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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, April 15, 2013, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 2013

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 12, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable LYNN A. WESTMORELAND to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Under Your divine providence, this Nation was established and has been guided through the years. Through turmoil, strife, disaster, and even war, You have brought Your people to renewed faith, greater strength, and a deeper longing for peace.

Be with us now. Guide and enable the Members of this people's House today as they consider the ongoing business of the Nation, be they issues of economy, immigration, domestic safety and security, or matters beyond our shores. Bless their efforts as they seek to protect and defend their fellow citizens.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MCNERNEY 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now entertain up to five re-

quests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

THE FEAR OF APRIL 15TH

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it's that time of year again—April 15. You know what they say: the only things certain in life are death and more taxes.

The day April 15th brings fear and trepidation into the hearts and souls of Americans across the fruited plain. The taxacrats have created a language that Americans really can't understand.

When the Tax Code was created, it was about 400 pages. Today, it's over 70,000 pages long. And get this: each year it takes Americans 6 billion hours to prepare their income tax, and American taxpayers spend \$168 billion just to file their taxes every year.

Just this week, President Obama unveiled his 2-month-late budget that includes, of course, \$1.2 trillion in new taxes. Mr. Speaker, almost half of Americans pay no Federal income tax at all. What we need are more taxpayers, not more taxes.

We should eliminate the burdensome, unfair income Tax Code and go to the fair tax—the national sales tax concept—or the flat tax, because everyone should pay their fair share to live in America.

And that's just the way it is.

□ 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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H1961

REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS AND RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS

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

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to shine the light on the importance of reducing our carbon emissions and the role of electric vehicles in accomplishing that mission.

Today, we import about half the oil we consume, and approximately 70 percent of that is used in transportation. Consumers should have access to affordable transportation, such as electric vehicles that use little or no gasoline.

Our Nation's businesses are becoming more energy efficient, improving energy sources, and investing in cleaner transportation. The EV industry is a great job creator. For example, in my district, there is an EV company that is producing great vehicles and bringing hundreds of jobs to the region. Moreover, there's a regional transit district that's utilizing electric and hybrid vehicles.

EVs are one part of the solution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fighting climate change. They also play an important role in advancing a diverse American energy policy.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting clean electric vehicles on our roads and to make a commitment to reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.

IN MEMORY OF WADE WALTERS

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

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, it's with a heavy heart that I rise today to honor the memory of a young man from my district killed in an industrial accident at Arkansas Nuclear One power generating facility.

Wade Walters was 24. He was a Russellville, Arkansas, resident and a graduate of Pottsville High School. He loved his job as an ironworker at Precision Surveillance Corporation and embraced all the outdoors had to offer, including bow fishing, hunting, shooting, canoeing, roping, and knife collecting.

Wade is survived by his father, James Keith Walters, of Dover, Arkansas; his mother, Susan Allen, and husband, Rusty; a sister, Chelsy; his grandparents, Tom and Bonnie Underhill; and the love of his life, Alyssa Alvey, all of Russellville.

Mr. Speaker, Wade gave a lot of himself. As a member of Russellville Christian Center, Wade went on numerous mission trips to Mexico to build housing for those in need. He had a big heart for his family and friends and was a constant source of inspiration to all he met.

We pray for peace and understanding for his family during this difficult time.

HONORING FRANCIS "DUTCH" HOWLAN

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Francis "Dutch" Howlan, who had resided in Amsterdam, New York, and who was posthumously inducted into the New York State Basketball Hall of Fame last month.

From 1953 to 1987, Dutch amassed 468 wins coaching at St. Mary's Institute and Bishop Scully High School, both in Amsterdam, New York. But he meant so much more than that impressive win total to our community and to the hundreds of student athletes he taught and mentored. His friends and former players remember him as a dedicated coach, an inspiring mentor, and a determined winner. As a fierce competitor, he preached a never-give-up attitude.

Twenty-four years after his passing, I am so pleased that Dutch has finally received this distinction. It is truly a testament to his character that his friends and players never gave up on their former coach's legacy, making this long overdue honor possible.

MEETING OUR DEBT CRISIS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, the President submitted his budget this week. His plan not only fails to get control of our debt, it makes it even worse—to the tune of nearly \$61,000 of debt for every American family.

