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No. 71

House of Representatives

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 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 in our world.

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.

WONDERFUL NEWS FROM DETROIT

(Mrs. MILLER of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, during the past several years, the domestic auto industry has undergone an incredibly painful economic transition. Quite frankly, this industry was on its knees, and many people didn't think that either General Motors or Chrysler would survive. These naysayers said it would be best if they were just left to, in the case of General Motors, go into a chaotic bankruptcy, and in the case of Chrysler, certainly a complete liquidation.

For my great State of Michigan, my beautiful State of Michigan, which has suffered the worst economic depression certainly in my lifetime, if that would have happened, as bad as it has been for us, what would have happened if those companies would have gone bankrupt and liquidated would have been unimaginable—the loss of tens of thousands of more jobs either directly or indirectly through the supply chain and all the businesses that rely on the spinoff from the domestic auto industry.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, Chrysler Company at the Sterling Heights Assembly Plant—also known as SHAP, which is in my district—will be announcing that they will be paying back the Federal Government loans in their entirety 4 years ahead of schedule. This is the same plant, Mr. Speaker, that just recently put on a third shift, actually saving in that plant well over 2,000 jobs.

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.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THOSE AFFECTED BY THE RECENT TORNADO

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

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:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H3307

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 17, 2011.

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. 655.

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.

COMMUNICATION 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:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 18, 2011.

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.:

Appointments:

President's Export Council.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION 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:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 20, 2011.

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 20, 2011 at 11:30 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 990.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT
DIRECTOR AND PRESS SEC-
RETARY, THE HONORABLE JIM
GERLACH, MEMBER OF CON-
GRESS

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:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 16, 2011.

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. BUECKLE) at 4 p.m.

PERMISSION TO FILE SUPPLE- MENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 1540, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZA- TION 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 COM- PENSATION AND DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION.

(a) RATE ADJUSTMENT.—Effective on 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 1311 of such title.

(5) DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY COMPENSATION TO CHILDREN.—Each of the dollar amounts under sections 1313(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 by which benefit amounts payable under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) are increased effective December 1, 2011, as a result of a determination under section 215(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

(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. 1263) 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.

SEC. 4. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO PROVIDE SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS RESIDING TEMPORARILY IN HOUSING OWNED BY A FAMILY MEMBER.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This section may be cited as the “Andrew Connolly Veterans’ Housing Act”.

(b) *EXTENSION.*—Section 2102A(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2011” and inserting “December 31, 2016”.

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.

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

This is an annual bill that authorizes a cost-of-living increase in veterans’ disability compensation, veterans’ clothing allowance, and dependency and indemnity compensation for veterans’ survivors. This increase is tied to the increase in the cost-of-living adjustment for Social Security beneficiaries. I’m also glad that the committee was able to include H.R. 1671, the Andrew Connolly Veterans’ Housing Act, to the end of this bill at the full committee markup.

This amendment was introduced by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BRALEY). It provides a 5-year extension for the VA to provide specially adapted housing assistance to individuals residing temporarily in housing owned by a family member. Unless it is extended, this program will 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 know that 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 Nation has a solemn and moral responsibility to our veterans, and this is just one more way to make sure that we do what’s right.

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 that 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; keep 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 bringing it to the floor is certainly appreciated.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I 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.

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.

Mr. Connolly’s story demonstrates the beneficial impact specially adapted housing can have on a disabled veteran

temporarily living in the house of a family member. It is important that we extend this program and continue to allow disabled veterans in similar situations adapted housing.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 1407, as amended.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I would like to also thank the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, the chairman of the subcommittee. Thank you for your work on this. You’re absolutely right. This is one that’s supported; it is the work for our veterans. Together, you did a fine job of moving this through, Mr. Chairman. And we are certainly proud to support it.

I’m sorry, Mr. MILLER. I tried to move you north from Florida. I just had Minnesota on my mind. This time of year, it’s not bad, though.

Thank you for your work on this. It’s a great bill.

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I would invite my good friend to visit Florida’s great northwest sometime in the winter, where thousands of people live like millions wish they could. So you’re welcome any time.

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. 1407, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STUTZMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of Chairman RUNYAN’s H.R. 1407, as amended, the Veterans’ Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2011.

In addition to authorizing a cost of living increase for VA disability compensation for FY 2012, which I support, the bill contains provisions introduced by my Ranking Member BRALEY of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, as the Andrew Connolly Veterans’ Housing Act. These provisions would extend the Temporary Residence Grant commonly called the TRA grant program for five years.

The TRA program offers severely disabled veterans the opportunity to use a small portion of their Specially Adapted Housing grant to renovate the home of a family member to assist the veteran while the veteran is residing in the home on a temporary basis.

This program is needed because many severely injured veterans need temporary housing while their long-term home is adapted to meet their disabilities. For some veterans that temporary residence is that of a parent or sibling.

Anyone who attended the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity’s hearing on Mr. BRALEY’s bill could not be impressed by the courage shown by Mr. Connolly and his wife, Jennifer. Mr. Connolly is a former member of the Iowa National Guard unit that had the longest tour of duty in Iraq of any Guard unit.

Unfortunately, he has been diagnosed with cancer of the spine and is confined to a

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 work.

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 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. 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.

□ 1610

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 interred remains, 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—

"(i) in the case 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 the Secretary determines is not suitable for burial.

"(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 to coordinate the placement of the monument and—

"(i) the construction and placement of the monument are paid for only using 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 on indefinitely; and

"(ii) has provided service that is of such a character that the failure to place 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.

"(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 of any monument proposed to be placed in Arlington National Cemetery. During the 60-day period beginning on the date on which such notice is received, Congress may pass a joint resolution of disapproval of the placement of the monument. The proposed monument may not be placed in Arlington National Cemetery until the later of—

"(A) 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

"(B) 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 Ar-

lington 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 this paragraph, 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 the following 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 interments at Arlington National Cemetery after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (b) of such section, as so 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, 1962, 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, 1962.

(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 PROVISION 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 saw combat 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 24, 1944, at the young age of 27, in a plane crash while en route to conduct Chanukah 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 Naval Hospital 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 Rabbi Morton Singer died on December 17, 1968, in a plane crash while on a mission in Vietnam to conduct Chanukah 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 22, 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.

(16) Air Force Chaplain Rabbi Samuel Rosen died in service of his faith and his country on May 13, 1955.

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

(18) Chaplains Hill in Arlington National Cemetery memorializes 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 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 deployed 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) These 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 members 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 these 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 in compliance with 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.

The bill, as amended, also includes H. Con. Res. 12, which expresses the sense of Congress that an appropriate site on Chaplains Hill in Arlington National Cemetery be provided for a memorial marker to honor the memory of Jewish

chaplains who died while on active duty. The honor of this monument for these brave servicemembers is long overdue, and I am especially glad we were able to pass this resolution during the month of May, which is Jewish American Heritage Month.

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.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I too rise in support of this piece of legislation, Honoring American Veterans Act of 2011. It is a 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 grave sites 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, and pays tribute to all of our servicemembers serving in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn.

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.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. 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. I thank Chairman MILLER.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1627, as amended, a bill containing several 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 potential problems of past mismanagement 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 Army National Cemeteries 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. 12, which expresses the same sense of Congress that a monument should be placed to honor Jewish chaplains. As an original cosponsor of this resolution, I am thankful that we were able to include it in this bill.

Finally, the bill, as amended, 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 Disability 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.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1627, which contains legislation that Congressman RUNYAN and I introduced to end the practice of back-room deals and reservations at Arlington National Cemetery.

It codifies what has been Army policy since 1962—that every eligible servicemember should be buried at Arlington without regard for rank or status. Unfortunately, Army policy has gone unheeded for over 40 years, and past supervisors of the cemetery have allowed these deals to continue. The bill, therefore, requires a full accounting of the off-the-books deals that have been made in the past.

Arlington National Cemetery, as we all know, is our Nation's most hallowed ground. The promise we make to those who wear our Nation's uniform and to their families is that our Nation will honor and remember their service, that we will never forget that freedom is not free.

As Memorial Day approaches, as everyone today has mentioned, I strongly believe we should honor all those who have served by putting an end to reservations at Arlington once and for all.

□ 1620

I would especially like to thank Congressman RUNYAN for allowing me to work with him on H.R. 1441 and on the larger bill, H.R. 1627. I want 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.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER).

Mr. WEINER. I thank the gentleman for yielding me 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, House Concurrent Resolution 12, to designate a plot of land at Arlington Cemetery to be used for a memorial honoring the Jewish chaplains of our Armed Services.

Jewish chaplains have served our country for 149 years. In fact, there are 32 currently on active duty today, yet they still do not have a place with their Protestant and Catholic counterparts on Chaplains Hill in Arlington Cemetery. Today, all that is standing between Arlington Cemetery and a memorial for Jewish chaplains is the passage of this bill in the House and Senate.

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 Cemetery. A citizen named Ken Kraetzer, 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 he was 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 lifejackets. When they ran out of lifejackets, without regard to faith or race, they took off their own and placed them on waiting soldiers. 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. Almost 700 died 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. Kraetzer 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 it would also have 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. Kraetzer, 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 we are rectifying today with this bill. It should be 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, S. Con. Res. 4, 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 ensured by Major Gardner and others that, if we and the Senate pass this bill, it will satisfy the requirements of 32 CFR 553.22(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:

Captain Nachman Arnoff of the United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel Meir Engel of the United States Army, First Lieutenant Frank Goldenberg of the United States Army, Lieutenant Alexander Goode of the United States Army, Lieutenant Henry Goody of the United States Army, Major Samuel Hurwitz of the United States Army, First Lieutenant Herman Rosen of the United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Rosen of the United States Air Force, First Lieutenant Solomon Rosen of the United States Army, Captain Morton Singer of the United

States Army, Captain David Sobel of the United States Air Force, Captain Irving Tepper of the United States Army, and First Lieutenant Louis Werfel of the United States Army.

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 to refrain from referencing persons occupying the gallery.

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. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

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

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 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.

□ 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 Vet-

erans 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 (b) of an approved program of 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 the table referred to in subsection (a)(2), 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 "established charges", 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 3452(f) of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF LOAN GUARANTY FEE FOR CERTAIN SUBSEQUENT LOANS.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 3729(b)(2)(B)(ii) 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 "2.80".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3729(b)(2)(B)(iii) of such title is amended by

striking "October 1, 2011" and inserting "October 1, 2012".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect on October 1, 2011.

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 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 effective 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 since September 11, 2001. Veterans with fewer months of service since that day of infamy would get a proportionally smaller amount. The maximum payment 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 new 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 Improvements Act of 2010, 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 \$4.1 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 coming reduction, 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 in 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 than would otherwise apply. Although not perfect, I believe this offset is dwarfed by the \$4.1 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 veterans' community has 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, as amended.

IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN
VETERANS OF AMERICA,
Washington, DC.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN MILLER: Iraq and Afghanistan 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 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 will allow an additional 400,000 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 most expensive 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 just 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. 1383 please contact Tim Embree at (202) 544-7692 or tim@iava.org. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

PAUL RIECKHOFF,
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., Wash-
ington, 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 currently 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 Improvements Act of 2010 signed into law as P.L. 111-377 on 4 January this year.

The original version of that legislation included a grandfather provision to ensure that students who were already enrolled in private 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 before the Economic Opportunity Subcommittee, House Committee on Veterans Affairs on 3 May 2011.

Thank you for your leadership and commitment 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 Veterans of America, strongly support your efforts to amend Title 38 of 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 tuition rates created by 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 it's grandfather provisions 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 not limited to those states whose rates are currently above \$17,500. This could theoretically affect veterans in almost every state, as a few states have local regulations that give veterans instant in-state tuition rates, but many do not.

We look forward to working with you on this very important issue. Please let us know how we can support these efforts to ensure that our student veterans continue to succeed in our nation's classrooms.

Very Respectfully,

BRIAN HAWTHORNE,
Board of Directors.

—
AMVETS,
Lanham, MD, April 11, 2011.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN MILLER: On behalf of AMVETS (American Veterans) I am writing to express our support for H.R. 1383, which stands to temporarily preserve higher rates for tuition and fees for programs of education at non-public institutions of higher learning pursued by the 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 Improvement Act of 2010, and for other purposes.

AMVETS strongly believes H.R. 1383 will eliminate and prevent any undue financial hardships on veterans and their dependents seeking a higher education at schools costing more than the new funding levels outlined by P.L. 111-377.

Furthermore, AMVETS believes your bill, H.R. 1383, will allow and encourage veterans and their dependents to continue to pursue their educations at their high-cost non-public schools and will eliminate the possibility of any threat these students may experience from a reduction in tuition and fees paid by VA due to changes made under P.L. 111-377.

AMVETS applauds your continued dedication to veterans and their families and lends our support to H.R. 1383.

Sincerely,

CHRISTINA M. ROOF,
*National Acting
Legislative Director AMVETS.*

—
RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, April 8, 2011.

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

Hon. MARLIN STUTZMAN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMEN MILLER AND STUTZMAN: The Reserve Officers Association (ROA) is a 60,000-member professional association, chartered by Congress, which represents all the uniformed services of the United States. We back the introduction of H.R. 1383 The Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act of 2011.

ROA supports the effort to grandfather in current students who applied for the Post 9/

11 GI Bill benefits based on different rules in the law. And while many will gain advantages under the new changes to the law some of the current students utilizing the benefits are negatively affected. For example we have received concerning calls and emails from members that feel forsaken and as such members signed commitments based on the benefits which they now feel are significantly reduced.

This bill honors and recognizes the commitments current student veterans or their parents have made.

Thank you for your efforts on this key issue. If you have any questions please contact CAPT Marshall Hanson, legislative director, at (202) 646-7713 or mhanson@roa.org.

Sincerely,

DAVID R. BOCKEL,
*Major General, USA
(Ret.), Executive Director.*

WALKER M. WILLIAMS III,
*Colonel, USAF (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 thank the chairman and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN), for working to improve on a very good piece of legislation. The 21st Century GI Bill was an improvement 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 that, the 21st Century 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 chairman 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 taking it head-on. 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 what's really 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 Texan 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 continue to 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 chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, the fine 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.

Madam Speaker, 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 independent students attending the most expensive tier of private schools was roughly \$22,540.

□ 1640

Therefore, we believe that when combined with other Federal benefits like Pell Grants and the post-9/11 G.I. Bill's Yellow Ribbon program, the vast majority of veterans attending private institutions would not experience out-of-pocket costs. I 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 servicemembers at the E-5 with dependents rate.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1383, as amended.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, again, I appreciate the gentleman from Indiana's work on this. I think 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 men 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.

I yield back the balance of my time. 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. 1383, as amended.

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.

PENALTIES FOR MISREPRESENTATION AS A VETERAN-OWNED BUSINESS

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules

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"; and

(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, a bill 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 opportunities 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 reserve the balance of my time.

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

Once again, 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 Hereth 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.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support for H.R. 1657 that would revise the enforcement penalties for misrepresentation of a business concern as a small business concern owned and controlled by a veteran or a small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans.

Section 502 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 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 overall 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

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 1.98 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 to be 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, and it is fair to say 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 frauds 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 frauds 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, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gen-

tleman from Michigan, Dr. BENISHEK, an able member of our committee and this subcommittee.

□ 1650

Mr. BENISHEK. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1657. I want to thank Congressman STUTZMAN for his leadership on this bill.

Before coming to Congress, I spent 20 years as a physician working at the VA health care system at Iron Mountain, and I am fortunate at this time to represent 68,000 veterans who call Michigan's First District home. When those veterans in my district decided to serve their country, they gave up the opportunity to pursue experience in a civilian career. Recognizing this sacrifice, Congress enacted laws giving service-disabled veteran owned small businesses preference when competing for government contracts.

Unfortunately, in a 2009 report, the GAO estimated that more than \$100 million dollars had been awarded to firms that fraudulently claimed service-disabled veteran ownership due to "significant control weaknesses" within the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Small Business Administration. By expediting the debarment process and strengthening the penalties for those who misrepresent their status, this new bill provides more protection for service-disabled veteran owned businesses.

I urge my colleagues to vote with me in support of this bill.

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, again I thank the chairman of the full committee, the chairmen 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 they have 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1657 and H.R. 1383, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Once again, I encourage all Members to support H.R. 1657.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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 4081(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 (ii) of section 4261(j)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "May 31, 2011" and inserting "June 30, 2011".

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

(c) 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.—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"; and

(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.—Paragraph (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 48103 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) \$2,636,250,000 for the 9-month period beginning on October 1, 2010.”

(2) OBLIGATION OF AMOUNTS.—Subject to limitations specified in advance in appropriation Acts, sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by paragraph (1) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2011, and shall remain available until expended.

(3) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the 9-month period beginning on October 1, 2010, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(A) first calculate funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2011 were \$3,515,000,000; and

(B) then reduce by 15 percent—

(i) all funding apportionments calculated under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) amounts available pursuant to sections 47117(b) and 47117(f)(2) of such title.

(b) PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of such title is amended by striking “May 31, 2011,” and inserting “June 30, 2011.”

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES.

(a) Section 40117(l)(7) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “June 1, 2011,” and inserting “July 1, 2011.”

(b) Section 44302(f)(1) of such title is amended—

(1) by striking “May 31, 2011,” and inserting “June 30, 2011,”; and

(2) by striking “August 31, 2011,” and inserting “September 30, 2011.”

(c) Section 44303(b) of such title is amended by striking “August 31, 2011,” and inserting “September 30, 2011.”

(d) Section 47107(s)(3) of such title is amended by striking “June 1, 2011,” and inserting “July 1, 2011.”

(e) Section 47115(j) of such title is amended by striking “June 1, 2011,” and inserting “July 1, 2011.”

(f) Section 47141(f) of such title is amended by striking “May 31, 2011,” and inserting “June 30, 2011.”

(g) Section 49108 of such title is amended by striking “May 31, 2011,” and inserting “June 30, 2011.”

(h) Section 161 of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 47109 note) is amended by striking “June 1, 2011,” and inserting “July 1, 2011.”

(i) Section 186(d) of such Act (117 Stat. 2518) is amended by striking “June 1, 2011,” and inserting “July 1, 2011.”

(j) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on June 1, 2011.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1893.

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

There was no objection.

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

Let me note that for the third consecutive Congress we're working to

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 I, 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.

This extension is a prudent precaution 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 the resolution.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2011.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN MICA: I am writing concerning H.R. 1893, the “Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2011, Part II” which is expected to be scheduled for floor consideration 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 the bill. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or 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.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2011.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, 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 this 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 an appropriate number of 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.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1893, the Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2011, Part II. This bill is a clean extension of the Federal Aviation Administration's authority to spend from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to carry out airport improvement projects at current levels through June 30, 2011.

In February, the Senate approved a bipartisan comprehensive FAA reauthorization bill by a wide 87-8 vote margin. Passage of the Senate bill was applauded by both labor and industry stakeholders, and it was estimated that the bill would create at least 150,000 jobs.

By contrast, last month the House approved a controversial FAA reauthorization bill, H.R. 658, by a party-line vote by the narrowest vote margin in almost 30 years. The White House has threatened to veto the legislation, and the House bill has been criticized by the FAA, the National Transportation and Safety Board, Captain Sully Sullenberger, the families of Colgan Air Flight 3407 who lost loved ones in Buffalo, New York, and in the press because it would undermine aviation safety efforts.

For several weeks we have worked with the Senate to resolve a number of differences between the two bills. However, the most controversial aspects of the House FAA reauthorization bill—the arbitrary \$4 billion funding cuts that will have a negative impact on aviation safety and our economy, and a provision that repeals a Federal rule on fair labor elections and mounts an assault on collective bargaining rights—have not been resolved or dropped from the bill.

So despite assurances from our friends on the Republican side of the aisle that we would not have another FAA extension, Congress must now enact the 19th short-term extension. If the House Republicans continue to insist on these controversial poison pill provisions, the enactment of a long-term bill this year is in serious jeopardy, and we will be back here on the floor for more extensions in the future.

We all agree that the FAA desperately needs the stability and direction that a long-term reauthorization

would provide. Further, the American public deserves a long-term FAA reauthorization bill that will create jobs, improve safety, and modernize our infrastructure. But the House FAA reauthorization bill would not accomplish any of these objectives.

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. Let us strip the partisan poison pills from this bill 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. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I rise 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.

□ 1700

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1893.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE GENE GREEN, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable GENE GREEN, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2011.

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 for documents issued by the United States Department of Labor's Office of Administrative Law Judges in connection with a worker's compensation claim pending before that Office.

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

Sincerely,

GENE GREEN,
Member of Congress.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOXX). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of Georgia) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1216, REPEALING MANDATORY FUNDING FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1540, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012; AND WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-86) on the resolution (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, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1627, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1383, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1657, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

HONORING AMERICAN VETERANS 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. 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 0, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 330]
YEAS—380

Ackerman	Berman	Burton (IN)
Adams	Biggart	Calvert
Aderholt	Bilbray	Camp
Akin	Bilirakis	Campbell
Alexander	Bishop (GA)	Canseco
Altmire	Bishop (NY)	Cantor
Amash	Black	Capito
Austria	Blackburn	Capps
Baca	Bonner	Capuano
Bachmann	Bono Mack	Cardoza
Bachus	Boren	Carnahan
Baldwin	Boswell	Carney
Barletta	Boustany	Carson (IN)
Barrow	Brady (PA)	Cassidy
Bartlett	Brady (TX)	Castor (FL)
Bass (CA)	Brooks	Chabot
Bass (NH)	Broun (GA)	Chaffetz
Becerra	Buchanan	Chu
Benishek	Bucshon	Cicilline
Berg	Buerkle	Clarke (MI)
Berkley	Burgess	Cleaver

Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fox
Frank (MA)
Frank (AZ)
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda

Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Insee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Pallone

Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez

Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Watt
Waxman

Webster
Weiner
Welch
West
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf

Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Wu
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—51

Andrews
Barton (TX)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Carter
Chandler
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Costa
Dold
Doyle
Ellison
Filner
Fortenberry

Frelinghuysen
Giffords
Guinta
Gutierrez
Hastings (WA)
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Kingston
Landry
Long
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Markay
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
Moore
Napolitano

Neal
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Quigley
Ribble
Richardson
Rohrabacher
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (TX)
Sutton
Tierney
Waters
Westmoreland
Yarmuth
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1854

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 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."

Mrs. 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. 1627—Honoring American Veterans Act of 2011. This bill codifies 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."

