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee of the Director whose rank shall be no lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge of a Bureau field office, certifies that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under this subsection, there may result—

“(i) a danger to the national security of the United States;

“(ii) interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation;

“(iii) interference with diplomatic relations; or

“(iv) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If a request or order under subsection (a) makes a notification under subparagraph (A) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(3) Right to judicial review.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subsection (a) may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement to—

“(i) those persons to whom disclosure is necessary in order to comply with the request or order;

“(ii) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request or order;

“(iii) other persons as permitted by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director.

“(B) PERSONS NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Upon a request by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director, those persons to whom disclosure will be made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(C) NONDISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—A person to whom disclosure is made under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the nondisclosure requirements applicable to a person to whom such disclosure was made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(E) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) Prohibition.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subparagraph (B) and notice of the right to judicial review under paragraph (3) is provided, no consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c), shall disclose or specify in any consumer report, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought obtained access to information or records under subsection (a), (b), or (c).

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subsection (a) shall apply if that certification is issued under subparagraph (a), (b), or (c) by an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee of the Director whose rank shall be no lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge of a Bureau field office, certifies that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under this subsection, there may result—

“(i) a danger to the national security of the United States;

“(ii) interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation;

“(iii) interference with diplomatic relations; or

“(iv) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If a request or order under subsection (a) makes a notification under subparagraph (A) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(3) Right to judicial review.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request or order under subsection (a) may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement to—

“(i) those persons to whom disclosure is necessary in order to comply with the request or order;

“(ii) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request or order;

“(iii) other persons as permitted by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director.

“(B) PERSONS NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Upon a request by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director, those persons to whom disclosure will be made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(C) NONDISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—A person to whom disclosure is made under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to the nondisclosure requirements applicable to a person to whom such disclosure was made under subparagraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure requirement.
unless an appropriate official of the government agency authorized to conduct investigations of, or intelligence or counterintelligence activities or analysis related to, international terrorism makes a notification under paragraph (4).

“(4) TERMINATION.—In the case of any request for which a consumer reporting agency has submitted a notification under paragraph (3)(B), if the facts supporting a non-disclosure requirement cease to exist, an appropriate official of the government agency authorized to conduct investigations of, or intelligence or counterintelligence activities or analysis related to, international terrorism shall promptly notify the consumer reporting agency or officer, employee, or agent thereof, subject to the non-disclosure requirement that the non-disclosure requirement is no longer in effect.

(d) FINANCIAL RECORDS.—Section 114a(a)(5) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3141(a)(5)) is amended by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“(D) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subsection (B) and notice of the right to judicial review under clause (iii) is provided, no financial institution, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request under subparagraph (A) shall disclose to any person that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought or obtained access to any information or records under subparagraph (A).

“(II) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subsection (B) shall apply if the head of the authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a) has sought or obtained access to information or records under subparagraph (A).

“(III) NONDISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—A financial institution, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request under subsection (a), or a designee, certifies that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under this subparagraph, there may result—

“(aa) a danger to the national security of the United States;

“(bb) interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation;

“(cc) interference with diplomatic relations; or

“(dd) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If a financial institution, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request under subparagraph (A) may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable non-disclosure requirement to—

“(aa) those persons to whom disclosure is necessary in order to comply with the request;

“(bb) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request; or

“(cc) other persons as permitted by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director.

“(II) PERSONS NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Upon a request by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the designee of the Director, those persons to whom disclosure will be made under subparagraph (I)(aa) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the Director or the designee.

“(III) NONDISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—A person to whom disclosure is made under subsection (I) shall be subject to the non-disclosure requirements applicable to a person to whom a request under paragraph (A) in the same manner as the person to whom the request is issued.

“(IV) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subclause (I) information otherwise subject to a non-disclosure requirement shall inform the person of the applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(III) RIGHT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—A financial institution that receives a request under subparagraph (A) shall have the right to judicial review of any applicable non-disclosure requirement.

“(II) NOTIFICATION.—A request under subparagraph (A) shall state that if the recipient wishes to have a court review a non-disclosure requirement, the recipient shall notify the Government.

“(III) INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS.—If a recipient of a request under subparagraph (A) makes a notification under subclause (II), the Government shall initiate judicial review under subsection (b) and the procedures established in section 3531 of title 18, United States Code, unless an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation makes a notification under paragraph (4).

“(IV) TERMINATION.—In the case of any request for which a financial institution has submitted a notification under clause (iii)(II), if the facts supporting a non-disclosure requirement cease to exist, an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall promptly notify the financial institution’s employee or agent thereof, subject to the non-disclosure requirement that the non-disclosure requirement is no longer in effect.

“(e) REQUESTS BY AUTHORIZED INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES.—Section 802 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436), is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subparagraph (B) and notice of the right to judicial review under paragraph (3)(B), if the facts supporting a non-disclosure requirement cease to exist, an appropriate official of the authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a) shall promptly notify the governmental or private entity, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, subject to the non-disclosure requirement that the non-disclosure requirement is no longer in effect.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A governmental or private entity that receives a request under subsection (a) shall have the right to judicial review of any applicable non-disclosure requirement.

“(B) TERMINATION.—In the case of any request for which a governmental or private entity has submitted a notification under paragraph (3)(B), if the facts supporting a non-disclosure requirement cease to exist, an appropriate official of the authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a) shall promptly notify the governmental or private entity, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, subject to the non-disclosure requirement that the non-disclosure requirement is no longer in effect.

“SEC. 7. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF FISA ORDERS AND NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.

“(a) FISA.—Section 501(f)(2) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861(f)(2)) is amended—

“(1) in subparagraph (A)—

“(A) in clause (i)—

“(B) by striking ‘‘production order’’ and inserting ‘‘a production order or nondisclosure order’’; and

“(C) in subparagraph (C)—

“(A) by striking clause (ii); and

“(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (i).

“(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.—Section 3511(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) NONDISCLOSURE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If a recipient of a request or order for a report, records, or other information under section 2709 of this title, section 2711, subsections (d)(2) and (d)(3) of section 2709 of this title, or section 2709 of title 47, wishes to have a court review a nondisclosure requirement imposed in connection with the request or order, the recipient shall notify the Government.

“(2) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of a notification under subparagraph (A), the Government...
shall apply for an order prohibiting the disclosure of the existence or contents of the relevant request or order. An application under this subparagraph may be filed in the district court of the United States for the judicial district in which the recipient of the order is doing business or in the district court of the United States for any judicial district in which the authorized investigation is being conducted. The applicable non-disclosure requirement shall remain in effect during any pending or related inquiry or investigation described in paragraph (3)(A) only upon a written statement, which shall be retained by the authorized investigative agency, that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the information sought is relevant to the authorized investigation described in paragraph (3)(A).

(4) Technical and conforming amendments.—

(1) Obstruction of criminal investigations.—Section 1510(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “section 2709(c)(1) of this title, section 626(d)(1) or 627(c)(1) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v(c)(1))”, section 1114(a)(3)(A) or 1114(a)(5)(D)(i) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(3)(A) or 3414(a)(5)(D)(i))”, and inserting “section 2709(c)(1) of this title, section 626(e)(1) or 627(c)(1) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v(e)(1) and 1681v(c)(1))”, section 1114(a)(3)(A) or 1114(a)(5)(D)(i) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(3)(A) and 3414(a)(5)(D)(i))”.

(2) Semiannual reports.—Section 507(b) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 415b) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5); and

(B) by redesigning paragraph (6) as paragraph (4).

SEC. 8. PUBLIC REPORTING ON NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.

(a) In general.—Section 118(c) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (18 U.S.C. 3511 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) Reports on requests for national security letters.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection—

(A) the term ‘applicable period’ means—

(i) with respect to the first report submitted under paragraph (2) or (3), the period beginning 180 days after the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) with respect to the second report submitted under paragraph (2) or (3), each period of 6 months thereafter beginning 6 months after the end of the applicable period described in paragraph (1)(ii)

(B) the term ‘United States person’ has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801).

(2) Classified form.—

(A) In general.—Not later than February 1, 2012, and every 6 months thereafter, the Attorney General shall transmit to the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report full of information pertaining to the requests made under section 2709(a) of title 18, United States Code, section 1114(a)(5)(A) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(5)(A)), section 626 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 681a), section 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 681v), and section 802 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436) during the applicable period.

(B) Contents.—Each report under subparagraph (A) shall include, for each provision described in paragraph (1)(ii) of this subsection—

(i) the number of authorized requests under the provision, including requests for subscriber information; and

(ii) the number of requests described in this provision—

(i) that relate to a United States person;
“(II) that relate to a person that is not a United States person;

“(III) that relate to a person that is—

“(aa) the subject of an authorized national security investigation or to have been in contact with or otherwise directly linked to the subject of an authorized national security investigation;

“(bb) an individual who has been in contact with or otherwise directly linked to the subject of an authorized national security investigation;

“(IV) that relate to a person that is not known to be the subject of an authorized national security investigation or to have been in contact with or otherwise directly linked to the subject of an authorized national security investigation;

“(V) UNCLASSIFIED FORM.—''Security Section 602. Annual unclassified report.''

'(a) Tangible things.—Section 106A of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–177; 120 Stat. 200) is amended—

“(1) in subsection (b)—

“(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘2006’’ and inserting ‘‘2013’’;

“(B) by striking paragraphs (2) and (3); and

“(C) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

“(D) in paragraph (4), by redesigning—

“(i) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) with respect to calendar years 2007 through 2009, a report containing the results of the audit conducted under subsection (a) for calendar years 2007, 2008, and 2009.

“(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) CALENDAR YEARS 2013 AND 2014.—Not later than March 31, 2013, the Inspector General of each element of the intelligence community shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2013 and 2014.

“(4) CALENDAR YEARS 2012 AND 2013.—Not later than March 31, 2013, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall submit to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the audit conducted under subsection (a) for calendar years 2012 and 2013.

“(3) by redesigning subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

“(4) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) in general.—For the period beginning on January 1, 2007 and ending on December 31, 2013, the Inspector General of each element of the intelligence community shall submit a report to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives an unclassified report summarizing how the authorities under this Act were used, including the impact of the use of the authorities under this Act on the privacy of United States persons (as defined in section 101).

“(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 2001 (as amended by section 401a(4)) is redesignated by inserting after the item relating to section 608 the following:

“Sec. 602. Annual unclassified report.”.
(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

```
(3) CALENDAR YEARS 2007, 2008, AND 2009.—Not later than March 31, 2012, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report containing the results of the audit conducted under subsection (a) for calendar years 2010 and 2011.

(4) CALENDAR YEARS 2010 AND 2011.—Not later than March 31, 2013, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report containing the results of the audits conducted under subsection (a) for calendar years 2012 and 2013.
```

(3) striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

```
(h) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘intelligence community’ has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a); and

(2) the term ‘national security letter’ means a request for information under—

(A) section 2709(a) of title 18, United States Code (to access certain communication service provider records);

(B) section 1114(a)(5)(A) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(5)(A)) (to obtain financial institution customer records);

(C) section 802 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436) (to obtain financial information, records, and consumer reports);

(D) the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u) (to obtain certain financial information and consumer reports);

or

(E) section 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v) (to obtain credit agency consumer records for counterterrorism investigations); and

(3) the term ‘United States person’ has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801); and

(4) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively;

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

```
(d) INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the period beginning on January 1, 2007 and ending on December 31, 2013, the Inspector General of each element of the intelligence community outside of the Department of Justice that issued national security letters in the intelligence activities of the element of the intelligence community shall—

(A) examine the use of national security letters by the element of the intelligence community during the period;

(B) describe any noteworthy facts or circumstances relating to the use of national security letters by the element of the intelligence community, including any improper or illegal use of such authority;

(C) assess the importance of information received under the national security letters to the intelligence activities of the element of the intelligence community; and

(D) examine the effectiveness of the procedures protect the constitutional rights and whether the minimization procedures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation used information acquired under a pen register or trap and trace device under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to produce an analytical intelligence product for distribution within the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the intelligence community, or to another department, agency, or instrumentality of Federal, State, local, or tribal governments; and

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The audits required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an examination of the use of pen registers and trap and trace devices under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for calendar years 2007 through 2013;

(B) an examination of the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device on emergency bases under section 403 of the Intelligence Community Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1843); and

(C) any noteworthy facts or circumstances relating to the use of a pen register or trap and trace device under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, including any improper or illegal use of the authority provided under that title; and

(3) SUBMISSION DATES FOR ASSESSMENT.—

(1) CALENDAR YEARS 2007 THROUGH 2009.—Not later than March 31, 2012, the Inspector General of each element of the intelligence community that issued national security letters shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2007 through 2009.

(2) CALENDAR YEARS 2010 AND 2011.—Not later than March 31, 2013, the Inspector General of any element of the intelligence community that conducts an assessment under this subsection shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2010 and 2011.

(3) CALENDAR YEARS 2012 AND 2013.—Not later than March 31, 2015, the Inspector General of any element of the intelligence community that conducts an assessment under this subsection shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2012 and 2013.
```

(2) by redesigning paragraph (1)—

```
(1) by striking ‘‘a report under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘any report submitted under subsection (c) or (d)’’; and

(2) by inserting ‘‘and any Inspector General of an element of the intelligence community that submits a report under this section’’ after ‘‘the reports submitted’’;

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking the ‘‘report submitted under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘any report submitted under subsection (c) or (d)’’;

(4) in subsection (f), as redesignated by paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking ‘‘The reports submitted under subsections (c)(1) or (c)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘Each report submitted under subsection (c)’’; and

(B) by striking ‘‘subsection (d)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘subsection (e)(2)’’;

(5) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking ‘‘the reports submitted under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘The reports submitted under subsections (c)(1) or (c)(2)’’; and

(B) by inserting ‘‘and any Inspector General of an element of the intelligence community that submits a report under this section’’ after ‘‘the reports submitted’’;

(6) in subsection (j), by striking ‘‘subsection (d)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘subsection (e)(2)’’; and

(7) in subsection (k), by striking ‘‘subsection (d)(2)’’ and inserting ‘‘subsection (e)(2)’’;