American families know the consequences of living with debt. Credit card debt, mortgages, and student loans are just a few of the burdens working families and young adults struggle with—and budget to get out of—every month. Washington must do the same.

Our national debt eats away at the buying power of working families, seniors on fixed incomes, and students working their way through school, leading to higher prices for things like bread and milk and eroding hard-earned family savings.

We owe our families better. Politicians have talked long enough in Washington about tackling our debt. It's time for the President to get serious about the national debt and join us in putting our priority back on jobs and opportunity for American families. By acting boldly, we can translate talk into meaningful results.

□ 1010

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

(Ms. FUDGE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1120. I was raised in a union family. Labor, in fact, is the backbone of the middle class of America. This legislation is just another example of the Republican's assault on workers' rights.

H.R. 1120 effectively shuts down the National Labor Relations Board, strips away its enforcement powers, and leaves workers without any recourse to address employee intimidation, inadequate safety standards, and other unfair practices.

Throughout its history, 20 members have been recess-appointed to the NLRB, including 12 Republicans. In fact, every President since Ronald Reagan has appointed a member to the board through a recess appointments clause. Why should President Obama be treated any differently?

The bill is neither fair, nor is it just. I urge my colleagues to oppose this measure.

MILITARY JUDICIAL REFORM ACT

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

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, just earlier this week, I was able to join with my colleague, Representative SPEIER from California, introducing legislation to protect victims of military sexual assault. That's the Military Judicial Reform Act.

In recognition of a victim who, having had a jury at a court-martial find a finding of guilt against an assailant, had it overturned by a general who convened that, now we are faced with a new opportunity in which new information is being put out outside the scope of that trial.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that we end this archaic practice and stop putting the victim on trial again and again.

This week Secretary Hagel called on Congress to remove the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that allow this proceeding to take place, and I urge my colleagues now to act together to end this archaic practice.

THE JOBS ACT

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

Mr. ENYART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because the number one concern I hear when I'm home in southern Illinois is from families who are worried about jobs. They're worried about how to find a job and get back on their feet.

In southern Illinois, we know all too well how bad trade deals in Washington have given our working families a bum rap. We see good manufacturing jobs leave us. We see the empty factories, high unemployment rates, and lose faith in the future.

I believe in helping to attract and create new jobs and in protecting and saving the good ones we have. That's why I am proud to introduce my new initiative, the Job Opportunities Between Our Shores, or JOBS, Act. The JOBS Act will address the challenge industry faces of growing jobs without workers who have the necessary skills to fill them locally.

Southern Illinois has the advanced manufacturers who are leading the way for the future of manufacturing and creating new, good jobs. We have talented workers, and we have the educational programs to get them a great, new job that can support their family.

My JOBS Act is a way of bringing communities, workers, and employers together to protect good jobs and invest in our future.

SENATE GUN CONTROL PROPOSALS HOLD SERIOUS THREATS TO SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS

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

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, today, on the other side of the Capitol, our friends in the Senate are considering a number of proposals that hold serious threats to our Second Amendment rights.

I agree that we need to have a serious conversation about how to reduce violent crime. But the Senate's recent decision to focus debate on restricting the rights of law-abiding citizens is the wrong approach. These proposals will do nothing but expand Washington bureaucracy and further complicate the ability of law-abiding Montanans to purchase firearms while doing little to actually address the underlying problems behind violent crimes.

Thousands of Montanans have reached out to my office, expressing their concern over these threats to their Second Amendment rights. As a fifth-generation Montanan and lifelong sportsman, I too am deeply concerned about the Senate's proposal to expand background checks for private sales to Montana citizens, which would criminalize the private transfer of firearms between law-abiding Montanans.

Let me point out, the Second Amendment is not about hunting; it is about freedom. So let me be clear. I am strongly opposed to and will fight back against any efforts that infringe upon Montanans' Second Amendment rights.

SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I stand here on behalf of my district's seniors, veterans, and working families to say that I strongly oppose cuts to Social Security in the President's budget. Every week, my case workers

in Arizona report back to me about our constituents, and every week I hear about another senior who is struggling or another veteran who is struggling.

Our rural towns are filled with hard workers, but work is hard to find. These are folks who may never have the protections of a pension, so they must have the protection of Social Security.