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. 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from 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 device, and there were—yeas 389, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 331]

YEAS—389

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carson (IN)
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Cleave
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson

Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Frank (AZ)
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda

Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Insee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Emerson
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marino
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)

Miller, Gary	Rivera	Southerland
Miller, George	Roby	Speier
Moran	Roe (TN)	Stark
Mulvaney	Rogers (AL)	Stearns
Murphy (CT)	Rogers (KY)	Stivers
Murphy (PA)	Rogers (MI)	Stutzman
Myrick	Rokita	Sullivan
Nadler	Rooney	Terry
Neugebauer	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson (CA)
Noem	Roskam	Thompson (MS)
Nugent	Ross (AR)	Thompson (PA)
Nunes	Ross (FL)	Thornberry
Nunnelee	Rothman (NJ)	Tiberi
Olson	Roybal-Allard	Tipton
Olver	Royce	Tonko
Owens	Runyan	Towns
Palazzo	Ruppersberger	Tsongas
Pallone	Rush	Turner
Pascarell	Ryan (OH)	Upton
Paulsen	Ryan (WI)	Van Hollen
Payne	Sánchez, Linda T.	Velázquez
Pearce	Sanchez, Loretta	Visclosky
Pelosi	Sarbanes	Walberg
Pence	Scalise	Walden
Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Walsh (IL)
Peters	Schiff	Walz (MN)
Peterson	Schilling	Wasserman
Petri	Schmitt	Schultz
Pingree (ME)	Schock	Watt
Pitts	Schrader	Waxman
Platts	Schwartz	Webster
Poe (TX)	Schweikert	Weiner
Polis	Scott (SC)	Welch
Pompeo	Scott (VA)	West
Posey	Scott, Austin	Westmoreland
Price (GA)	Scott, David	Whitfield
Price (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (FL)
Quayle	Serrano	Wilson (SC)
Rahall	Sessions	Wittman
Rangel	Sewell	Wolf
Reed	Sherman	Womack
Rehberg	Shuler	Woodall
Reichert	Shuster	Woolsey
Renacci	Sires	Wu
Reyes	Slaughter	Yoder
Ribble	Smith (NE)	Young (AK)
Richardson	Smith (NJ)	Young (IN)
Richmond	Smith (WA)	
Rigell		

NOT VOTING—42

Barton (TX)	Frelinghuysen	Napolitano
Blumenauer	Giffords	Neal
Braley (IA)	Gutierrez	Pastor (AZ)
Brown (FL)	Hastings (WA)	Paul
Butterfield	Hinchev	Quigley
Carney	Hinojosa	Rohrabacher
Carter	Kingston	Shimkus
Chandler	Landry	Simpson
Clarke (NY)	Long	Smith (TX)
Clay	Luetkemeyer	Sutton
Doyle	Marchant	Tierney
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Waters
Filner	McCollum	Yarmuth
Fortenberry	Moore	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). In this vote, there are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1902

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 331, 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. 331 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. 1383—Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act. This bill seeks to reintegrate veterans into the civilian work force by providing various services such

as educational assistance, medical benefits, as well as employment opportunities. In order to raise the educational and productivity levels of our labor force, this bill will avert unemployment among veterans.

PENALTIES FOR MISREPRESENTATION AS A VETERAN-OWNED BUSINESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from 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]

YEAS—385

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

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

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—45

Barton (TX)	Frelinghuysen	Murphy (CT)
Blumenauer	Giffords	Napolitano
Braley (IA)	Gutierrez	Neal
Brown (FL)	Hastings (WA)	Pastor (AZ)
Butterfield	Hinchev	Paul
Carter	Hinojosa	Quigley
Chandler	Hirono	Rohrabacher
Clarke (NY)	Kingston	Shimkus
Clay	Landry	Simpson
Doyle	Long	Smith (TX)
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Sutton
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Tierney
Ellison	McCarthy (NY)	Waters
Filner	McCollum	Yarmuth
Fortenberry	Moore	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1908

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 332, 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."

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 23, 2011, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 332 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. 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. It is despicable that business owners would misrepresent 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

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 rollcall No. 330, H.R. 1627, "yea" on rollcall No. 331, H.R. 1383, and "yea" on rollcall No. 332, H.R. 1657.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. 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 a series of roll votes. Had I been present: I would have voted "yea" on (rollcall No. 330) H.R. 1627, Honoring America's Veterans Act; I would have voted "yea" on (rollcall No. 331) H.R. 1383, Restoring GI Bill Fairness Act of 2011; and I would have voted "yea" on (rollcall No. 332) H.R. 1657, a bill to revise the enforcement penalties for those misrepresenting a business concern as being veteran owned and controlled.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1380

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor from H.R. 1380.

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

There was no objection.

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.

□ 1910

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 to 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 this 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 their 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. 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 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 matter, 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 to congratulate the Providence St. Mel High 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 three branches of government, becoming the executive branch, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch?

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina) laid before the House the following communication 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, 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, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 23, 2011, at 5:15 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a copy of an Executive Order he has issued with respect to further sanctions on Iran.

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 (H. DOC. NO. 112-27)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

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 that threat, the President in Executive Order 12957 declared a national emergency and imposed prohibitions on certain transactions with re-

spect 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. 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 12957 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 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;

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 any 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;

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 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)(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.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2011.

□ 1920

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 and safety 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 Jan-

uary 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to lead the Congressional Black Caucus this hour to talk about jobs and the need for job creation in communities across this country.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Before I begin, I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which 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 than 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 to increase 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 assaults on health care reform and the blocking of the green economy we need to build, asking them to support both of these important pillars of

President Obama's agenda which will create jobs. And I ask them to bring our job-creating legislation to the floor.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman 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 figure how to get out of a situation 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 that Depression by not only 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 the restaurants. Our failure to 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.

□ 1930

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 that 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 corporations 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 outsourcing jobs, 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 bringing in 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-

less 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 and doing what they can 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 Main Street is still not taken care of 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 classmates.

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 9.9 percent, an expected rate of over 8 percent for the next several 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 who had been 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.

□ 1940

In April 2011, just under 185,000 Illinoisans received extended unemployment benefits, with an estimated 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 for caring for the poor 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

debt to the Federal Government. This approach is bad for the economy and bad for Americans. Unemployment insurance is one of the most effective methods of stimulating the economy, because the unemployed workers spend most of the money that they get on critical purchases, such as food and housing, other than the alternatives offered by the Republican bill. If we allow this \$31 billion to go to State debt reduction, there is no new economic activity, and millions of families will not be able to put food on their tables or roofs over their heads. It is not only the 4 million workers who currently receive long-term unemployment benefits who will suffer; it is our businesses as well.

The retail sector has been hard hit by this recession. Cutting unemployment benefits for millions of people would take a tremendous toll on these businesses as well. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that current law generates approximately \$40 billion in economic activity and creates about 322,000 jobs. Enacting the Republican approach would dramatically reduce the economic stimulus of our Federal Government and cut jobs.

Unemployment benefits only provide an average of \$290 a week, which typically replaces 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 emergency to help our citizens 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 improvements in this proposal, to protect the hundreds of millions of hardworking Americans who need the government's help to weather the extended storm of economic hardship.

I commend you again for your tremendous leadership. Thank you very much for leading this effort.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman DAVIS, for joining us this evening, and thank you for your kind words. I am very proud to be a part of a Congressional Black Caucus, which is made up of 43 workhorses, and I am just glad to be able to work along with all of them.

Thank you for calling attention to the need to extend unemployment benefits for the many who are still with-

out a job. The jobs are just not there, and the Republican majority is not creating any. We need to continue this lifeline to our families and to the communities that they live in. So thank you for raising that issue again.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Thank you.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Virginia, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Thank you. I appreciate you yielding time, and appreciate you bringing to the attention of the American public the need for continued support for those who are unemployed. The current economic climate has taken a toll on many families across the Nation. While the economy may be growing, there are still almost 14 million unemployed people nationally, and the unemployment rate is hovering at 9 percent. We need to take serious steps to address this crisis and create policies that create jobs.

From a long-term perspective, we need to be investing in our workforce by investing in education, in job training, beginning with early childhood education, and continuing through college and vocational education, as well as adult education and training. Unfortunately, the Republican budget makes huge cuts in our Nation's education system by cutting investments in education by over 50 percent and zeroing out many job-training investments. These cuts include services such as elementary and secondary education, educational innovation, career and technical education, cuts to community colleges, and postsecondary education. The budget also cuts the maximum Pell Grant, a vital program that makes college affordable for young students, and takes away eligibility for over a million students.

So we should be trying to work to get people back to work and increase innovation. So we ought to be actually spending more, not less. But with these 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 out 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 dejected, and being cut off from unemployment insurance, and not given a fair shot at a job that they are applying 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 these are conditions of receiving unemployment compensation. Unfortunately, this compassionate bill has been stalled in committee, and the majority of the House has not taken action on it.

□ 1950

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 work instead of collecting 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 estimate 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 is in stark contrast to the 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 redirecting 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.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman SCOTT, 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, as you have pointed 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 meaningfully 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 the rest of the world in this important sector. Creating that 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 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 gentlewoman 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 at a much 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 despite its immediate and projected successes, 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 and improves the 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, for 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.

□ 2000

The answer is simply no. We need to stay on this path, one with an upward trajectory, because it is the path that 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 jobs for millions of 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

it, it is a path that is delivering on its promises.

I don't believe I have any further speakers, so at this time I just want to reiterate that we've been here for almost 5 months. Nothing that has come to this floor has created jobs. Communities like mine and communities that most of my colleagues represent in this body still have high unemployment. There are no jobs. We need to continue to provide unemployment insurance. We need to work to begin to create the jobs that the people of America need.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss Democratic initiatives for creating jobs and rebuilding the economy.

While Republicans were busy voting to end Medicare in order to give more tax breaks to big oil, they forgot one important task—job creation.

With the fragile economy just beginning to recover, Americans cannot afford the Republicans' reckless "So Be It" attitude toward job creation.

Their failure to propose a single jobs bill after more than four months in the majority is alarming and is indicative of a general lack of concern for the needs of our constituents.

Under the Obama administration, almost 2 million jobs have been created over the last 15 months.

The 244,000 total jobs added last month is the largest in nearly a year, with broad-based gains in retail trade, manufacturing, health care, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services.

While this is an impressive feat, we need to dig deeper in order to replace the 8 million jobs that we lost during the Bush Administration.

The African American community continues to bear the brunt of the unemployment crisis; close to 16 percent of African Americans are out of work and still looking for jobs.

In some cities, African American unemployment rates have hit Depression levels. This is unacceptable.

The American people have spoken and Democrats are listening; job creation is the key to economic recovery and growth.

Democrats' "Make It in America" agenda is a powerful initiative based on the conviction that when more products are made in America, more families will be able to make it in America.

This comprehensive domestic manufacturing strategy is about investing in innovation and clean energy, helping our small businesses and workers compete, rebuilding America, and keeping jobs here at home.

For example, the Make It in America Block Grant Act establishes a grant program at the Commerce Department to provide small to medium-sized businesses, in communities hardest hit by unemployment, with the resources and strategies they need to transition to the manufacturing of clean energy, high technology, and advanced products.

Equally promising is the Job Opportunities Between Our Shores Act, which establishes a Workforce Investment Act pilot program to provide education and training programs in advanced manufacturing.

These bills, along with other Democratic initiatives, prove that Democrats are listening to the American people as they continue to ask, "Where are the jobs?"

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, generational and, now, regional conflict: from a Secretary of Health and Human Services who claims that our colleague's, 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 placement of a second line of work 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 the law was clear, indeed, 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 the continued 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 spokesperson, and 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 in what State and what constitutes a problem and what doesn't constitute a problem? To my colleagues from 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 some 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 job 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 towards 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 I 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 the 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 demise rather than having it dealt fully in your face by the regulatory arm of the administration?

□ 2010

It frightened me to death. It frightened me to death that that is what we had come to in this Nation. I call, and I still do, I 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 an office going: 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 disgusts me that this is 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 have the basis for bringing a lawsuit against this company in order to do nothing 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 what 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 be doing this to its own citizens. That is exactly what is happening. They are walking 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 businesses 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 everything that we can in this 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 be ever diligent 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 time as he may consume on this issue and any other issue on his heart.

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. First, I thank my colleagues for taking this time to talk about an issue that—I cannot believe we are even having 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, a 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 an 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 to come to 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 ludicrous.

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 suit is 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 turn, Mr. GOWDY, to a conversation 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, go in there and cast a vote 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 in South Carolina, just because 80 percent of your voters 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, and 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 others want to demonize in this country but which 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 folks around the world 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.

□ 2020

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 defunding 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 memorialize the right 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 no sooner had the threatened litigation against Boeing been announced that there was another effort to want to settle it as if these are two private companies which are negotiating over an easement.

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 arrogance 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—and 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 getting 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 said on more than one 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 moving 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 that. That's 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 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 and the borrowing and 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 business for making a business decision to locate in South Carolina.

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 airbase is there; that it's close to the port is probably one of the biggest reasons. It's the wonderful port that we've got in Charleston. The reason South Carolina is great is 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 desperately need 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 remedy that the NLRB seeks; and it's instructive, 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 get future 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 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.

□ 2030

Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina. The gentleman from Georgia just a few minutes ago in the last hour was over there talking about us not manufacturing anything in this country anymore, talking about bringing manufacturing back. I don't know if y'all heard that.

I sat there and listened, and I thought about the irony 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, the message is clear: They are, and they'll continue to do so as long as we have a pro-business economy, as long as we have a pro-business climate.

Like I said earlier, if NLRB wins this suit, we're going to see decisions made about not whether to locate in a right-to-work State like South Carolina or Utah or Arizona or South Dakota or even Virginia or many, many others in this country, we're not going to see that argument about whether to locate in a right-to-work State or a union State, we're going to see truly what he was talking about, the decision being made about whether to locate in the United States of America and put

Americans to work or locate in another country. That's the question that's going to be asked.

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, I think it's important to realize in this discussion that this is not just an attack on one company, nor is just an attack more broadly at some of the principles that we hold to be so dear. 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 live in a State that has chosen to be a right-to-work State. By the way, it's important to know, that doesn't mean that unions are against the law in South Carolina. It doesn't mean that they are banned. It doesn't mean it's any more difficult to form. It simply means you don't have to work in a union in order to work in South Carolina. We have chosen to do that. 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 balances the needs of business and 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 lawsuit 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 is attacking that. Nowhere 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, you 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 and ethical group 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 means to the other opportunities in the aerospace industry alone, never mind the other industries that feed it. We want 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. I tell my colleagues, it transformed 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 Michelin or a Milliken or a GE that cannot just transform a community but, even more importantly, transform individual family lives 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 every Member 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, and 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 this issue, since 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 witnessing this. 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 standards 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.

□ 2040

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 this country, and they're continuing today. They're continuing today because they are affecting private businesses that are out creating jobs in States like South Carolina.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN (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 4865 Tallmadge Road in Rootstown, Ohio, as the "Marine Sgt. Jeremy E. Murray 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 Dogwood 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

House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 24, 2011, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim Costa	2/23	2/26	Austria		1,124.04		3,498.00				4,622.04
Committee total					1,124.04		3,498.00				4,622.04

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart	1/27	1/30	Switzerland		2,097.35						2,097.35
Commercial Airfare							799.60				799.60
Hon. Jeff Flake	2/3	2/3	Lithuania		141.00						141.00
	2/4	2/6	Germany		438.00						438.00
									14.00		14.00
Hon. Nita Lowey	2/3	2/3	Lithuania ⁴				(⁵)				
	2/4	2/6	Germany		649.17		(⁵)				649.17
Adrienne Ramsay	3/21	3/24	Jordan		888.27						888.27
Commercial Airfare							7,416.70				7,416.70
Misc. Transportation Costs							50.00				50.00
Hon. Barbara Lee	3/23	3/27	Belgium		640.00						640.00
Commercial Airfare											5,385.30
Hon. Kay Granger	3/20	3/21	Panama		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						254.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						409.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		600.00
Part Commercial Airfare											1,900.59
Misc. Transportation Costs											342.72
							342.72				571.61
							(⁵)				571.61
Hon. Jack Kingston	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,524.76		1,524.76
Part Commercial Airfare											675.00
Misc. Transportation Costs											442.61
									(⁵)		442.61
Hon. Jim Moran	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Transportation Costs											571.61
									(⁵)		571.61
Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Transportation Costs											571.61
									(⁵)		571.61
Hon. Ken Calvert	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		1,900.59
Part Commercial Airfare											874.52
Misc. Transportation Costs											571.61
									(⁵)		571.61
Hon. Tom Cole	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Transportation Costs											571.61
									(⁵)		571.61
Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Transportation Costs											571.61
									(⁵)		571.61
Anne Marie Chotvacs	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Transportation Costs											571.61
									(⁵)		571.61
Susan Adams	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00						600.00
Misc. Embassy Expenses									1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Transportation Costs							571.61				571.61
B.G. Wright	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00				1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Embassy Expenses							571.61				571.61
Misc. Transportation Costs											
Clelia Alvarado	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00				1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Embassy Expenses							571.61				571.61
Misc. Transportation Costs											
Rebecca Motley	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,146.00						1,146.00
	3/20	3/21	Panama		254.00						254.00
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		409.00						409.00
	3/23	3/24	Mexico		600.00				1,900.59		1,900.59
Misc. Embassy Expenses							571.61				571.61
Misc. Transportation Costs											
Committee total					32,615.79		22,274.16		22,445.25		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: \$282.00 per diem returned to U.S. Treasury.

⁵ Part military air transportation.

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, May 3, 2011.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Visit to United Saudi Arabia, January 7–12, 2011:											
Catherine McElroy	1/8	1/12	Saudi Arabia		452.00						452.00
Commercial Transportation							7,610.30				7,610.30
William Spencer Johnson	1/8	1/12	Saudi Arabia		452.00						452.00
Commercial Transportation							7,610.30				7,610.30
Visit to Cuba, January 17, 2011:											
Hon. Howard P. "Buck" McKeon	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Mac Thornberry	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Joe Wilson	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Rob Wittman	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Tim Griffin	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Jon Runyan	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Bobby Schilling	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Todd Young	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. Chellie Pingree	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Hon. John Garamendi	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Roger Zakheim	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Paul Arcangeli	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Jaime Cheshire	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Paul Lewis	1/17	1/17	Cuba								
Visit to Belgium, Germany, January 17–20, 2011 with STAFFDEL Kuiken:											
Peter Villano	1/18	1/19	Belgium								
Commercial Transportation	1/19	1/21	Germany				3,493.20				3,493.20
Visit to Pakistan, Afghanistan, Belgium, February 2–8, 2011:											
Hon. Howard P. "Buck" McKeon	2/3	2/4	Pakistan		81.00						81.00
	2/4	2/6	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	2/6	2/8	Belgium		190.00						190.00
Hon. Silvestre Reyes	2/3	2/4	Pakistan		81.00						81.00
	2/4	2/6	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	2/6	2/8	Belgium		190.00						190.00
Hon. John Kline	2/3	2/4	Pakistan		81.00						81.00
	2/4	2/6	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	2/6	2/8	Belgium		190.00						190.00
Robert L. Simmons II	2/3	2/4	Pakistan		81.00						81.00
	2/4	2/6	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	2/6	2/8	Belgium		190.00						190.00
Joshua Holly	2/3	2/4	Pakistan		81.00						81.00
	2/4	2/6	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	2/6	2/8	Belgium		190.00						190.00
Mark Lewis	2/3	2/4	Pakistan		81.00						81.00
	2/4	2/6	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	2/6	2/8	Belgium		190.00						190.00
Visit to Australia, New Zealand, February 20–26, 2011 with CODEL Manzullo:											
Hon. Rick Larsen	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		45.00						45.00
	2/23	2/26	Australia		118.00						118.00
Visit to Belgium, February 21–24, 2011:											
Kari Bingen Tytler	2/22	2/24	Belgium		320.00						320.00
Commercial Transportation							1,636.10				1,636.10
Visit to Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, February 20–27, 2011:											
Hon. Joe Wilson	2/21	2/22	Kuwait		448.62						448.62
	2/22	2/23	Iraq								
	2/23	2/23	Bahrain		558.35						558.35
	2/25	2/26	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial Transportation	2/26	2/27	United Arab Emirates				2,654.00				2,654.00
Hon. Madeleine Z. Bordallo	2/21	2/22	Kuwait		448.62						448.62
	2/22	2/23	Iraq								
	2/23	2/25	Bahrain		591.35						591.35
	2/25	2/26	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
	2/26	2/27	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation	2/21	2/22	Kuwait				7,079.00				7,079.00
Hon. Chris Gibson	2/22	2/23	Iraq		448.62						448.62
	2/23	2/25	Bahrain		536.35						536.35
	2/25	2/26	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
	2/26	2/27	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation	2/21	2/22	Kuwait				2,654.00				2,654.00
Hon. Mo Brooks	2/22	2/23	Iraq		448.62						448.62
	2/23	2/25	Bahrain		512.35						512.35
	2/25	2/26	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
	2/26	2/27	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation	2/21	2/22	Kuwait				2,654.00				2,654.00
Craig Greene	2/22	2/23	Iraq		448.62						448.62
	2/23	2/25	Bahrain		558.35						558.35
	2/25	2/26	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
	2/26	2/27	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation	2/21	2/22	Kuwait				2,654.00				2,654.00
Michael Casey	2/22	2/23	Iraq		448.62						448.62
	2/23	2/25	Bahrain		558.35						558.35
	2/25	2/26	Afghanistan		5.00						5.00
	2/26	2/27	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							2,654.00				2,654.00
Visit to Algeria, Senegal, Liberia, Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Israel, Turkey, Burkina Faso, Germany, February 20–28, 2011 with CODEL Inhofe:											
Hon. J. Randy Forbes	2/22	2/23	Burkina Faso		74.36						74.36
	2/24	2/24	Uganda								
	2/24	2/25	Ethiopia		155.35						155.35
	2/26	2/26	Djibouti								
	2/26	2/27	Israel		31.52						31.52
	2/27	2/27	Turkey								
	2/27	2/28	Germany		48.24						48.24
Hon. Doug Lamborn	2/22	2/23	Burkina Faso		97.08						97.08
	2/24	2/24	Uganda								
	2/24	2/25	Ethiopia		155.35						155.35
	2/26	2/26	Djibouti								
	2/26	2/27	Israel		194.40						194.40
	2/27	2/27	Turkey								
	2/27	2/28	Germany		130.00						130.00
Visit to Belgium, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Germany, March 3–9, 2011:											
Hon. Roscoe Bartlett	3/4	3/4	Belgium		148.66						148.66
	3/5	3/6	Afghanistan		10.38						10.38
	3/7	3/7	Germany		60.73						60.73
Hon. Kathy Castor	3/4	3/4	Belgium		233.20						233.20
	3/5	3/6	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	3/7	3/7	Germany		176.25						176.25
Hon. Robert T. Schilling	3/4	3/4	Belgium		233.20						233.20
	3/5	3/6	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	3/7	3/7	Germany		176.25						176.25
Douglas Roach	3/4	3/4	Belgium		179.86						179.86
	3/5	3/6	Afghanistan		18.38						18.38
	3/7	3/7	Germany		65.73						65.73
William Spencer Johnson	3/4	3/4	Belgium		233.20						233.20
	3/5	3/6	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	3/7	3/7	Germany		176.25						176.25
Visit to Cuba, March 7, 2011:											
Hon. John Fleming	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Hon. Larry Kissell	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Hon. E. Scott Rigell	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Hon. Mark Critz	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Hon. Colleen Hanabusa	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Hon. Allen B. West	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Catherine McElroy	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Michele Pearce	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Paul Lewis	3/7	3/7	Cuba								
Visit to Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, March 17–25, 2011 with CODEL Granger:											
Hon. Silvestre Reyes	3/17	3/20	Colombia		1,230.83						1,230.83
	3/20	3/21	Panama		244.50						244.50
	3/21	3/23	Guatemala		166.00						166.00
	3/23	3/25	Mexico		190.00						190.00
Visit to Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Pakistan, March 22–28, 2011:											
Hon. Rob Wittman	3/23	3/25	Pakistan		501.31						501.31
	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation	3/23	3/25	Pakistan				4,473.00				4,473.00
Hon. Larry Kissell	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		471.31						471.31
Commercial Transportation	3/23	3/25	Pakistan				11,198.00				11,198.00
Hon. Todd Young	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		501.31						501.31
					28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation	3/24	3/25	Pakistan		249.73						249.73
Hon. David Loebsack	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		28.00		11,052.00				11,052.00
Commercial Transportation	3/23	3/25	Pakistan				3,750.50				3,750.50
Hon. Scott Rigell	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		501.31						501.31
					28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation	3/23	3/25	Pakistan				4,473.00				4,473.00
Michele Pearce	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		501.31						501.31
					28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation	3/23	3/25	Pakistan				4,473.00				4,473.00
Catherine McElroy	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		501.31						501.31
					28.00						28.00

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial Transportation							4,473.00				4,473.00
Benjamin Runkle	3/23	3/25	Pakistan		501.31						501.31
	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation							4,473.00				4,473.00
Paul Lewis	3/23	3/25	Pakistan		501.31						501.31
	3/25	3/27	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation							4,473.00				4,473.00
Committee total					18,744.91		93,537.40				112,282.31