(8) the terms ‘‘pen registers and trap and trace devices’’ and ‘‘pen registers and trap and trace devices under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978’’ each means a request for information under section 2133(a)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code (to obtain information, records, and consumer reports).
```

(4) INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the period beginning January 1, 2007 and ending on December 31, 2013, the Inspector General of any element of the Intelligence Community Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1843); and

(C) any noteworthy facts or circumstances relating to the use of a pen register or trap and trace device under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, including any improper or illegal use of the authority provided under that title; and

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The audits required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an examination of the use of pen registers and trap and trace devices under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for calendar years 2007 through 2013;

(B) an examination of the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device on emergency bases under section 403 of the Intelligence Community Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1843); and
the intelligence community outside of the Department of Justice that used information acquired under a pen register or trap and trace device under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and the Intelligence Community in relation to pen registers and trap and trace devices under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and whether the minimization procedures protect the constitutional rights of United States persons.

(B) Submission dates for assessment.—

(i) Calendar years 2007 through 2009.—Not later than March 31, 2012, the Inspector General of each element of the intelligence community that conducts an assessment under this paragraph shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2007 through 2009.

(ii) Calendar years 2010 and 2011.—Not later than March 31, 2013, the Inspector General of each element of the intelligence community that conducts an assessment under this paragraph shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2010 and 2011.

(iii) Calendar years 2012 and 2013.—Not later than March 31, 2015, the Inspector General of each element of the intelligence community that conducts an assessment under this paragraph shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2012 and 2013.

(B) Notice.—Not later than 30 days before the submission of any report under paragraph (3) or (4), the Inspector General of the Department of Justice and any Inspector General of an element of the intelligence community that submits a report to which this subsection applies shall provide the report to the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence.

(C) Comments.—The Attorney General or the Director of National Intelligence may provide such comments to be included in any report submitted under paragraph (3) or (4) as the Attorney General or the Director of National Intelligence may consider necessary.

(6) Unclassified form.—Each report submitted under paragraph (3) and any comments made under paragraph (5)(B) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(4) Definitions.—In this section—

(1) the term ‘‘foreign intelligence information’’ and ‘‘United States person’’ have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801); and

(2) the term ‘‘intelligence community’’ has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a).

(e) Offset.—Of the unobligated balances available in the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund established under section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, $9,000,000 are permanently rescinded and shall be returned to the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 12. DELAYED NOTICE SEARCH WARRANTS.

Section 3103(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘‘30 days’’ and inserting ‘‘7 days’’.

SEC. 13. PROCEDURES.


(b) Considerations.—In reviewing and revising the procedures described in subsection (a), the Attorney General shall give due consideration to the interests of individuals and the need to protect national security.

(c) Revisions to procedures and oversight.—If the Attorney General makes any significant changes to the procedures described in subsection (a), the Attorney General shall notify and submit a copy of the changes to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 14. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or circumstances, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 15. OFFSET.

Of the unobligated balances available in the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund established under section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, $9,000,000 are permanently rescinded and shall be returned to the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 16. ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.

Section 105(c)(1)(A) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1805(c)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ‘‘with particularity’’ after ‘‘description’’.

SEC. 17. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Thursday, May 26, 2011, at 2:15 p.m. in Room 216 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing entitled ‘‘In Our Way: Expanding the Success of Native Language & Culture-Based Education.’’

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at (202) 224-2251.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dayle Elieson Rogers, on April 10, 1861, the doors to a powerful new institution for education, discovery, and technological advancement were opened;

WHEREAS the commitment of MIT to innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit has translated into 144,000 graduates and delivered groundbreaking technologies that have significantly contributed to the fields of computing, molecular biology, sustainable development, biomedicine, new media, energy, and the environment;

WHEREAS there are an estimated 6,900 companies founded by MIT alumni in the State of Massachusetts, which have earned worldwide sales of approximately $161,000,000,000 and represent 26 percent of total sales made by Massachusetts companies;

WHEREAS the distinguished living alumni of MIT (referred to in this preamble as ‘‘MIT’’) was founded by William Barton Rogers, on April 10, 1861, the doors to a powerful new institution for education, discovery, and technological advancement were opened;
Whereas MIT has many notable alumni and professors who have contributed to leading research and development efforts, including 76 Nobel Prize recipients and astronauts who have flown more than ⅓ of the manned spaceflights of the United States;

Whereas MIT engineers and researchers have pioneered countless innovations, including the creation of random-access magnetic core memory (commonly known as “RAM”), which led to the digital revolution, the mapping of the human genome, the creation of GPS navigation technology, and the engineering of the computers that landed Americans on the moon;

Whereas MIT biomedical researchers remain at the forefront of many fields and have contributed years of key advancements, such as the first chemical synthesis of penicillin, the invention of heart stents, and the mapping of molecular defects to produce the first targeted therapies for cancer treatment; and

Whereas MIT has excelled as a world-renowned pioneer that promotes science and engineering education, economic growth, scientific breakthroughs, and technological advancement in the State of Massachusetts and throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, professors, and staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology throughout the past 150 years, including the efforts supported by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that have spurred the industrial progress of the United States through innovation.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1050, S.J. RES. 13, S.J. RES. 14

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I understand there are three measures at the desk. I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the measures by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1050) to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and to require judicial review of National Security Letters and Suspicious Activity Reports to prevent unreasonable searches, and for other purposes;

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 13) declaring that the Senate—

(1) commends the United States Oscar Prevention Program for the United States Navy;

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, professors, and staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the spaceflight of the United States; and

(3) encourages the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to continue to support the research and development efforts of the United States.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I understand there are two measures at the desk. I ask for their second reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the measures by title for the second time.

Orders for Tuesday, May 24, 2011

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 24; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved by the Senate; that the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Act extension, be postponed until the morning hour; that any time during tonight’s adjournment count postcution on the motion to proceed to S. 1038. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 24, 2011

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 24; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved by the Senate; that the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Act extension, be postponed until the morning hour; that any time during tonight’s adjournment count postcution on the motion to proceed to S. 1038. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, there will be a joint meeting of Congress tomorrow at 11 a.m. with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu. Senators should gather in the Senate Chamber at 10:30 a.m. to proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives at 10:40 a.m.

Mr. President, we anticipate additional debate and adoption of the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Act extension, during Tuesday’s session.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:02 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 24, 2011, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

JOYCE A. BARR, OF WASHINGTON, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF 1976, NAMED PIONEER THAT PROMOTES SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH, SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS, AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Whereas MIT has excelled as a world-renowned pioneer that promotes science and engineering education, economic growth, scientific breakthroughs, and technological advancement in the State of Massachusetts and throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, professors, and staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology throughout the past 150 years, including the efforts supported by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that have spurred the industrial progress of the United States through innovation.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1050, S.J. RES. 13, S.J. RES. 14

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I understand there are three measures at the desk. I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the measures by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1050) to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and to require judicial review of National Security Letters and Suspicious Activity Reports to prevent unreasonable searches, and for other purposes;

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 13) declaring that the Senate—

(1) commends the United States Oscar Prevention Program for the United States Navy;

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, professors, and staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the spaceflight of the United States; and

(3) encourages the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to continue to support the research and development efforts of the United States.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I understand there are two measures at the desk. I ask for their second reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the measures by title for the second time.

Orders for Tuesday, May 24, 2011

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 24; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved by the Senate; that the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Act extension, be postponed until the morning hour; that any time during tonight’s adjournment count postcution on the motion to proceed to S. 1038. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 24, 2011

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 24; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved by the Senate; that the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Act extension, be postponed until the morning hour; that any time during tonight’s adjournment count postcution on the motion to proceed to S. 1038. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, there will be a joint meeting of Congress tomorrow at 11 a.m. with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu. Senators should gather in the Senate Chamber at 10:30 a.m. to proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives at 10:40 a.m.

Mr. President, we anticipate additional debate and adoption of the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Act extension, during Tuesday’s session.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:02 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, May 24, 2011, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

JOYCE A. BARR, OF WASHINGTON, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF 1976, NAMED PIONEER THAT PROMOTES SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH, SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS, AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Whereas MIT has excelled as a world-renowned pioneer that promotes science and engineering education, economic growth, scientific breakthroughs, and technological advancement in the State of Massachusetts and throughout the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and

(2) honors the outstanding contributions made by the alumni, professors, and staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology throughout the past 150 years, including the efforts supported by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that have spurred the industrial progress of the United States through innovation.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1050, S.J. RES. 13, S.J. RES. 14

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I understand there are three measures at the desk. I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the measures by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1050) to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and to require judicial review of National Security Letters and Suspicious Activity Reports to prevent unreasonable searches, and for other purposes;

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 13) declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Libya and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 14) declaring that the President has exceeded his authority under the War Powers Resolution Act as it pertains to the ongoing military engagement in Libya.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I now ask for their second reading and objection to my own request en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The measures will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.
IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named individuals for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular Air Force under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 531(a):

To be major

Todd A. Eads
Mirobia A. Esco
Cory M. Hugen
Nichole L. Ingalls

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer to the grade indicated in the regular Army under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 531:

To be major

Christina R. Braden
CM Dyer

IN THE NAVY

The following named individual for appointment to the grade indicated in the regular Navy under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 531:

To be lieutenant commander

Calvin B. Suffridge

The following named officers for appointment in the grades indicated in the regular Navy under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 531:

To be commander

Elizabeth J. Jackson
To be lieutenant commander

John M. Miyahara
CONGRATULATING THE DILLARD HIGH SCHOOL JAZZ ENSEMBLE FOR WINNING THE ESSENTIALLY ELLINGTON JAZZ BAND COMPETITION

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Jazz Ensemble of Dillard High School in Fort Lauderdale, Florida for their continued achievements and excellence.

Dillard High School was founded in the early twentieth century with funds from noted philanthropist James Hardy Dillard. The music program at Dillard High School gained fame when the legendary Julian " Cannonball" Adderley served as an instructor of applied music in the 1940's. Dillard High School serves as a Performing Arts and Technology magnet school in Fort Lauderdale, Florida with its main areas of focus being dance, voice, orchestra, and band.

There are no limits to the creative spirit at Dillard High School and there are no limits to the success that their students achieve. Earlier this month, the Dillard High School Jazz Ensemble took first place honors at the "Essentially Ellington" Jazz Band Competition at Lincoln Center in New York City. More impressive than their performance is the resolve that the students showed in fundraising for their trips. Many students used their own money to pay for their trips as private donations are scarce.

In addition to this most recent achievement, the Jazz Ensemble took first prize at the "Swing Central" Jazz competition in Savannah, Georgia in both 2011 and 2010 and in 2010 they took second place at the "Essentially Ellington" Jazz Band Competition before winning the prestigious competition this year.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that these young musicians represent my district. It is a true privilege to recognize the Dillard High School Jazz Ensemble and their many accomplishments, both on and off the stage.

HONORING AL WANAMAKER

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Al Wanamaker, outgoing president of the Carlsbad Hi-Noon Rotary Club, located in my congressional district in North San Diego County California.

Under Mr. Wanamaker's leadership, the Carlsbad Hi-Noon Rotary Club personified its motto of "Building Communities and Bridging Continents." The club has contributed resources and financial assistance to various causes including: youth and women, student achievement, military, the disadvantaged and humanitarian efforts around the world.

Some of the projects undertaken by Mr. Al Wanamaker and the Carlsbad Hi-Noon Rotary Club include hosting a Rotary Youth Leadership Award (RYLA), a youth awareness leadership conference, and business and ethics conferences for Advancement Via Individual Determination, AVID, school students. They sponsored a Four-Way speech contest to help develop public speaking skills for high school students and a golf tournament that benefited scholarships for Carlsbad high school students and returning marines. The Hi-Noon Rotary Club provided dictionaries for English and Spanish speaking elementary school children, as well as meals and gifts to needy elementary school children; and finally, the club actively supports the Carlsbad Boys and Girls Club.

For the greater community Mr. Wanamaker and the club co-sponsored an Oktoberfest fundraiser that benefitted the Carlsbad Women's Resource Centers, provided support to the Veterans Association of North County, and La Posada, a facility for the homeless; assisted in the distribution of food, clothing and toys to over 400 needy Carlsbad families in conjunction with the Carlsbad Christmas Bureau; as well as refurbishing, relocation and dedication of a city landmark structure for public enjoyment.

In the international arena, Mr. Wanamaker and a team of Carlsbad Hi-Noon Rotarians joined with others to build a house in Mexico for a needy family. Through the Paul Harris Foundation, the club co-sponsored numerous other humanitarian projects all over the world including: an effort to eradicate polio worldwide; contributed one hundred goats to needy families in a small village in India for the purpose of providing a source of nourishment, income and an opportunity to develop entrepreneurial skills that promote self sufficiency; participated in the Shelter Box program to help the needy in Haiti and Japan that were devastated by earthquakes; provided support to build a school for girls in Afghanistan and developing a source of safe drinking water for a small village in Africa; finally, hosted several foreign exchange students to promote better understanding of other cultures.

I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing the many fine achievements of Mr. Al Wanamaker and his colleagues at the Carlsbad Hi-Noon Rotary Club. Without question, his leadership and their fine work are worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives today.

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize longtime Colorado political reporter, Tom McAvoy of Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. McAvoy, currently the editorial research director for the Pueblo Chieftain, has one of the most distinguished reporting careers in Colorado and it is a great honor to recognize him upon his retirement.

Mr. McAvoy was born and raised in Pueblo, graduating from Central High School and what is now Colorado State University-Pueblo. He finished his education with a master’s degree in Journalism at Ohio State University, before returning to cover the Colorado political arena. His career spanned 34 years, and he spent the majority of that time covering the Colorado General Assembly and the Governor's office as the Chieftain’s Denver bureau chief.