The President's budget uses a formula called chained CPI. It recalculates how the cost of living is calculated, and it will not keep up with inflation.

So let's call this formula what it really is: a shrinking Social Security check for the people who need it most. Yes, we have to make cuts, and we need to do more with less, but seniors and veterans are already doing that. We can do better than sticking them with the tab.

PREVENTING GREATER UNCERTAINTY IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 146, I call up the bill (H.R. 1120) to prohibit the National Labor Relations Board from taking any action that requires a quorum of the members of the Board until such time as Board constituting a quorum shall have been confirmed by the Senate, the Supreme Court issues a decision on the constitutionality of the appointments to the Board made in January 2012, or the adjournment sine die of the first session of the 113th Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 146, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113-6 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 1120

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 "Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act".

SEC. 2. ACTIVITIES BY THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD PROHIBITED.

Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the National Labor Relations Board shall cease all activity that requires a quorum of the members of the Board, as set forth in the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.). The Board shall not appoint any personnel nor implement, administer, or enforce any decision, rule, vote, or other action decided, undertaken, adopted, issued, or finalized on or after January 4, 2012, that requires a quorum of the members of the Board, as set forth in such Act.

SEC. 3. TERMINATION.

The provisions of this Act shall terminate on the date on which—

(1) all members of the National Labor Relations Board are confirmed with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with clause 2 of section 2 of article II of the Constitution, in a number sufficient to constitute a quorum, as set forth in the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.);

(2) the Supreme Court issues a decision on the constitutionality of the appointments to the Board made in January 2012; or

(3) the adjournment sine die of the first session of the 113th Congress.

SEC. 4. EFFECT OF CERTAIN BOARD ACTIONS.

In the event that this Act terminates pursuant to paragraphs (1) or (3) of section 3, no appointment, decision, rule, vote, or other action decided, undertaken, adopted, issued, or finalized by the Board on or after January 4, 2012, that requires authorization by not less than a quorum of the members of the Board, as set forth in the National Labor Relations Act, may be implemented, administered, or enforced unless and until it is considered and acted upon by a Board constituting a quorum, as set forth in the National Labor Relations Act, or the Supreme Court issues a decision on the constitutionality of the appointments to the Board made in January 2012.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1120.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act, and yield myself such time as I may consume.

America's workplaces are facing significant challenges. Consumer demand remains weak. Threats of new regulations and higher taxes continue. And a looming debt crisis threatens the growth and prosperity our Nation is working so hard to attain. Washington should not be in the business of making these challenges worse. That is why we are here today.

Many Americans may not even know a Federal labor board exists, let alone the role it plays in their everyday lives. Despite its obscurity, the authority of the National Labor Relations Board governs virtually every private business across the country. Our Nation needs a labor board that will appropriately and responsibly administer the law, or else the rights of both workers and employers are diminished.

Unfortunately, partisan politics have left the board in a state of dysfunction. A year ago, President Obama made three recess appointments to the board while Congress was not in recess.

□ 1020

The President's action was unprecedented, and a Federal appeals court has ruled it was also unconstitutional.

As a result, the work of the Board is tainted. Every decision it issues is ripe for appeal on the basis that the Board itself is not legitimate. In fact, employers and unions are now citing the recent court ruling as a reason why Board decisions should be overturned.

A story in *The Wall Street Journal* helps illustrate the real-life consequence of the President's recess appointment scheme. Five years ago, a truck driver alleged that her union failed to follow the rules and assign her work. The NLRB agreed and ordered the union to pay the driver back wages and benefits. So far, the union has refused, and the current chaos offers a new opportunity to toss out the Board's decision. According to the union's attorney:

I'll explore every opportunity to make sure my client doesn't have to pay anything.

This is the reality we now face. Unions, employers, and workers are forced to spend more time and money defending themselves before the Board and in Federal court. Our Nation has relied upon the Board for more than 75 years. Never has it faced this level of confusion and uncertainty.

The current crisis began with the President's power grab, and it is up to him to fix it. Just this week, the President announced he was submitting three Board nominees to the Senate for its approval. This is certainly welcome news and long overdue. However, it does nothing to mitigate the chaos surrounding the NLRB. Roughly 600 Board decisions are constitutionally suspect, and that number continues to grow.