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. 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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Brett Guthrie	3/4	3/4	Belgium		231.00		(³)				231.00
	3/5	3/6	Afghanistan		28.00		(³)				28.00
	3/7	3/7	Germany		176.25		(³)				176.25
Hon. Marsha Blackburn	3/20	3/21	Kuwait		109.00		2,694.50				2,803.50
	3/21	3/22	Iraq								
	3/22	3/23	United Arab Emirates		143.00						143.00
	3/23	3/24	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Committee total					715.25		2,694.50				3,409.75

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Barney Frank	1/26	1/30	Switzerland		1,967.45						1,967.45
Hon. Carolyn Maloney	1/27	1/30	Switzerland		1,935.64		1,144.10				3,079.74
Hon. Michael Grimm	3/20	3/21	Kuwait		426.00						426.00
	3/21	3/22	Iraq		11.00						11.00
	3/22	3/23	United Arab Emirates		143.00						143.00
	3/23	3/24	Afghanistan		28.00		2,729.50				2,757.50
Committee total											8,384.69

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Michael Grimm	3/20	3/21	Kuwait		426.00						426.00
	3/21	3/22	Iraq		11.00						11.00
	3/22	3/23	United Arab Emirates		525.00						525.00
	3/23	3/24	Afghanistan		28.00		2,729.50				2,757.50
Committee total											3,719.50

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Howard L. Berman	2/04	2/06	Germany, Lithuania		806.17		(³)				806.17
Hon. David N. Cicilline	2/21	2/22	Kuwait		439.62						439.62
	2/22	2/23	Iraq				(³)				
	2/23	2/25	Bahrain		596.35						596.35
	2/25	2/26	Afghanistan		5.00		(³)				5.00
	2/26	2/27	United Arab Emirates				4,268.00				4,268.00
Hon. Eni F.H. Faleomavaega	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		340.58		(³)				340.58

May 23, 2011

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
	2/23	2/26	Australia		963.40		(³)				963.40
	3/21	3/28	Chile		945.20						945.20
Dennis Halpin	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		401.32		⁴ 10,436.90				10,436.90
	2/23	2/26	Australia		1,105.09		(³)				1,105.09
Hon. Brian Higgins	1/28	1/29	Turkey		609.57		(³)				609.57
	1/29	1/30	Afghanistan		5.00		(³)				5.00
	1/30	1/31	Pakistan		463.70		(³)				463.70
	2/01	2/02	Iraq				(³)				
	2/03	2/03	Spain		149.00		(³)				149.00
Priscilla Koepke	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		364.20		(³)				364.20
	2/23	2/26	Australia		1,055.42		(³)				1,055.42
Alan Makovsky	3/18	3/24	Egypt		1,102.50						1,102.50
							⁴ 2,358.40				2,358.40
Hon. Donald A. Manzullo	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		340.58		(³)				340.58
	2/23	2/26	Australia		971.00		(³)		⁵ 10,190.00		11,161.00
Hon. Tom Marino	3/20	3/21	Kuwait		428.65				⁵ 1,082.19		1,510.84
	3/21	3/22	Iraq				(³)				
	3/22	3/23	United Arab Emirates		508.31		(³)				508.31
	3/23	3/24	Afghanistan		28.00		(³)				28.00
	3/25	3/25	United Arab Emirates								
Pearl Alice Marsh	3/18	3/22	Kenya		1,066.55						2,729.50
							⁴ 15,714.70				15,714.70
Gregory McCarthy	3/20	3/21	Kuwait		428.56						428.56
	3/21	3/22	Iraq				(³)				
	3/22	3/23	United Arab Emirates		502.31		(³)				502.31
	3/23	3/25	Afghanistan		13.00		(³)				13.00
	3/25	3/25	United Arab Emirates								
							⁴ 2,729.50				2,729.50
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		512.58						512.58
	2/23	2/26	Australia		1,382.66		(³)				1,382.66
	3/24	3/27	Belgium		1,839.88						1,839.88
							⁴ 689.20				689.20
Mary Noonan	2/20	2/23	Japan		971.34						971.34
							⁴ 3,458.00				3,458.00
Diana Ohlbaum	3/20	3/21	Kuwait		368.56						368.56
	3/21	3/22	Iraq				(³)				
	3/22	3/23	United Arab Emirates		394.38		(³)				394.38
	3/24	3/25	Afghanistan		28.00		(³)				28.00
	3/25	3/25	United Arab Emirates								
							⁴ 2,729.50				2,729.50
Sheri Rickert	2/2	2/5	Argentina		444.20						444.20
	3/18	3/22	Kenya		1,052.55						1,791.68
							⁴ 1,791.60				1,052.55
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	1/11	1/11	Haiti				⁴ 10,723.70				10,723.70
Daniel Silverberg	2/21	2/25	India		1,278.00						800.20
							⁴ 800.20				1,278.00
Hon. Christopher H. Smith	2/2	2/4	Argentina		661.58				⁵ 573.00		4,806.60
							⁴ 4,806.60				1,234.58
	2/20	2/23	Japan		962.34				⁵ 73.24		1,791.60
							(⁴) 8,787.80				1,035.58
	3/18	3/22	Kenya		1,019.55				⁵ 432.00		8,787.80
							⁴ 7,251.90				1,451.55
Nien Su	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		406.58		(³)				7,251.90
	2/23	2/26	Australia		1,061.00		(³)				406.58
Committee total					26,022.28		84,573.40		12,350.43		122,946.11

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.

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Chairman, May 2, 2011.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jane Harman	2/4	2/6	Germany	204.17 Euro	282.00		(⁶)				282.00
Hon. Mike Rogers (AL)	3/22	3/24	Israel		895.81		5,887.95				6,783.76
Hon. Chip Cravaack	3/22	3/24	Israel		895.81		5,887.95				6,783.76
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	3/22	3/24	Israel		895.81		5,887.95				6,783.76
Amanda Halpern	3/22	3/24	Israel		895.81		5,887.95				6,783.76
Jennifer Arangio	3/22	3/24	Israel		895.81		5,887.95				6,783.76
Marisela Sayandia	3/22	3/24	Israel		895.81		5,887.95				6,783.76
	3/22	3/24	Israel						³ 135.50		135.50
	3/22	3/24	Israel						⁴ 60.00		60.00
	3/25						⁵ 57.47				57.47
Committee total					5,656.86		35,385.17				41,237.53

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 Control room.⁴ Baggage tips.⁵ Taxi (Arangio) from Dulles.⁶ Military air transportation.

HON. PETER T. KING, Chairman, Apr. 29, 2011.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2010

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

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

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. ROBERT A. BRADY, Dec. 31, 2010.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Daniel E. Lungren	2/20	2/23	New Zealand		405.36		(³)				405.36
	2/23	2/26	Australia		1,073.30		(³)				1,073.30
Committee total					1,478.66						1,478.66

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. DANIEL E. LUNGREN, Chairman, Apr. 27, 2011.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. G.K.C. Sablan	2/21	2/23	New Zealand		582.58		(³)				582.58
	2/23	2/25	Australia		1,512.54		(³)				1,512.54
David Whaley	2/27	3/05	Canada		2,731.76		722.23				3,453.99
Hon. John Sarbanes	3/20	3/21	Kuwait		429.00		1,638.59				2,067.59
	3/21	3/22	Iraq				(³)				
	3/22	3/22	United Arab Emirates		502.00		(³)				502.00
	3/23	3/24	Afghanistan		28.00		(³)				28.00
	3/25	3/25	United Arab Emirates				1,055.91				1,055.91
Committee total					5,785.88		3,416.73				9,202.61

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. DOC HASTINGS, Chairman.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

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

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. DAVID DREIER, Chairman, Apr. 30, 2011.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. James F. Sensenbrenner	2/20	2/27	Brazil		1,426.00		9,267.10				10,693.10
Tom Hammond	2/20	2/27	Brazil		1,407.00		2,375.10				3,782.10
Committee total					2,833.00		11,642.20				14,475.20

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.

HON. RALPH M. HALL, Chairman, May 2, 2011.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Janice Schakowsky	2/2	2/4	Africa		796.00						
	2/5	2/6	Africa		272.00						
Commercial Aircraft							16,340.20				17,408.20
Nate Hauser	2/1	2/3	Middle East		505.00						
	2/3	2/5	Middle East		730.78						

May 23, 2011

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H3339

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2011—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial Aircraft	2/5	2/7	Middle East		793.94						
Miguel Diaz	2/1	2/3	Middle East		505.00		11,826.39				13,544.11
	2/3	2/5	Middle East		730.78						
	2/5	2/7	Middle East		793.94						
Commercial Aircraft							11,826.39				13,637.11
Hon. Mike Rogers	2/21	2/22	Latin America		300.00						
	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
							(³)				952.36
Hon. Frank LoBiondo	2/21	2/22	Latin America		300.00						
	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
							(³)				952.36
Hon. Lynn Westmoreland	2/21	2/22	Latin America		300.00						
	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
							(³)				952.36
Hon. Dutch Ruppersberger	2/21	2/22	Latin America		300.00						
	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
							(³)				952.36
Michael Allen	2/21	2/22	Latin America		300.00						
	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
							(³)				952.36
George Pappas	2/21	2/22	Latin America		300.00						
	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
							(³)				952.36
Robert Minehart	2/21	2/22	Latin America		300.00						
	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
							(³)				952.36
Hon. Michele Bachmann	2/22	2/24	Latin America		662.36						
Commercial and Military Aircraft							1,441.30				2,103.66
Hon. Ben Chandler	2/24	2/27	Middle East		679.30						
	2/27	2/28	Middle East		592.60						
Commercial Aircraft							9,161.30				10,433.20
Frederick Fleitz	2/24	2/27	Middle East		679.30						
	2/27	2/28	Middle East		592.60						
Commercial Aircraft							8,624.80				9,896.70
Abbas Ravjani	2/24	2/27	Middle East		679.30						
	2/27	2/28	Middle East		592.60						
Commercial Aircraft							8,624.80				9,896.70
Frederick Fleitz	3/19	3/21	Asia		720.00						
	3/21	3/23	Asia		622.20						
	3/23	3/24	Asia		321.17						
	3/24	3/26	Asia		1,049.70						
Commercial Aircraft							9,657.40				12,370.47
Abbas Ravjani	3/19	3/21	Asia		720.00						
	3/21	3/23	Asia		622.20						
	3/23	3/24	Asia		321.17						
	3/24	3/26	Asia		1,049.70						
Commercial Aircraft							7,569.90				10,282.97
Hon. Mike Rogers	3/21	3/23	Europe		1,203.35						
	3/23	3/25	Europe		994.86						
	3/25	3/27	Europe		1,079.06						
							(³)				3,277.27
Michael Allen	3/21	3/23	Europe		1,203.35						
	3/23	3/25	Europe		994.86						
	3/25	3/27	Europe		1,079.06						
							(³)				3,277.27
Hon. Mike Thompson	3/22	3/23	Europe		289.00						
	3/23	3/25	Europe		883.40						
Commercial Aircraft							8,741.80				9,864.20
Linda Cohen	3/22	3/23	Europe		289.00						
	3/23	3/25	Europe		865.06						
Commercial Aircraft							2,555.80				3,709.86
In accordance with Title 22, U.S.C., § 1754(b)(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.

HON. MIKE ROGERS, Chairman, May 2, 2011.

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

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Christopher Smith	2/23	2/26	Austria		923.20		2,832.70				3,755.90
	3/23	3/25	Czech Republic		596.07		790.10				1,386.17
Hon. Alcee Hastings	3/24	3/26	Belgium		1,339.91		2,176.20		2,402.13		5,918.24
Mischa Thompson	3/22	3/28	Belgium		3,470.73		1,776.20				5,246.93
Alex Johnson	3/07	3/10	Croatia		972.00		315.44				1,287.44
	3/22	3/27	Belgium		2,499.86		701.77				3,201.63
Kyle Parker	3/23	3/25	Czech Republic		753.90		4,914.50				5,668.40
Committee total					10,555.67		13,506.91		2,402.31		26,464.71

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 — General Provisions; Operating and Strategic Business Planning (RIN: 3052-AC66) 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-D028) (RIN: 0750-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 2009-D037) (RIN: 0750-AH20) 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 Regulation Supplement; Accelerate Small Business Payments (DFARS Case 2011-D008) (RIN: 0750-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 Regulation Supplement; Definition of Multiple-Award Contract (DFARS Case 2011-D016) (RIN: 0750-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 that the national emergency with respect to Syria, originally by Executive Order 13338, is to continue in effect beyond May 11, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 112–26); to the 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. 1641(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 situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo that was declared in Executive Order 13413 of October 27, 2006; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1605. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 11-13, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1606. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 11-12, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1607. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department

of State, transmitting Memorandum of justification for a drawdown to protect civilians and civilian-populated areas under threat of attack in Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1608. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(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 13047 of May 20, 1997; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1609. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(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.

1610. 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. 1641(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 narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1611. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting continuation of the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2011, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 112–25); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1612. 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.

1613. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-59, "Closing of a Portion of Anacostia Avenue N.E., abutting Parcel 170/14 S.O. 11-3689, Act of 2011"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1614. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly 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 Public Law 88-454; (H. Doc. No. 112–15); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

1615. A letter from the Director, Office of Financial Management, United States Capitol Police, transmitting the semiannual report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011, pursuant to Public Law 109-55, section 1005; (H. Doc. No. 112–24); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

1616. A letter from the Chief, Office of Program Support, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 44 Marine and Anadromous Taxa: Adding 10 Taxa, Delisting 1 Taxon, Reclassifying 1 Taxon, and Updating 32 Taxa on the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife [Docket No.: FWS-R9-ES-2008-0125] [92100-

1111-0000-B3] (RIN: 1018-AW09) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1617. A letter from the Delegated the Authority of the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting notification that the Commission recently appointed members to the Alabama Advisory Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1618. A letter from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Commerce Debt Collection [Docket No.: 070216039-7495-02] (RIN: 0605-AA24) received May 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1619. A letter from the Chair, 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. LTS101 Series Turboshaft Engines LTP101 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1185; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-24-AD; Amendment 39-16656; AD 2011-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 (RR) RB211-Trent 768-60 and Trent 772-60 Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0233; Directorate Identifier 98-ANE-10-AD; Amendment 39-16660; AD 2011-08-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 -642 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0263; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-105-AD; Amendment 39-16653; AD 2011-08-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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 ERJ 170 and ERJ 190 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1161; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-152-AD; Amendment 39-16658; AD 2011-08-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701 & 702) Airplanes, Model CL-600-2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705) Airplanes, and Model CL-600-2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0703; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-093-AD; Amendment 39-16654; AD 2011-08-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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; Fokker Services B.V. Model F.27 Mark 050 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0325; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-278-AD;

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; Fokker Services B.V. Model F.27 Mark 050 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0262; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-215-AD; Amendment 39-16649; AD 2011-07-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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.: FAA-2011-0261; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-028-AD; Amendment 39-16648; AD 2011-07-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) 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: 2125-AF35) 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 Senior Procurement Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30777; Amdt. No. 3421] 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 — Public Road Mileage for Apportionment of Highway Safety Funds; Correction (RIN: 2125-AF42) 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 — Pilot, Flight Instructor, and Pilot School Certification; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FAA-2006-26661; Amdt. Nos. 61-127] (RIN: 2120-A186) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1632. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Track Safety Standards; Concrete Crossies [Docket No.: FRA-2009-0007, Notice No.2] (RIN: 2130-AC01) received April 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1633. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting Applications Made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court During Calendar Year 2010; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

1634. 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 report was 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). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on May 11, 2011 the following report was filed on May 18, 2011]

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1800. A bill 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 (Rept. 112-79, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on May 11, 2011 the following reports were filed on May 20, 2011]

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 Improvements 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. 1484. 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 judicial review of the determination 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 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 (Rept. 112-85). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Filed on May 23, 2011]

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).

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 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 (Rept. 112-86). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 1745. 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.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[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. 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. H.R. 1627 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. 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, as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 1932. 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. CUELLAR, and Mr. ROSKAM):

H.R. 1933. 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. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 1934. A bill to improve certain administrative operations of the Library of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MCCAUL, and Ms. SUTTON):

H.R. 1935. A bill to provide for free mailing privileges for personal correspondence and parcels sent to members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty in Iraq or Afghanistan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHOCK (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 1936. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exempt blood glucose self-testing equipment and supplies furnished (regardless of method of delivery) by small retail community pharmacies from Medicare competitive acquisition programs and pricing; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee 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. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California):

H.R. 1937. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to improve the operations of the Election Assistance Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TERRY (for himself, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1938. A bill to direct the President to expedite the consideration and approval of the construction and operation of the Keystone XL oil pipeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources, 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 Mrs. BONO MACK (for herself and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 1939. A bill to provide the Consumer Product Safety Commission with greater authority and discretion in enforcing the consumer product safety laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

H.R. 1940. A bill to ensure compliance with 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. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DICKS, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. MCNERNEY):

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. GRIJALVA, 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 Texas):

H.R. 1943. A bill to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 1944. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the inclusion in gross income of Social Security benefits and tier 1 railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 1945. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Navy to name the next available Naval vessel after United States Marine Corps Sergeant Rafael Peralta; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MARINO (for himself and Mr. GOHMERT):

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. MATSUI):

H.R. 1947. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty on or after September 11, 2001, to be eligible to participate in the Troops-to-Teachers Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. SENSENBRENNER):

H.R. 1948. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax equal to 50 percent of the compensation paid to employees while they are performing active duty service as members of the Ready Reserve or the National Guard and of the compensation paid to temporary replacement employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 1949. A bill to ensure efficient performance of agency functions; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1950. A bill to enact title 54, United States Code, "National Park System", as positive law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. HINCHY, 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 comprehensive planning to carry out activities designed to integrate engineering education into K-12 instruction and curriculum and to provide evaluation grants to measure efficacy of K-12 engineering education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 1952. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify the deadline for 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. Con. 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. YODER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. DENT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. REED, Mr. STUTZMAN, 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, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. BUEKLE, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. GOWDY):

H. Res. 270. 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. GOHMERT (for himself, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. CARTER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FLORES, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. LONG, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. HALL, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MARCHANT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. WEST, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. KLINE, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HARPER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. POE of Texas, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. GOWDY):

H. Res. 271. 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 means necessary to confront and eliminate nuclear threats posed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the use of military

force if no other peaceful solution can be found within reasonable time to protect against such an immediate and existential threat to the State of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H. Res. 272. A resolution expressing support for designation of May 2011 as National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H. Res. 273. A resolution calling upon Muammar Qaddafi to immediately release United States citizens detained in Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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 I, section 8, clause 4 of the Constitution

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 1934.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 and Article I, 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

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

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:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Section 4 and Section 5 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 1938.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause: 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:

Clauses 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution the United States Congress shall have power "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes".

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

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; The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

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 I, Section 8, Clause 1;

Raise and support Armies, under Article I, Section 8, Clause 12;

Provide and maintain a Navy, under Article I, Section 8, Clause 13;

Make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, under Article I, Section 8, Clause 14;

Provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, under Article I, Section 8, Clause 16; and,

Make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 1942.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 I, 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 I, Section 8, Clause 13 states that Congress shall have the power to "To provide and maintain a navy;" In addition Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 states that Congress shall have the power "To makes rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;" Also Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 states that Congress shall have the power "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 1946.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (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 of the Constitution

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 1948.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 1949.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 1950.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation, which restates certain existing laws as part of a positive law title of the United States Code, pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 1951.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1,

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 1952.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1.

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. ADAMS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 1407: Mrs. ELLMERS.

[Submitted May 23, 2011]

H.R. 5: Mr. RUNYAN.

H.R. 24: Mr. COLE, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. SABLON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BACHUS, 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. GERLACH.

H.R. 178: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 181: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 198: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 258: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 361: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 401: Ms. NORTON, Ms. 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. BILBRAY, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 456: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 459: Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. HURT, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 462: Mr. LONG, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 485: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 530: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 589: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 607: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 615: Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 644: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 656: Ms. BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 663: Mr. BROOKS.
H.R. 687: Mr. MICA.
H.R. 692: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 704: Mr. NUNNELEE.
H.R. 709: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 721: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. PAUL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 725: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 733: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. DENHAM.
H.R. 735: Mr. JORDAN, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 743: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 763: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 790: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 800: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. GUINTA.
H.R. 905: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H.R. 925: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 926: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 931: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 942: Mr. BOUSTANY and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 946: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 948: Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 972: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 1000: Mr. HOLT and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1002: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 1004: Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 1005: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1028: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 1041: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HANNA, and Ms. ROSLEHTINEN.
H.R. 1044: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. FARR, and Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 1058: Mr. RUNYAN and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 1065: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 1085: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1089: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 1091: Mr. ROSS of Florida.
H.R. 1092: Ms. SUTTON, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 1106: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1119: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 1122: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1123: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1128: Mr. POLIS and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 1134: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 1160: Ms. FOXX.
H.R. 1171: Ms. LEE, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. RUNYAN.
H.R. 1180: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 1219: Mr. CRITZ.
H.R. 1220: Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 1240: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 1259: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. WEST, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BONNER.
H.R. 1291: Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 1315: Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 1324: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1351: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JONES, Mr. PASTOR of Ari-

zona, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GRIMM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHULER, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1357: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H.R. 1361: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.
H.R. 1367: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 1370: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 1385: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 1418: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 1425: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. LANCE.
H.R. 1449: Mr. SHULER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HONDA, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1451: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 1462: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 1465: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BACA, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1466: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 1475: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1489: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 1498: Mr. COSTA, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 1499: Mr. AKIN.
H.R. 1547: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 1551: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WEST, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1558: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. JONES, and Mr. HEINRICH.
H.R. 1581: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.
H.R. 1585: Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 1588: Mr. HARPER, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 1591: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. ROSS of Florida.
H.R. 1592: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 1608: Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 1621: Mr. LONG, Mr. LATTA, Mr. RIGELL, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 1653: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 1681: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 1683: Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 1687: Mr. ROSS of Florida and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 1688: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 1692: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 1700: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 1705: Mr. OLSON and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 1712: Mr. LATTA and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 1714: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 1716: Mr. FILNER and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 1734: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KELLY, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. REED, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. HANNA, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 1735: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. POLIS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 1737: Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 1739: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 1745: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 1748: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 1755: Mrs. NOEM.
H.R. 1777: Mr. POMPEO, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1819: Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 1831: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 1832: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 1839: Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 1845: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. CULBERSON, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 1846: Mr. WEST, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. CHAFFETZ.
H.R. 1852: Mr. LANCE, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GERLACH, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1856: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 1867: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 1878: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1880: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1881: Ms. NORTON and Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 1883: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1885: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 1896: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 1901: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 1906: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mr. MCHENRY.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. MULVANEY and Ms. JENKINS.
H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. KISSELL, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. SABLAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. POSEY.
H. Res. 25: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. KEATING, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HALL, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. REYES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H. Res. 41: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H. Res. 60: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. COHEN.
H. Res. 65: Mr. GERLACH.
H. Res. 111: Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H. Res. 134: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. CAPUANO.
H. Res. 137: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RUNYAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. REYES, and Mr. MARINO.
H. Res. 227: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. MEEHAN.
H. Res. 229: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. KIND, and Mr. WOLF.
H. Res. 238: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H. Res. 260: Mr. SABLAN.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 1380: Mr. AKIN.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1216

OFFERED BY: Ms. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT No. 1: Page 4, after line 12, add the following:

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall not take effect until the date that the Comptroller General of the United States determines there is no primary care physician shortage in the United States.