He has received a number of accolades during his tenure with the Chieftain. Most notably the Colorado Press Association gave him its inaugural Shining Star Award. He also served on CSU-Pueblo’s alumni board and was chairman of the board for the Boys and Girls Club of Pueblo. Lawmakers on both sides of the aisle have repeatedly acknowledged their respect for Mr. McAvoy and his professional talent.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have the opportunity to stand and recognize Tom McAvoy, an institution in Colorado journalism. The people of southern Colorado are fortunate to have had such a gifted writer cover the state’s government.

CELEBRATION OF ST. LUKE’S HOUSE 40 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate "40 Years of Excellence" by St. Luke’s House (SLH) in Bethesda, Maryland, which I am honored to have located in Maryland’s Eighth Congressional District. SLH empowers individuals with mental illness who have been released from psychiatric hospitals to live, learn, work and participate successfully in the community by offering integrated mental health services and access to community resources.

St. Luke’s House was founded in 1971 by members of St. Luke’s Episcopal Church. The programs offered by SLH include supported living, life skills training and vocational rehabilitation, as well as 24-hour crisis care and services for youth with serious emotional disabilities. SLH currently provides care for over 2,000 youth and adults annually. To accomplish its mission, SLH owns and operates 31 group homes in the community. It has helped thousands of individuals return to active community life.

SLH provides four basic programs for its clients. The Psychiatric Rehabilitation Program offers individuals supported living opportunities, residential rehabilitation assistance, back-to-work skills, and a life skills program. The

---

*This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor. Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.*
INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

SPRCH OF
HON. NANCY PELOSI
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, May 13, 2011

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, the first responsibility of all Members of Congress is to keep our country safe. Critical to fulfilling that obligation is providing members of the intelligence community with every resource they need to do their jobs.

Today, with this Democratic amendment, we address this challenge head-on. I’d like to commend the leadership of those who introduced this amendment: Congressman Nadler, Congresswoman Jackson Lee, and Congressman Ellison.

I thank them for bringing to the floor legislation that: ensures that our top priority in funding our intelligence services is the campaign to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat Al Qaeda and affiliated organizations; honors the extraordinary courage, dedication, and sacrifice of the intelligence officers, analysts, and Navy SEALs who located, tracked, and killed Osama bin Laden; and commends the leadership of President Obama in carrying out this mission and recognizes the commitment of Presidents Clinton and Bush for advancing this fight. As it says, this action “brought a measure of justice to the families of the victims of 9/11.”

Strengthening our intelligence capabilities and establishing clear priorities are not partisan issues; they are critical to our national defense.

That is why I urge Republicans to join Democrats to pass this motion and keep the pressure on those who attacked our shores nearly 10 years ago.

TILMAN BISHOP TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tilman Bishop for his lifetime of service defending the United States of America and protecting the people of Colorado. His distinguished military and law enforcement careers make him a model for the community.

Commander Beckman began his highly successful military career in the United States Army. After a three-year tour he joined the Colorado Army National Guard, where he remained for over 25 years. He rose quickly through the ranks as the longest among Western Slope veterans and now serves on the University of Colorado Board of Regents.

He served as a Mesa State College administrator in that role translated to his managerial talent. As he established his exemplary military career, he also became an indispensable member of Colorado’s police force. He began as a Littleton City Police Officer in 1974 and was promoted to sergeant only four years later. He would hold a number of other positions in the department, but eventually became Commander in 1999. During his tenure in that position, he would oversee all three divisions of the department: investigations, patrol and support services. He was the clear choice to ordinate the city’s preparations for the Democratic National Convention, and serves as the city’s emergency planner. Bruce and his wife Susan, an Arapahoe County Commissioner, are both leaders in the Littleton community, devoting much of their free time to service organizations such as the Littleton Rotary Club, of which Bruce is a past president.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the staff and volunteers of St. Luke’s House on forty years of extraordinary work and in wishing them continued success in their service to the residents of our community.

Bruce Beckman Tribute

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Commander Bruce Beckman for his lifetime of service defending the United States of America and protecting the people of Colorado. His distinguished military and law enforcement careers make him a model for the community.

Commander Beckman began his highly successful military career in the United States Army. After a three-year tour he joined the Colorado Army National Guard, where he remained for over 25 years. He rose quickly through the ranks as the longest among Western Slope veterans and now serves on the University of Colorado Board of Regents.

He served as a Mesa State College administrator in that role translated to his managerial talent. As he established his exemplary military career, he also became an indispensable member of Colorado’s police force. He began as a Littleton City Police Officer in 1974 and was promoted to sergeant only four years later. He would hold a number of other positions in the department, but eventually became Commander in 1999. During his tenure in that position, he would oversee all three divisions of the department: investigations, patrol and support services. He was the clear choice to ordinate the city’s preparations for the Democratic National Convention, and serves as the city’s emergency planner. Bruce and his wife Susan, an Arapahoe County Commissioner, are both leaders in the Littleton community, devoting much of their free time to service organizations such as the Littleton Rotary Club, of which Bruce is a past president.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the staff and volunteers of St. Luke’s House on forty years of extraordinary work and in wishing them continued success in their service to the residents of our community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the staff and volunteers of St. Luke’s House on forty years of extraordinary work and in wishing them continued success in their service to the residents of our community.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand and recognize Tilman Bishop today. He has spent a lifetime serving Colorado and I am grateful for his passion and dedication.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I requested and received a leave of absence on May 13, 2011. For the information of our colleagues and my constituents, below is how I would have voted on the following votes I missed during the day.

On rollover vote No. 323, Rogers Amendment that would clarify that Section 411 of the bill, which provides certain authorities for Department of Intelligence Agency expenditures, I would have voted “no.”

On rollover vote No. 324, Gibson Amendment that would require the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress a report containing recommendations the Director considers appropriate for consolidating the intelligence community, I would have voted “no.”

On rollover vote No. 325, Hinchen Amendment that would require the Director of National Intelligence, DNI, to report to the House and Senate Intelligence panels on information it has regarding the human rights violations of the military government in Argentina that resulted in 30,000 disappearances between the mid-1970’s and mid-1980’s, I would have voted “yes.”

On rollover vote No. 326, Carney Amendment that would establish the sense of Congress that railway transportation should be included in transportation security plans for intelligence agencies, I would have voted “yes.”

On rollcall vote No. 327, Reed Amendment that would commend the United States intelligence community for their successful operation in bringing Osama bin Laden to justice and their continued efforts against al Qaeda, I would have voted “yes.”

On rollcall vote No. 328, on Democratic Motion to Reconsider, I would have voted “yes.”

On rollcall vote No. 329, on final passage of H.R. 754, Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, I would have voted “yes.”

CELEBRATING THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF JONESVILLE ON ITS BICENTENNIAL

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I recently attended a celebration of the bicentennial of the community of Jonesville, NC. Not only was I impressed by the level of volunteerism that
made the celebration possible, but I was also amazed by the rich history of the town of Jonesville.

According to the Jonesville Historical Society, the current town of Jonesville was called Allen’s Settlement in the 1700’s—name after pioneer businessman David Allen.

Allen’s Settlement took root near the bluffs that once stood on the south bank of the Yadkin, at the junction of current-day Elm Street—West Main Street and River Road and was surrounded by wilderness, isolated farms and occasional plantations.

David Allen owned an iron ore forge on the Big Elkin Creek, which was supplied with iron ore by the surrounding mountains and foothills. Examples of these types of ore mines, also known as “pits,” are still found in Jonesville, particularly adjacent to West Main Street, which was once called Iron Works Road.

Most iron ore was transported across the Yadkin River in the shallows until a ferry was constructed near the mouth of Big Elkin Creek, according to the Historical Society. A section of the Old Ford Road is preserved today in Mineral Spring Park.

In 1811, the town that is now Jonesville was initially incorporated as Martinsborough, most likely in honor of North Carolina’s recent Governors, Alexander Martin and Josiah Martin.

However, in 1815 the town name was changed to Jonesville in honor of Hardy Jones. Hardy Jones was the son of Samuel Jones, a settler from Virginia who fought in the American Revolution. It was Jones who established the Academy for which early Jonesville was famous. Jones’ remains and a marker honoring his life can be found at Jonesville First United Methodist Church, which is also the site of the former Jonesville Male and Female Academy.

The Jonesville Academy was moved from what is modern-day Bermuda Run to Jonesville by Hardy Jones in 1816. By the 1853–54 school year, 150 students attended the academy, coming from every state in the country. The town of Jonesville grew in prominence thanks to the academy and the students it attracted from around the country and the south.

However, soldiers from Union General George Stoneman’s cavalry ransacked the school in the spring of 1865. Fortunately, the soldiers missed the academy’s prized possessions, a bell made of bronze and 99 silver dollars. Today the bell resides atop the Jonesville First United Methodist Church.

According to Moravian journals from the time, Jonesville also likely served as a stop for fugitive slaves trying to escape to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

The town of Jonesville experienced unprecedented growth after Interstate 77 opened in 1974, and it was consequently named a “Governor’s Community of Excellence” in 1980. In 2001, Jonesville merged with the neighboring town of Arlington, which added about 800 people to Jonesville’s population and made it the town it is today.

BONITA NUANEZ TRIBUTE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bonita Nuanez for her academic, athletic and extracurricular work at Colorado State University-Pueblo. Her outstanding efforts earned her the Threlkeld award, which is given to the top graduating senior each year. She will be the first to receive her diploma at the commencement ceremony and lead the graduating class.

Ms. Nuanez decided to attend CSU-Pueblo to continue her already impressive softball career. Unsurprisingly, she posted magnificent college statistics, including a school record for most career walks and is fifth all time in home runs.

Her impressive achievements on the diamond are overshadowed by her academic success. She was one of the school’s top biology students and has spent countless hours assisting her professors in the lab. She also spends much of her free time as a math and science tutor to other students.

In the community, Ms. Nuanez made a noticeable impact, as well. She helped groups such as Rake Up Pueblo, the Special Olympics and the Evolution Softball Camp. In addition, she volunteered as a softball coach at local high schools.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Bonita Nuanez today. Her recognition within the school and the community is well-earned, and I have no doubt she will continue to have a positive influence on the people of Colorado.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. HARMAR BRERETON

HON. LOU BARLETTA
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and acknowledge Dr. Harmar Brereton, who is receiving the B’Nai B’Rith Amos Lodge No. 136 Americanism Award, one of the community’s most prestigious public service awards.

As a radiologist, Dr. Brereton has been committed to bringing great change to the medical community in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Dr. Brereton established the Department of Radiation Oncology at Mercy Hospital, and with his medical group, Radiation Medicine Associates of Scranton, and the development and management company he founded, Healthcare Management Resources Inc., he established several additional cancer centers in the region. His medical professional service includes the Lackawanna County Medical Society and Pennsylvania Oncology Society, having served as president of both; and the American College of Radiation Oncology, of which he is a founding chancellor. Dr. Brereton is a professor of medicine and assistant dean for development at The Commonwealth Medical College, which is committed to the future of medicine in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

His service to our area reaches beyond the medical community. He has been an active member of the boards of the Greater Scranton Chamber of Commerce, the Scranton Area Foundation, the Northeast Regional Cancer Institute (founding chairman), the Countryside Conservancy, WVIA (chairman), the Keystone College Jazz Institute, and the Schemel Forum of the University of Scranton (founder). Dr. Brereton and his wife, Leslie, have two children and three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Harmar Brereton has served our community with distinction. His years of commitment to our area’s medical and cultural development should be honored and respected. Mr. Speaker, today, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Dr. Harmar Brereton for his dedication, and in recognizing his receiving of the B’Nai B’Rith Amos Lodge No. 136 Americanism Award.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. JAY THOMPSON

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call special attention to Dr. Jay Thompson. Dr. Thompson has dedicated 42 years to Birdville Independent School District. He has served in a number of capacities, including: secondary mathematics and business teacher, junior high and high school track and football coach, high school assistant principal, assistant director in central administration, junior high and middle school principal, and director of athletics. In the course of his time at Birdville ISD, Dr. Thompson was propelled by the desire to see his students “grow, graduate, and become successful citizens in our communities, our nation and throughout the world.”

Dr. Thompson’s impact on education extends beyond the boundaries of Birdville ISD. He is an active member of the executive board of directors for the Texas Girls’ Choir and has participated in the Texas School Improvement Initiative, all while serving as a peer evaluator on the Texas Education Agency accreditation teams. Before that, he functioned as a board director of the Texas High School Athletic Directors Association and served on the UIL Waiver Review Board.

It is Dr. Thompson’s work within the schools in conjunction with his service in the community that explains what BISD’s Board President, Joe Tolbert, calls Thompson’s “rich knowledge of the district as well as the trust of the staff and community.” As Birdville ISD prepares for his retirement, the district can take heart in the fact that Dr. Thompson will remain a stable fixture in the community.

I am honored to have an opportunity to serve Dr. Thompson and all of the individuals that help to educate our young people in the 26th District of Texas. I wish him all the best as he embarks on the next chapter of what has been, thus far, quite an adventure.
In addition to William's impressive career, he was also a dedicated community leader. In 1946, he was elected as the director of the Medina Chamber of Commerce and as chairman of the Medina County Rent Control Committee. Several years later, in 1952, William was elected as president of the Medina County Bar Association. Throughout the years he was involved with the Medina County Boy Scouts, Medina Community Chest, United Way of Medina County and served as president of the Medina City School Board of Education. Mr. Batchelder also sat as chairman of the Medina County Executive Committee during the 1950s and 1980s. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in remembrance of Mr. William G. Batchelder. I extend my deepest condolences to his five children, six grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

CONGRESSIONAL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CAUCUS ON WORLD PRESS FREEDOM

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the thousands of men and women of the media here and around the world who strive every day—many of them in the face of extreme violence and repression—to report the realities of the blood of democracy. I do so as Co-Chairman of the bipartisan, bicameral Freedom of the Press Caucus, and on behalf of fellow Co-Chairman of the Caucus, Rep. Mike Pence.

Chartered 18 years ago by the UN, World Press Freedom Day was hosted for the first time this year in the United States and was marked by a three-day conference here in Washington attended by journalists and media leaders from around the world. World Press Freedom Day isn't, however, fundamentally an academic or congratulatory exercise, Mr. Speaker. Rather, as defined by the United Nations: "It serves as an occasion to inform citizens of violations of press freedom—a reminder that in dozens of countries around the world, publications are censored, fined, suspended and closed down, while journalists, editors and publishers are harassed, attacked, detained and even murdered."

"It is a date to encourage and develop initiatives in favour of press freedom, and to assess the state of press freedom worldwide."

"It serves as a reminder to governments of the need to respect their commitment to press freedom and is also a day of reflection among media professionals about issues of press freedom and professional ethics."

"Just as importantly, World Press Freedom Day is a day of support for media which are targets for the restraint, or abolition, of press freedom. It is also a day of remembrance for those journalists who lost their lives in the exercise of their profession."

One journalist who was brutally taken from us was, of course, Daniel Pearl of the Wall Street Journal. We are grateful for the year granted to Mr. Pearl and the bipartisan Freedom of the Press Act. That legislation emphatically put Congress, the President and our Nation strongly on record in support of freedom of expression by mandating more detailed reporting than ever on its fate around the world in our State Department's annual Human Rights Report.

Significantly, Mr. Speaker, Congress expressly required in The Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act that the State Department’s annual human rights report chronicle not only where repression is at its most brutal and obvious, but also to shine a bright light on “indirect sources of pressure, and censorship by governments. . . . . . .

In the past months we have witnessed an unprecedented wave of protests and demonstrations sweep the Arab world. Two governments—in Tunisia and Egypt—have fallen to the demands of pro-democracy protesters, while others have come under intense pressure. These uprisings have highlighted the level of violence and physical harassment directed at the press. We’ve seen journalists threatened, attacked, beaten, assaulted, and in some cases even killed, while working on the frontlines in the fight for democracy and greater accountability.

After two months of silence, Lara Logan, the CBS reporter who was sexually assaulted by a mob in Cairo’s Tahrir Square the night that President Mubarak stepped down in February, opened up about the brutal attack in an emotional interview on The Today Show with Lara Logan, whose attack shined a light on the dangers that female journalists face while working abroad, said she is proud to have broken the silence on what some female journalists have experienced but never talk about for fear they will be taken off the story.

ABC’s Christiane Amanpour and Fox News Channel’s Greg Palkot and Olaf Wilg also faced physical assault and intimidation during the protests that swept Mubarak from his post—notable examples out of as many as 100 journalists who were assaulted, threatened or detained during the uprisings in Egypt.

Elsewhere in the Arab world, four New York Times reporters were taken captive by Libyan government soldiers outside of Benghazi in March. After enduring harassment and abuse, they were thankfully released.

Less fortunate were award-winning photojournalists Tim Hetherington and Chris Hondros, two of the most seasoned photojournalists, who were killed while covering the battle between government forces in the city of Misrata. Theirs is not only a loss to their friends and families, but a great loss to the profession.

