

of the world's best known consumer goods in our islands, is active in real estate, and publishes a newspaper.

In addition to these business accomplishments, Tan Holdings has established the Tan Siu Lin Foundation, which has donated millions of dollars to deserving causes and activities in our islands, setting an example of social responsibility.

Please join me in congratulating Tan Holdings for its 40 years helping to build the economy of the Northern Mariana Islands and economies throughout Micronesia.

THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

(Ms. PINGREE of Maine asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PINGREE of Maine. Madam Speaker, in the 2 years since its enactment, the Affordable Care Act has truly improved health care for families in Maine:

It has given 190,000 seniors access to free preventative care and saved them over \$5 million in prescription drug costs; it has allowed 7,000 young adults to stay on their parents' insurance; and, in Maine, it has helped 1,300 small businesses provide their employees with health coverage.

More critical benefits are on the way, including banning insurance companies from charging women more simply because of their gender.

Yet here we are again, debating how to undo these successes, debating how to block women's access to contraceptives, and, this week, considering proposals to dismantle Medicare and shift the cost back to seniors.

This must stop. We can't afford to go back to the status quo—denying women equal access to care, or telling seniors they're on their own, or letting families go bankrupt just because someone got sick.

We must let the Affordable Care Act stand so more Americans have the chance to reap the benefits of true health care reform.

DO NOT TURN THE CLOCK BACK

(Ms. HANABUSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HANABUSA. Madam Speaker, it's been about 236 years since we declared independence, but it's only been 92 years since women could vote. We have fought for equality, fighting our way from being second-class citizens. One such battle is the discrimination in health care.

For so long, insurance companies have denied coverage for preexisting conditions like pregnancy, breast cancer, C-sections, and domestic abuse. Ninety percent of the best-selling plans charge women more. Some plans require women to even get a pre-authorization before they can seek OB-GYN services.

From 2014, that will not be the case because of the Affordable Care Act. But just a few months ago, efforts by Republicans were to block contraception. Now the attempts are to repeal the Affordable Care Act. This is the act that's been the great equalizer for women and children.

Don't let them turn the clock back. We should not have to do another hundred years of battle for equality.

THE CRISIS IN KORDOFAN AND BLUE NILE

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

Mr. MORAN. Madam Speaker, today, in Sudan, tens of thousands of men, women, and children are huddled in caves in the Nuba Mountains of South Kordofan and at Blue Nile state, where they're hiding from aerial bombardment and rocket attacks unleashed by the Sudanese Government in Khartoum.

They have nothing to eat because they've not been able to plant crops this year. And although the world stands ready to provide lifesaving assistance, that same government in Khartoum refuses to allow them access to it. When the rainy season descends on Sudan in the coming weeks, it will be too late to get food in and these people will face starvation.

Madam Speaker, for decades, this Congress and successive U.S. administrations have expressed the will of the American people that we will not allow so many innocent people to die in a struggle for land and power.

I ask my colleagues to condemn the Sudanese Government's assault on innocent people and denounce President Omar al-Bashir's decision to use food as a weapon of war.

We have little economic or political interest in this situation, but we do have a profound moral obligation to speak out. Khartoum must withdraw its armed forces, stop attacking civilians, and allow humanitarian access immediately.

PERMITTING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Mr. NUGENT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 108, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 108

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF ROTUNDA FOR HOLOCAUST DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY.

The rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 19, 2012, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOURLY MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. NUGENT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

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

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 the motion 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.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later today.

□ 1240

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE 225TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 886) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 225th anniversary of the establishment of the Nation's first Federal law enforcement agency, the United States Marshals Service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government;

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, shall be disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STIVERS. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to add extraneous material to the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STIVERS. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today to urge the House to concur in two minor amendments made by the Senate to H.R. 886, introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK) and passed by the House last December with more than 300 cosponsors.

The amendments, which are unobjectionable, merely certify that the coins produced under the program outlined in the bill will comply with existing law requiring that they be produced at no cost to the taxpayers.