H.R. 1216

OFFERED BY: Mr. TONKO

AMENDMENT No. 2: Page 4, after line 12, add the following:

(d) GAO STUDY ON IMPACT ON NUMBER OF PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS TO BE TRAINED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine—

(1) the impacts 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 primary care physicians that would be trained if such funding were not repealed, 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. CASTOR OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT No. 3: Page 4, 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: MR. TOWNS

AMENDMENT No. 4: Page 3, after line 14, insert the following new paragraph (and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) PRIORITY FOR SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH CENTERS.—If the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (g) for a fiscal year are less than the total amounts that would be payable under this section for qualified teaching health centers for the fiscal year if paragraph (2) did not apply and if no funds are made available for such fiscal year to carry out section 399Z-1, subject to such paragraph (2), payments under this section shall first be made to qualified teaching health centers that have submitted an application to receive funds under section 399Z-1 for such fiscal year to the extent payable under this section if paragraph (2) did not apply.”;

H.R. 1216

OFFERED BY: MR. CARDOZA

AMENDMENT No. 5: In section 1, add at the end the following:

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not take effect until the date there no longer are any areas designated as health professional shortage areas under section 332 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254e).

H.R. 1216

OFFERED BY: MR. CARDOZA

AMENDMENT No. 6: 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 extent to which there is a shortage of physicians in the United States, including case studies of areas with significant shortages of physicians, such as the Central Valley of California;

(2) 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

(3) the impact that the enactment of subsections (a) and (b) will have on the number of physicians who will be trained under approved graduate medical residency training programs pursuant to such section 340H.

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 an act of rape or incest; or

“(B) in the case where a 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.

“(3) None of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (g) may be provided to a qualified teaching health center if such center subjects any institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

“(4) 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. 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 an act of rape or incest; or

“(B) in the case where a 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.

“(3) None of the funds made available pursuant to subsection (g) may be provided to a qualified teaching health center if such center subjects any institutional or individual health care entity to discrimination on the basis that the health care entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

“(4) 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. CARDOZA

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 impact that the enactment of subsections (a) and (b) will have on the number of physicians who will be trained under approved graduate medical residency training programs pursuant to such section 340H.

H.R. 1540

OFFERED BY: MR. THOMPSON OF PENNSYLVANIA

AMENDMENT No. 1: Page 332, after line 24, insert the following:

SEC. 713. EXPANSION OF STATE LICENSURE EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.

(a) 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.

(b) EXPANSION.—Section 1094(d) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “at any location” before “in any State”; and

(B) by striking “regardless” and all that follows through the end and inserting “regardless of where such health-care professional or the patient are located, so long as the practice is within the scope of the authorized Federal duties.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “member of the armed forces” and inserting “member of the armed forces, civilian employee of the Department of Defense, personal services contractor under section 1091 of this title, or other health-care professional credentialed and privileged at a Federal health care institution or location specially designated by the Secretary for this purpose”.

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall submit to Congress separate reports on each of the following:

(1) The plans to develop and expand programs to use new Internet and communication technologies for improved access to care and resources, including telemedicine, telehealth care services, and telebehavioral health programs that ensure patient privacy.

(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.



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Senate

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 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 PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUE).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2011.

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. INOUE,
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 rollcall 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 of 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 this summer, 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.



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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 short-term 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 not 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 1995. 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 region.

The trip was historic for a couple reasons. It was the first time a Secretary of State had led the U.S. delegation to the Arctic Council meeting. The fact that not only Secretary Clinton led it as Secretary of State but she was joined by a second Secretary, the Secretary of the 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 Tromsø, Norway. They also established criteria for the admission of new observers to the Council. 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 fleets 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 within 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, DC, 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. This lack of 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 Northwest Passage, 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 hydrocarbons bound for Asia. The Russian Federation has received 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 can 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 for them.

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 it is essentially one-sixth of 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 eight Arctic 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 were deemed 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 among the more 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 exploration, but I am hopeful we will see exploratory wells prove up this next summer. While the U.S. Geological Survey tells us the region has the world's largest undiscovered oil and gas deposits, we also think it holds huge amounts of other minerals, such as coal, nickel, copper, tungsten, lead, zinc, gold, silver, diamonds, manganese, chromium, and titanium. The potential for the mineral resource is equally significant.

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 dis-

tant 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 moving ahead 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 energy reserves as they are 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 and other activities, such as fisheries, 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. It is as simple as that. I was pleased the Arctic Council announced the formation of a new task force that will negotiate measures for oilspill preparedness and response throughout the region. The decision to launch these negotiations is evidence of the strong commitment to proactively address emerging issues within the region and to create international protocols to prevent and clean up offshore oilspills 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 Law of the Sea 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 leverage in calling upon other nations to meet 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 commerce.

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 1994. 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 for ECS limits 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 grant them 460,000 square 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.

According 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 the size of the State of California. So if you look again, Alaska—again, up on the top—this area here is the area 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 the commission for if we were party to the treaty.

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 the claims of any other nation.

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 highlight 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 to 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 people. That was incredibly significant to hear that not only as a U.S. citizen but for the other Arctic nations to hear

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 cooperation, 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 at 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 try to force this Senate to do its job since our Democratic leaders seem determined to prevent the people's work from being done.

As ranking member of the Budget Committee, I see quite plainly that the process the statutory act requires is not being followed at a time in which we have never faced a greater systemic long-term debt crisis as we face today. The act calls for a budget to be produced by April 15, the Budget Committee to have meetings by April 1, and here we are toward the end of May, about to recess, and we have not even had a hearing in the Budget Committee on the markup of a budget.

Budgets, of course, are able to be passed by a simple majority in the Senate, and they have given the majority

party in the Senate the opportunity—really the responsibility—to set forth their vision about the financial future of America, to set forth their priorities, how they would conduct the people's business.

We know the House of Representatives met that deadline. They passed a historic budget. But the Senate has not done so. All we have seen from Majority Leader REID are political games, cynical games, distractions and gimmicks to avoid confronting the fiscal nightmare we are now facing. How else can you explain why, in the middle of the crisis, Democratic leaders have not even produced a budget, have not even allowed the committee to meet to work on one? We have not even met to mark up one. We are required by law 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 a 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 AYOTTE 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 that they avoid putting a plan on paper.

Here is an excerpt from a recent article in the Wall Street Journal. Fittingly, 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 has given Democrats a political advantage. They loath to give up that 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 a plan to get this country out of a looming, Greek-like debt crisis, make our economy more competitive, and save Medicare for future generations. It is an honest, courageous plan that will improve the quality of life for millions of Americans and do the job short term and long term. It may not be perfect. I am not saying it is perfect. I am saying it is a serious plan, seriously considered, that confronts both long-term and short-term problems and reforms Medicare and puts it on a path to salvation. But all we hear are attacks.

By contrast, the budget the President sent forward doubles 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 of his budget, analyzed by the objective 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 at a time of 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 Democratic budget, in my opinion." He said it would be "foolish" to present one. The only thing that is foolish is violating the Congressional Budget Act in such a cynical attempt for political gain. The decision not to produce a budget is not a decision based on what is best for our country but based, as you can see from the quotes of the staffers and actually Senator REID's own quote—it was designed for political advantage.

The Ryan budget is honest. If anybody confronts the budget situation in an honest way, they know the budget is going to have to have some bad news. It is going to have to tell people things cannot continue as they are today but we are going to have to do better. We are going to have to reduce spending. So maybe for some people that is not popular. Isn't that what we are paid to do here, serve the national interest, tell the truth about what is happening in our country?

We find ourselves in the remarkable position this week of having Senate

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 our spending 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 threats we have. 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 scheduled a committee 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 pass a budget of our own that might be different, but it will get us off the unsustainable path we are on. But our Democratic leader and the Demo-

crats 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 and given everything for our freedom 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 unthinkable. Our soldiers serving overseas will not get the next 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 you must come forward 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 because they 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 mightily through expensive, dramatic, and heart-wrenching media assaults to exempt themselves from shared sacrifice and common purpose. The national interest, not special interests, must prevail. We urge 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 just call up this House budget, and 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 off 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 comment 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 are 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 what the past election was about 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 biddy 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 the tenth year, under his plan, the Congressional Budget Office estimates we will pay, in interest in 1 year, \$940 billion.

I know that is so much money it is difficult for people to comprehend it. Alabama is a State of just about average size. We are about one-fiftieth of the United States. We have a lean government that is making some serious reductions in spending because our money hasn't come in, and 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 \$1.8 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 of America—interest on the debt—and that is why Mr. Bernanke, Chairman of the Federal Reserve; Mr. Alan Greenspan, our former Chairman; the International Monetary Fund; Moody's; the debt commission 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 probably have some things that I 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 produce a budget, we have to tell 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 to be leaders 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.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to 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 strongly 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 sources 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 as well.

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 three 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 sources 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-Qaida, 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 extremists' calls for retribution.

So this is a time of heightened threat—maybe no specific threat, but certainly heightened threats. We are seeing attacks in Pakistan carried but 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.

Clearly, this is a time where every legal counterterrorism and intelligence-gathering mechanism should be made available.

It is also a time to seize the opportunity to further disrupt al-Qaida. The assault on the bin Laden compound netted a cache of valuable information: papers, videos, computer drives, and other materials about al Qaeda's vision and al-Qaida's plans.

The intelligence community established an interagency task force to go through that material as quickly as possible. I am hopeful that previously unknown terror plots will be identified and information leading to the location of terrorists will be found.

Authorities such as the three provisions set to expire this Friday may well prove critical to thwarting new plots and finding terrorists. They must be renewed.

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 in 2001. 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 Act Court—which I will describe in 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 a 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 cell phone, 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.

“Lone wolf” 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. Before 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, includ-

ing 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 retaliation for 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, 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 record 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 is 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 what we call in the criminal law, a warrant.

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 are expert in this specialized area of the law, as is their expert staff. The Department of Justice officials who come before them take all care in making their case and presenting their facts, as they do in public court.

The American people should understand that these FISA authorities we are discussing now—the ability to conduct electronic surveillance and obtain records—are subject to strict oversight. A Senate-confirmed official in the Department of Justice, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Assistant Attorney General for National Security—one of these 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 NSA on the implementation of the FISA statute.

The three authorities reauthorized by this legislation have been debated extensively on this floor and in this Congress since it came up for reauthorization in 2009. 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 ask 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:

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, May 23, 2011.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. HARRY REID,
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Democratic Leader,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
Republican Leader, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER AND LEADERS REID, PELOSI, AND MCCONNELL: We write to express our strong support for the immediate enactment of S. 1038, 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 roving surveillance of targets who take steps that may thwart FISA surveillance; section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, which provides expanded authority to compel production of business records and other tangible things with the approval of the FISA court; and section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, which provides the authority under FISA to target non-United States 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 our national security. At this critical moment there must be no interruption in our ability to make full use of these authorities to protect the American people, and we urge the Congress to pass the bill and send it to the President without delay.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised us that there is no objection to this letter from the perspective of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. CLAPPER,
Director of National
Intelligence.

ERIC H. HOLDER, 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 now four times. I hope I get it across because that is what happened last time. People came 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 on the use 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 also noted 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 something happens? That is a responsibility that rests on the heads of everyone in these two bodies—both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States.

Even short of that, by providing one short-term extension after another—2 months here, 1 year there—we create significant uncertainty in the Intel-

ligence Community as investigators are not sure whether these tools will continue to be available to them. I can tell you as one who tries to read the intelligence rather assiduously, we are not out of harm's way, and no one should believe that. People are plotting every day as to how they can send someone into the United States or convince someone in the United States to attack this country. The only thing we have to prevent this from happening is intelligence and an FBI that is now 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 sunset 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 for 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.

ISRAEL

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 distinct 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 restatement 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 restatement 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 Netanyahu's arrival in the United States, seriously muddled 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, less than 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 beginning negotiating position. But even with the President's vague acknowledgment of the need for land swaps, no U.S. administration has pre-

viously 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. Netanyahu made clear to the President in the Oval Office, 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 Fatah party 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 it would be acceptable if not for the character of one of the main factions 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 dancing with the devil. It cannot, therefore, expect further support from us, nor can it expect support or understanding in any negotiations with Israel intending to create a Palestinian state. Indeed, we must not require 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 would be impossible. He did not affirm that American assistance to Palestinians, including Hamas, would be off the table. He merely said that "Palestinian leaders will have to provide a credible answer" to these remaining questions.

The President also suggested in his speech that the Israelis and Palestinians should focus negotiations in a restarted peace process on the issues of borders and security, leaving the highly contentious issues of Jerusalem and refugees for later. This type of step-by-step negotiating has been rejected many times in the past, and for good reason. Land is Israel's main asset in

negotiations. Even if it were possible to reach agreement on land and borders first, Israel would be left in a far weaker position to negotiate the subsequent matters. The refugee issue is perhaps the most difficult of all because acceptance of the Palestinian position would completely change the nature of Israel as a Jewish state. Indeed, it is a fundamental survival issue that cannot be addressed in isolation.

Finally, I am deeply concerned that the President's speech may be used by the Palestinians to support their campaign to bring a unilateral declaration of statehood from the United Nations General Assembly. A declaration of statehood to the U.N. is a dangerous step that would preempt any new negotiations and make sure sufficient efforts are stillborn. If this strategy succeeds at the U.N. General Assembly this September, it will bring serious legal, political, diplomatic, and practical negative consequences for both a real peace process and Israel itself. Let me restate that. If this strategy succeeds at the U.N. General Assembly in September, it will bring serious legal, political, diplomatic, and practical negative consequences for both a real peace process and for Israel itself.

The Palestinian Authority has already announced its intentions to challenge Israeli interests in U.N.-related bodies, including the International Court. This tactic contradicts Palestinian claims that it seeks to bring new energy to the peace process. Peace will come through realistic negotiations, not through unilateral preemptive action.

The President did say he opposes this Palestinian effort to isolate and delegitimize Israel at the U.N., and this was a welcome statement. But supporting a Palestinian state based on 1967 borders, speaking out against alleged reconciliation with the terrorist faction Hamas in only the most ambiguous terms, and promoting a policy that deprives Israel of its strongest negotiating advantage will only encourage the Palestinian Authority to pursue its U.N. strategy.

These confusing, inconsistent messages from the administration will not be enough to dissuade other U.N. member states from supporting the Palestinian maneuver. I fear the United States will then be forced to veto a resolution in the Security Council that our very own errors have helped bring about. Then we will find ourselves in a minority in the General Assembly and watch as the prospect of substantive negotiations become far more distant than before. Both we and our Israeli friends deserve better than this.

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 common 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. If our only 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 find and fight and kill terrorists. But 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 were here 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 have seen over the past few 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 stronger 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 opportunity to 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. Not having the opportunity 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 in recent years 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. 1038 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 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 and 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. Introducing new issues at this time could unnecessarily impede progress toward reauthorizing these important national security provisions, potentially leading to their expiration. Given that there appears to be bipartisan and bicameral consensus for reauthorization of the provisions in their current form for some time, expiration is easily avoidable.

THE THREE EXPIRING PATRIOT ACT PROVISIONS SHOULD BE PERMANENTLY REAUTHORIZED WITHOUT NEW RESTRICTIONS

Since 9-11, federal law enforcement officers have effectively and properly used three tools provided for in the PATRIOT Act and related laws: the "business records" provision; the "roving wiretap" provision; and the "lone wolf" surveillance provision. These provisions were developed and adopted in response 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 federal law enforcement officers greater tools and more authority to detect and thwart terrorist attacks.

BUSINESS RECORDS

The "business records" provision, §215 of the PATRIOT Act, allows criminal investigators to apply to the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Court ("FISA Court") for an order requiring the production of business records related to foreign intelligence operations 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 exercise of his or her First Amendment rights.

This provision is used in specific and rare circumstances. As described by the Congressional Research Service, the business records tool has been used "sparingly and never to acquire library, bookstores, medical or gun sale records." Despite infrequent use, the ability to access important bank and telephone records early in investigations is critical 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 carefully and effectively in investigations of terrorist threats, the FBIAA recommends that Congress reauthorize the provision on a permanent basis without new limitations on its use.

ROVING WIRETAPS

The "roving wiretap" provision, §206 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 wiretaps is absolutely essential to contemporary criminal and counterterrorism investigations because criminal networks have become technologically advanced and will often purchase and use many different mobile phones and computers in order to evade wiretap efforts. Law enforcement experts have described the roving wiretap provision as a "very critical measure" that has likely helped detect and prevent numerous terrorist plots, including the plots to bomb multiple synagogues in New York City.

The FBIAA urges Congress to permanently reauthorize the roving wiretap authority and not subjected it to further restrictions. The roving wiretap provision is already constrained by the requirements that the FISA Court find probable cause that the target intends to evade surveillance to issue a wiretap and that minimization procedures are

followed regarding the collection, retention, and dissemination of information about U.S. persons. A failure to reauthorize the roving wiretap provision, or encumbering the provision with unnecessary restrictions, would jeopardize the utility of an important investigative tool and could, as Director Mueller has warned, open up a "gap in the law that . . . sophisticated terrorists or spies could easily exploit."

LONE WOLF SURVEILLANCE

The "lone wolf" provision, found in Section 6001 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, allows the FISA Court to issue surveillance orders targeted at non-U.S. persons who engage in international terrorism or activities in preparation of terrorism. Prior to enactment of the lone wolf provision, the FISA Court could only issue surveillance orders if specific evidence linked the targeted person to a foreign power or entity. This meant that non-U.S. individuals acting alone could not be effectively investigated, even if evidence indicated that they were preparing to engage in international terrorism.

The FBIAA recommends that Congress permanently reauthorize the lone wolf provision because it is a necessary part of combating contemporary terrorist threats. Communication between individual terrorists and foreign governments and/or entities is often very scarce, precisely because these groups are seeking to evade detection by law enforcement. The lone wolf provision gives law enforcement an important tool to obtain the information necessary to ensure that threats are thwarted before terrorists can act on their plans. Congress should not allow this provision to expire, or place additional restrictions on the provision, as such actions could make it more difficult to investigate 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 PATRIOT Act provisions may fall prey to a larger debate over NSLs and 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 used by some to fuel skepticism 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 restrictions, it is clear that including them in the reauthorization debate could make it almost impossible for Congress to act before May 28, 2011. Allowing these provisions to expire should not be an option. Terrorists will not wait patiently for Congress to re-adopt provisions like these before advancing their efforts to harm our country. Investigators should not have their hands tied when Congress could easily meet the reauthorization deadline in a bipartisan and bicameral fashion.

Moreover, Congress should not rush to codify limitations and new procedural requirements without carefully considering the implications of specific legislative language on national security matters and ongoing investigations. Simply including these changes in the reauthorization effort is inconsistent with a robust consideration process.

The FBIAA appreciates your leadership on these issues and consideration of these com-

ments. We urge Congress to reauthorize the expiring provisions of the PATRIOT Act permanently and without new restrictions. FBI Agents work diligently to detect, investigate, and apprehend individuals and groups that are engaged in a constant and evolving effort to craft and execute plots against the United States and its citizens. The three expiring provisions are essential in our fight against terrorism.

Sincerely,

KONRAD MOTYKA,
President.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS ASSOCIATION,
March 2, 2011.

Hon. PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, U.S.
Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. CHARLES GRASSLEY,
Ranking Member, Senate Judiciary Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LEAHY AND RANKING MEMBER GRASSLEY: As you know, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) is the largest non-partisan, non-profit law enforcement association and represents 26,000 federal law enforcement officers from 65 federal agencies. In light of tomorrow's scheduled Executive Business Meeting, we are writing to provide you with our views regarding reauthorization of the USA PATRIOT Act.

To date, many recently thwarted terrorist and criminal plots can be directly attributed to provisions within the USA PATRIOT ACT. The ACT offers federal law enforcement officers the tools to stay ahead of violent criminals and better protect the American citizenry from threats.

FLEOA sees this ACT as a crucial tool for law enforcement, and not something that should periodically expire. The work of federal law enforcement officers has only been enhanced by the USA PATRIOT ACT.

Provisions dealing with:

- 1) Online Surveillance
- 2) Roving Wiretaps and Pen Registers
- 3) Issuance of John Doe Warrants
- 4) Accessing financial records and documents
- 5) Records related to books and magazine purchases
- 6) Issuance of National Security Letters

In light of today's threats, the provisions listed above are tools that help thwart terrorists and criminals that use identity theft, the internet, cellular and satellite phones, phishing schemes, social networking and wire transfers to effect their crimes.

FLEOA has the distinct honor of representing the interests of law enforcement officers from the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Treasury, and a host of other agencies. These officers are the front-line guardians that protect our nation from terrorist and criminal threats.

They are the ones that have used the provisions in the USA PATRIOT ACT to keep Americans safe under the microscope of strict agency and judicial oversight that has yet to be cited as "excessive" by any investigation or Inspector General's office.

We would caution the Congress to be careful when trying to re-work any provisions that have already been in effect and have been effective.

Additionally, the short-term authorization is at odds with a Congress that in the aftermath 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. Just like handcuffs, 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 ACT has worked.

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 tool and would caution you not 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 8000 members 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 1937 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 bipartisan consensus 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 these 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 critical. 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, allows the FISA Court 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 employed by criminal and terrorism 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 not the time to place new restrictions and heighten 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 and reauthorized them in 2005 following 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 information to agents who 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 get 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, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, Robert Litt, the general counsel of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, testified that a section 215 order was used as part of the investigation by the FBI into Khalid Aldawasare, 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.

Mr. Litt also testified that section 215 orders were utilized to obtain hotel records in the case where a suspected spy had arranged lodging for intelligence officers. He also discussed the roving wiretap provision and how 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 in this setting—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 2008 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 abuses of the roving surveillance authority, and the lone wolf provision has not yet been utilized, so it is without abuse as well.

While I agree these three provisions should be subject to strict scrutiny from inspectors general and Congress, that oversight authority already exists in the law and does not require amendments to these tools to achieve the goal of oversight. As such, it is important that Congress reauthorize these provisions quickly and without amendment.

I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to S. 1038 because it provides a clean reauthorization of these very 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 basically 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 into 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 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, and do we know what happens if someone 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 something very important. 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 to, if it is relevant, or we think they might be related to it.

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 know the name, 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 did tens of thousands of 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 want to give up our liberties 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 does apply to U.S. citizens. 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 and is finding out what our reading habits are?

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 depend on 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 over our 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: to let 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, well, they love and will 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 from the government looking at our gun records and finding out whether we have been buying a gun at a gun show.

We need to protect our privacy. If we want to protect the first amendment, we have to have the fourth amendment. In fact, we specifically had to go back there. The original PATRIOT Act said we could not even consult with our attorneys. We could not even tell our attorneys. We were gagged from telling our attorneys.

Even now, though, one may say: I do not know if they have investigated me. Do you know why? Because they tell our phone company, if they are looking at our phone records right now or our Visa records, it is against the law for Visa or the phone company to tell us that. It is hundreds of thousands of dollars of fines and jail time. It is 5 years in jail if our phone company tells us they have been spying on us.

Some of this does not even require a letter from government. Some of it is done by the banks. The suspicious activity reports, we have simply told the bank: Here, anybody who deals in cash, anybody who has over a \$5,000 wire transfer or who deals in large amounts of money—it is incumbent upon the bank to spy on their customers now.

This is a real problem, and I think we need to have some argument and debate in our country over these things. Some want to have these things permanently. They want to permanently give up their fourth amendment protections, and I disagree strongly. Not only would I let these expire, but I think we should sunset the entire PATRIOT Act and protect our liberties as intended by our Founding Fathers.

James Otis was an attorney in Boston, and he wrote about these things they called, in those days, writs of assistance. These were general warrants. The king would write them—or actually they were written by soldiers here. They did not name the person to be searched or the place, and they were used as a way to have the king have his way with the people and to bully the people.

The idea of general warrants is what sorely offended our Founding Fathers. That is why we got the fourth amendment. The fourth amendment was a product of a decade or more of James Otis arguing cases against the British Government.

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 can be opposed to 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 conversations 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 airports—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 not go to a judge and say: This person 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 do have a right to 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 person. I don't care, 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 said: 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—the lone wolf, roving wiretap, 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 each one of these provisions is important to both national security as well 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 Counterterrorism Center and the National Counterproliferation 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 the FBI 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 court 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.