Freedom of expression cannot exist where journalists are not safe from persecution and attack, which have an unnerving effect on the profession. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 16 journalists have been tragically killed this year. Alarming, the failure to punish or even seriously investigate crimes against journalists has now reached appalling proportions. And although one can certainly find such censorship in the Middle East and North Africa, or in countries such as China, Cuba, Kazakhstan, South Korea and Syria, sadly it exists and may be getting worse much closer to home.

As just reported last month by the State Department—and as borne out by major 2010 reports of the Organization of American States, the Committee to Protect Journalists, Freedom House, and many others—our own hemisphere is home to many disturbing examples of what Ms. June Erliek, a former correspondent now with the David Rockefeller
IN REMEMBRANCE OF VINCENT JOHN SKINDELL

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember Vincent John Skindell. Vincent passed away unexpectedly on Friday, May 13, 2011 in a car accident.

Vincent Skindell was born on August 19, 1960 to Vincent M. and Carol (nee Kaska) Skindell. Vincent was a 1978 graduate of Brunswick High School and an evening manager at Goodyear Tire in Brunswick for 12 years. He enjoyed the outdoors, especially gardening, fishing, and hunting and enjoyed shooting pool also.

Vincent was preceded in death by his father Vincent and his son Joshua Skindell. Vincent is survived by his wife Shawn (nee McGee); his daughter Tara Poutning; his grandchildren Faith and Noah Painting; his mother Carol; his step-children Christie Stiffler and Jennifer Pasquale and step-grandchildren Matthew, Nicholas, and Michael Stiffler and Allison and Olivia Pasquale.

Vincent is also survived by his brother Michael, who is a State Senator in Ohio, representing Cleveland, Lakewood, Parma, and other Cleveland suburbs in the 10th Congressional District. Vincent was always supportive and active in Michael's campaigns as a Lakewood City Councilman, a State Representative, and State Senator. I would frequently see Vincent and his family at campaign events for Michael and at my own events.

Mr. Speaker and respected colleagues, please join me in remembering Vincent John Skindell, citizen and friend, and in offering condolences to his family who are now grieving his loss.

RECOGNIZING VICTIMS OF CONCENTRATION CAMP IN OMARSKA

HON. SUE WILKINS MYRICK OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the victims of a notorious concentration camp in Omarska, located in northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the summer of 1992, Omarska was the site of murder, torture and other mass violations of human rights. It is thanks to the courage of the British journalists Ed Vulliamy, Penny Marshall and Ian Williams and their brave reporting, that the world learned about the horrors of Omarska in the last decade of the 20th century.

As we remember the victims of Omarska, let us reinforce the significance of remembrance and the right of the survivors and families of the victims to mark this tragic chapter in the history of Europe.
Decades later, while researching Arab immigration, the Arab American Community Center for Economic and Social Services (AACCESS) in Ohio came across the garden plot. After informing Cleveland’s Syrian community, the project was restarted in 2004. The Syrian American Cultural Garden Association, Syrian Medical Society, Syrian American Cultural Council and the National Arab American Medical Association, Ohio Chapter worked to design the project. The design of the Syrian Cultural Garden was created by an architectural graduate student from Damascus University. The garden will be composed of many elements that represent Syrian culture such as the Arches of Palmyra, Amphitheater of Basra, Syrian Arch, and the Arabic Fountain and will include Damascus roses.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in recognition of the grand opening of the Cleveland Syrian Cultural Garden, the newest edition to Cleveland’s historic Cultural Gardens.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN PAUL “BUCKY” PIZZARELLI

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the life of a truly outstanding individual, Mr. John Paul “Bucky” Pizzarelli, who is recognized as an exceptional and influential jazz guitarist. Bucky Pizzarelli has been for many years a member of my hometown of Paterson, New Jersey, where he was honored by his admirers at Paterson Day on Saturday, May 21st, 2011.

Bucky was born and raised in Paterson, where he learned to play guitar and banjo at a young age. He truly has music in his blood, as he learned his craft from his uncles, who were musicians. His first professional engagement came at the ripe age of 17, when he joined Vaughn Monroe’s Dance Band. He honed his skills with Monroe’s ensemble for several years, although his career was briefly interrupted when he was called to serve his country in Europe during the Second World War as a member of the U.S. Navy. In 1952, Bucky became a staff musician for NBC, eventually joining the house band for famed television host Johnny Carson. He has played alongside major acts such as Dion and the Belmonts, Benny Goodman, and his close friend and fellow guitarist great Les Paul.

Bucky is no stranger to Washington, DC. He visited the White House several times, performing for President Ronald Reagan, fellow musician President Bill Clinton, and former First Lady Pat Nixon.

In addition to his professional successes, Bucky is a committed family man. His sons, John and Martin, his daughter, Mary, and his daughter-in-law, Jessica, have all carried on the Pizzarelli legacy as musicians. Bucky has collaborated with them on many of their recordings.

Later, Bucky returned to serve his hometown of Paterson as a member of the music faculty at William Paterson University, passing on his legacy to the next generation of New Jersey musicians. His tireless energy and enthusiasm for his art should serve as an example for all Americans.

Today, Bucky resides with his wife, Ruth, in Saddle River, New Jersey, not too far from his roots in Paterson. A true renaissance man, he continues to be an avid painter in addition to his musical talents.

The job of a United States Congressman involves much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to learning about and recognizing individuals like Bucky Pizzarelli.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Bucky’s family and friends, all the musicians and fans of his music whose lives he has touched, and me in recognizing Mr. John Paul “Bucky” Pizzarelli.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MR. THOMAS STANTON KILBANE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Mr. Thomas Stanton Kilbane, one of Cleveland’s top litigators, who passed away on April 28, 2011.

Born in 1941, Mr. Kilbane was raised in Cleveland, Ohio. He attended St. Ignatius High School and later John Carroll University. During his time at John Carroll, Mr. Kilbane participated in its Reserve Officer Training Corps. Upon graduating as valedictorian of his class, Tom moved to Chicago and attended law school at Northwestern University where he was chosen for its law review.

In 1966, Mr. Kilbane joined the international law firm of Squire Sanders. However, during 1968 and 1969, Tom served his country in the Vietnam War. As a captain, he served in a transportation group and was awarded a Bronze Star for combat.

After arriving home from Vietnam, Mr. Kilbane returned to Squire Sanders and was made a partner at the firm in 1976. Tom specialized in areas such as antitrust law, product liability and contracts. He served as a member of Squire Sanders’ management committee and he chaired the litigation practice between 1996 and 2006.

Mr. Kilbane was one of the most successful and reputable lawyers to work at Squire Sanders and in the Cleveland area. Throughout his career he was welcomed into groups such as the International Academy of Trial Lawyers and the American College of Trial Lawyers. He was also recognized with numerous awards such as Best Lawyers’ “bet-the-company” litigator in 2009 and the Cardinal Bellarmine award from his alma mater, St. Ignatius High School, in 2011.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in remembrance of Mr. Thomas Kilbane. I extend my condolences to his wife, Sally; five children; four grandchildren; and four siblings.

HONORING ANTHONY PSAROMATIS

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Anthony Psaromatis, District Manager of the Chicago Social Security Ad-
In the short span of a year, the new board selected a new Superintendent/President, Dr. N. Dallas Evans, and then proceeded to name a committee of fourteen members to select a site for the new campus. An architectural firm, Johnson, Poole, Storm, Lillis and Smith, Architects Associated, was engaged early in 1967 to draw plans for the new campus.

In mid-1967, the board approved plans for a $12.6 million bond issue to be placed before the electorate of the county on October 17, 1967, which passed with an 84 percent yes margin. The committee recommended purchasing 192 acres on Suisun Valley Road in Fairfield. Student enrollment at the new location was over 3000 when it was dedicated in April of 1971.

By 1990, the student population had increased to 10,000, and it became clear that the District needed to expand to the residents of the South County, Vallejo/Benicia, and the North County. Vacaville/Dixon/Winters. In 1984, the District leased space at the Vallejo Library to provide South County residents with five classrooms for instruction of college courses. By 1992, the student population had grown to over 12,000. In 1996, the District leased space on North Village Parkway in Vacaville, eight classrooms.

In 2002, the College Governing Board authorized a bond issue to acquire a permanent location on 10 acres for its Vallejo Center and build a center in Vacaville as part of a master plan to eventually build a campus on 60 acres of land. The Measure G Bond was passed by voters in November 2002 for $125 million and of land. The Measure G Bond was passed by voters in November 2002 for $125 million and 12,000 voters in November 2002 for $125 million and 12,000

The bond measure work is scheduled to be completed by 2012.

Since becoming the Solano Community College District in 1965, the college has had 15 Superintendent/Presidents, including Interims, Acting and Administrator-in-Charge. The current Superintendent/President is Dr. Jewel Laguerre.

Today, we invite our colleagues to join us in honoring Solano Community College, its board and staff for sixty-five years of outstanding service to our students and wish it continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE ROSS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. ROSS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 13, 2011, I was not present for votes 323–329. Had I been present for rolcall 323, I would have voted “no.” Had I been present for rolcall 324, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rolcall 325, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rolcall 326, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rolcall 327, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rolcall 328, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rolcall 329, I would have voted “aye.”

INTTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 13, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 754) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for Intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes:

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chair, I rise reluctantly to correct the record.

Mr. REED and Mr. DREIER appear to be confused. What they said about my remarks regarding my two amendments to H.R. 754 is false.

The source of my dissatisfaction was not that the Rules Committee was going to rule one or both of my amendments out of order. I was not frustrated with the Rules Committee for any reason.

My dissatisfaction stems from the refusal of the House Republican leadership to bring something like Senate Resolution 159 to the House Floor. This bipartisan resolution passed the Senate 97 to 0 and provided recognition for everyone involved in the death of Osama bin Laden. Passing something akin to Senate Resolution 159 in the House would have been the best way to mark this momentous occasion and, as such, I filed the same text as an amendment with the Rules Committee. Unfortunately, this amendment is not germane, a fact Mr. DREIER acknowledges. I withdrew that amendment before consideration by the Rules Committee.

I also filed a second, narrower amendment with the Rules Committee, based on Senate Resolution 159, that is germane to H.R. 754. That germane version is identical to the amendment offered today by Mr. REED. As I said earlier on the House Floor, I did not feel that such a narrow amendment adequately honors all of those responsible for eliminating bin Laden. I decided not to pursue my version of this amendment and thus I withdrew it from consideration by the Rules Committee. I never made any comments as to whether the Rules Committee was going to say this narrower amendment was or was not germane or was or was not in order before I withdrew it. I support Mr. REED’s amendment because at least it gives the House some chance to say thank you to our intelligence services.

Additionally, Mr. DREIER submitted to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the letter I filed with the Rules Committee asking that both of my amendments be withdrawn. However, for some reason only part of my letter was incorporated. I am including with my remarks the complete text of the letter I filed with the Rules Committee.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Hon. David Dreier,
Chairman, House of Representatives, Committee on Rules,
Washington, DC.

Hon. Louise M. Slaughter,
Ranking Member, House of Representatives, Committee on Rules,
Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Dreier and Ranking Member Slaughter: Yesterday I submitted two amendments to H.R. 754, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011. I am writing to withdraw from consideration both amendments, Nadler-Bishop-Slaughter-Owens Amendment No. 2, NADLER-025.XML, and Nadler-Bishop-Slaughter-Owens Amendment No. 1, NADLER-024.XML.

Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Jerrold Nadler, Member of Congress.

RECOGNIZING DARREL BOWMAN, THE 2011 SBA NATIONAL VETERAN SMALL BUSINESS CHAMPION

HON. ADAM SMITH
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Darrel Bowman, an entrepreneur, an advocate, a disabled veteran, and 2011 U.S. Small Business Administration’s National Veteran Small Business Champion. The U.S. Small Business Administration recognizes Small Business Champions in a variety of categories, celebrating the important contributions made by these men and women as entrepreneurs, advocates, and community leaders. The National Veteran Small Business Champion is an individual both successful in helping to grow business, and mindful in working towards a stronger community.

As the owner of Mynetworkcompany.com, Darrel has been a local leader in his field. Darrel’s work providing technology solutions to the public and private sectors has earned him respect in the business world and has helped him build a reputation as a sharp and forward-thinking entrepreneur.

Having served in the Coast Guard, Darrel brings a military perspective into his business activities and daily life. As a service disabled veteran, Darrel is both an advocate for and an example to those who serve our country in the Armed Services. His work supporting legislation to encourage the hiring of veterans is just one example of his efforts on behalf of active duty military, veterans, and their families.

As the home to Joint Base Lewis-McChord and countless small businesses and technology innovators, our region is fortunate to count Darrel as one of our own. Individuals who are successful in business while remaining committed to giving back make our communities stronger, and serve as an example to others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives please join me in
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks
May 23, 2011

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Mr. Amadeo Saenz, executive director of the Texas Department of Transportation. He has served his agency with great dedication since 1978, and it is indeed fitting to recognize his contributions. Mr. Saenz, a native of Hebronville, Texas, earned his bachelor's degree in civil engineering with honors from the University of Texas at Austin and initially began working as an engineering laboratory assistant in the Pharr district.

In October of 1993, he was appointed district engineer in the Pharr district; he was named assistant executive director for engineering operations in Austin eight years later, whereupon, he implemented and managed policies, programs, and operating strategies according to federal and state laws and Texas Transportation Commission regulations and directives. Since 2007 he has acted as the executive director of the agency, managing, directing, and implementing policies, programs, and operating strategies.

A notable Texan, Mr. Saenz served his profession as a member of the Civil Engineering External Advisory Committee for UT–Austin, and has been active in his community as a member of the Rotary Clubs of Laredo and Pharr and by giving generously of his time and talents to the Boy Scouts in the McAllen area.

In all his endeavors, Mr. Saenz enjoys the support and encouragement of his wife, Geraldine, and their children, Priscilla and David. He owns and operates a small ranch in south Texas and takes pleasure in horseback riding and hunting.

He has worked to benefit the citizens of Texas throughout a tenure in public service spanning three decades, and he may reflect with pride on his achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the commitment to service exhibited by the executive director of the Department of Transportation, Amadeo Saenz, Jr.

POST-9/11 TROOPS TO TEACHERS ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Post-9/11 Troops to Teachers Enhancement Act to improve opportunities for veterans to transition into second careers in teaching. I am pleased to once again be joined in this effort by Representatives Doris Matsui and Joe Courtney. I have been a supporter of the Troops to Teachers program since its inception in 1994, and I am proud of the fact that since this program was created in 1994, over 12,000 veterans have been placed in our nation’s classrooms.

Troops to Teachers is a unique program that provides retiring military with a $5,000 stipend to help cover the costs of teaching certification in exchange for three years service in
a high-need school, which until recently was defined as one receiving grants under part A of Title I. To further encourage participants to teach in schools with the greatest need, a $10,000 bonus is offered to those who agree to teach for three years in a school with 50 percent of students below the poverty level.

This structure has proven very effective in transitioning qualified retiring military personnel into second careers in teaching. Indeed, Troops participants fill several critical needs among educators: A 2005 study found that eighty-two percent of teachers are female, over one-third are minority, and a majority bring an expertise in science and math to the classroom. In an increasingly globalized economy, these valuable characteristics provide a vital resource for schools across the country.

However, this success is now in jeopardy due to a drafting error in the 2001 No Child Left Behind Act which has inadvertently restricted the number of schools at which participants may fulfill their service. The applicable definition for “high-need local education agencies” for Troops to Teachers was inadvertently changed from the one included in the section of the legislation regarding other alternative programs that had a different definition. This stricter definition requires a higher threshold for “high-need,” requiring the school to have either 10,000 students or 20 percent of students below the poverty level. However, the original Title I definition of high-need was also retained in the law in the section specifically detailing the Troops program. Essentially, Congress inadvertently created two conflicting definitions of “high-need” with regard to this program.

Early on, the Department of Education and the Troops to Teachers program recognized this unintended change in law and worked together to address it. From 2003 to 2005, while discussions were being held on how to reconcile this discrepancy, the program continued to operate under the original and intended definition. However, after the completion of a negotiated rulemaking process in September 2005, the Department issued a regulation stating that the new, stricter definition was not an error but congressional intent. As one of the leading supporters of this program during the drafting of No Child Left Behind, I can assure my colleagues that this clearly was not the intent of the supporters of the program.

Mr. Speaker, the unfortunate result of this, aside from limiting the number of schools at which veterans may teach and honor their obligation of three-years service, is that it has disproportionately impacted western and rural states. In my home state of Wisconsin, the number of eligible school districts has been reduced from approximately 395 to 11. Not surprisingly, participation in the program has fallen significantly since the implementation of the new definition. This decision, although understandable given the conflicting definitions contained in the law, is a disservice both to veterans wishing to continue their service to our nation as educators as well as children who stand to benefit from their unique expertise.

The bottom line is that we are losing out on great teachers because they cannot accept the certification stipend due to a lack of school meets the high-needs threshold in their communities. The more we restrict opportunities for participation, the fewer teachers we will be able to bring into public education, and the fewer teachers we will eventually be able to attract to the schools with the greatest need. Further, given the nation’s need for more math and science teachers, we should be removing, not creating, restrictions that prevent qualified teachers in these areas from teaching in our nation’s classrooms.