Madam Speaker, 112 Congresses ago, during the first session of the first Congress, George Washington signed into law the Judiciary Act and appointed the first 13 men who formed the basis for the Nation's first Federal law enforcement agency. The Marshals Service will celebrate its 125th anniversary in 3 years. This legislation authorizes issuance of coins recognizing that anniversary.

Surcharges on the coin sales will generate funds for a number of law enforcement-related entities, primarily the U.S. Marshals Museum. I urge adoption of the bill as amended.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The Offices of the U.S. Marshals and Deputy Marshal were created by the first Congress in the Judiciary Act of 1789, the same legislation that established the Federal judicial system. The marshals were given extensive authority to support the Federal courts within their judicial districts and to carry out all lawful orders issued by judges, by Congress, or by the President.

Their first duty was to support the Federal courts, and they served summons, subpoenas, writs, warrants, and other processes issued by the courts, made any arrests necessary, and handled the prisoners. They disbursed the money. The marshals paid the fees and expenses of the court clerks, the U.S. Attorneys, the jurors, the witnesses. They rented the courtrooms, the jail space, hired the bailiffs, the criers—what we probably would now call a bailiff—the janitors, and on and on. They ensured the courts functioned smoothly. They took care of the details so that the judges and the lawyers

could concentrate on the cases before them. They made sure that the water pitchers were filled, the prisoners were present, the jurors were available, and the witnesses were on time.

But that was really only part of what the marshals did.

When George Washington set up his first administration and Congress first convened, they both quickly discovered a gap in the constitutional design of our government. It had no provision for any administrative structure throughout the country. Both the Congress and the Executive were housed in the Nation's capital, and no agency was established or designed to represent the Federal Government anywhere else. The need for a national organization quickly became apparent.

Congress and the President solved that in part by creating specialized agencies, like customs and revenue collectors to levy taxes and tariffs, but there were still many other jobs in the Federal Government that needed to be done and no one to do them. The only officers available to do it were the marshals and their deputies.

So the marshals were pretty much the Federal Government throughout much of the country, and they pretty much did everything. They took the national census every 10 years until 1870; they distributed Presidential proclamations, collected a variety of statistical information on commerce and manufacturing; they supplied the names of government employees for the national register; and they performed other routine tasks that were really necessary for the central government, the Federal government, to function effectively.

Over the past 200 years, Congress and the President have called on the marshals to do all manner of things: to carry out unusual and extraordinary missions like registering enemy aliens in time of war, capturing fugitive slaves from that lamentable period of our history, sealing the American border against armed expeditions aimed at foreign countries, and swapping spies with the Soviet Union. They remained a law enforcement agency.

Within the last decade, the marshals retrieved North Carolina's, my State's, copy of the Bill of Rights in a sting operation. North Carolina's copy had been stolen by Sherman's men when Sherman's army came through Raleigh after they went through Atlanta and treated Raleigh with the same loving attention and care that they had shown Atlanta. We are proud now to have our copy back and thank the marshals for having done it.

Madam Speaker, I support this deserved honor for our Marshals service. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his time, and I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his kind remarks, too.

I want to thank the Speaker of the House and Leader CANTOR and Chairman BACHUS for giving me the honor and privilege of helping shepherd this important piece of legislation through the House.

As was already mentioned in previous remarks, this bill, H.R. 886, passed overwhelmingly through this House with only a single dissenting vote late last year in the first year of the 112th Congress. It's gone over to the Senate, and it's come back with an amendment that simply reassures the American people that none of the production costs or other costs associated with the minting of this coin that commemorates the 225th anniversary of the Marshals service will be borne by the taxpayers.

So it just further assures the discerning public out here that the effort that we're doing today in honoring a great law enforcement agency in the U.S. Marshals Service at the same time does not cost the taxpayers any money. So I urge strong support for this bill, as amended.

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, we have no further speakers.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. STIVERS. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 886.

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 North Carolina. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5, PROTECTING ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE ACT

Mr. NUGENT. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 591 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 591

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (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. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in this resolution and shall