The inspector general from the Department of Justice conducted several audits of the FBI's use of section 215 orders and found no abuses of the authority. Director Mueller testified that the business records sought by the FBI in terrorism investigations are "absolutely essential to identifying other persons who may be involved in terrorist activities."

The lone wolf provision: The sole expiring provision under the PATRIOT Act that has not been used by the FBI, prompting some critics to demand its repeal, is the lone wolf definition of an agent of a foreign power. Recent events have demonstrated that self-radicalizing individuals with no clear affiliation to existing terrorist groups are a growing threat to national security. The lone wolf provision provides a counter to that threat, at least in the cases of a non-U.S. person who is not readily identifiable with a particular foreign power.

The lone wolf provision is a necessary tool that will only need to be used in limited circumstances. It is kind of like those "in case of emergency break glass" boxes that cover certain fire alarms and equipment. While we may not use it too much, we will certainly wish we had it when the right situation comes up.

In conclusion, I am grateful for the leadership of Senators REID and MCCONNELL on this crucial piece of legislation. This bill will ensure that our intelligence 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. CORNYN. 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.

Harry Reid, Dianne Feinstein, Bill Nelson, Amy Klobuchar, Jeff Bingaman, Richard Blumenthal, Mark R. Warner, Sheldon Whitehouse, Benjamin L. Cardin, Kay R. Hagan, Kent Conrad, Charles E. Schumer, Joe Manchin III, Sherrod Brown, Mark L. Pryor, Jeanne Shaheen, Joseph I. Lieberman, Kirsten E. Gillibrand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S. 1038, a bill to extend the expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorist Prevention Act of 2004 until June 1, 2015, and for other purposes, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) would each vote "yea."

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and 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

Akaka	Grassley	Menendez
Ayotte	Hagan	Mikulski
Barrasso	Harkin	Moran
Bingaman	Hatch	Murray
Blumenthal	Hoeven	Nelson (NE)
Boozman	Hutchison	Nelson (FL)
Boxer	Inouye	Portman
Burr	Isakson	Reed
Cantwell	Johanns	Reid
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Roberts
Carper	Johnson (WI)	Rockefeller
Casey	Kerry	Schumer
Chambliss	Kirk	Sessions
Coats	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Coburn	Kohl	Snowe
Collins	Kyl	Stabenow
Conrad	Landrieu	Thune
Coons	Lautenberg	Toomey
Cornyn	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Crapo	Levin	Udall (NM)
DeMint	Lieberman	Warner
Enzi	Lugar	Webb
Feinstein	Manchin	Wicker
Franken	McCain	Wyden
Gillibrand	McConnell	

NAYS—8

Baucus	Merkley	Sanders
Begich	Murkowski	Tester
Heller	Paul	

NOT VOTING—18

Alexander	Corker	Pryor
Bennet	Durbin	Risch
Blunt	Graham	Rubio
Brown (MA)	Inhofe	Shelby
Brown (OH)	Lee	Vitter
Cochran	McCaskill	Whitehouse

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 74, the nays are 8. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask the RECORD show that had I been present for vote No. 75, I would have voted "yea" on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to S. 1038. I unfortunately missed the vote after being unavoidably detained due to mechanical issues with U.S. Airways flight No. 2039.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I unfortunately experienced a travel delay on my way back to Washington this evening and was unable to make tonight's procedural vote on whether to reauthorize a portion of the PATRIOT Act. My plane was late, and the Senate had to close the vote at 6 to ensure that 30 hours of postcloture time expires by midnight tomorrow night. Keeping to this schedule is important since three provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act are scheduled to expire later this week.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea." I would thus ask to let the RECORD reflect that I would have voted "yea" on Recorded Vote No. 75.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). The clerk will call the roll.

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 that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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 here in Washington. I have been watching how broken and unworkable our government has become. I have been here now for 4½ months. Nothing I have seen has changed my mind. Our political process here in Washington is broken.

So 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 will 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 leaders do. Government should be no 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 failure 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 been 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:

APOLLO GROUP, INC. STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

Apollo Group, Inc. respectfully submits this response to the statement delivered today by Senator Tom Harkin on the issue of military educational benefits.

During this statement, Senator Harkin cited a complaint submitted by a student at the University of Phoenix in April 2009. As part of the U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pension's investigation into for-profit higher education, Apollo Group voluntarily produced this complaint and the documents relating to its resolution, along with tens of thousands of pages of additional documents on a wide range of subjects. Apollo Group remains committed to cooperating with the Committee's investigation.

University of Phoenix is the largest private university in North America, serving a current population of over 400,000 students. As with any institution of higher learning, the University receives complaints from its students. It takes those complaints very seriously and works hard to investigate and address students' concerns in a timely, efficient, and appropriate manner. The University's Office of Dispute Resolution administers an industry-leading dispute resolution process to investigate and resolve complaints like the one referenced by Senator Harkin.

Notwithstanding the charges cited by Senator Harkin, it is important to consider the facts of this particular complaint and how it was investigated and resolved by the Office of Dispute Resolution. Specifically, the documents reveal that this student was dissatisfied because he or she did not receive a degree one year after enrollment. After diligent inquiry, the Office determined that the student's grievance stemmed from the University's denial of the student's request to waive certain curriculum requirements based on credits received from another institution fourteen (14) years earlier. That denial was based on a determination that those prior credits were outdated and not equivalent to the credits required as part of the applicable curriculum at the University. The Office did not find any evidence that the student had been promised that he or she would complete the degree program within one year, as the student alleged. Further investigation has determined that the student did complete the degree program at the University, based on educational coursework that met current academic standards, and received a degree within a year after filing the complaint and within two years of entering University of Phoenix.

Senator Harkin pointed out that the student who filed this complaint is a veteran who attended University of Phoenix on the GI Bill. The University is committed to serving the needs of its military and veteran students and believes that it provides an accessible and flexible option for this segment of its student population. The University has long served military students, resulting in its recognition as a military friendly school by GI Jobs, civilianjobs.com, and, most recently, Military Advanced Education in their Third Annual Guide to America's Top Military-Friendly Colleges and Universities.

University of Phoenix's service of military students is driven by its mission to provide access to higher education for historically underserved populations. The University takes this mission extremely seriously and strives continually to improve the experience and opportunities for the many thousands of students who have put their trust in it. The University's industry-leading dispute resolution process is a critical component of its efforts in this regard and demonstrates

the University's commitment to the needs and concerns of its student body.

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 Seven Seas." 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 local 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, Congressman 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. Born in Spartanburg, SC, to 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, MD. A man of extraordinary 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 as the 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 pleased today 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 616 A.D. 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 use of their golf course, 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 ask the U.S. Senate to join me in congratulating Leeds, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well in the future. By honoring Leeds and all other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Leeds that have helped shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Leeds 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.

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 Baggs Bonanza Farm. The town is also home to the Ann Thielman Performing Arts Center and a wonderful public school. Lidgerwood is known for its sense of community and is an excellent place to raise a family.

In honor of the city's 125th anniversary, officials have organized a celebration that includes a softball and golf tournament, a classic car show, an antique tractor show, street dances, games, food vendors and much more.

I ask the U.S. Senate to join me in congratulating Lidgerwood, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well in the future. 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 places 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.●

NEW ENGLAND, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a community in North Dakota that will be 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, noting that most 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 at the north end of Main Street and provides a 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 citizens 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, an arts and craft show, a bake sale, a car show, games, and a derby.

I ask the U.S. Senate to join me in congratulating New England, ND, and

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 have helped to shape this 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 102, on Sunday May 22, 2011, during 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 flourishing journey from Earth to heaven.

Reverend Soboleff is 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 of Alaska Native cultures that have struggled to maintain survival.

Reverend Soboleff was born November 14, 1908, on Killisnoo, 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 life was one of sacrifice and public service. But he certainly would not have viewed his service as a sacrifice.

Reverend Soboleff was appointed to serve as minister of the Tlingit Presbyterian 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, and in his 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 races. 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 1952, 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 both the Native 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), 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 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, 1995, 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 12957 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 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;

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 any 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;

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 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)(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.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 23, 2011.

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. APHIS-2011-0005) received during adjournment of 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 Services, 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" (RIN0584-AE03) 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 relative to the operations of the National Defense Stockpile (NDS); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1840. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Department of Defense Evaluation of the TRICARE Program Fiscal 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 "Removal and Modifications for Persons Listed Under Russia on the Entity List" (RIN0694-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 to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Conformance Period for Entities Engaged in Prohibited Proprietary Trading or Private Equity Fund or Hedge Fund Activities" ((RIN1100-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 Conducted Within the Gulf of 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 Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Revisions to Requirements for Major Sources Locating in or Impacting a Nonattainment Area in Allegheny County" (FRL No. 9308-9) 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-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 Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Missouri; Saint Louis Non-attainment Area; Determination of Attainment of the 1997 Annual Fine Particle Standard" (FRL No. 9309-6) 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-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 "Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters and Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units" (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-1847. 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. 9308-3) 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-1848. 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-1849. 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 Air Regulations Consistency 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-1850. 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, Placer County Air Pollution Control District and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District" (FRL No. 9303-9) 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-1851. 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 Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper, Film, and Foil Surface Coating Processes" (FRL No. 9309-3) 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-1852. 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(I), Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities: State of Maine Department of Environmental Protection" (FRL No. 9285-8) 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-1853. 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-1854. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Anacostia River Watershed Restoration Plan (ARP); 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 amend 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 Medicare fee-for-service items and services, while allowing Medicare beneficiaries to use their Medicare benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. CHAMBLISS):

S. 1043. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to promote energy security through the production of petroleum from oil sands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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 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 and individual health insurance coverage and 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. INHOFE (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, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, 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, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KIRK):

S. 1048. A bill to expand sanctions imposed with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran, North Korea, and Syria, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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 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.J. Res. 13. A 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; read the first time.

By Mr. PAUL:

S.J. Res. 14. A 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; read the first time.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. CHAMBLISS):

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. 195. 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. COBURN, Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. LEE):

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; placed on the calendar.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 89

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.

S. 248

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) 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.

S. 296

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.

S. 366

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.

S. 367

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.

S. 382

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.

S. 406

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.

S. 437

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.

S. 463

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.

S. 491

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 title 38, United States Code, to recognize the service in the reserve components of the Armed Forces of certain persons by honoring them with status as veterans under law, and for other purposes.

S. 506

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 555

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) 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.

S. 613

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.

S. 641

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.

S. 649

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, 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.

S. 668

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.

S. 672

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.

S. 696

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.

S. 737

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.

S. 750

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 750, a bill to reform the financing of Senate elections, and for other purposes.

S. 752

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names 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.

S. 812

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 812, a bill to build capacity and provide support at the leadership level for successful school turnaround efforts.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 866, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the per-fiscal year calculation of days of certain active duty or active service used to reduce the minimum age at which a member of a reserve component of the uniformed services may retire for non-regular service.

S. 881

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 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 substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes.

S. 906

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.

S. 946

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.

S. 968

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) 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.

S. 983

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 983, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow a deduction for amounts paid or incurred by a responsible party relating to a discharge of oil.

S. 1004

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1004, a bill to support Promise Neighborhoods.

S. 1023

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1023, a bill to authorize the President to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti to end within 5 years the deforestation in Haiti and restore within 30 years the extent of tropical forest cover in existence in Haiti in 1990, and for other purposes.

S. 1025

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1025, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance the national defense through empowerment of the National Guard, enhancement of the functions of the National Guard Bureau, and improvement of Federal-State military coordination in domestic emergency response, and for other purposes.

S. 1034

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 1034, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to equalize the exclusion from

gross income of parking and transportation fringe benefits and to provide for a common cost-of-living adjustment, and for other purposes.

S. 1039

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.

S. CON. RES. 4

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 for a memorial marker to honor the memory of the Jewish chaplains who died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. CON. RES. 13

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) 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.

S. CON. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 17, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Taiwan should be accorded observer status in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

S. RES. 132

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 132, a resolution recognizing and honoring the zoos and aquariums of the United States.

S. RES. 172

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 172, a resolution recognizing the importance of cancer research and the contributions made by scientists and clinicians across the United States who are dedicated to finding a cure for cancer, and designating May 2011, as "National Cancer Research Month".

S. RES. 175

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma

(Mr. INHOFE) 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 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.

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 15, 2011, while the Department of Defense considers the findings of 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 lack clear criteria for determining when commissaries should be established, operated, or closed. DOD concurred with GAO's assessment that its instructions 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, Senator COLLINS and I wrote to 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, which DOD estimates to be approximately \$2.2 million per year. The store currently returns about \$400,000 to the commissary system through surcharge revenues, but I certainly appreciate how important it is to address the state of our nation's budget.

So, with a commissary at Topsham, and an exchange at NAS Brunswick, we explored the option of using a provision in existing law to create a "combined" store. Although that idea was appealing, we learned that every store created under that authority has eventually failed for lack of financial support. Thus, we developed the legislation we introduce here today.

This bill would create a pilot program to operate an "enhanced commissary store" in the Topsham-Brunswick area and at other installations closed or adversely realigned by a BRAC round. This new authority would allow the pilot stores to sell items that are currently sold by or for the military exchanges, such as alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. Unlike other products at the commissary, which are sold at cost plus a 5 percent surcharge, these products would be sold at higher prices as determined by the Secretary of Defense, and the proceeds from those sales would be applied to reducing the operating costs of each enhanced commissary.

Although it is difficult to determine how much revenue would result from this proposal, preliminary estimates are that it could reduce costs at a location such as the Topsham commissary by approximately \$300,000 per year. That is more than enough to make a cost-effective benefit like the commissary an even better deal for our service members and the taxpayer.

On a final note, I would point out that this bill is quite similar to a provision included at the behest of Congresswoman CHELLIE PINGREE in H.R. 1540, the National Defense Authorization Act fiscal year 2012, as reported by the House Armed Services Committee.

It has been my pleasure to work with her in developing this concept, and I hope that we will be able to include similar language in the Senate version of the bill later this year.

I believe that this bill is a common sense solution to ensuring that our service members, military retirees, and their dependents are able to continue to access the extremely important and valued benefit that is the commissary system, even in locations that undergo significant realignments due to a BRAC round. I urge my colleagues to consider this legislation, and look forward to working with the Senate Armed Services Committee to include the proposal in their version of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2012.

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, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, 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.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Act of 2011 to address concerns of federal jurisdiction and public safety regarding a mine drainage tunnel in Leadville, CO.

In 2008, a blockage formed in the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel that backed up a large volume of contaminated water, creating a serious safety hazard for the surrounding community if a catastrophic tunnel failure were to occur. The Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, took actions to address the immediate threat, including installing a dewatering relief well to relieve water pressure behind the tunnel blockage. However, in the process, questions arose as to whether the Bureau of Reclamation, which owns the tunnel, has the authority to help implement a number of remedies by treating contaminated water from the tunnel. My bill clarifies that the Bureau of Reclamation has the authority to treat this water and is responsible for maintaining the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel to protect public safety and reduce future threats to the community.

The Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel was originally constructed by the federal Bureau of Mines in the 1940s and 1950s to facilitate the extraction of lead and zinc ore for World War II and Korean War efforts. The Bureau of Reclamation acquired the tunnel in 1959, hoping to use it as a source of water for the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, a water diversion project in the Fryingpan and Arkansas River Basins. Although the tunnel was never used for the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, water that flows out of the tunnel is considered part of the natural flow of the Ar-

kansas River. With the passage and subsequent signing into law of H.R. 429 during the 102nd Congress, the Bureau of Reclamation constructed and continues to operate a water treatment plant at the mouth of the tunnel.

Water levels in the tunnel have fluctuated in recent years. The 2008 collapse in the tunnel increased the tunnel's mine pool significantly, leading to new seeps and springs in the area. Estimates suggest that up to 1 billion gallons of water may have built up behind the blockage within the mine pool.

In November 2007, EPA sent a letter to the Bureau of Reclamation expressing concerns over a catastrophic blow-out as a result of the built-up water, and, in February 2008, the Lake County Commissioners declared a state of emergency. The Bureau of Reclamation developed a risk assessment in the area, and the EPA and the Bureau of Reclamation performed some emergency measures to relieve water pressure in the tunnel.

While this emergency work was important and successful, the Bureau of Reclamation's authority to participate in a long-term solution remains an open question. It is unclear whether the Bureau of Reclamation has the authority to treat the water from the dewatering relief well or surface water diverted into the tunnel from a nearby National Priorities List site.

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, the EPA and the State of Colorado from reaching an agreement on 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:

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.

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 operable unit 6 of the California Gulch National Priorities List, Superfund, site. Current law restricts the Bureau of Reclamation to treating only "historically discharged" effluent, and it is uncertain whether that includes treating water as part of the remedy.

Third, the bill requires the Bureau of Reclamation and EPA to cooperate on any Record of Decision for the California Gulch Superfund site that impacts the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel or the associated water treatment plant. As part of that cooperation, the agencies must enter into an

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 at 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:

"SEC. 703. TUNNEL MAINTENANCE; OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

"(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 any sludge disposal authorized under this title.

"(2) AUTHORITY TO OFFER TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may offer to enter into 1 or more contracts with any appropriate individual or entity for the conduct of any service required under paragraph (1)."

SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT.

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 treatment plant";

(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 funding 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.—

"(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary";

(2) by striking "Neither" and inserting the following:

"(2) LIABILITY.—Neither";

(3) by striking "The Secretary shall have" and inserting the following:

"(3) FACILITIES COVERED UNDER OTHER LAWS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall have";

(4) by inserting after "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—

"(i) the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel; or

"(ii) the water treatment plant authorized under section 701.

"(4) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary may implement any improvement to the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel or improvement to or expansion of the water treatment plant authorized under section 701 as a result of a new or amended Record of Decision for operable unit 6 of the California Gulch National Priorities List Site only upon entering into an agreement with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or any other entity or government agency to provide funding for the improvement or expansion."; and

(5) by striking "For the purpose of" and inserting the following:

"(5) 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 707".

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."

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 business; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KYL. 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. 1049

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Health Relief Act of 2011".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—MAKING COVERAGE

AFFORDABLE FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

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.

TITLE II—INCREASING CONSUMER CONTROL

Sec. 201. Repeal of the restriction on over-the-counter medicines.

Sec. 202. Repeal of the annual cap.

TITLE III—ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO KEEP COVERAGE THEY LIKE

Sec. 301. Allowing individuals to keep the coverage they have if they like it.

TITLE I—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 established 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. 18032(d)(3)) is amended by striking “, except” and all that follows through “1302(e)(2)”.

(2) Subparagraph (A) of section 36B(c)(3) 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) Subparagraph (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 “and catastrophic coverage”.

SEC. 104. PROTECTING PATIENTS FROM HIGHER PREMIUMS.

Section 9010 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), as amended by section 10905 of such Act, is repealed.

SEC. 105. ENSURING AFFORDABLE COVERAGE.

Section 2701(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300(a)(1)(A)(iii)), as added by section 1201 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), is amended by striking “, except” and all that follows through “2707(c)”.

TITLE II—INCREASING CONSUMER CONTROL

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) and the 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) and section 1403 of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-152) and the amendments made by such sections are repealed.

TITLE III—ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO KEEP 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) is amended—

(1) by striking “Except as provided in paragraph (3),” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4),” and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(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 regardless of 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.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

(2) 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—EXPRESSING 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 National Council;

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 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 immediate danger 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 in Libya to NATO command, 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) commends the service of the men and women of 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 humanitarian and reconstruction 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—

(A) 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

(B) to consult regularly with Congress regarding United States efforts in Libya.

SENATE RESOLUTION 195—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING 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 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 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 25,800 companies that, as of 2011, provide jobs for approximately 3,300,000 people around the world and earn \$2,200,000,000,000 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 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.

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. DEMINT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. COBURN, Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed 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.

TITLE 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, Application, and Adjustments

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.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2021:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,891,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,231,552,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$2,446,761,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$2,579,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$2,669,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$2,840,312,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$2,979,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,128,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,302,639,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,498,532,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: —\$169,328,744.
Fiscal year 2013: —\$123,402,692,541.
Fiscal year 2014: —\$224,114,067,777.
Fiscal year 2015: —\$251,676,989,105.
Fiscal year 2016: —\$301,910,570,754.
Fiscal year 2017: —\$334,999,321,887.
Fiscal year 2018: —\$355,031,347,858.
Fiscal year 2019: —\$374,359,689,475.
Fiscal year 2020: —\$377,871,065,381.
Fiscal year 2021: —\$385,051,194,659.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,800,926,904,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,763,212,403,041.
Fiscal year 2014: \$2,821,822,337,889.
Fiscal year 2015: \$2,925,281,149,214.
Fiscal year 2016: \$3,037,858,886,975.
Fiscal year 2017: \$3,091,047,574,412.
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,153,849,463,200.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,274,407,536,197.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,385,718,017,338.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,525,927,664,968.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$2,896,353,904,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$2,842,056,403,041.
Fiscal year 2014: \$2,827,314,337,889.
Fiscal year 2015: \$2,904,616,149,214.
Fiscal year 2016: \$3,005,951,886,975.
Fiscal year 2017: \$3,049,441,902,412.
Fiscal year 2018: \$3,101,850,272,744.
Fiscal year 2019: \$3,235,276,947,250.
Fiscal year 2020: \$3,340,654,777,302.
Fiscal year 2021: \$3,471,694,543,538.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$1,005,111,904,000.

Fiscal year 2013: \$610,504,403,041.
Fiscal year 2014: \$380,553,337,889.
Fiscal year 2015: \$325,391,149,214.
Fiscal year 2016: \$336,670,886,975.
Fiscal year 2017: \$209,129,902,412.
Fiscal year 2018: \$122,419,272,744.
Fiscal year 2019: \$106,820,947,250.
Fiscal year 2020: \$38,015,777,302.
Fiscal year 2021: —\$26,837,456,462.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$16,150,766,612,957.
Fiscal year 2013: \$16,944,005,708,540.
Fiscal year 2014: \$17,519,924,114,206.
Fiscal year 2015: \$18,070,606,252,525.
Fiscal year 2016: \$18,648,739,710,254.
Fiscal year 2017: \$19,118,880,934,554.
Fiscal year 2018: \$19,529,292,555,156.
Fiscal year 2019: \$19,915,346,191,882.
Fiscal year 2020: \$20,249,458,034,565.
Fiscal year 2021: \$20,551,564,772,761.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$11,350,301,046,369.
Fiscal year 2013: \$11,974,151,560,892.
Fiscal year 2014: \$12,360,931,733,697.
Fiscal year 2015: \$12,690,980,107,426.
Fiscal year 2016: \$13,024,952,666,769.
Fiscal year 2017: \$13,234,036,186,609.
Fiscal year 2018: \$13,364,220,300,384.
Fiscal year 2019: \$13,483,681,224,381.
Fiscal year 2020: \$13,550,483,116,937.
Fiscal year 2021: \$13,564,837,023,727.

SEC. 102. SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$666,758,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$732,348,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$769,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$811,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$854,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$895,788,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$936,869,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$979,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$1,022,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$1,067,268,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012: \$574,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: \$637,688,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014: \$674,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015: \$712,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016: \$753,355,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017: \$798,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018: \$846,810,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: \$898,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: \$955,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: \$1,014,378,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,676,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,613,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,603,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,504,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$5,606,000,000.

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, \$5,998,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$6,033,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(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, \$262,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$263,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$264,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$265,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$268,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$268,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$272,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$274,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$278,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$281,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$285,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$291,000,000.

SEC. 104. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2011 through 2021 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$582,626,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$593,580,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$600,283,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$597,211,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$616,451,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$606,903,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$628,847,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$618,837,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$641,976,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$635,475,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$653,695,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$643,275,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$665,679,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$650,246,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$674,607,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$664,991,638,890.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$678,766,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$671,377,688,571.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$702,965,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$688,398,389,534.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$32,298,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,314,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,132,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,355,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,322,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,130,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,435,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,961,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,376,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,931,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,202,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,719,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,345,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,756,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,264,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,689,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$20,167,000,000.