Mr. Speaker, with Troops to Teachers, the Department already has an established program that is well-funded and successful. Rather than restricting it, we should be maximizing this program’s potential. This legislation would correct this error and restore the original intent of the Troops to Teachers program. Our bill would ensure that veterans participating in the Troops to Teachers program may receive a $5,000 stipend for teaching for three years in any school that is in a district receiving grants under part A of Title I. This change would more than double the number of eligible schools for the program.

The legislation would retain the current criteria for troops to receive an additional bonus of $5,000 for teaching in a high need school, defined as in a school district that has at least 10 percent or greater who come from families living below the poverty level and a school where at least 50 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced lunch or have a “high percentage” of disabilities.

This legislation will also increase the number of service personnel who would qualify to participate in Troops to Teachers. Currently, eligibility for Troops to Teachers requires that members of the military have six years of service, and that members of the National Guard and reserves have 10 years of service with a commitment to serve an additional three years. This legislation will change the years of service requirement from six to four years for members of the active duty military to accommodate the many men and women who have served honorably and well in the difficult conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Additionally, it will create a “years of service” exemption for any member of the reserve, National Guard, or active duty military who has served or active duty since September 11, 2001, similar to eligibility requirements for the Post 9/11 GI Bill.

I urge my colleagues to join me and Representatives Matsui and Courtney in supporting this successful program and restoring the opportunity to “serve again” to our nation’s veterans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN M. MCCARTHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

MRS. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today will be the formal dedication of the Mandell and Madeleine Berman Center for the Performing Arts in West Bloomfield, Michigan. It is a magnificent, state-of-the-art cultural center on the campus of the Jewish Commu- nity Center of Metropolitan Detroit. It is the result of the generosity of two people who have exemplified over many decades an exceptional sense of gratitude for the opportunities provided to their families by our nation, Bill and Madge Berman.

The focal point of the new Center will be a 350-seat high-tech auditorium that can be opened to a capacity of 600 seats. The Center will be a venue for people of all ages to experience classical and Broadway music and a wide variety of theatrical productions.

Bill Berman graduated from Detroit schools and Harvard College and Business School, and served as a naval officer for 4 years during World War II. He next began a highly successful career in the building business, using his expertise in a variety of commercial activities and related endeavors. His deep sense of community found its voice in his service on the Michigan State Finance Housing Authority and Board of New Detroit, and he also served as the first Chairman of the Skillman Foundation.

Bill Berman became an indispensable force within the greater Detroit Jewish Community in a wide variety of vital religious, charitable, and educational activities. In these efforts he was actively joined by his wife, Madge Berman. She was an inspiration for their deep interests in the arts. She has served on the Board of Directors of the Detroit Symphony and the Michigan Opera Theater. Madge Berman was appointed to the President’s Committee on the Arts and Humanities in 1994 and was re-appointed to the President’s Committee last year by President Obama.

The fabulous offer for a cultural center by Bill and Madge Berman engendered support from very generous persons that will help make this new center a reality. This warm and loving couple has brought joy over many years to their friends. They now will bring the joy of the arts to many, many thousands who have never met the Bermans but will benefit greatly from their generosity. I ask all my colleagues to join me in conveying congratulations and thanks to Bill and Madge Berman on the formal dedication today of the new Center bearing their names.

JOHN LOXAS, RECIPIENT OF THE ROBERT V. HEINZE VOCATIONAL SERVICE AWARD

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I stand before you today to honor Mr. John Loxas. John
has been recognized by the Hammond Rotary Club as an outstanding citizen who has demonstrated entrepreneurial success and vision in the community of Hammond and throughout northwest Indiana. His devotion to professional and ethical business leadership is to be commended. For his outstanding efforts, John will be presented the Robert V. Heine Vocational Service Award by the Hammond Rotary Club on Tuesday, May 24, 2011.

The Hammond Rotary Club was established in 1920 adhering to the principles of Rotary International: “World Peace through Understanding” and “Service above Self.” These values are vigorously upheld by the Hammond Rotary Club members who passionately serve their community. Each year, the club recognizes an organization or an individual who is a praiseworthy local business or community leader by honoring the recipient with the Robert V. Heine Vocational Service Award, and this year’s recipient is John Loxas.

John Loxas was born on the island of Zakynthos, Greece. He immigrated to the United States in 1955 and settled in Hammond, Indiana. John found employment at Republic Steel in south Chicago and worked there for a few years. After being laid off from the mill, John found inspiration and opportunity at a small Hammond grocery store where he volunteered to work for no pay. During that time, he educated himself in the grocery business, and in 1958, he purchased the store that gave him his inspiration, which he ran for many years. In 1975, John’s dream for a more modern grocery store came true, and he opened a second, larger location. In the years to follow, new locations would open under the name J&M Foods, and later, Reliable Supermarket. John’s success and entrepreneurial spirit continued, and in 1985, he opened Olympia Lanes bowling center in Hammond, which included a high-tech scoring system, deli, lounge, and pro-shop. Olympia Lanes recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Seeing the need for an elegant banquet hall in Hammond, John opened Dynasty Banquets and the recently renovated Ramada Inn and Johnnel’s Restaurant, which are located in the same locale as Dynasty Banquets. For his remarkable business success and complete dedication to the community of Hammond, John Loxas is truly inspiring, and it is because of his efforts that he is the recipient of the 2011 Robert V. Heine Vocational Service Award.

John’s commitment to the community and his career is exceeded only by his devotion to his amazing family. John and his wonderful wife, Margaret, have five beloved children and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating John Loxas on being honored with the Robert V. Heine Vocational Service Award, and in honoring the Hammond Rotary for their outstanding contributions to the community of Hammond and all of northwest Indiana. Their constant commitment to improving the quality of life for countless individuals in northwest Indiana is truly encouraging, and they are worthy of the highest praise.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it is an honor for me to rise today to recognize the life of northwest Florida’s beloved Ronald Frederic Richards.

Mr. Richards was a fixture in the local business community who used his success and acumen to help support and to lead numerous rotary and yachting clubs in the Pensacola community. After a successful 25 years in the supermarket industry in Birmingham, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida, Mr. Richards entered the financial services industry in 1990. He formed his own company, Ron Richards Financial Services, and his total commitment to helping others was the key to his success. His leadership in the northwest Florida community was unquestioned. He was highly respected, and in 2000 and 2001, he served as commodore of Pensacola Yacht Club. He was responsible for establishing a long-term development, the Legacy Wheel, to ensure the future of the yacht club. In 2008, Ron served as commodore of the Gulf Yachting Association, commodore and a charter member of the Florida Commodore’s Association, a member of the International Commodore’s Association. Mr. Richards was noted for his love of sailing by many; however, his love for Rotary was also well-known. Ron was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Navarre in 1995 where he served as club president for the 1998/99 Rotary Year. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Navarre Club’s Scholarship Fund, and his club was awarded the Presidential Citation for its outstanding performance. In 2003, due to the relocation of his business, Ron left the Navarre Club and was elected into membership at the Rotary Club of Pensacola. During 2006/07, he served as President of the Combined Rotary Clubs of Pensacola, a president’s council for the 12 clubs in the area.

To some, Ron Richards will be remembered as a leader in the business community. To others, he will be remembered for his love of Florida and the Gulf Coast. To his family, he will always be remembered as a loving and devoted uncle and spouse. He was an inspiration to those who knew him, and his service to the Pensacola community is his lasting legacy.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it gives me great pride to honor the life of Ronald Frederic Richards. My wife Vicki and I offer our continued prayers for his entire family.

EVERTT COREY, DIRECTING BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE IAM IN CT, REMARKS FROM MONDAY, MAY 9, 2011

HON. JOHN B. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following:

EVERETT COREY, DIRECTING BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE IAM IN CT, REMARKS FROM MONDAY, MAY 9, 2011

HON. JOHN B. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following:
IN RECOGNITION OF PAGE MORTON BLACK AND THE PARKINSON’S DISEASE FOUNDATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Page Morton Black, an extraordinarily selfless and effective leader who has distinguished himself through his dedication to the Parkinson’s Disease Foundation, PDF, and its critical mission. I urge my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring Mrs. Black and her service to others as chair of the Board of Directors of PDF. Following the observance in April of “Parkinson’s Disease Awareness Month,” her immense contributions to the fight against Parkinson’s Disease will be recognized this month by PDF supporters at its annual “Bal du Printemps” at the Pierre Hotel in New York City.

Found in 1957 by Mrs. Black’s late husband, William Black, the Parkinson’s Disease Foundation, PDF, is a leading national presence in Parkinson’s Disease research, education, and public advocacy. The PDF serves the nearly one million Americans who live with Parkinson’s by offering critical support for cutting-edge medical research to determine the causes of Parkinson’s and develop a cure, while assisting those afflicted by the disease and their families and caregivers with educational outreach, vigorous public advocacy, and a host of support services. Led by Mrs. Black and her late husband, PDF has provided more than $85 million in funding for research on Parkinson’s Disease all over the world, as well as $34 million in support of educational and support programs for families and care partners of persons with Parkinson’s. As the chair of the Congressional Working Group on Parkinson’s Disease, I can attest first-hand to the critical role the PDF continues to play in the fight against Parkinson’s.

The creation of the Parkinson’s Disease Foundation is an inspirational story. William Black, an immigrant to America, was the founder of the renowned and much beloved Chock Full o’Nuts coffee and restaurant business—which was made famous in no small part due to its advertising featuring Page Morton Black singing the company’s catchy jingle about Chock Full o’Nuts “heavenly coffee,” a phrase that perfectly entered the popular lexicon. Mr. Black was moved to found the Parkinson’s research; and the other to endow support for that research. Under her leadership, the PDF expanding its outreach, advocacy, and research funding. The PDF is making a real difference in our understanding of Parkinson’s Disease, leading to new therapies and, in time, hopefully a cure.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my distinguished colleagues rise to join me in recognizing Page Morton Black, a great American and a great New Yorker who has distinguished herself through her lifetime of extraordinary service to others.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL LINGO

HON. KEVIN MCCARTHY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Michael Lingo, who is retiring as Superintendent of the Bakersfield City School District (BCSD) in Bakersfield, California. Mike has been an educator leader in the district for 41 years and has spent the last 5 years as Superintendent of BCSD, the largest non-unified pre-kindergarten through eighth-grade district in California.

Mike grew up in Bakersfield and was educated in the community where he now works. He attended Horace Mann Elementary, Sierra Junior High, East High, and Bakersfield College. He finished his college education at California State University, Fresno. After graduating, he returned to Bakersfield and started teaching in BCSD in 1970.

After 20 years of teaching, Mike shifted his career and began his service in school administration. He served as the Supervisor of Employer-Employee Relations for BCSD in 1990. Then in 1995, he became Director of Personnel Services. In 2000, he was again promoted to Assistant Superintendent of Business Services. In this role, he oversaw all of the financial and services aspects that the district performs on top of pupil instruction. Mike became Superintendent in 2006.

Many of his coworkers have expressed appreciation for Mike’s leadership at a time when the school district has seen budget cuts year after year. Yet during Mike’s time as superintendent, the district’s academic performance index score rose from 643 to 688, a testament to his leadership and the hard work of the teachers, students, and parents in the school district. In addition, BCSD was the first major district in California to implement Learning Village, an online curriculum system.

Dedicated to education on multiple levels, Mike’s retirement will leave big shoes to fill at BCSD. The Bakersfield community and I commend his service to the thousands of BCSD students over four decades and we hope that Mike enjoys his transition into the next chapter of his life.

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Judge Francis E. Sweeney, a former Justice on the Supreme Court of Ohio, who passed away on April 10, 2011.

Born on January 24, 1934, Judge Sweeney was raised in Northeast Ohio. He graduated from St. Ignatius High School before attending Xavier University. He received the Legion of Honor Award from his alma mater upon graduating in 1956. After completing his undergraduate education, Judge Sweeney spent several years playing professional football in Canada with the Ottawa Rough Riders. In 1957, Judge Sweeney joined the U.S. Army and served his country bravely during the Korean War.

Judge Sweeney returned to Cleveland in 1958 and began working in Allstate Insurance Company’s legal department. While working at Allstate, he attended Cleveland-Marshall Law School and earned his juris doctor degree in 1963. He left Allstate and started working as an assistant prosecuting attorney for Cuyahoga County.

In 1970, Judge Sweeney began his career as a judge for the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas. In 1988, he began sitting as a judge for Ohio’s Court of Appeals of the Eighth Appellate District, the busiest and largest appellate court in the state of Ohio. In 1992, Judge Sweeney became a Justice on the Supreme Court of Ohio and would serve two terms until his retirement in 2004. After retiring, Judge Sweeney continued serving as a retired assigned judge in Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court.

Judge Sweeney was a highly accomplished lawyer and judge. He was the recipient of the Outstanding Judicial Service Award by the Ohio Supreme Court for fourteen consecutive years. He was named Xavier University’s Alumnus of the Year in 1977. He received the Cardinal Bellarmine Award for Legal Excellence from St. Ignatius High School, and was presented with the Outstanding Alumnus Award in 2000 by Cleveland-Marshall College of Law.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Judge Francis E. Sweeney, Sr. I offer my sincere condolences to his wife, children and grandchildren.

HON. STEVE COHEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a historic day in the Republic of Turkey. On May 19th, while Congress was recessing, the Republic of Turkey and Friends of Turkey commemorated the 92nd anniversary of the launching of Turkey’s national campaign to establish an independent nation by Mustafa
Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey. Turkey also celebrates May 19th as the birthday of Atatürk.

During his lifetime Atatürk was able to lift a country from the ashes of the Ottoman Empire and build a secular democratic nation located at the crossroads of Europe and the Middle East. His reforms were widespread including political, social, legal, educational, and economic. Some were monumental such as abolishing the caliphate and the sultan, recognizing equal rights for men and women, adopting a new alphabet and adopting secular law. Atatürk had a vision for the country, one of a pro-western secular and democratic state in which the rule of law would prevail. He swiftly but steadily advanced toward that goal with the confidence of a born leader and the support of the Turkish nation.

Ataturk championed women’s rights, and believed that education and scientific training was the key to advancement not only for the individual, but also for the country. During his tenure, women were encouraged to become doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, and enter into politics.

The legacy of Atatürk is even more evident today, as the Arab Spring leads to dramatic change in the Middle East and North Africa. There are lessons in Turkey’s history which can be applied to the current situation around the world. With the right leadership and determination, democracy can take root and lay the foundations for a prosperous future in the region.

**HONORING MAYOR JOHN DESTEFANO, JR., 2011 RECIPIENT OF THE TORCH OF LIBERTY AWARD**

**HON. ROSA L. DELAURO OF CONNECTICUT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Monday, May 23, 2011

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the Anti-Defamation League and the New Haven community in paying tribute to the outstanding work of this year’s Torch of Liberty Award recipient, the Honorable John DeStefano, Jr., Mayor of New Haven, Connecticut. In the seventeen years since he was first sworn into office, Mayor DeStefano has worked tirelessly to improve our community and the quality of life for residents. It is that extraordinary spirit of public service that is honored with this prestigious tribute.

Our communities would not be the same without the efforts of individuals whose work truly benefits our families and neighborhoods. Each year, the Connecticut Anti-Defamation League presents the Torch of Liberty Award to an outstanding leader in the community, recognizing their unique commitment and dedication. Mayor DeStefano and his efforts to enrich the city of New Haven are a remarkable reflection of the true spirit of community service.

When Mayor DeStefano took office in 1994, the city of New Haven was facing challenges on multiple fronts. The crime rate had risen, the city's business district was being eclipsed by the suburbs, and neighborhood shopping, the schools were in desperate need of modernization, and the individual neighborhoods had suffered the consequences of suburban expansion. It was no small task to turn the city's reputation around and regain the promise and prosperity it had once held. Mayor DeStefano approached all of these issues with both enthusiasm and purpose.

During the Mayor’s tenure, virtually every public school has been reborn under the Citywide School Construction Plan. Some of the key features of this program have supported universal pre-kindergarten, the largest inter-district enrollment and magnet school program in Connecticut, and college level lab and technology features. Mayor DeStefano brought the New Haven public into the modern era and has gone a long way in providing New Haven teachers and students with the technology and tools that they need to achieve academic success.

The Mayor focused his attention on rebuilding the relationships between the city and Yale University as well as the hospital and medical communities. By strengthening these partnerships and building on its successes, New Haven has emerged as a national center of life and bio science businesses and the city center has undergone a dramatic transformation into a mixed use community. The Mayor also worked to strengthen neighborhoods through managing housing stock to mixed income and use models, promoting commercial corridors as well as implementing street smart infrastructure and public improvements. In addition, the Mayor worked with local law enforcement on a new model of community policing which decentralized police management districts which has effectively transformed public safety in the community. With all of these efforts, it is no wonder that under Mayor DeStefano, New Haven has been recognized by the National Civic League as an “All America City” three times.

A lifelong resident of the city of New Haven, Mayor John DeStefano, Jr. has dedicated innumerable hours to finding solutions to our city’s challenges and to improving the quality of life for all New Haven residents. His work and public service is a reflection of what the Torch of Liberty Award stands for and I am proud to join all of those gathered this evening in congratulating him on this very special honor.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to wish him, his wife Kathy, and their two sons, Dan and Jim, all the best for many more years of health, happiness and success.