(250) General Science, Space, and Technology

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,019,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$26,486,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,037,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,725,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,312,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,763,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,312,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,469,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,311,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,506,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,225,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,735,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,025,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$28,325,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,174,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$1,014,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,134,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,167,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$438,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$676,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$340,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$337,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$223,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$267,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$291,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$369,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$231,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$379,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$282,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$430,000,000.

(300) Natural Resources and Environment

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,487,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$33,002,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$22,896,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,120,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$21,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,016,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,897,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,490,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,459,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$19,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,522,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,746,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,461,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,674,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,118,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,281,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,109,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$17,237,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$16,971,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$16,984,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,594,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,592,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,161,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,545,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,700,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,407,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,444,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,560,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,033,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,871,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,162,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$12,992,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,123,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,366,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$13,243,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2012:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,927,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$10,411,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:

(A) New budget authority, \$8,835,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,664,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$14,258,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:

(A) New budget authority, \$4,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$17,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$3,934,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$21,724,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$2,525,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$23,094,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$984,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$26,985,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$357,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$19,217,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$20,403,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$237,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$21,819,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$60,333,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,422,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$62,390,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$73,250,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,714,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$70,060,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$65,788,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,425,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$67,926,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,399,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,110,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,479,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,422,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$69,897,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,227,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$70,217,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$75,370,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,803,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$83,547,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,829,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,255,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$21,096,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,258,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$18,416,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,194,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$14,616,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$11,185,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$13,540,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,981,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$11,809,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,958,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,847,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,677,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,590,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,666,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,577,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,654,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,574,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$10,643,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$10,561,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,849,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,712,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,887,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$73,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,076,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$68,044,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$69,446,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$70,450,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$72,443,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$72,875,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$70,409,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$70,962,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,421,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$67,834,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,667,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,423,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,421,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$63,833,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,432,000,000.

(11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$338,029,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$347,690,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$342,096,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$344,969,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$329,311,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$329,334,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$323,797,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$323,574,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$312,582,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$311,447,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$313,059,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$311,991,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$307,702,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$307,092,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$303,555,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$303,419,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$307,262,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$306,911,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$321,877,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$321,441,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$487,760,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$488,060,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$530,722,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$530,767,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$560,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$560,744,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$585,154,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$585,256,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$634,696,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$634,769,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$657,713,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$657,799,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$682,995,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$682,951,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$745,085,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$745,186,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$800,776,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$800,853,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$858,764,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$858,830,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$475,377,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$479,471,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$433,539,438,356.
 (B) Outlays, \$433,513,438,356.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$384,046,876,712.
 (B) Outlays, \$383,420,876,712.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$385,183,191,781.
 (B) Outlays, \$383,963,191,781.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$390,453,506,849.
 (B) Outlays, \$388,748,506,849.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$387,088,493,918.
 (B) Outlays, \$382,034,821,918.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$389,199,158,086.
 (B) Outlays, \$382,540,967,630.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$400,032,296,366.
 (B) Outlays, \$393,821,068,529.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$406,776,819,018.
 (B) Outlays, \$398,422,890,411.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$417,206,501,376.
 (B) Outlays, \$408,016,990,411.

(14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$54,439,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,624,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,096,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$29,256,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,701,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$32,776,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,261,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,311,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,171,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,171,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$44,263,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$44,263,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,717,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$48,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$53,508,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,508,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$58,552,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$58,552,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021:
 (A) New budget authority, \$64,053,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$64,053,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2012:
 (A) New budget authority, \$128,339,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$127,140,000,000.

Fiscal year 2013:
 (A) New budget authority, \$130,024,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$130,025,000,000.

Fiscal year 2014:
 (A) New budget authority, \$134,143,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$134,055,000,000.

Fiscal year 2015:
 (A) New budget authority, \$138,167,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$137,851,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
 (A) New budget authority, \$147,410,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$146,868,000,000.

Fiscal year 2017:
 (A) New budget authority, \$146,323,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$145,704,000,000.

Fiscal year 2018:
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,412,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$144,751,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019:
 (A) New budget authority, \$155,091,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,407,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020:
 (A) New budget authority, \$159,680,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$158,979,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$164,381,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$163,622,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$52,573,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,292,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,555,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,815,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,366,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,587,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,418,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,830,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,108,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,595,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,865,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$49,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,153,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,733,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,604,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$27,072,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,006,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,039,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,420,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,867,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,076,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,282,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,555,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$22,715,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,789,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$23,651,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,324,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$24,104,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$22,736,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$372,130,904,000.
(B) Outlays, \$372,130,904,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$430,838,964,685.
(B) Outlays, \$430,838,964,685.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$498,591,461,177.
(B) Outlays, \$498,591,461,177.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$559,984,957,433.
(B) Outlays, \$559,984,957,433.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$620,259,380,126.
(B) Outlays, \$620,259,380,126.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$672,409,080,495.
(B) Outlays, \$672,409,080,495.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$714,240,305,114.
(B) Outlays, \$714,240,305,114.

Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$746,520,239,831.
(B) Outlays, \$746,520,239,831.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$773,564,198,320.
(B) Outlays, \$773,564,198,320.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$788,846,163,593.
(B) Outlays, \$788,846,163,593.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, —\$11,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$11,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, —\$11,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$11,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, —\$6,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$6,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, —\$1,100,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$1,100,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, —\$77,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$77,917,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, —\$80,329,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$80,329,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, —\$81,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$81,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, —\$84,857,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$84,857,000,000.
Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, —\$85,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$85,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, —\$91,248,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$91,248,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, —\$97,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$97,099,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, —\$101,718,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$101,718,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, —\$105,645,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$105,645,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, —\$110,174,000,000.
(B) Outlays, —\$110,174,000,000.
(21) Global War on Terror and Related Activities (970):
Fiscal year 2012:
(A) New budget authority, \$126,544,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$117,835,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$92,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2014:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$64,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2015:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,000,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$54,401,000,000.

Fiscal year 2016:
(A) New budget authority, \$30,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$30,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2017:
(A) New budget authority, \$8,500,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$0.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, \$0.
(B) Outlays, \$0.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-REDUCTION RESERVE FUND FOR IMPROPER PAYMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may reduce the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels and limits in this resolution for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, motions, or conference reports that achieve savings by eliminating or reducing improper payments and use such savings to reduce the deficit. The Chairman may also make adjustments to the Senate's pay-as-you-go ledger over 6 and 11 years to ensure that the deficit reduction achieved is used for deficit reduction only. The adjustments authorized under this section shall be of the amount of deficit reduction achieved.

TITLE III—BUDGET PROCESS

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

SEC. 301. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS FOR 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 \$1,160,763,000,000 in outlays;

(4) for fiscal year 2015, \$1,106,796,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,149,100,000,000 in outlays;

(5) for fiscal year 2016, \$1,099,720,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,133,357,000,000 in outlays;

(6) for fiscal year 2017, \$1,082,528,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,110,758,000,000 in outlays;

(7) for fiscal year 2018, \$1,086,986,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,109,721,000,000 in outlays;

(8) for fiscal year 2019, \$1,101,073,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,128,053,000,000 in outlays;

(9) for fiscal year 2020, \$1,114,538,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,139,781,000,000 in outlays; and

(10) for fiscal year 2021, \$1,152,698,000,000 in new budget authority and \$1,171,654,000,000 in outlays.

SEC. 302. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that would provide an advance appropriation.

(2) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “advance appropriation” means any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for fiscal year 2012 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2012, or any new budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general appropriations or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2013, that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2013.

(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 this resolution under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,500,000,000 in new budget authority in each year.

(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 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 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 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 402 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress) shall no longer apply.

SEC. 303. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

(a) AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE.—In the Senate, with respect to a provision of direct spending or receipts legislation or appropriations for discretionary accounts that Con-

gress designates as an emergency requirement in such measure, the amounts of new budget authority, outlays, and receipts in all fiscal years resulting from that provision shall be treated as an emergency requirement for the purpose of this section.

(b) EXEMPTION OF EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.—Any new budget authority, outlays, and receipts resulting from any provision designated as an emergency requirement, pursuant to this section, in any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report shall not count for purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) (relating to pay-as-you-go), section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) (relating to long-term deficits), and section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress) (relating to short-term deficits), and section 301 of this resolution (relating to discretionary spending). Designated emergency provisions shall not count for the purpose of revising allocations, aggregates, or other levels pursuant to procedures established under section 301(b)(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for deficit-neutral reserve funds and revising discretionary spending limits set pursuant to section 301 of this resolution.

(c) DESIGNATIONS.—If a provision of legislation is designated as an emergency requirement under this section, the committee report and any statement of managers accompanying that legislation shall include an explanation of the manner in which the provision meets the criteria in subsection (f).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “direct spending”, “receipts”, and “appropriations for discretionary accounts” mean any provision of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that affects direct spending, receipts, or appropriations as those terms have been defined and interpreted for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(e) POINT OF ORDER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths 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, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths 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.

(3) DEFINITION OF AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a provision shall be considered an emergency designation if it designates any item as an emergency requirement pursuant to this subsection.

(4) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 313(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(5) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference

report shall be deemed stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

(f) CRITERIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, any provision is an emergency requirement 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.

(2) UNFORESEEN.—An emergency that is part of an aggregate level of anticipated emergencies, particularly when normally estimated in advance, is not unforeseen.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY.—In the Senate, section 403 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, shall no longer apply.

SEC. 304. ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE EXTENSION OF CERTAIN CURRENT POLICIES.

(a) ADJUSTMENT.—For the purposes of determining points of order specified in subsection (b), the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the estimate of the budgetary effects of a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that contains one or more provisions meeting the criteria of subsection (c) to exclude the amounts of qualifying budgetary effects.

(b) COVERED POINTS OF ORDER.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments pursuant to this section for the following points of order only:

(1) Section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress) (relating to pay-as-you-go).

(2) Section 311 of S. Con. Res. 70 (110th Congress) (relating to long-term deficits).

(3) Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress) (relating to short-term deficits).

(c) QUALIFYING LEGISLATION.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments authorized under subsection (a) for legislation containing provisions that—

(1) amend or supersede the system for updating payments made under subsections 1848 (d) and (f) of the Social Security Act, consistent with section 7(c) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-139);

(2) amend the Estate and Gift Tax under subtitle B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, consistent with section 7(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010;

(3) extend relief from the Alternative Minimum Tax for individuals under sections 55-59 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, consistent with section 7(e) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010; and

(4) extend middle-class tax cuts made in the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-16) and the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief and Reconciliation Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-27), consistent with section 7(f) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(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 Pay-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 2009a 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 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 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.

SA 324. 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 325. 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 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 328. 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 329. 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 330. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 331. Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 333. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 334. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1038, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 323. 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. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.

Section 3511 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) **NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.**—An officer or employee of the United States may not issue a National Security Letter under section 270 of title 18, United States Code, section 626 or 627 of the Fair Credit Report-

ing 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 802(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436(a)) unless—

“(1) the National Security Letter is submitted to a judge of the court established under section 103(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1803); and

“(2) such judge issues an order finding that a warrant could be issued under rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure to search for and seize the information sought to be obtained in the National Security Letter.”.

SA 324. 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 5318(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, except as provided in paragraph (5)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **EXEMPTION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A failure to submit a report with respect to a suspicious transaction shall not be a violation of this subsection with respect to a financial institution or any person described in paragraph (1), in any case in which such financial institution or person—

“(i) has in effect an established decision-making process with respect to suspicious transactions;

“(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.

“(B) **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).”.

SA 325. 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. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTS.

Section 5318(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end “, subject to judicial review under paragraph (5)”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) **JUDICIAL REVIEW.**—The Secretary 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

oversight 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 section 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. 1805(c)(2)) reads as such section read on October 25, 2001.

“(B) SECTION 215.—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—

(1) in response to a National Security Letter issued under section 2709 of title 18, United States Code, section 626 or 627 of 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 802(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436(a)); or

(2) pursuant to title V of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.).

(b) MINIMIZATION AND DESTRUCTION PROCEDURES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “minimization and destruction procedures” means—

(1) specific procedures that are reasonably designed in light of the purpose and technique of a National Security Letter or a request for tangible things for an investigation to obtain foreign intelligence information, as appropriate, to minimize the acquisition

and retention, and prohibit the dissemination, of nonpublicly available information concerning unconsenting United States persons consistent with the need of the United States to obtain, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence information, including procedures to ensure that information obtained that is outside the scope of such National Security Letter or request, is returned or destroyed;

(2) procedures that require that nonpublicly available information, which is not foreign intelligence information (as defined in section 101(e)(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801(e)(1))) shall not be disseminated in a manner that identifies any United States person, without the consent of the United States person, unless the identity of the United States person 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 328. 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. FIREARMS RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title X of the USA PATRIOT Act (Public Law 107-56; 115 Stat. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 1017. FIREARMS RECORDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No provision of this Act or an amendment made by this Act shall be construed to authorize access to any firearms records in the possession of any person licensed under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code.

“(b) ACCESS.—Access to any records described in subsection (a) shall be provided in accordance with chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the USA PATRIOT Act (Public Law 107-56; 115 Stat. 272 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Sec. 1017. Firearms 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 5318(g)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, but only upon request of an appropriate law enforcement agency to such institution or person for such report”.

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. LONE WOLF TERRORISTS AS AGENTS OF FOREIGN POWERS.

Section 104 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1804) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL TERRORISTS.—

“(1) DELEGATION.—The Attorney General may only delegate the authority to approve an application under subsection (a) for an order approving electronic surveillance of an agent of a foreign power, as defined in section 101(b)(1)(C), to the Deputy Attorney General.

“(2) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than seven days after an application for an order approving electronic surveillance of an agent of a foreign power, as defined in section 101(b)(1)(C), is made under subsection (a), the Attorney General shall submit to the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives notice of such application.”.

SA 331. 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:

“(2) shall include—

“(A) a statement of facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the records or other things sought—

“(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) (I) pertain to a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power;

“(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 procedures 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 to be made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation based on the order requested in such application.”.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a), an order issued by a court established under section 103(a) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1803) for access to business records under title V of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.) in effect on, and issued prior to, September 30, 2011, shall remain in effect under the provisions of such title V in effect on September 29, 2011, until the date of expiration of such order. Any renewal or extension of such order shall be subject to the provisions of such title V in effect on September 30, 2011.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on September 30, 2011.

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 SURVEILLANCE ACT.

Section 105(c) 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)(i) 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 and places at which the electronic surveillance will be directed;

“(B)(i) the nature and location of each of the facilities or places at which the electronic surveillance will be directed, if known; or

“(ii) if any of the facilities or places are not known, the identity of the target;”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (D) as subparagraphs (C) through (E), respectively; and

(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 ANY TANGIBLE THINGS FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATIONS.—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:

“(i) PROHIBITION ON SEARCHING FOR OR SEIZING MATERIAL FROM A BOOKSELLER OR LIBRARY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No application may be made under this section with either the purpose or effect of searching for, or seizing from, a bookseller or library documentary materials that contain personally identifiable information concerning a patron of a bookseller or library.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—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, including under section 303.

“(3) 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 213(2) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9122(2)) 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.”.

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.—Section 2709(f) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(f) EXCEPTION FOR LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A library or a bookseller is not a wire or electronic communication service provider for purposes of this section, regardless of whether the library or bookseller is providing electronic communication service.

“(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) LIBRARY.—The term library has the meaning given that term in section 213(1) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9122(1)).”.

SA 334. Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. COONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and 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 1114(a)(5) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 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. 1681u) are amended to read as subsections (a) and (b), respectively, of the second of the 2 sections designated as section 624 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u) (relating to disclosure to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for counterintelligence purposes), as added by section 601 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-93; 109 Stat. 974), read on October 25, 2001;

(D) section 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v) is repealed; and

(E) section 802 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436) is amended to read as such provision read on October 25, 2001.

(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 and after December 31, 2013, with respect 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—

(i) in subsections (a), (c), and (d), by striking “(or 627(a))” each place it appears; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(1)(A), as amended by section 7(b) of this Act, by striking “section 626 or 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u and 1681v)” and inserting “section 626 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u)”;

(B) section 118(c) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (18 U.S.C. 3511 note) is amended—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (E); and

(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.—

(1) EXTENSION.—Section 403(b)(1) of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-261; 50 U.S.C. 1881 note) is amended by striking “December 31, 2012” and inserting “December 31, 2013”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 403(b)(2) 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) IN 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 “AND OTHER TANGIBLE THINGS” 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;”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) if the records sought contain bookseller records, or are from a library and contain personally identifiable information about a patron of the library, a statement of facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the records sought—

“(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)(I) pertain to a foreign power or an agent of a foreign power;

“(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

“(C) a statement of proposed minimization procedures.”;

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by inserting “and that the proposed minimization procedures meet the definition of minimization procedures under subsection (g)” after “subsections (a) and (b)”;

(B) by inserting “, and directing that the minimization procedures be followed” after “release of tangible things”; and

(C) by striking the second sentence; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘bookseller records’ means transactional records reflecting the purchase (including subscription purchase) or rental of books, journals, or magazines, whether in digital form or in print, of an individual or entity engaged in the sale or rental of books, journals, or magazines;

“(2) the term ‘library’ has the meaning given that term in section 213(1) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9122(1));

“(3) the term ‘patron’ means a purchaser, renter, borrower, user, or subscriber of goods or services from a library; and

“(4) the term ‘personally identifiable information’ includes information that identifies a person as having used, requested, or obtained specific reading materials or services from a library.”.

(b) TRANSITION PROCEDURES.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by this Act, an order entered under section 501(c)(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861(c)(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.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Title V of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 503. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title, the terms ‘Attorney General’, ‘foreign intelligence information’, ‘international terrorism’, ‘person’, ‘United States’, and ‘United States person’ have the meanings given such terms in section 101.”.

(2) TITLE HEADING.—Title V of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50

U.S.C. 1861 et seq.) is amended in the title heading by inserting “AND OTHER TANGIBLE THINGS” after “CERTAIN BUSINESS RECORDS”.

(3) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents in the first section of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking the items relating to title V and section 501 and inserting the following:

“TITLE V—ACCESS TO CERTAIN BUSINESS RECORDS AND OTHER TANGIBLE THINGS FOR FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES

“Sec. 501. Access to certain business records and other tangible things for foreign intelligence purposes and international terrorism investigations.”;

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 402(c) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842(c)) is amended—

(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 “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) a statement of whether minimization procedures are being proposed and, if so, a statement of the proposed minimization procedures.”.

(b) MINIMIZATION.—

(1) DEFINITION.—Section 401 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1841) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) The term ‘minimization procedures’ means—

“(A) specific procedures, that are reasonably designed in light of the purpose and technique of an order for the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device, to minimize the retention, and prohibit the dissemination, of nonpublicly available information known to concern unconsenting United States persons consistent with the need of the United States to obtain, produce, and disseminate foreign intelligence information;

“(B) procedures that require that nonpublicly available information, which is not foreign intelligence information shall not be disseminated in a manner that identifies any United States person, without such person’s consent, unless such person’s identity is necessary to understand foreign intelligence information or assess its importance; and

“(C) notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), 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.”.

(2) PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES.—Section 402 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1842) is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “the judge finds” and all that follows and inserting the following: “the judge finds—

“(A) that the application satisfies the requirements of this section; and

“(B) that, if there are exceptional circumstances justifying the use of minimization procedures in a particular case, the proposed minimization procedures meet the definition of minimization procedures under this title.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(h) At or before the end of the period of time for which the installation and use of a pen register or trap and trace device is approved under an order or an extension under this section, the judge may assess compliance with any applicable minimization procedures by reviewing the circumstances under which information concerning United States persons was retained or disseminated.”.

(3) EMERGENCIES.—Section 403 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1843) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) 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.”.

(4) USE OF INFORMATION.—Section 405(a)(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1845(a)(1)) is amended by striking “provisions of this section” and inserting “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 by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) 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 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.

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—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, 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.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A wire or electronic communication service provider, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request 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;

“(ii) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request; or

“(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 a request is issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as the person to whom the request is issued.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to a nondisclosure requirement shall inform the person of the applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(3) RIGHT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A wire or electronic communications service provider that receives a request under subsection (a) shall have the right to judicial review of any applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A request under subsection (a) 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 (B), the Government shall initiate judicial review under the procedures established in section 3511 of this title, unless an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation makes a notification under paragraph (4).

“(4) TERMINATION.—In the case of any request for which a recipient has submitted a notification under paragraph (3)(B), if the facts supporting a nondisclosure requirement cease to exist, an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall promptly notify the wire or electronic service provider, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, subject to the nondisclosure requirement that the nondisclosure requirement is no longer in effect.”.

(b) IDENTITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CREDIT REPORTS.—Section 626 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) 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 subsection (a), (b), or (c), shall disclose or specify in any consumer report, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sought or obtained access to information or records under subsection (a), (b), or (c).

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—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, 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.—

“(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; or

“(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 a request or order is issued under subsection (a), (b), or (c) in the same manner as the person to whom the request or order is issued.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to a nondisclosure requirement shall inform the person of the applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(3) RIGHT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(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 or order under subsection (a), (b), or (c) makes a notification under subparagraph (B), the Government shall initiate judicial review under the procedures established in section 3511 of title 18, United States Code, unless an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation makes a notification under paragraph (4).

“(4) TERMINATION.—In the case of any request or order for which a consumer reporting agency has submitted a notification under paragraph (3)(B), if the facts supporting a nondisclosure requirement cease to exist, an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall promptly notify the consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, subject to the nondisclosure requirement that the nondisclosure requirement is no longer in effect.”.

(c) DISCLOSURES TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR COUNTERTERRORISM PURPOSES.—Section 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) 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 under subsection (a), shall disclose to any person or specify in any consumer report, that a government agency has sought or obtained access to information under subsection (a).

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall apply if the head of a government agency authorized to conduct investigations of, or intelligence or counterintelligence activities or analysis related to, international terrorism, or a designee, 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.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request 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;

“(ii) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request; or

“(iii) other persons as permitted by the head of the government agency authorized to conduct investigations of, or intelligence or counterintelligence activities or analysis related to, international terrorism, or a designee.

“(B) PERSONS NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Upon a request by the head of a government agency authorized to conduct investigations of, or intelligence or counterintelligence activities or analysis related to, international terrorism, or a designee, 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 head of the government agency 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 a request is issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as the person to whom the request is issued.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to a nondisclosure requirement shall inform the person of the applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(3) RIGHT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A consumer reporting agency that receives a request under subsection (a) shall have the right to judicial review of any applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A request under subsection (a) 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 (B), the government shall initiate judicial review under the procedures established in section 3511 of title 18, United States Code,

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 nondisclosure 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 nondisclosure requirement that the nondisclosure requirement is no longer in effect.”

(d) FINANCIAL RECORDS.—Section 1114(a)(5) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(5)) is amended by striking subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“(D) PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCLOSURE.—

“(i) PROHIBITION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If a certification is issued under subclause (II) 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 information or records under subparagraph (A).

“(II) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subclause (I) 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 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.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—A financial institution, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request under subparagraph (A) may disclose information otherwise subject to any applicable nondisclosure 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 subclause (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 subclause (I) shall be subject to the nondisclosure requirements applicable to a person to whom a request is issued under subparagraph (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 nondisclosure 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 nondisclosure requirement.

“(II) NOTIFICATION.—A request under subparagraph (A) shall state that if the recipient wishes to have a court review a nondisclosure 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 the procedures established in section 3511 of title 18, United States Code, unless an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation makes a notification under clause (iv).