**COMMENDING STAFF SERGEANT SERGEANT DEANTE BROOKS AND HIS WORK IN AFGHANISTAN**

**HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the courageous work of Air Force Staff Sergeant Brooks in defending the Bagram Airfield in Afghanistan. Sergeant Brooks deployed to Afghanistan in 2010 as part of the 455th Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron. On May 19, 2010, Sergeant Brooks was performing a security sweep of the airfield’s perimeter with a Security Forces teammate, along with their Marine comrades, when they came under attack. Sergeant Brooks heard a scream, and realized his wingman had been injured by a grenade. He raced back to the base with the injured wingman, providing medical assistance along the way. After Sergeant Brooks placed the injured soldier in the care of emergency medical personnel, he returned to the fight and provided reinforcements that helped to secure the perimeter.

I recently met Sergeant Brooks, and we talked about his heroic work in defending the airfield’s perimeter. I was deeply honored to meet such a brave and admirable individual. I cannot imagine what our country would be like without individuals like Sergeant Brooks—he and his fellow soldiers are the pride of all Americans for their dedication and service in protecting our nation.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are forever indebted to the men and women in uniform for their courage, honor, dedication and hard work in serving our country. Sergeant Deante Brooks exemplifies this spirit and is a true American hero.

**IN RECOGNITION OF HILDA GRIGORIAN**

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Hilda Grigorian, a Glendale resident who has dedicated herself to helping those in need around the world, often in some of the most challenging and dangerous places.

Hilda Grigorian was born and raised in Iran, and migrated to the United States in 1978 in pursuit of the American dream of education and career. Hilda achieved both of these goals—she obtained a bachelor’s degree and MBA and is currently working toward her Ph.D. at Walden University. She also worked in the private sector for over two decades, focusing on international development.

Hilda began her international relief efforts with a trip to her motherland of Armenia, where she volunteered to help small businesses. After several visits to Armenia’s rural villages, she established a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) called Armenia Village Operation, which she started with her own funds and other private funding. The program implemented important projects in the rural villages of Armenia.

In 2005, Hilda traveled to Afghanistan to work with a USAID funded program to help vulnerable, widowed women with business planning and access to funds to regain their businesses which were destroyed by the Taliban. She then worked for UNDP in the youth development project. In 2008, she began working for USAID Afghanistan as a Field Program Officer, stationed in the Province of Nangarhar, which borders Pakistan. In 2009, she was transferred to the remote, rural Province of Ghor in western Afghanistan, where she helped people implement community development programs, created jobs through cash for work projects, and ensured a fair distribution of food to the people of Ghor.

Hilda’s selfless dedication to the people of Afghanistan has immeasurably benefited some of the most challenging places in the world, and has demonstrated the generous spirit of Americans toward those in crisis. She thrived in an environment that afforded her very basic living
North Point High School Basketball Team Class 4A Maryland State Champions

hon. steny h. hoyer
of maryland
in the house of representatives

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise and congratulate the North Point varsity basketball team on winning the Class 4A Maryland state finals. The narrow victory over Patterson High School on March 12th was not only a great achievement for the North Point Eagles but was the first time a Southern Maryland Athletic Conference team has taken the championship in 39 years.

This year’s championship is the perfect ending to the perfect season. After months of training, practice, travel and games, the Eagles earned a number one seed and a home regional championship game against Glen Burnie. North Point put Glen Burnie to rest in one solid quarter, gaining a 20-point lead from which Glen Burnie could not recover.

After 26 wins and no losses, North Point faced one last challenge—to beat Patterson High School in the state finals at the Comcast Center in College Park, Maryland. North Point took the lead early and then fell behind only to finish strong in dramatic fashion, triumphing by just 76 to 72 over their respectable opponents. The “epic Blast at Comcast” completed for a 27 and 0 record for these student-athletes, making them the only one in Maryland to have a perfect season.

Under the guidance of their coach, Jimmy Ball, this basketball team’s strong defense made the difference. According to a recent news release, “North Point led by as much as 16 points but found themselves trailing Patterson 66–65 with 3:20 remaining. Senior Geral Simmons scored seven points in the final two and a half minutes to seal the title. Sophomores Naim Muhammad, who recorded a double-double (20 points, 11 rebounds), and Marquis Wright, who scored nine points and dished out 12 assists, paced the Eagles defensive effort against a Patterson team that averaged more than 80 points a contest this year. Senior captain Devonte Thomas scored 10 points and collected eight rebounds while Simmons finished with 19 points.”

Let me also honor the entire North Point High School community for they are an integral part of this team’s victorious season. At every game the fans chant, in a unified voice, “We are North Point.” As Principal Kim Hill has said, the motto declares that “We are many, but when united as one...” as one team, one school, and one community they were able to accomplish victory. Congratulations to the North Point High School Eagles and the North Point Community.

Hon. Joe Wilson
of South Carolina
In the House of Representatives

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following remarks regarding my absence from votes which occurred on May 12, 2011 and May 13, 2011 due to attending my son Hunter T. Wilson’s Army commissioning and graduation in Industrial Engineering at Clemson University. Listed below is how I would have voted if I had been present.

Roll Number 315—Tsongas of Massachusetts Amendment No. 5—nay; roll Number 316—Brown of Florida Amendment No. 6—nay; roll Number 317—Thompson of California Amendment No. 7—nay; roll Number 318—Insee of Washington Amendment No. 8—nay; roll Number 319—motion to recommit with instructions, H.R. 1231, “Reversing President Obama’s Offshore Moratorium Act”—nay; roll Number 320—On Passage of H.R. 1231, “Reversing President Obama’s Offshore Moratorium Act”—aye; roll Number 321—H. Res. 264, providing for adjournment of the House—aye. Roll Number 322—H. Res. 264, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 754) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes—aye; roll Number 323—Mike Rogers of Michigan Amendment—aye; roll Number 324—Gibson of New York Amendment—aye; roll Number 325—Hinchey of New York Amendment—nay; roll Number 326—Camey of Delaware Amendment—nay; roll Number 327—Reed of New York Amendment—aye; roll Number 328—Mo- tion to Recommit with Instructions, H.R. 754, the “Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011”—nay; roll Number 329—On Passage of H.R. 754, “Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011”—aye.

Hon. Dave Camp
Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means
in the House of Representatives

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit the following correspondence between Congresswoman MCORMIS RODGERS, myself, and Chairman DAVE CAMP regarding the inclusion of language in the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization bill permitting tax-exempt bonds to be used to finance the purchase of fixed-wing aircraft that provide air ambulance services.

The House of Representatives, March 14, 2011.

Hon. Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Vice Chair, House Republican Conference, Washington, DC.

Dear Chairman Camp: We write to request your support for the inclusion of language in the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization bill that would permit tax-exempt bonds to be used to finance the purchase of fixed-wing aircraft to provide air ambulance services.

Current tax law prevents states from using tax-exempt bonds to finance new fixed-wing air ambulances while tax-exempt bonds can be used for the acquisition of medical helicopters. Aircraft and helicopters are both important for emergency medical care. While helicopters can be used to provide air ambulance services, airplanes are common for superior maneuverability during inclement weather. Allowing states to use tax-exempt bonds to finance fixed-wing aircraft used exclusively for emergency medical services in rural areas would allow for better emergency medical service in our rural communities and save more lives.

Thank you for considering bringing equality to the tax code for fixed-wing aircraft that provide air ambulance services.

Sincerely,

Dave Camp.
CONGRATULATING BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH A. LANNI ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. STEVE AUSTRIA OF OHIO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. AUSTRIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Brigadier General Joseph A. Lanni for his outstanding service to our Nation on the occasion of his retirement.

On behalf of the people of Ohio’s Seventh Congressional District, I am honored to congratulate General Lanni upon his retirement as Commander of the Air Force Security Assistance Center at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

His over 31 years of dedicated service to the citizens of our Nation and our area is both admirable and commendable. Lanni received his commission in 1980 upon his graduation from the U.S. Air Force Academy. As Commander, Air Force Security Assistance Center, General Lanni was the focal point for administering the Air Force’s $92.7 billion security assistance budget supporting foreign military sales to more than 96 countries, operating more than 6,000 aircraft and other major weapons systems.

Over the course of his distinguished career, he served as an operational fighter pilot, aggressor pilot, and experimental test pilot. He also commanded a classified Flight Test Squadron and the 412th Test Wing. Additionally, he directed the F–22 Combined Test Force and served in the Headquarters Air Force and Joint Staff. Lanni is a command pilot with more than 4,700 flight hours including the F–22 and 90 different types of aircraft and classified prototypes.

For his many years of service to our Nation, I join the people of Ohio’s Seventh Congressional District in extending our best wishes upon his retirement and wish him ongoing success in all future endeavors.

CONGRATULATING SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY ON ITS CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON OF TEXAS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Southern Methodist University (SMU) on the occasion of their Centennial Celebration. I am a proud alumnus of SMU, and look forward to their four-year celebration to commemorate this anniversary.

SMU has made amazing strides over the past century, rising from a small rural college to an internationally renowned university. From its founding in 1911 till today, SMU has graduated more than 100,000 alumni. The outstanding achievement and leadership of those alumni serve as a testament to SMU’s tradition of success. With seven different schools, SMU is one of the best universities in the Nation. The Cox School of Business is routinely ranked in the top 25 business schools in the United States. In addition to twelve alumni who are past and present Members of the U.S. Congress, SMU has graduated such notable individuals as: John Tyson, CEO of Tyson Foods; former-First Lady, Laura Bush; Lamar Hunt, founder of the American Football League; Harriet Miers, former-White House Counsel and Supreme Court nominee; James Cronin, Nobel Prize winning physicist; Mary Ellen Weber, NASA astronaut; and Karen Hughes, former Under Secretary of State.

For these well-known alumni, myself, and thousands of former and current students, SMU holds a special place in our hearts. There is a strong sense of pride amongst the SMU community, and the values we learned in school have stayed with us throughout our lives. We were and always will be SMU Mustangs.

With an eye towards the next generation, SMU is not only celebrating the past, but planning for the future. This Centennial Celebration will serve as a time to ensure the next hundred years are even more successful than the first one hundred.

I congratulate SMU, its faculty, staff, supporters and alumni on this monumental occasion. I look forward to continued involvement with SMU, and hope we can work together to ensure outstanding achievement for the University in the years to come.

REMEMBERING THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN 371ST INFANTRY REGIMENT

HON. JOE WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the 371st Infantry Regiment was formed in August 1917 and consisted of African-American draftees mostly from South Carolina and white officers. After training at Camp Jackson, the unit arrived on the Western Front in early 1918. It was placed under the command of the French Army because of their desperate need for new troops, and because of racial tensions within the U.S. army. The 371st soldiers were given French equipment and reorganized to fit the French army structure. They spent the spring of 1918 training in French tactics and units.

The 371st was then thrown into the “Final Offensive” of the Great War in September. Though fighting well, they suffered heavy casualties: over 1,000 men out of 2,384 were lost in eight days. On September 28, 1918, just six weeks before the end of World War I, Colonel Freddie Stowers (21) of Sandy Springs, SC was killed, leading the remnants of his company to capture German positions after an ambush. After feigning surrender the Germans opened up with machine gun and mortar fire, instantly destroying over half of the company. Stowers rallied the survivors and led them to knock out one machine gun nest, and though mortally wounded, urged them on to capture a second trench line to stop the threat and cause heavy enemy casualties. His commanding officer recommended him for the Medal of Honor.

Vice-Admiral Moreau, on behalf of the French Government, decorated the regimental colors on January 27, 1919, in Brest. The 371st won the French Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. The American Distinguished Services Cross was awarded to ten officers and twelve enlisted men.

Upon the 371st Regiment’s return to Columbia, SC, the community worked together to furnish money for a reception honoring the soldiers. The event was held on February 29, 1919 at Allen University. The two flags of the 371st Regiment were presented to the community during the reception. These flags are part of the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum’s collection.

With the war over, the unit was disbanded and the achievements of the 371st quickly faded. Fortunately, this was not the end of the story. The Medal of Honor nomination for Freddie Stowers languished for 70 years but in 1988, several members of Congress began campaigning on behalf of African-American World War I soldiers not properly recognized. Stowers became the first African-American soldier from World War I to earn the medal.

HONORING KAREN CARUSO FOR BEING NAMED NORTH CAROLINA’S 2011 SMALL BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR

HON. HEATH SHULER OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. SHULER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Karen Caruso, CEO of Mind Your Business, Inc. located in Hendersonville, North Carolina, for being named North Carolina’s 2011 Small Business Person of the Year by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). In 1995, Ms. Caruso was watching an Oprah Winfrey show on abusive child care providers and saw the need for parents to be able to screen the individuals who would potentially be caring for their children. Her background in security proved to be useful in developing applicant screening services. Mind Your Business, Inc. was launched in 1996 with two employees and $2,500 in the basement of Ms. Caruso’s home.

Despite facing a market dominated by men and large corporations, Ms. Caruso’s business has continued to expand. She now employs 14 people and operates a 3,000-square-foot facility in the mountains of Western North Carolina. Mind Your Business, Inc. now offers several screening options, including pre-employment screening, applicant background checks, and drug and alcohol testing services for individuals, corporate, and government clients.

Mind Your Business, Inc. is a prime example of the success that can be accomplished through a partnership between entrepreneurs and the SBA. Ms. Caruso has made use of several SBA programs, including training through SCORE, the North Carolina Small Business Technology and Development Center, and the SBA Women’s Business Center.

I congratulate Karen Caruso for having the vision and perseverance to create a business that, despite these economically difficult times, has shown record profits in 2009 and 2010. Ms. Caruso’s business has provided security, employment, and peace of mind for our region’s children. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the exceptional career of Ms. Karen
Caruso, North Carolina’s 2011 Small Business Person of the Year.

IN HONOR OF MARY HOZE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise in honor of Mary Hoze, who passed away on May 9, 2011 in Sacramento, California.

Mary was born on April 16, 1930 in Shubuta, Mississippi to Willie and Fannie Penilton. She was the younger of the two children. Her life was filled with devotion and love for her husband, Walter Earl Hoze, and for her family. She and her husband raised eight remarkable children.

In 1957 Mary and Walter moved to Sacramento, California where they became active and respected members of their North Sacramento community. She devoted her life to raising her children, caring for others and gardening. Mary loved reading and sharing God’s word. She was a faithful member of Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church in Sacramento. She served as a Sunday school teacher, president of the children’s Bible teacher for the General Mission and Senior Women’s organizations. She was also an active member of the Deaconess and Mothers’ Boards. Mary was well known throughout Sacramento for her compassion, warmth and sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the lasting legacy of the people of Seaton, England and their contributions in support of American forces prior to the “D-Day” landing on June 6, 1944.

RECOGNIZING 2011 EDUCATION FINANCE CAPITOL HILL DAY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to acknowledge the 2011 Education Finance Council Capitol Hill Day. This event brought state agency and not for profit student lenders from across the country to Washington, DC. In my home state of South Carolina, the South Carolina Student Loan Corporation has provided higher education access and completion programs for thousands of students in the Palmetto state since its inception in 1973.

Nationwide, state agency and not for profit student loan organizations offer college access and completion programs including—financial literacy programs, scholarships, grants and low cost supplemental loans—to students, families, and high schools in their states, at no cost. For nearly twenty years the Education Finance Council has been the strong voice in Washington for state agency and not for profit student lenders.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work these entities are doing to increase the number of college graduates in our country.

DAYTON, TEXAS IS 100 YEARS OLD
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to congratulate the citizens of Dayton, Texas on the celebration of their city’s 100th anniversary. Dayton is a thriving, hardworking, well-educated, God-fearing American community.

Beginning as a small agricultural village, Dayton was home to rugged Texas ranchers, farmers, and loggers. For many years, lumbering and ranching were the main industry until they established a drainage system. This establishment worked to make Rice the area’s major crop. Today, the Texas Rice Farmers are still thriving in Southeast Texas. I am proud to represent Texas Rice Farmers, who continue to be hard-working, well-educated, God fearing Americans.

Modern amenities were brought to Dayton at the turn of the 20th century. They opened a bank, had two cotton gins, as well as a weekly newspaper. So much so that in 1911, Dayton was recorded as an incorporated municipality. The 20s roared in with the nearby founding of Humble Oil and Refining Company, which later became Exxon. As a result, Dayton grew along with the refinery when oil roughnecks began purchasing homes in and around the town.

The 1930s and 40s solidified the Greatest Generation in our Nation’s history. Dayton is home to many heroes who served in our military during this time. Twelve such heroes who live in Dayton are the Ripkowski brothers. Growing up on a 200 acre Corn and Cotton Farm, they were a long way from the theater they would soon find themselves in. Nonetheless, As World War II began; each of the brothers answered their country’s call of duty to serve in the military. One after the other. Miraculously, all of the brothers survived the war and returned to Texas! These brothers are typical of the hard-working, law-abiding Texans that live in Dayton, Texas. They are charter members of the Greatest Generation.

Bringing air conditioning, the baby boom, and the Vietnam War the 1950’s and 60’s pre-eminently more changes to the town. The 1970s saw the biggest rise in fame and fortune with the oil boom, but was followed by the biggest fall from grace in the 80s. Nonetheless, Dayton emerged unscathed in the 1990s, and continues today as a unique, thriving city that is rich in history, pride and perseverance.

Today, farming and logging and oil are still a part of this diverse, vibrant community. Dayton continues to live up to its rich legacy of industry mixed with community spirit. Dayton is a thriving community, home to great families, excellent schools, community organizations, friendly churches, new library, new community center, rodeo arena and parks.