“(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 nondisclosure requirement cease to exist, an appropriate official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall promptly notify the financial institution, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, subject to the nondisclosure requirement that the nondisclosure 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) 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 governmental or private entity, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request under subsection (a), shall disclose to any person that an authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a) has sought or obtained access to information under subsection (a).

“(B) CERTIFICATION.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall apply if the head of an authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a), or a designee, 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.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A governmental or private entity, or officer, employee, or agent thereof, that receives a request 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;

“(ii) an attorney in order to obtain legal advice or assistance regarding the request; or

“(iii) other persons as permitted by the head of the authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a).

“(B) PERSONS NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE.—Upon a request by the head of an authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a), or a designee, those persons to whom disclosure will be made under sub-

paragraph (A)(i) or to whom such disclosure was made before the request shall be identified to the head of the authorized investigative agency 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 a request is issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as the person to whom the request is issued.

“(D) NOTICE.—Any recipient that discloses to a person described in subparagraph (A) information otherwise subject to a nondisclosure requirement shall inform the person of the applicable nondisclosure requirement.

“(3) RIGHT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(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 nondisclosure requirement.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A request under subsection (a) 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 (B), the Government shall initiate judicial review under the procedures established in section 3511 of title 18, United States Code, unless an appropriate official of the authorized investigative agency described in subsection (a) makes a notification under paragraph (4).

“(4) 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 nondisclosure 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 nondisclosure requirement that the nondisclosure 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)—

(i) by striking “a production order” and inserting “a production order or nondisclosure order”; and

(ii) by striking “Not less than 1 year” and all that follows; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “production order or nondisclosure”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking clause (ii); and

(B) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii).

(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.—

“(A) NOTICE.—If a recipient of a request or order for a report, records, or other information under section 2709 of this title, section 626 or 627 of 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 802 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436), wishes to have a court review a nondisclosure requirement imposed in connection with the request or order, the recipient shall notify the Government.

“(B) APPLICATION.—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 within which the authorized investigation that is the basis for the request or order is being conducted. The applicable nondisclosure requirement shall remain in effect during the pendency of proceedings relating to the requirement.

“(C) CONSIDERATION.—A district court of the United States that receives an application under subparagraph (B) should rule expeditiously, and shall, subject to paragraph (3), issue a nondisclosure order that includes conditions appropriate to the circumstances.

“(2) APPLICATION CONTENTS.—An application for a nondisclosure order or extension thereof under this subsection shall include a certification from the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, an Assistant Attorney General, or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or in the case of a request by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government other than the Department of Justice, the head or deputy head of the department, agency, or instrumentality, containing a statement of specific facts indicating that, absent a prohibition of disclosure under this subsection, there may result—

“(A) a danger to the national security of the United States;

“(B) interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation;

“(C) interference with diplomatic relations; or

“(D) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.

“(3) STANDARD.—A district court of the United States shall issue a nondisclosure requirement order or extension thereof under this subsection if the court determines, giving substantial weight to the certification under paragraph (2) that there is reason to believe that disclosure of the information subject to the nondisclosure requirement during the applicable time period will result in—

“(A) a danger to the national security of the United States;

“(B) interference with a criminal, counterterrorism, or counterintelligence investigation;

“(C) interference with diplomatic relations; or

“(D) danger to the life or physical safety of any person.”.

(C) MINIMIZATION.—Section 501(g)(1) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861(g)(1)) is amended by striking “Not later than” and all that follows and inserting “At or before the end of the period of time for the production of tangible things under an order approved under this section or at any time after the production of tangible things under an order approved under this section, a judge may assess compliance with the minimization procedures by reviewing the circumstances under which information concerning United States persons was retained or disseminated.”.

SEC. 8. CERTIFICATION FOR ACCESS TO TELEPHONE TOLL AND TRANSACTIONAL RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2709 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (e);

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) WRITTEN STATEMENT.—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee in a position not lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge in a Bureau field office designated by the Director, may make a certification under subsection (b) only upon a written statement, which shall be retained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of specific facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the information sought is relevant to the authorized investigation described in subsection (b).”.

(b) IDENTITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CREDIT REPORTS.—Section 626 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u), as amended by this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h);

(2) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) WRITTEN STATEMENT.—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee in a position not lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge in a Bureau field office designated by the Director, may make a certification under subsection (a) or (b) only upon a written statement, which shall be retained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of specific facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the information sought is relevant to the authorized investigation described in subsection (a) or (b), as the case may be.”.

(c) DISCLOSURES TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR COUNTERTERRORISM PURPOSES.—Section 627(b) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v(b)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking “FORM OF CERTIFICATION” and inserting “CERTIFICATION”;

(2) by striking “The certification” and inserting the following:

“(1) FORM OF CERTIFICATION.—The certification”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) WRITTEN STATEMENT.—A supervisory official or officer described in paragraph (1) may make a certification under subsection (a) only upon a written statement, which shall be retained by the government agency, of specific facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the information sought is relevant to the authorized investigation described in subsection (a).”.

(d) FINANCIAL RECORDS.—Section 1114(a)(5) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(a)(5)), as amended by this Act, is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (C);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a designee in a position not lower than Deputy Assistant Director at Bureau headquarters or a Special Agent in Charge in a Bureau field office designated by the Director, may make a certification under subparagraph (A) only upon a written statement, which shall be retained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of specific facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the information sought is relevant to the authorized investigation described in subparagraph (A).”.

(e) REQUESTS BY AUTHORIZED INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES.—Section 802(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 436(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) A department or agency head, deputy department or agency head, or senior official

described in paragraph (3)(A) may make a certification under paragraph (3)(A) only upon a written statement, which shall be retained by the authorized investigative agency, of specific facts showing that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the information sought is relevant to the authorized inquiry or investigation described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii).”.

(f) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) OBSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 1510(e) 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. 1681u(d)(1) or 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(d)(1) of this title, section 626(e)(1) or 627(c)(1) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u(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(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5); and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (4).

SEC. 9. 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 date of enactment of the PATRIOT Sunsets Extension Act of 2011 and ending on December 31, 2011; and

“(ii) with respect to the second report submitted under paragraph (2) or (3), and each report thereafter, the 6-month period ending on the last day of the second month before the date for submission of the report; and

“(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 submit 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 fully informing the committees concerning 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. 1681u), section 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v), or 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 of law described in subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the number of authorized requests under the provision, including requests for subscriber information; and

“(ii) the number of authorized requests under the 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

“(bb) an individual who has been in contact with or otherwise directly linked to the subject of an authorized national security investigation; and

“(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.

“(3) UNCLASSIFIED FORM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 2012, and every 6 months thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit 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 fully informing the committees concerning the aggregate total of all requests identified under paragraph (2) during the applicable period ending on the last day of the second month before the date for submission of the report. Each report under this subparagraph shall be in unclassified form.

“(B) CONTENTS.—Each report under subparagraph (A) shall include the aggregate total of requests—

“(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—

“(I) the subject of an authorized national security investigation; or

“(II) an individual who has been in contact with or otherwise directly linked to the subject of an authorized national security investigation; and

“(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.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v) is amended by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 10. PUBLIC REPORTING ON THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VI of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1871) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 602. ANNUAL UNCLASSIFIED REPORT.

“Not later than June 30, 2012, and every year thereafter, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, and with due regard for the protection of classified information from unauthorized disclosure, 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 an unclassified report summarizing how the authorities under this Act are 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 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 601 the following:

“Sec. 602. Annual unclassified report.”.

SEC. 11. AUDITS.

(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);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(D) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) with respect to calendar years 2007 through 2013, an examination of the minimization procedures used in relation to orders under section 501 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861) and whether the minimization procedures protect the constitutional rights of United States persons.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “(as such term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)))”;

(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 2007, 2008, and 2009.

“(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 audit conducted under subsection (a) for calendar years 2010 and 2011.

“(5) CALENDAR YEARS 2012 AND 2013.—Not later than March 31, 2015, 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 2012 and 2013.”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively;

(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 outside of the Department of Justice that used information acquired under title V of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.) in the intelligence activities of the element of the intelligence community shall—

“(A) assess the importance of the information to the intelligence activities of the element of the intelligence community;

“(B) examine the manner in which that information was collected, retained, analyzed, and disseminated by the element of the intelligence community;

“(C) describe any noteworthy facts or circumstances relating to orders under title V of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 as the orders relate to the element of the intelligence community; and

“(D) examine any minimization procedures used by the element of the intelligence community under title V of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 and whether the minimization procedures protect the constitutional rights of United States persons.

“(2) SUBMISSION DATES FOR ASSESSMENT.—

“(A) 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 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 2007 through 2009.

“(B) 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 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.

“(C) 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 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.”;

(5) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (3)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “a report under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2)” and inserting “any report under subsection (c) or (d)”;

(ii) by inserting “and any Inspector General of an element of the intelligence community that submits a report under this section” after “Justice”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the reports submitted under subsection (c)(1) and (c)(2)” and inserting “any report submitted under subsection (c) or (d)”;

(6) in subsection (f) as redesignated by paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “The reports submitted under subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2)” and inserting “Each report submitted under subsection (c)”;

(B) by striking “subsection (d)(2)” and inserting “subsection (e)(2)”;

(7) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) 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 ‘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).”.

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY LETTERS.—Section 119 of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-177; 120 Stat. 219) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2006” and inserting “2013”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(C), by striking “(as such term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)))”;

(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 2007, 2008, and 2009.

“(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 audit conducted under subsection (a) for calendar years 2010 and 2011.

“(5) CALENDAR YEARS 2012 AND 2013.—Not later than March 31, 2015, 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 2012 and 2013.”;

(3) by 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);

“(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) section 626 of 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).”;

(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 manner in which information received under the national security letters was collected, retained, analyzed, and disseminated.

“(2) SUBMISSION DATES FOR ASSESSMENT.—

“(A) 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 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 2007 through 2009.

“(B) 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.

“(C) 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.”;

(6) in subsection (e), as redesignated by paragraph (4)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “a report under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2)” and inserting “any report under subsection (c) or (d)”; and

(ii) by inserting “and any Inspector General of an element of the intelligence community that submits a report under this section” after “Justice”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the reports submitted under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2)” and inserting “any report submitted under subsection (c) or (d)”; and

(7) 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)”.

(c) PEN REGISTERS AND TRAP AND TRACE DEVICES.—

(1) AUDITS.—The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall perform comprehensive audits of the effectiveness and use, including any improper or illegal use, of pen registers and trap and trace devices under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1841 et seq.) during the period beginning on January 1, 2007 and ending on December 31, 2013.

(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

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1843);

(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

(D) an examination of the effectiveness of the authority under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 as an investigative tool, including—

(i) the importance of the information acquired to the intelligence activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(ii) the manner in which the information is collected, retained, analyzed, and disseminated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including any direct access to the information provided to any other department, agency, or instrumentality of Federal, State, local, or tribal governments or any private sector entity;

(iii) with respect to calendar years 2010 through 2013, an examination of the minimization procedures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation used 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;

(iv) whether, and how often, 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

(v) whether, and how often, the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided information acquired under a pen register or trap and trace device under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to law enforcement authorities for use in criminal proceedings.

(3) SUBMISSION DATES.—

(A) CALENDAR YEARS 2007 THROUGH 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 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 audits conducted under paragraph (1) for calendar years 2007 through 2009.

(B) 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 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 audits conducted under paragraph (1) for calendar years 2010 and 2011.

(C) CALENDAR YEARS 2012 AND 2013.—Not later than March 31, 2015, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice 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 audits conducted under paragraph (1) for calendar years 2012 and 2013.

(4) INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT.—

(A) 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 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 in the intelligence activities of the element of the intelligence community shall—

(i) assess the importance of the information to the intelligence activities of the element of the intelligence community;

(ii) examine the manner in which the information was collected, retained, analyzed, and disseminated;

(iii) describe any noteworthy facts or circumstances relating to orders under title IV of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 as the orders relate to the element of the intelligence community; and

(iv) examine any minimization procedures used by the element of 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 Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representative 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 Representative 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 Representative a report containing the results of the assessment for calendar years 2012 and 2013.

(5) **PRIOR NOTICE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE; COMMENTS.**—

(A) **NOTICE.**—Not later than 30 days before the submission of any report 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 under this subsection shall provide the report to the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence.

(B) **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 included in that report under paragraph (5)(B) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section—

(1) the terms “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 Assets 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 3103a(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “30 days” and inserting “7 days”.

SEC. 13. PROCEDURES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Attorney General shall periodically review, and revise as necessary, the procedures adopted by the Attorney General on October 1, 2010 for the collection, use, and storage of information obtained in response to a national security letter issued under section 2709 of title 18, United States Code, section 1114(a)(5) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3414(5)), section 626 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681u), or section 627 of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681v).

(b) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In reviewing and revising the procedures described in subsection (a), the Attorney General shall give due consideration to the privacy 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 the provision to any person or circumstance, 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 Assets 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

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

628 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.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dayle Elieson and James Cook, detailees on my Judiciary Committee staff, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 112th Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 195, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 195) commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 195) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

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 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 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 25,800 companies that, as of 2011, provide jobs for approximately 3,300,000 people around the world and earn \$2,200,000,000,000 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 1/3 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 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 as it pertains to the ongoing military engagement in Libya.

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I now ask for their second reading and object 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.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO ESCORT HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent 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.

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 to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 1038, the PATRIOT Act extension, postcloture, and that any time during tonight's adjournment count postcloture 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:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JOYCE A. BARR, OF WASHINGTON, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (ADMINISTRATION), VICE RAJKUMAR CHELLARAJ, RESIGNED.

ANNE W. PATTERSON, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, PERSONAL RANK OF CAREER AMBASSADOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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, VICE ELIZABETH HOFFMAN, TERM EXPIRED.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

CHARLES THOMAS MASSARONE, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE EDWARD F. REILLY, JR., RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. DAVID A. STICKLEY

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. JOHN A. HAMMOND

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES T. WALTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. STEPHEN L. JONES

BRIG. GEN. RICHARD W. THOMAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL MARCIA M. ANDERSON
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM G. BEARD
BRIGADIER GENERAL NICKOLAS P. TOOLIATOS
BRIGADIER GENERAL JIMMIE J. WELLS

To be brigadier general

COLONEL MARGARETT E. BARNES
COLONEL ROBERT D. CARLSON
COLONEL SCOTTIE D. CARPENTER
COLONEL ALLAN W. ELLIOTT
COLONEL THOMAS P. EVANS
COLONEL JANICE M. HAIGLER
COLONEL KURT A. HARDIN
COLONEL KENNETH D. JONES
COLONEL CHRISTOPHER R. KEMP
COLONEL MICHAEL A. MANN
COLONEL JAMES H. MASON
COLONEL CYNTHIA A. O'CONNELL
COLONEL ALAN L. STOLTE
COLONEL GEORGE R. THOMPSON
COLONEL TRACY A. THOMPSON
COLONEL KEVIN R. TURNER
COLONEL BRYAN W. WAMPLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL JOHN W. BAKER
COLONEL MARGARET W. BURCHAM
COLONEL RICHARD D. CLARKE, JR.
COLONEL ROGER L. CLOUTIER, JR.
COLONEL TIMOTHY R. COFFIN
COLONEL PEGGY C. COMBS
COLONEL BRUCE T. CRAWFORD
COLONEL JASON T. EVANS
COLONEL STEPHEN E. FARMEN
COLONEL JOHN G. FERRARI
COLONEL KIMBERLY FIEDL
COLONEL DUANE A. GAMBLE
COLONEL RYAN F. GONSALVES
COLONEL WAYNE W. GRIGSBY, JR.
COLONEL STEVEN R. GROVE
COLONEL WILLIAM B. HICKMAN
COLONEL JOHN H. HORT
COLONEL CHRISTOPHER P. HUGHES
COLONEL DANIEL P. HUGHES
COLONEL DANIEL L. KARBLER
COLONEL RONALD F. LEWIS
COLONEL JAMES B. LINDER
COLONEL MICHAEL D. LUNDY
COLONEL DAVID K. MACEWEN
COLONEL TODD B. MCCAFFREY
COLONEL PAUL M. NAKASONE
COLONEL PAUL A. OSTROWSKI
COLONEL LAURA J. RICHARDSON
COLONEL STEVEN A. SHAPIRO
COLONEL JAMES E. SIMPSON
COLONEL MARK R. STAMMER

COLONEL MICHAEL C. WEHR
COLONEL ERIC P. WENDT
COLONEL ROBERT P. WHITE

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
MIECHIA A. ESCO
CORY M. HUGEN
NICHOLE L. INGALLS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

SHAUN A. PRICE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be major

CHRISTOPHER 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

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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 home first prize 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 to recognize Mr. 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 Center; 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.

TOM McAVOY 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 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.

SLH Mental Health Clinic provides mental health services to the public and clients in other SLH programs. Its Fenton-McAuliffe Crisis House is a voluntary community-based residential alternative to inpatient hospitalization. The Career Transition Program is a joint endeavor between SLH and Montgomery County Public Schools that helps high school students with serious emotional disabilities receive counseling and vocational training.

SLH's efforts have raised public awareness about important mental health issues. Its continued success is due to the hard work of SLH staff and volunteers who give thousands of hours to make this program effective for SLH residents and beneficial for the larger community. St. Luke's House is fortunate to have the leadership of Ms. Cindy Ostrowski as President and CEO as it moves ahead in meeting the needs of people in the 20 century. Our community is enriched by the dedicated work of St. Luke's House.

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, becoming Colonel and eventually Deputy Commander. During Operation Desert Storm he was awarded the bronze star for leadership, further distinguishing himself while providing security to over 24,000 prisoners of war.

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 coordinate 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, it is an honor to stand and recognize one of Colorado's finest residents. His service to the country and state of Colorado is admirable and we are indebted to his efforts.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

SPEECH 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 acknowledge 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 longtime service to the state of Colorado as a teacher, public servant and dedicated citizen. He has represented the state's Western Slope in the Colorado General Assembly for just under three decades and now serves on the University of Colorado Board of Regents.

Mr. Bishop was born and raised in Colorado Springs and learned to respect the value of education. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees, both in education, at the University of Northern Colorado, which he attended with scholarships from wrestling and the El Pomar Foundation. His alma mater would eventually award him an honorary doctorate in 1999.

Out of college, Mr. Bishop decided to become a public school teacher in Colorado, a position he held for seven years. His success in that role translated to his managerial talent. He served as a Mesa State College administrator for 31 years and was an important part of the school's academic emergence.

Mr. Bishop is known best for his tenure in the Colorado legislature, though. He served

for four years in the state House of Representatives and another 24 years in the state Senate, the last six of which as president pro tem. His lengthy tenure in the Colorado Capitol ranks as the longest among Western Slope senators and comes as no surprise to those aware of his dedication and political prowess.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly 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 rollcall vote No. 323, Rogers Amendment that would clarify that Section 411 of the bill, which provides certain authorities for Defense Intelligence Agency expenditures, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall 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 rollcall vote No. 325, Hinchey 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 rollcall 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 Recommit H.R. 754, 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 kind 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 possession, 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 RakeUp 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 that 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 education 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 BIRD'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.

RECOGNIZING MRS. BETTY LOU
LOCH

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to recognize Mrs. Betty Lou Loch on the occasion of her 90th birthday celebration. Mrs. Loch was born on May 23, 1921 at the St. Francis Hospital in Maryville, Missouri. She is the daughter of the late William and Maude Butler.

Mrs. Loch is an active member of her community but more importantly, she is a proud mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother.

Mrs. Loch is celebrating this special day with her two children, Robert Edwin Loch, Jr. and James William Loch; two daughter-in-laws, Mildred Loch and Jessica Loch; four grandchildren, Robert Edwin Loch, III, Courtney Susan Loch, Jaimie William Loch, and Brittney Jayne Loch, and; two great-grandchildren, Robert Colman Loch and James Quinton Loch.

Mr. Speaker, this celebration will bring together close friends and four generations of the Loch family, which is truly remarkable. So I ask that you join me in wishing Mrs. Betty Lou Loch a happy 90th birthday.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MR.
WILLIAM G. BATCHELDER JR.

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. William G. Batchelder Jr., a prominent lawyer and civic leader from Medina, Ohio, who passed away at the age of 96 on May 7, 2011.

Mr. Batchelder was born on July 30, 1914 in Cleveland's Collinwood neighborhood. His family moved to Medina in 1929, and in 1932 he graduated from Medina High School. Upon graduating, William went on to study economics and history at Ohio Wesleyan University. During his senior year, he was awarded a scholarship to attend the University of Cincinnati Law School; he passed the Ohio bar exam in 1939.

William returned to Medina in the summer of 1939 with his wife Eleanor and immediately opened his own private practice. Just five months later, he decided to run for Medina County Prosecutor, and would serve in this position from 1941 until 1953. While serving as Prosecutor, in 1942, William enlisted in the U.S. Army. He served his country bravely in the South Pacific during World War II for three years, and rose to the rank of sergeant. Meanwhile, back in Medina, he became the father of his first child and was re-elected as County Prosecutor.

In the 1950s Mr. Batchelder completed his duties as County Prosecutor and began working as a trial lawyer with the Cleveland law firm of Thompson, Hine & Flory. However, in 1957, he left the prominent firm and formed a partnership with Harold Williams in Medina; the firm was named Williams and Batchelder. He would continue to try cases until the age of 93.

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 Republican Party 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

Monday, May 23, 2011

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 news. This is the lifeblood 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, whose name last year graced 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 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 seen 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, arrested, beaten, assaulted, and in some cases even killed, while working on the frontlines in the fight for democracy and greater opportunity.

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 "60 Minutes" Sunday. 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 Wiig 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 uprising 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 a battle between rebels and Libyan government forces in the city of Misrata. Theirs is not only a loss to their friends and families, but also 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 Erlick, a former correspondent now with the David Rockefeller

Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard called a “much more insidious” form of press repression. Quoted in the Committee to Protect Journalists’ “Attacks on the Press 2010” report, Ms. Erick elaborated that, “You never know where the censorship is coming from—through threats, attacks on the streets, new laws, or lack of access. The threats are always there and sometimes lead to self-censorship even before censorship begins.”

In the spirit of this World Press Freedom Day, Mr. Speaker, let me then use the balance of my time to turn over just a few of these “much more insidious” rocks:

In Venezuela, the government has engaged in what CPJ unambiguously calls “a systematic campaign to stifle dissent.” It included barring the publication of photos in conjunction with reporting on rampant crime and unsolved murder cases; suddenly voiding the broadcasting license of the nation’s oldest television channel and a major critic of the government; and exploiting or inventing technical regulations to administratively shut down dozens of radio stations also critical of the government.

In Ecuador, the OAS’ 2009 Report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights special rapporteur for freedom of expression found that, “Ecuador has seen a rising climate of polarization in which attacks on and threats against journalists and media outlets of all editorial positions have increased”; a March 3 Inter-American Press Association report stated flatly that the government had “redoubled its offensive” against press freedom; and, just last month our own State Department’s 2010 Human Rights Report found—among many other actions—that, “In June and July, during the broadcast of the Soccer World Cup matches, the government ran a media campaign against the press, referring to media outlets as corrupt and delinquent.”

... And, in Argentina—according to The Wall Street Journal, The Economist, and The Financial Times among many other outlets—for more than two years the government has waged an escalating war against critical media outlets. Specifically, the government: was just found by the nation’s Supreme Court to have unconstitutionally allocated government advertising funds to reward news outlets favorable to its policies while withholding such funds from opponents; shut down and tried to literally force the sale of the nation’s biggest private internet service provider; orchestrated a surprise raid by 200 federal tax agents on the offices of the nation’s largest media company and then dismissed the raids as a “mistake”; and—in a series of moves taken directly from the original Peronists’ playbook—is seeking aggressively to seize control of the nation’s newsprint supply to silence opposition newspapers by literally making it impossible for them to go to press.

These are just a few of the things happening in a few of the countries in our own backyard, Mr. Speaker, that justify—indeed, demand that Congress remain vigilant and vocal in defense of freedom of expression everywhere . . . not just on World Press Freedom Day, but every day of every year.

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 Painting; 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.

CONGRATULATING ZOE FROMER, KIRILL SAFIN, AND IZAAL LAKHIA OF ATLANTIC HIGH SCHOOL IN DELRAY BEACH, FL ON THE FOUNDING OF INITIATIVE RENAISSANCE

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I proudly recognize Zoe Fromer, Kirill Safin, and Izaal Lakhia of Atlantic High School in Delray Beach, Florida as Hastings’ Star Students. When state budget cuts to education forced their school to cut back on arts programs, these young people took the task of saving these programs into their own hands. They formed Initiative Renaissance, an aptly named organization that raises funds to restore classes such as drama, musical engineering and chorus. The organization’s \$100,000 fundraising goal would help improve arts facilities and expand the school’s band and visual arts programs. Their mission has garnered national recognition and Initiative Renaissance was accepted into the Pepsi Refresh Project with a chance to win a \$50,000 grant.

Zoe, Kirill, and Izaal’s passion for attaining a well-rounded education demonstrates the folly of cutting funding to arts and education. All students deserve a public education that fully prepares them to compete in the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that these young people chose to fight to save their school’s arts programs and applaud their dedication and perseverance to this project, which has undoubtedly been beneficial to the entire community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE GRAND OPENING OF THE CLEVELAND SYRIAN CULTURAL GARDEN

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the grand opening of the Cleveland Syrian Cultural Gardens, taking place on May 29, 2011.

The 254-acre piece of land that constitutes Rockefeller Park was donated to the City of Cleveland by John D. Rockefeller in 1896. The Cleveland Syrian Cultural Gardens is a fifty-acre piece of land within Rockefeller Park. These gardens were founded in 1926 to create a memorial area for the diverse ethnic groups that shape the region, and to serve as a space of reflection on peace, cooperation and understanding. The Cultural Gardens is currently a collection of 26 gardens which include African-American, American Indian, British, Chinese, Czech, Estonian, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Polish, and Slovenian gardens, among others.

In 1929, the land for a Syrian Cultural Garden was allotted to the Greater Syrian American Community. The Syrian American and Arab American community have, for over 100 years, played a vital role in the spiritual, social and cultural life of the greater Cleveland community. For unknown reasons, the garden was never planned or built.

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 Damascene roses.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me 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 hails from 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. Army.

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 guitar 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 talents 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 and colleagues, please 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-

ministration, Northwest Office. After over 45 years of service and numerous awards for his dedication and commitment to public service, Mr. Psaromatis will be retiring on May 31, 2011.

Mr. Psaromatis has worked in offices around the Nation and around the world. He began his career in 1965 in Huntington, West Virginia. Throughout the years, Mr. Psaromatis also worked in various offices in Ohio, Baltimore, MD and also provided Social Security benefits overseas in Athens, Greece and Frankfurt, Germany. In 1990, Mr. Psaromatis returned to the United States to continue public service work in the Chicago Northwest Social Security Office. He has served the Jefferson Park community for nearly 21 years.

As District Manager, Mr. Psaromatis has made an enormous impact on the community. He did so by giving speeches about Social Security benefits and programs at airports, business and community centers. In order to establish guidelines on how to best serve the public, Mr. Psaromatis met with Congressional and Senatorial Aides. He has also fought for the large Polish population in Jefferson Park to provide better resources.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a deeply grateful community and with enormous appreciation for decades of dedication to public service and providing assistance to communities in America and overseas, I thank Mr. Anthony Psaromatis for his extraordinary leadership and selfless commitment to his family and staff at the Chicago Northwest Social Security Office. Thank you, Tony, and we wish you, Martha, your sons, Michael and Anthony, daughter-in-law Bridget, and granddaughters, Kallie and Kirie all the happiness in the future.

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOLANO
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues Congressman DAN LUNGREN and Congressman JOHN GARAMENDI to recognize the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Solano Community College. The College has provided generations of Solano County residents with high quality education programs that prepare a diverse student population to participate in today's local and global communities.

Solano College had its inception in 1945 when the California State Department of Education authorized the Governing Board of the Vallejo Unified School District to establish a junior college on the campus of Vallejo Senior High School. Classes for junior college students started in the fall of 1945 with fewer than 100 students. In the fall of 1957, the Governing Board of the Vallejo Unified School District voted to separate the junior college completely from the high school. Vallejo Junior College began offering summer classes in 1964, and enrollment increased to 1,000 students that year.

In 1965, the voters of Solano County voted overwhelmingly to establish a separate community college district. At the same time, seven trustees were elected to the new governing board, representing the committees of the district.

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 included renovation of the Fairfield campus. 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. Jowel 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 rollcall 323, I would have voted “no.” Had I been present for rollcall 324, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rollcall 325, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rollcall 326, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rollcall 327, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rollcall 328, I would have voted “aye.” Had I been present for rollcall 329, I would have voted “aye.”

INTELLIGENCE 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,
Washington, DC, May 11, 2011.

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 VET-
ERAN SMALL BUSINESS CHAM-
PION

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

honoring Darrel Bowman, recognized by the U.S. Small Business Administration as the National Veteran Small Business Champion of the Year.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MR. PAUL GRAU

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. Paul Grau, who served as Brecksville's and Oakwood Village's law director for the past thirty years.

Paul was born and raised in Buffalo, New York. He attended the State University of New York at Oswego. Upon graduation, Mr. Grau married his high school sweetheart, Linda Mruk, and moved to Cleveland. Paul then enrolled in the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law and earned his juris doctor degree.

Mr. Grau was a dedicated to public servant. He began working with the City of Garfield Heights' law department in 1976 and was later appointed as the city's law director. During his tenure, in 1978, Paul began working as a managing partner with the law firm of Reddy, Grau and Meek. As he continued to build a successful and meaningful career in both the public and private sector, in 1981 Paul took on the role of law director for the City of Brecksville. Along the way, he left the City of Garfield Heights and in 1992 became the law director for Oakwood Village. Mr. Grau served as the law director for Brecksville and Oakwood Village for thirty and nineteen years respectively.

In addition to his contributions as a law director to three Northeastern Ohio communities, Mr. Grau was dedicated to other community needs. He served on the board, and at one time was the chairman of the Jennings Center for Older Adults for ten years.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in remembrance of Mr. Paul Grau. I offer my condolences to his wife of 37 years, Linda; son, Andy; and sister, Mary.

HONORING THE NEW HAVEN PRESERVATION TRUST AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

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 congratulate the New Haven Preservation Trust on their 50th anniversary—a remarkable milestone for this outstanding organization. Charged to honor and preserve New Haven's architectural heritage—historic buildings and neighborhoods—through advocacy, education, and collaboration, the New Haven Preservation Trust played an integral role in the preservation and restoration of the unique character of the New Haven community.

The New Haven Preservation Trust was founded in an effort to save the James Dwight Dana House, a historic 19th century Italianate

house designed by New Haven architect Henry Austin for one of the century's leading geologists, from demolition. At the time Yale University planned to tear down the home to make way for a new mathematics building. A small group of concerned citizens quickly incorporated the Trust and planned to bid on the house. In the end, the Trust came to an agreement with the University to preserve the Dana House and, through the efforts of the Trust, in 1962, it was designated a National Historic Landmark. Since that time the Trust has been involved with countless efforts to save historic buildings throughout the city including the New Haven Free Public Library, the New Haven Post Office and Federal Building, New Haven City Hall, the John Davies Mansion, and Union Station.

In addition to their efforts to preserve and restore New Haven's historic buildings, the Trust has worked to collaborate with the city government and other organizations to strike a balance between protecting the city's history and allowing for its modernization. In its earliest years, the Trust worked with the city of New Haven on the Wooster Square Project—an effort to restore this architectural and historical treasure. Though the Trust's efforts, the entire neighborhood was designated a historic district and the New Haven Historic District Commission, a permanent city authority responsible for reviewing exterior architectural changes in all local historic districts, was established. In New Haven's downtown district known as the Ninth Square, the Trust worked with local property owners to plan its preservation. The Trust published guidelines and contributed architectural drawings to help owners rehabilitate their facades. Most recently the Trust was brought into discussions regarding the School Construction Program, where it prepared recommendations for moving some buildings threatened by the project to empty lots in the neighborhood. That partnership continued until the Program's work was completed last year.

The New Haven Public Trust has also developed educational programs designed to teach the New Haven public about the community and its history. Plaques have been awarded to numerous buildings which are designed to draw the public's attention to their historical significance and to ensure that future generations know of their value. The Trust also sponsors New Haven Heritage Workshops which teach residents about the architectural styles and histories of the city's neighborhood. Recognizing that one of the best ways to learn about historic architecture is to visit the buildings and neighborhoods, the Trust has designed both walking tours led by local historians as well as pamphlets for self-guided tours.

Through advocacy, distribution of information, historic research, tours, and private consultations, the Trust continues to be New Haven's advocate for the centuries-old architectural heritage. I am proud to join the New Haven community in thanking the Board of Directors, staff, and volunteers who work so hard to ensure that our city's rich history is not only preserved but celebrated and appreciated by new generations. Congratulations on your 50th anniversary and best wishes for many more years of success.

RECOGNIZING RETIREMENT OF MR. AMADEO SAENZ

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. CUELLAR. 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 Hebbronville, 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 are male, over one-third ethnic minorities, 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 as it was 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 from families 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 schools meeting the higher 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 students with 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 on 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 MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. on May 12, during rollcall vote No. 316, I mistakenly voted "aye." I intended to vote "nay." I ask that the record reflect my opposition to this amendment. With respect to energy production-related legislation, I support an all-of-the-above strategy, as long as it is responsible and meets proper safety standards.

FORMAL DEDICATION OF THE
MANDELL AND MADELEINE BER-
MAN CENTER FOR THE PER-
FORMING ARTS

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. LEVIN. 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 Community Center of Metropolitan Detroit. It is a 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 reappointed 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 other 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. Heinze 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. Heinze 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 in 1993. Capitalizing on his business, he opened the recently renovated Ramada Inn and Johnel'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. Heinze 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. Heinze 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.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF RONALD FREDERIC RICHARDS

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

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 endowment, 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, and 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.

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:

EVERETT COREY, DIRECTING BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS IN CONNECTICUT, REMARKS FROM MONDAY, MAY 9, 2011

What a day! What a victory for Pratt & Whitney right here in Connecticut! What a victory for American jobs and American workers!

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to be part of such a distinguished—and genuinely remarkable—group here today, people who have changed the world through skill, intelligence, dedication and perseverance despite the odds. I'm referring, of course, to the employees of Pratt & Whitney—who are, without a doubt—the greatest jet engine makers in the world. And the best of the best are right here, in the State of Connecticut. Thank you for all you do.

President Chenevert, President Hess—I want to thank you for inviting the Machinists Union to participate in this program. Congratulations to you both on these great victories.

Members of the Connecticut Congressional delegation—we know how hard you have worked to reach this result. We know that you understand, it's all about jobs. You have worked tirelessly on behalf of the people of Connecticut, and the workers of Pratt & Whitney, and it's great to see all that effort end up with two big wins—the Air Force tanker, and sole sourcing on the F-35.

Congressman Norm Dicks—Thousands of workers here and in Washington State, including thousands of Machinists Union members, will have work for years ahead, thanks to your efforts. On behalf of the International Association of Machinists—thank you, Congressman Dicks.

Governor Malloy—what a great relief to have a Governor of Connecticut who is so engaged, so smart, so tough and determined. We know, that like us, your first thought in the morning and your last thought at night is about jobs for Connecticut. Well, here you go—how about 25 years worth of work going forward? A great moment for state.

I thanked the entire Congressional delegation, because they deserve it. But I have to extend a special, heartfelt thanks to Congressman John Larson—who more than anyone, took on the fight for both these contracts, worked countless hours, pushed relentlessly—and brought home two enormous, unbelievable wins. Congressman Larson—you truly are the man who "keeps the eagle flying." We thank you, we salute you—Connecticut owes you a debt that words cannot express.

The other person who deserves special thanks, but who could not be here today is Jim Parent, Assistant Directing Business Representative of District 26 and chief negotiator for UTC issues. Both management and labor here at Pratt, and people across the state and around the country, have benefited from the work of Brother Parent, on this and countless other issues. This day is his, and we thank him. Jim will be retiring in January, and we wish him well.

Let me end with two brief comments. First, to David Hess and Louis Chenevert. We were proud to work with you in the fight to get these contracts—and will continue to work with you whenever and wherever we can jointly fight for work that keeps jobs and grows jobs in Connecticut. We even have a coalition called GrowJobsCT—we invite you to join, and we'll waive the initiation fee.

Finally—Pratt & Whitney employees, hourly and salary, sister and brother Machinists Union members—stand proud today, and every day. It's your skills, your hard work, your dedication—that keep this company thriving, and most important, help defend our great country.

More than anybody—this victory belongs to you—and was earned by decades of hard work. We salute you. Congratulations!

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 herself through her 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.

Founded 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 performance which quickly entered the popular lexicon. Mr. Black was moved to found the PDF after his close friend, the company's controller, was diagnosed with Parkinson's. He was greatly dismayed to learn that not only was there no truly effective treatment, but also that no basic research on Parkinson's was being conducted. Using his own funds, he established the PDF, which was the first private foundation in the United States created specifically to advance research into the causes of Parkinson's, help develop a cure, and support those living with the disease.

William Black was determined to launch a research program aimed at finding effective drug treatment for the disease. Working with some of the nation's most prominent and re-

spected researchers, the Blacks made two major donations to Columbia University, one to help construct the research laboratory building that now bears Mr. Black's name, which houses one entire floor dedicated to Parkinson's research; and the other to endow support for that research. This close relationship between the PDF and Columbia University has persisted to this day. Following Mr. Black's passing Page Morton Black became chair of the PDF Board of Directors, helping ensure that the PDF has remained a driving force in combating Parkinson's Disease. 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 education 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.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF JUDGE FRANCIS E. SWEENEY, SR.

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, received the Cardinal Bellarmine Award for Legal Excellence 1994 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.

COMMEMORATING MAY 19TH AS A HISTORIC DAY IN THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

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 in recess, the Republic of Turkey and Friends of Turkey commemorated the 92d 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.

Atatürk 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 changes 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 downtown business district was being eclipsed by the modern conveniences of mall shopping, the schools were in desperate need of modernization, and the individual neighborhoods had suffered the consequences of sub-

urban 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 rebuilt 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 school system 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's tenure, 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
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 Deante 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 gre-

nade. 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 area.

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 deserve the praise 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. Staff 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 locations.

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 at-risk people 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

conditions, with no luxuries or amenities we often take for granted.

I ask all Members to join me in thanking Hilda Grigorian for her unwavering commitment to the people of Armenia and Afghanistan and wish her well in all future endeavors.

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 29 to 6 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 Gerel 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 we are united as one." And 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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

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 No. 7—nay; roll Number 318—Inslee of Washington 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. Con. Res. 50, 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—Carney of Delaware Amendment—nay; roll Number 327—Reed of New York Amendment—aye; roll Number 328—Motion 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.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS
REGARDING H.R. 658

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

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 MCMORRIS 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 for air ambulance services.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 14, 2011.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means, 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 commonly a superior mode of emergency air transportation for critically ill patients in rural areas. In many instances, the use of helicopters for air ambulance services in rural areas is impractical because of the long distances that patients must be transported. Also, airplanes present the safest and fastest mode of transportation during inclement weather. Allowing states to use tax-exempt bonds to finance fixed wing aircraft used exclusively for emergency medical services in the same way they can for helicopters will 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,

DOC HASTINGS.
CATHY MCMORRIS
RODGERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 3, 2011.

Hon. DOC HASTINGS,
Chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HASTINGS: Thank you very much for your recent letter regarding the provision in the Senate's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization bill that would permit tax-exempt bonds to be used to finance the purchase of fixed-wing aircraft that provide air ambulance services.

I appreciate your leadership, as well as that of others such as Representative Dave Reichert, a Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, in bringing this issue to my attention. As we prepare to enter negotiations with the Senate on a final version of the FAA reauthorization legislation, I look forward to working with you and other interested Members to better understand this issue and to explore possible modifications to current law in this area.

Thank you again for your letter and interest.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 3, 2011.

Hon. CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS,
Vice Chair, House Republican Conference, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN MCMORRIS RODGERS: Thank you very much for your recent letter regarding the provision in the Senate's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) reauthorization bill that would permit tax-exempt bonds to be used to finance the purchase of fixed-wing aircraft that provide air ambulance services.

I appreciate your leadership, as well as that of others such as Representative Dave Reichert, a Member of the Committee on Ways and Means, in bringing this issue to my attention. As we prepare to enter negotiations with the Senate on a final version of the FAA reauthorization legislation, I look forward to working with you and other interested Members to better understand this issue and to explore possible modifications to current law in this area.

Thank you again for your letter and interest.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP.

CONGRATULATING BRIGADIER
GENERAL JOSEPH A. LANNI ON
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIRE-
MENT

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 Brigadier 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 on 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 serves as a testament to SMU's tradition of success. With seven different schools, SMU ranks as 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-know 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 April 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, Corporal 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 fundraise 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 CARO-
LINA'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, given peace of mind to parents, and helped ensure the safety of 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

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

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 citizens in 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, and 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.

Mary is survived by her children: Bonnie, Johnnie, Gwen, Allen, Danny, Connie, Cynthia and Shelia. She also leaves behind nineteen grandchildren, nineteen great grandchildren, along with countless relatives and friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in paying honor to Mary Hoze for being an exemplary member of the Sacramento community. Her life and legacy—as a mother and member of our community—will be an inspiration to us all. I ask that we take a moment and extend our utmost respect and condolences to her family.

HONORING THE PEOPLE OF
SEATON, ENGLAND

HON. JON RUNYAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. RUNYAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the people of Seaton, England. The people of Seaton were invaluable partners prior to the "D-Day" invasion of June 6, 1944. Seaton's unwavering support and hospitality allowed U.S. troops to launch a successful invasion of Europe and ultimately win World War II.

The kindness of the people of Seaton manifested itself in many ways. They welcomed, housed, and supported the men of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division from January 1944 through early June, 1944. Many of these soldiers were taken in and treated like family, and respected members of the community.

This feeling of community was made evident when the people of Seaton organized dances,

entertainment, and other events, for the troops. There's no doubt that this welcoming atmosphere helped ease the transition for the young soldiers, most of whom were away from home for the first time.

Seaton was instrumental in the continued training of our forces providing marksmanship instruction alongside the British guard. This training inevitably led to our nation's forces being better prepared for battle and ultimately saved American lives.

Seaton's lasting legacy is the positive atmosphere that it helped to foster. In fact in the five months that it housed American troops there were no recorded adverse incidents to speak of and many troops who were stationed in Seaton had some of their fondest memories of the war while stationed there.

Seaton had a significant strategic impact on the war. The town's support of the 2nd Battalion was instrumental in allowing it to become the first to land on Utah Beach, during "D-Day", and obtain all of its objectives within the first few hours of Operation Overlord.

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

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 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

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

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. Towns like the quiet, country living, of Dayton, Texas are why so many new people and businesses continue to move to Texas.

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. Still today, rice farms 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 fighting 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 presented many more changes to the small 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 growing 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 those on the streets carried 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 this patriotic town.

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, 2011, I missed a vote on the Amendment to H.R. 754 by Rep. GIBSON of New York.

I would have voted "yea."

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 a 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 Carolina members of the Armed Forces, 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 Vasanti Alsi 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 assent 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 Spanish 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 different incidents of troops in ground combat action, over 26,500 tactical intelligence reports, 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 1 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 hunt!!!

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 were 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 demand for their own State based on the pre-1967 borders completely reverses 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 unrest in the Middle East.

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. 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 goods and 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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, on May 11, 2011, I missed a vote on the Amendment by Rep. KEATING of Massachusetts, Number 4. I would have voted "nay."

HONORING KELLER WILLIAMS REALTY, INC.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Keller Williams Realty, Inc., a real estate franchise organization which has recognized a significant need to give back to communities.

In 2008, Keller Williams Realty designated and sponsored one day that year to encourage and allow its employees and associates, and other real estate professionals and members of the community, to sponsor and conduct charitable acts, and named and marketed that day as RED Day. RED stands for Renew Energize Donate. RED Day has inspired thousands of real estate professionals across America to volunteer in their local communities. Keller Williams Realty Inc. which is located in my home State of Texas, should be commended for performing charitable acts within the communities where its franchises operate.

Keller Williams Realty is committed to maintaining, growing and celebrating RED Day every year and RED Day has contributed over one-hundred and fifty thousand hours of volunteer service in a single day in the past year alone. RED Day volunteers have helped rebuild houses, nursing homes, children's camps, animal shelters, clean parks and provide meals and activities for the elderly. The scope of the RED Day projects has been limitless.

Mr. Speaker, RED Day volunteers model the best in citizenship and create a climate of goodwill that lasts far beyond one day a year. I ask my fellow colleagues today to join me in honoring RED day.

CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 23, 2011

Mr. HOYER. 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 DEAL-
ER 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. Bostick, 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

Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee

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 foresters authorizing State foresters to provide certain forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration and protection 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. 268, 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 release 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

MAY 26

10 a.m.

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. 699, to authorize the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program to demonstrate the commercial application of integrated systems for long-term geological 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, Nannette Jolivet 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

To hold hearings to examine Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Washington on October 2, 1996 (Treaty Doc. 112-01),

Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed on May 20, 2009, at Luxembourg (the "proposed Protocol") and a related agreement effected by the exchange of notes also signed on May 20, 2009 (Treaty Doc. 111-08), and Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Hungary for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed on February 4, 2010, at Budapest (the "proposed Convention") and a related agreement effected by an exchange of notes on February 4, 2010 (Treaty Doc. 111-07).

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

Daily Digest

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.

Page S3224

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.

Pages S3244–45

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.

Pages S3210–20

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.

Page S3219

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.

Page S3245

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.

Page S3245

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)

Pages S3222–23

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.

Pages S3245–46

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S3223**

Measures Read the First Time: **Pages S3223, S3245**

Executive Communications: **Pages S3223–24**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3225–26**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S3226–35

Additional Statements: **Pages S3220–22**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S3235–44**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S3244**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S3244**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—75)
Page S3219

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 Reitering, 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.

Pages H3341–43

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).

Reports were 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). **Page H3341**

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Reverend Conrad Braaten, Lutheran Church of the Reformation, Washington, DC. **Page H3307**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:09 p.m. and reconvened at 4 p.m. **Page H3308**

Supplemental Report: Agreed that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to file a supplemental report on H.R. 1540, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. **Page H3308**

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; **Pages H3308–10**

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 380 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 330; **Pages H3310–13, H3319–20**

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 389 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 331; **Pages H3313–16, H3320–21**

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 385 yeas with 1 voting “nay”, Roll No. 332; and **Pages H3316–17, H3321–22**

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. **Pages H3317–19**

Recess: The House recessed at 5:03 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H3319**

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). **Pages H3323–24**

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. **Page H3332**

Quorum Calls Votes: Three yeas-and-nays 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

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy and Power held a hearing entitled “The American Energy Initiative.” Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

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, 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 International Monetary Policy and Trade, hearing entitled "Legislative Proposals on Securing American Jobs Through Exports: Export-Import Bank Reauthorization," 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights, hearing on International Child Abduction: Broken Laws and Bereaved Lives, 2 p.m., 2203 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.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing entitled "Strategic and Critical Minerals Policy: Domestic Minerals Supplies and Demands in a Time of Foreign Supply Disruptions," 9 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

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.

Subcommittee on TARP, Financial Services and Bailouts of Public and Private Programs, hearing entitled "Who's Watching the Watchmen? Oversight of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau," 2 p.m., 2247 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

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, May 24

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 1038, 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.)

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.

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