Dayton, like many other Texas towns, Dayton residents are still heavily involved in supporting our Troops. One such example is the recent creation of two war memorials, each paying tribute to the men and women who have served our country. Patriotism is truly a part of these folks makeup. Never more so was this patriotism demonstrated than on July 10, 2010. At the age of 24, Staff Sergeant Jesse Ainsworth of Dayton, Texas was killed by enemy action in Afghanistan. At his funeral, hundreds of residents lined the streets of Dayton paying tribute to one of their heroes. Many of these veterans carried flags, fighting flags and yellow ribbons; while others held signs saying “Proud of You”, “Proud to be an American” or “Thank You.” As the funeral procession made its way to throughout the town, residents of Dayton, with tearful eyes and grateful hearts, saluted the Ainsworth family.

Dayton’s fire and police departments are among the best in Texas. Dayton ISD provides outstanding educational opportunities for
students. Dayton High School is home to a Texas religion-Texas Football. The entire community comes together; people from all walks of life get together every weekend and share in the tears and cheers and root their team to victory.

It is an honor to represent the citizens of Dayton, Texas in the United States House of Representatives. I am proud to have worked with Dayton Mayor Steve Stephens and the city council on numerous projects concerning the city. I commend them for their leadership in helping Dayton grow. I am truly proud to represent Dayton in Congress.

I look forward to seeing Dayton prosper in the future and wish the city “Happy Birthday” as it celebrates its 100th anniversary.

That’s just the way it is.

TRIBUTE TO OPENING OF NORTH CAROLINA VETERANS' PARK

HON. WALTER B. JONES OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark and pay tribute to the opening of the North Carolina Veterans’ Park. As the Representative of the Third District of North Carolina, I bear the heavy burden of watching Marines, Sailors, Soldiers, Airmen and Coast Guardsmen deploy from Camp Lejeune, Marine Corps Air Station, New River, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base to protect our Nation’s freedoms. I have and continue to support their efforts through legislation and advocacy on their behalf.

Even before our Nation was founded, North Carolinians have answered the call of duty to their Communities, State and Country and continue to answer the call in response to terror, tyranny and disaster. On July 4, 2011, the 235th celebration of our independence, the City of Fayetteville will unveil the North Carolina Veterans’ Park to celebrate all North Carolinians who continue to sacrifice their today for our tomorrow.

The park is located in Fayetteville, home to Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base, from which brave men and women deploy to place themselves in harm’s way to defend our way of life. The City and the designers of the park have commemorated each phase of service; leaving civilian life and swearing the oath to protect the Constitution, to the time spent serving; to the time that they separate from active or reserve service, when the warrior returns to civilian life.

The dedication and devotion of the citizens of the Tar Heel State are etched in the annals of this great Nation. North Carolinians are feared by their enemies, trusted by their allies and revered by those they serve. The opening of this park is a fitting tribute to all those who have served, are serving, will serve or have a loved one who has served.

I congratulate the City of Fayetteville for the building and dedication of this fine tribute.

CONGRATULATIONS TEPPARA FAMILY

HON. JOE WILSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to congratulate my good friend and former Chief of Staff Dino Teppara and his wife Vatsala on the birth of their daughter Meghana Lakshmi Teppara. Meghana was born on Friday, April 8, 2011, in Fairfax, Virginia.

Meghana Lakshmi Teppara is six pounds and twenty inches of pride and joy to her loving grandparents, Dilip and Gita Teppara of Columbia, South Carolina, and Vijay and Vasantl Ali of Vienna, Virginia.

I am so excited for this new blessing to the Teppara family and wish them all the best.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA CHURCH

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of St. Anthony of Padua Church in Fall River, Massachusetts. St. Anthony of Padua has served as a vibrant center of faith and community for the Portuguese population of Fall River for generations.

St. Anthony of Padua evolved in 1911 due to an influx of Portuguese immigrants in Fall River. Early on, Reverend B. Carmo administered to Portuguese speaking immigrants in the crypt of another church, to which parishioners would walk several miles in order to attend Mass in their native language.

Through the hard work, fundraising, and labor of dedicated parishioners, the edifice of St. Anthony of Padua was completed and dedicated on February 2, 1913.

Over the past hundred years, St. Anthony of Padua has shown a steadfast commitment to Fall River and the surrounding community. As its spiritual community continues to grow and thrive, St. Anthony of Padua continues to open its doors and serve all in need.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the United States House of Representatives joins me in recognizing St. Anthony of Padua for the indispensable role it has played in our community over the last 100 years, and hopefully many years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER MARTIN MORONEY

HON. DANIEL E. LUNGREN OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Father Martin Moroney, who is retiring this month from his pastoral responsibilities at St. John Vianney parish in Rancho Cordova, California. A native of O’Callaghan’s Mills, Ireland, Father Moroney chose to enter St. Patrick’s College Seminary in 1960. St. Patrick’s forms priests for overseas work and Father Moroney chose to come to the Sacramento Diocese because its rural nature reminded him of Ireland. Arriving in Sacramento in 1967, he has spent the past forty-four years serving Californians.

After a brief stint at St. Mel’s in Fair Oaks, he moved to St. Anthony’s in Mt. Shasta, a small lumber town in the Cascade Mountains. For the next six years he served at St. Theresa’s in South Lake Tahoe before returning to Sacramento to serve at Sacred Heart and then All Hallows.

In 1981, Father Moroney was given the opportunity to return to a rural community when he was asked to become the pastor of St. John’s in Quincy, while also taking care of the mission church in Greenville. For twelve years, he drove twenty-two miles each way to Greenville twice a week to care for the community there in the mountains of Plumas County. Quickly integrating into his new community, he was even recruited to work the first down chains at local high school football games.

Father Moroney has always been a man of prayer. When he was faced with a difficult decision in 1993, he turned to God for guidance. Giving up his rural post in Quincy, where his parish consisted of 250 families, he decided to assist to his bishop’s request to move to a parish in the suburbs of Sacramento, consisting of 1,500 families. There, at St. John Vianney’s, Father Moroney has been serving as pastor for the past eighteen years. Under his guidance, the parish has grown in unity and diversity, adding a Salina and an Indonesian outreach program. He also proved to be a skilled financial manager, eliminating $200,000 of debt and growing the parish school endowment dramatically.

All of these achievements are not just material achievements. They were motivated by a heart filled with compassion for all people and accomplished by a man willing to sacrifice himself—and even his health—for the betterment of others. It is truly a privilege to offer Father Moroney my sincere gratitude and congratulations for all of his service as a priest. I wish him all the best in the coming years.

CONGRATULATING LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD M. ROSA

HON. STEVE AUSTRIA OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. AUSTRIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Lieutenant Colonel Richard Rosa, for his outstanding service to our Nation and the United States Air Force.
It is an honor to join the people of Ohio’s Seventh Congressional District in congratulating Colonel Rosa upon his relinquishment of command as the Commander, 763rd Expeditionary Reconnaissance Squadron, 379th Air Expeditionary Wing, Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar. Colonel Rosa commanded the largest operational RC-135 Squadron, with over 200 Airmen flying combat Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance operations in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom, and other operations as directed by the National Command Authority.

Under Colonel Rosa’s command, the squadron flew over 740 combat missions, totaling over 8,300 combat hours with an astounding 104% mission effectiveness rate. These combat missions provided unparalleled intelligence collection while providing direct support to 113 coalition partners, and over 6,500 locations of enemy troops passed to coalition ground commanders. Undoubtedly, these combat intelligence missions had a direct impact on recent operations. Additionally, under his command the 763rd ERS was identified as the number one of 18 units assigned to the 379th Air Expeditionary Wing.

For his strong dedication of service to our country, I join the people of Ohio’s Seventh Congressional District in extending our sincere thanks for a job well done and welcome him back home to his family friends. Always on the run!!!

PRESIDENT OBAMA’S LATEST MIDDLE EAST SPEECH SHOWS A FAILURE OF LEADERSHIP

HON. DAN BURTON OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, President Obama’s recent speech on the Middle East turmoil was billed as a “reset” of America’s relationship with the Arab world. We promised a new era of American diplomacy. Instead, what we got was the same-old failed policies of throwing money at a problem, which could end up having a detrimental effect on our friend and ally, Israel.

President Obama is supporting movements in Libya, Egypt, Tunisia and Syria while at the same time he is in effect telling Israel “you’re on your own.” The President with our tax dollars is supporting who? We don’t know! Will it be the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt or radical Islamists in Libya, Syria, or Tunisia? And, what about Bahrain or Yemen?

Israel is our greatest ally in the Middle East yet President Obama is urging a Palestinian State; one that governs in partnership with a known terrorist, Israel-hating group—Hamas.

Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas, by choosing to partner in government with Hamas, has proven he has no desire for peace with Israel.

President Obama’s endorsement of the Palestinian-Israeli peace talks is based on the pre-1967 borders completely ignores our longstanding policy that borders must be determined through negotiations and puts our relationship with Israel in peril.

The Palestinians have been conducting a diplomatic campaign to portray Israel as a renegade, pariah State flouting the will of the international community, in prelude to demanding that the United Nations General Assembly unilaterally recognize a Palestinian State based on the 1967 borders.

By essentially announcing his support of that proposal, President Obama has made that action very likely.

The President, in his speech, espoused policy changes that will lead to more problems for Israel, while he leaves them on their own. Buried toward the end of the President’s speech was a statement that challenges the current U.S.-Israel security alliance.

The President said, “As for security, every state has the right to self-defense, and Israel must be able to defend itself—by itself—against any threat.”

It appears as though the President—either intentionally or unintentionally—is throwing Israel to the wolves. A statement like that gives encouragement to those who seek Israel’s destruction and could serve as a spark for continued unlawful acts against Israel.

It is the wrong message to send and it is my hope that the President will reassess his ill-advised position and acknowledge this reality before it is too late.

CONGRATULATING JAMES DOLAN, JR., AND THE EMPLOYEES OF HI-REL PRODUCTS

HON. JOE COURTNEY OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate James Dolan, Jr. and the employees of Hi-Rel Products on being named the U.S. Small Business Administration’s New England Regional Subcontractor of the Year. Headquartered in Essex, Connecticut, Hi-Rel products has provided the microelectronics industry with outstanding service for over 41 years. A second generation family owned business, Hi-Rel Products has grown from a home based operation to an industry leader as a supplier of quality, chemically machined stepped lids. With over 100 years of combined experience, Hi-Rel and its employees have been producing high quality metal components since 1973.

Given annually, the New England Regional Subcontractor of the Year award is given to a subcontractor that has served the government and industry with outstanding goods and services. The nominees for the award are evaluated in the areas of overall management, delivery performance, technical capabilities, outstanding results, and six other selection criteria. Having received top marks in each of these areas, Hi Rel Products has proven to be more than deserving of this prestigious award.

Small and family owned businesses like Hi-Rel are vital to the health of our economy. They are the key to our economic recovery and are vital to creating much needed jobs. With 30 high quality manufacturing jobs in Connecticut, Hi Rel Products is helping to move our economy forward. Mr. Dolan and the entire Hi-Rel family are a true asset to our state and our region and I commend them on receiving this well deserved award.

CHILDREN’S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. STENY H. HOYER OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. HOYER of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Ned Zechman’s retirement as President and CEO of Children’s National Medical Center reminds us of the debt of gratitude that we owe him and the institution that he has led for more than 16 years.

Children’s National is an invaluable resource for the national capital area and an inspiring model for the entire nation. Throughout Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, families appreciate that Children’s National is the only exclusive provider
of pediatric care in the Washington metropolitan area. When children have illnesses or injuries that require specialized diagnosis and treatment, parents throughout the region can count on Children’s internationally recognized team of pediatric healthcare professionals.

Families in my congressional district, including Calvert, Charles, St. Mary’s, Anne Arundel, and Prince George’s Counties know that friendly, smiling bear—the widely recognized symbol of Children’s National—is looking out for our kids.

Over the past decade-and-a-half, under Ned Zechman’s leadership, Children’s National has expanded its services to our region and our Nation. Annual admissions increased by more than 28 percent to more than 13,000. Emergency Department visits increased by 35 percent to more than 83,000. Surgeries increased by an extraordinary 88 percent to more than 14,000. Diagnostic procedures increased by 36 percent to a remarkable total of more than 100,000.

During Ned Zechman’s years as CEO, Children’s National provided a model for the Nation in one more way. The institution is not only an example of social responsibility—it is an example of fiscal responsibility.

When Mr. Zechman arrived, Children’s National, like many healthcare institutions, faced numerous threats to its fiscal solvency and found it difficult to compete in a changing environment. With Ned’s leadership, Children’s National adopted a new business model, increased fundraising, and stabilized its finances.

Ned Zechman’s living legacy is a unique and thriving institution dedicated to providing the highest quality health care services to the Nation’s children and their families: Children’s National Medical Center. I wish Ned all the best and thank him for many years of service to our region.

---

COMMENDING RICHARD RYAN OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA ON BEING NAMED 2011 TRUCK DEALER OF THE YEAR

HON. JOE WILSON
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to acknowledge a constituent of mine, Mr. Richard “Dick” Ryan was recently named the 2011 Dealer of the Year by the American Truck Dealers, ATD, division of the National Automobile Dealers Association, NADA, and Heavy Duty Trucking magazine during the annual ATD Convention and Expo in Phoenix, Arizona. This award recognizes excellence in dealership performance, industry leadership, civic contributions and community service.

Mr. Ryan is President and Chief Executive Officer of Carolina International Trucks based in Columbia, South Carolina. The dealership sells medium and heavy-duty International Trucks, IC Buses and Mitsubishi Fuso medium-duty trucks.

Since his purchase in the early 1990s, Carolina International Trucks has grown to eight locations including four in South Carolina—Columbia, Greenville, Florence and Charleston—and is one of South Carolina’s leading truck dealers. Under his leadership, the dealership’s sales grew from $25 million to $100 million and its leasing business has doubled over the past 10 years. Every year since he became President/CEO, the dealership has been profitable.

Mr. Ryan has assisted his fellow dealers by working on the International Truck Dealer Council and Dealer Advisory Board. He also served as Chair and Vice-Chair of the Idealease Board of Directors, leading the organization through an executive management transition and reshaping its strategic direction.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent Mr. Richard Ryan and his employees at Carolina International and ask that you and other Members of Congress join me in congratulating him for this recent honor and for his effort on behalf of his customers, his fellow business owners and all South Carolinians.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 24, 2011 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED MAY 25

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities, Insurance and Investment Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine derivatives clearinghouses, focusing on opportunities and challenges.
SD-538

10 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of William Charles Ostendorff, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Richard C. Howorth, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Lieutenant General Thomas P. Boulck, to be Chief of Engineers, and Commanding General, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Defense.
SD-406

Finance
To hold hearings to examine the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement.
SD-215

Appropriations
Financial Service and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine creating jobs and transforming communities, focusing on funding for the Small Business Administration and the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund.
SD-138

Appropriations
Department of Homeland Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine protecting American jobs, focusing on strengthening trade enforcement including anti-dumping and maritime laws.
SD-124

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine how to save taxpayer dollars, focusing on case studies of duplication in the Federal government.
SD-342

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine holding criminals accountable, focusing on extending criminal jurisdiction to government contractors and employees abroad.
SD-226

Veterans’ Affairs
To hold hearings to examine seamless transition, focusing on meeting the needs of service members and veterans.
SR-418

10:15 a.m.
Joint Economic Committee
To hold hearings to examine driving innovation and job growth through the life sciences industry.
SH-216

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Department of Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2012 for the Missile Defense Agency.
SD-192

2 p.m.
Finance
Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the spread of tax fraud by identity theft, focusing on a threat to taxpayers, a drain on the public treasury.
SD-215

2:30 p.m.
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine assessing efforts to eliminate improper payments.
SD-342

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine S. 375, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with State forestry agencies to provide certain forest, range, land, and watershed protection and services, S. 714, to reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, S. 730, to provide for the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, S. 233, to withdraw certain Federal land and interests in that land from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws and disposition under the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, and S. 288, to sustain the economic development and recreational use of National Forest System land and other public land in the State of Montana, to add certain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to lease certain wilderness study areas, to designate new areas for recreation.
SD-366

Armed Services
SeaPower Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine Navy shipbuilding programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2012 and the Future Years Defense Program.
SR-232A

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control
To hold hearings to examine combating drug violence in Central America, focusing on United States efforts to enhance security throughout Central America.
SD-562

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine the role, risks, and challenges for American agriculture and the next farm bill in meeting the demands of a growing world.
SH-216

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine public proposals for the future of the housing finance system, part II.
SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider S. 630, to promote marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy research and development, an original bill to provide for the conduct of an analysis of the impact of energy development and production on the water resources of the United States, and for other purposes, an original bill to promote the domestic development and deployment of clean energy technologies, and for other purposes, an original bill to amend the Federal Power Act to protect the bulk-power system and electric infrastructure critical to the defense of the United States against cybersecurity and other threats and vulnerabilities, S. 659, to authorize the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program to demonstrate the commercial application of integrated systems for long-term geologic storage of carbon dioxide, S. 757, to provide incentives to encourage the development and implementation of technology to capture carbon dioxide from dilute sources on a significant scale using direct air capture technologies, S. 916, to facilitate appropriate oil and gas development on Federal land and waters, to limit dependence of the United States on foreign sources of oil and gas, and S. 917, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to reform the management of energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.
SD-366

Finance
To hold hearings to examine the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement.
SD-215

Judiciary
Business meeting to consider S. 968, to prevent online threats to economic creativity and theft of intellectual property, S. 978, to amend the criminal penalty provision for criminal infringement of a copyright, and the nominations of John Andrew Ross, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Timothy M. Cain, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, Nanette N. Brown, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Nancy Torresen, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maine, and William Francis Kuntz, II, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York.
SD-226

10:15 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Gary Locke, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China, Department of State.
SD-419
10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Department of Defense Subcommittee
To receive a closed briefing on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2012 for United States Central Command and United States Africa Command.
SVC–217

2 p.m.
Aging
To hold hearings to examine meals, rides, and caregivers, focusing on the “Older American Act”.
SD–106

2:15 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold an oversight hearing to examine expanding the success of native language and culture-based education.
SD–628

2:30 p.m.
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Business meeting to consider S. 792, to authorize the waiver of certain debts relating to assistance provided to individuals and households since 2005.
SD–342

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.
SH–219

JUNE 7

2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
SD–419

JUNE 8

9:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Ryan C. Crocker, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Department of State.
SD–419

JUNE 9

10 a.m.
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Disaster Recovery and Intergovernmental Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine border corruption, focusing on assessing customs and border protection and the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General’s office collaboration in the fight to prevent corruption.
SD–342

JUNE 15

10:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Department of Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
SD–192

JUNE 16

10:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine S. 343, to amend Title I of PL 99–658 regarding the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Palau, to approve the results of the 15-year review of the Compact, including the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau Following the Compact of Free Association Section 432 Review, and to appropriate funds for the purposes of the amended PL 99–658 for fiscal years ending on or before September 30, 2024, to carry out the agreements resulting from that review.
SD–366
**Senate**

**Chamber Action**

**Routine Proceedings, pages S3205–S3246**

**Measures Introduced:** Ten bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1041–1050, S.J. Res. 13–14, S. Res. 194–195, and S. Con. Res. 21.

**Measures Passed:**

Massachusetts Institute of Technology 150th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 195, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

**Measures Considered:**

*Patriot Sunsets Extension Act—Agreement:* Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1038, to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015.

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 74 yeas to 8 nays (Vote No. 75), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Tuesday, May 24, 2011; and that any time during tonight’s adjournment count post-cloture.

**Escort Committee—Agreement:** A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort His Excellency Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel, into the House Chamber for the joint meeting at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, May 24, 2011.

**Message from the President:** Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the issuance of an Executive Order to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency originally declared on March 15, 1995 in Executive Order 12957 with respect to Iran; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–9)

**Nominations Received:** Senate received the following nominations:

Joyce A. Barr, of Washington, to be Assistant Secretary of State (Administration).

Anne W. Patterson, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Claude M. Steele, of New York, to be a Member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 2014.

Charles Thomas Massarone, of Kentucky, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission for a term of six years.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

59 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

**Measures Placed on the Calendar:**

**Measures Read the First Time:**

**Executive Communications:**

**Additional Cosponsors:**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:**

**Additional Statements:**

**Amendments Submitted:**

**Notices of Hearings/Meetings:**

**Privileges of the Floor:**

**Record Votes:** One record vote was taken today. (Total—75)

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 7:02 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, May 24, 2011. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of
the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S3245.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

PROTECTING CYBERSPACE

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine protecting cyberspace, focusing on assessing the White House proposal, including S. 413, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and other laws to enhance the security and resiliency of the cyber and communications infrastructure of the United States, after receiving testimony from Philip Reitinger, Deputy Under Secretary of Homeland Security for National Protection and Programs Directorate; Robert J. Butler, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Cyber Policy; Ari Schwartz, Senior Internet Policy Advisor, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce; and Jason Chipman, Senior Counsel to the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 21 public bills, H.R. 1932–1952; and 5 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 51; and H. Res. 270–273 were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H3343–44

Reports Filed: A report was filed on May 17, 2011 as follows:

H.R. 1540, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–78).

A report was filed on May 18, 2011 as follows:

H.R. 1800, to temporarily extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 relating to access to business records and roving wiretaps and to permanently extend expiring provisions of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 relating to individual terrorists as agents of foreign powers (H. Rept. 112–79, Pt. 1).

A report was filed on May 20, 2011 as follows:

H.R. 802, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a VetStar Award Program, with amendments (H. Rept. 112–80);

H.R. 1383, to temporarily preserve higher rates for tuition and fees for programs of education at non-public institutions of higher learning pursued by individuals enrolled in the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs before the enactment of the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act of 2010, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–81);

H.R. 1407, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2011, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–82);

H.R. 1484, to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the appeals process of the Department of Veterans Affairs and to establish a commission to study judicial review of the determination of veterans’ benefits, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–83);

H.R. 1627, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements for the placement of monuments in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–84, Pt. 1); and

H.R. 1657, to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by veterans or as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans (H. Rept. 112–85).

Reports were filed today as follows:

Supplemental report on H.R. 1540, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 112–78, Pt. 2);

H. Res. 269, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1216) to amend the Public Health Service Act to convert funding for graduate medical education in qualified teaching health centers from direct appropriations to an authorization of appropriations; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1540) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year
2012 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes; and waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 112–86);

H.R. 5, to improve patient access to health care services and provide improved medical care by reducing the excessive burden the liability system places on the health care delivery system, with amendments (H. Rept. 112–39, Pt. 2); and

H.R. 1745, to improve jobs, opportunity, benefits, and services for unemployed Americans, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 112–87, Pt. 1).

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Reverend Conrad Braaten, Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, DC.

Recess: The House recessed at 2:09 p.m. and reconvened at 4 p.m.


Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2011: H.R. 1407, amended, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2011, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans;

Amending title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements for the placement of monuments in Arlington National Cemetery: H.R. 1627, amended, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for certain requirements for the placement of monuments in Arlington National Cemetery, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 380 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 330;

Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act of 2011: H.R. 1383, amended, to temporarily preserve higher rates for tuition and fees for programs of education at non-public institutions of higher learning pursued by individuals enrolled in the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs before the enactment of the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Improvements Act of 2010, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 389 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 331;

Amending title 38, United States Code, to revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by veterans: H.R. 1657, to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by veterans or as a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 385 yeas with 1 voting “nay”, Roll No. 332; and

Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2011, Part II: H.R. 1893, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend the airport improvement program.

Recess: The House recessed at 5:03 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m.

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he transmitted notification that an Executive Order was issued that takes additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in response to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 112–27).

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appear on page H3323.

Senate Referrals: S. 349 and S. 655 were referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform; S. 990 was held at the desk.

Quorum Calls Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3319–20, H3320–21, H3321. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 8:41 p.m.

Committee Meetings

AMERICAN ENERGY INITIATIVE


DIGITAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX FAIRNESS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Commercial and Administrative Law held a hearing on H.R. 1860, the Digital Goods and Services Tax
Fairness Act of 2011. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT TO CONVERT FUNDING FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION IN QUALIFIED TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS FROM DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO AN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FY 2012;

Committee on Rules: The Committee granted, by non record vote, a modified open rule for H.R. 1216. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of H.R. 1216. The rule provides that after general debate H.R. 1216 shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in H.R. 1216. The rule makes in order only those amendments that are received for printing in the Congressional Record dated May 23, 2011 and pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. The rule provides that each amendment received for printing in the Congressional Record may be offered only by the Member who submitted it for printing or their designee, and that each such amendment shall be considered as read. The rule provides one motion to recommit H.R. 1216 with or without instructions. The rule further provides for general debate of H.R. 1540. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. The rule waives all points of order against H.R. 1540. The rule provides that no further consideration of the bill shall occur except pursuant to a subsequent order of the House. The rule waives clause 6(a) of Rule XIII (requiring a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Rules Committee) against any resolution reported from the Rules Committee providing for consideration or disposition of a measure addressing expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, through the legislative day of May 27, 2011. Testimony for H.R. 1540 was heard from the following: Chairman Howard P. “Buck” McKeon; and Rep. Smith of Washington. Testimony for H.R. 1216 was heard from the following: Rep. Guthrie; and Rep. Gene Green of Texas.

FY 2012 BUDGET—INTELLIGENCE

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing on the overview of the FY 2012 budget. This was a closed hearing.

Joint Meetings

LABOR TRAFFICKING

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission concluded a hearing to examine labor trafficking in troubled economic times, focusing on protecting American jobs and migrant human rights, after receiving testimony from Luis C. de Baca, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State; Gabriela D. Lemus, Senior Advisor and Director, Office of Public Engagement, Department of Labor; Nancy A. Donaldson, International Labor Organization, and Neha Misra, Solidarity Center, both of Washington, D.C.; and Julia Ormond, Alliance to Stop Slavery and End Trafficking, Los Angeles, California.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, MAY 24, 2011

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Airland, to hold hearings to examine tactical aircraft programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2012 and the Future Years Defense Program, 2:30 p.m., SR–232A.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Subcommittee on Aviation Operations, Safety, and Security, to hold an oversight hearing to examine air traffic control safety, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Foreign Relations, to hold hearings to examine al Qaeda, the Taliban, and other extremist groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan, 9 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of William J. Burns, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of State, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, to hold hearings to examine stimulus contractors, focusing on taxes, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism, to hold hearings to examine responding to the prescription drug epidemic, focusing on strategies for reducing abuse, misuse, diversion, and fraud, 9 a.m., SD–226.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Steve Six, of Kansas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, Marina Garcia Marmolejo, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Michael Charles Green, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of
New York, Wilma Antoinette Lewis, of the District of Columbia, to be Judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and Major General Marilyn A. Quagliotti, USAF (Ret.), of Virginia, to be Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, markup of the following: Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2012; the Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2012; and the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs Appropriations Bill, FY 2012; 9:30 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, markup of FY 2012 Appropriations bill, 4 p.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, markup of the following: H.R. 1705, the Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation Act of 2011; and legislation on the Jobs and Energy Permitting Act of 2011, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, markup of H.R. 1573, to facilitate implementation of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, promote regulatory coordination, and avoid market disruption, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, hearing on the Future of Japan, 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade, hearing on the Future of al-Qaeda, 3 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement, hearing on H.R. 1932, the Keep Our Communities Safe Act, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Constitution, hearing entitled “Can We Sue Our Way to Prosperity?: Litigation’s Effect on America’s Global Competitiveness,” 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Water and Power and the Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, joint hearing on Protecting Long-Term Tribal Energy Jobs and Keeping Arizona Water and Power Costs Affordable: The Current and Future Role of the Navajo Generating Station, 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Full Committee, hearing on Pain at the Pump: Policies that Suppress Domestic Production of Oil and Gas, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.


Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act, FY 2012, 3 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing on Creating U.S. Maritime Industry Jobs by Reducing Regulator Burdens, 9:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, hearing on How Other Countries Have Used Tax Reform to Help Their Companies Compete in the Global Market and Create Jobs, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
10 a.m., Tuesday, May 24

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1058, PATRIOT Sunsets Extension Act.

(Senators should gather in the Senate chamber at 10:30 a.m. to proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives at 10:40 a.m. for a Joint Meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu to begin at 11 a.m.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10 a.m., Tuesday, May 24

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H.R. 1216—
To amend the Public Health Service Act to convert funding for graduate medical education in qualified teaching health centers from direct appropriations to an authorization of appropriations (Subject to a Rule). Begin consideration of H.R. 1540—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue.

HOUSE

Austria, Steve, Ohio, E928, E930
Barbara, Lori, Pa., E917
Bilbray, Brian P., Calif., E915
Burgess, Michael C., Tex., E917
Burton, Dan, Ind., E931
Cohen, Steve, Tenn., E925
Courney, Joe, Conn., E931
Cuellar, Henry, Tex., E922
DeLauro, Rosa L., Conn., E922
Fonx, Virginia, N.C., E916
Graves, Sam, Mo., E918
Hastings, Alcee L., Fla., E915, E919, E926
Hoyer, Steny H., Md., E927, E931
Hastings, Doc, Wash., E927
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E916, E926, E931
Jones, Walter B., N.C., E920
Kucinich, Dennis J., Ohio, E918, E919, E920, E926, E929
Larson, John B., Conn., E924
Levin, Sander M., Mich., E923
Lungren, Daniel E., Calif., E930
McCarthy, Carolyn, N.Y., E923
McCarthy, Kevin, Calif., E925
McGovern, James P., Mass., E920
Maloney, Carolyn B., N.Y., E925
Matei, Doris O., Calif., E929
Miller, George, Calif., E920
Miller, Jeff, Fla., E924
Nadler, Jerrold, N.Y., E921
Passell, Bill, Jr., N.J., E920
Pelosi, Nancy, Calif., E916
Petri, Thomas E., Wisc., E922
Poe, Ted, Tex., E929
Quigley, Mike, Ill., E920
Ross, Mike, Ark., E921
Ronyan, Jon, N.J., E929
Schiff, Adam, Calif., E918, E926
Shuler, Heath, N.C., E928
Smith, Adam, Wash., E921
Smith, Adrian, N.H., E930, E931
Tipton, Scott R., Colo., E915, E916, E916, E917
Van Hollen, Chris, Md., E915
Viechkovsky, Peter J., Ind., E923
Wilson, Joe, S.C., E927, E928, E929, E930, E902

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — DAILY DIGEST  May 23, 2011

The Congressional Record (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶ Public access to the Congressional Record is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office at www.fdsys.gov, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the Congressional Record is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Printing Office, Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, contactcenter@gpo.gov. ¶ The Congressional Record paper and 24x microfiche edition will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, at the following prices: paper edition, $252.00 for six months, $503.00 per year, or purchased as follows: less than 200 pages, $10.50; between 200 and 400 pages, $21.00; greater than 400 pages, $31.50, payable in advance; microfiche edition, $146.00 per year, or purchased for $3.00 per issue payable in advance. The semimonthly Congressional Record Index may be purchased for the same per issue prices. To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶ Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶ With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record. ¶