The legislation before us today simply tells the Board to stop exacerbating the problem that is already wreaking havoc across the country. H.R. 1120 prevents the Board from taking action that requires a quorum until one of three events occurs: the Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of the appointments; a Board quorum is constitutionally confirmed; or the terms of the so-called "appointees" expire.

The bill does not—I repeat—does not stop the NLRB from overseeing union elections or processing claims of wrongdoing. The narrow scope of the bill is directed at the Board and only the Board.

The Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act is an appropriate congressional response to an unprecedented situation. I expect we will hear a lot of false accusations today from our friends on the other side of the aisle, but I doubt we'll hear any denial of the serious challenges facing the Board.

The question then is this: Should we do nothing, or should we advance responsible legislation to help prevent further harm?

I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to myself.

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, this is a Friday across our country, and there are millions of Americans who are going to work under circumstances that exist because of the union movement and collective bargaining in the history of this country.

If they work the 41st hour, they'll get time-and-a-half for working overtime. Many find themselves protected by good health benefits and good pension benefits that will guarantee their family a good situation while they're working and a safe and secure retirement. The whole concept of the weekend—that for many American workers will begin this afternoon—exists because of the hard-fought gains of collective bargaining.

We wouldn't have a strong America without a strong middle class, and we would not have a strong middle class without collective bargaining. This bill strikes at the heart of collective bargaining by paralyzing the agency that enforces the ground rules of collective bargaining, the National Labor Relations Board.

This is really part 2 of a strategy by the Republican majority in the House and the Republican minority in the other body to paralyze the rights of Americans to organize and bargain collectively.

Act 1 has occurred since President Obama took office. He has made nominations to the National Labor Relations Board, and not one of those nominees has ever received a vote on the floor of the other body. Understand this: the minority in the other body has not voted against these nominees; they just refuse to put the nominees up for a vote.

Today, there are five nominations pending before the other body. If the Senate were to act on those nominations and reject them, the President would presumably make other nominees until he could find people who could clear the process. If the other body were to confirm those nominees, we would not be here having this discussion today because the Board would be functioning.

But a functioning Board is clearly not the objective of the other side here. So then act 2 comes along, and this is act 2. This bill says that the National Labor Relations Board can do effectively nothing. My friend, the chairman, referenced the story of a woman who is seeking back pay because of alleged violations of her rights by her union, and she's unable to proceed with the collection of that remedy because the minority in the other body has refused to confirm or refused to even consider any nominees of the National Labor Relations Board; and should this legislation go through here today, we are guaranteeing that nothing will happen because the Board cannot go to court to enforce one of its orders if the Board cannot act. Under this proposed statute, the Board could not act.

We are here today because a recalcitrant minority in the other body has steadfastly refused to even take a vote on the President's nominees to the National Labor Relations Board. This bill compounds that travesty. This bill creates chaos. It says that decisions of the Board cannot be taken to court to be enforced, which means as a practical matter those decisions will never be enforced. It says that 11 regional directors of the National Labor Relations Board now have their appointments in jeopardy since their appointments were made since January of 2012 when this bill—it says anything following that is invalid.

Employers and employees and unions go to the regional offices of the NLRB to resolve disputes, to prevent strikes, to achieve justice; but this bill paralyzes that effort.

There are some who believe that an America in which the bosses make all the decisions and the rest of us stand up, salute and say, yes, sir, is how the country should function. We do not believe that. We believe in a country where workers can freely organize, speak for themselves, sit at the bargaining table, and stand up for their rights.

The agency entrusted by law to enforce those rights is being paralyzed by this bill, collective bargaining is being paralyzed by this bill, and we should oppose it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, before I yield to our next speaker, I would just note that the remarks made by my good friend and colleague, frankly, I believe, ignore the reality of the crisis that currently exists. No one, employer, worker, or union, can rely upon a Board decision today. A court of appeals has ruled that it's not constitutional, and it is that same court to which every appeal is made.

Now I'm very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the chairman of the Health Subcommittee, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE).

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1120, the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act.

First, some history. The National Labor Relations Act was passed in the mid-thirties, and the National Labor Relations Board of five members—three from the majority party and two of the minority party—are to act as a fair arbiter. Basically, the referee for disputes.

And there was a ruling of the Supreme Court not long ago with regard to *New Process Steel* that said that two members—one Democrat and one Republican—both who agreed on over 600 decisions, that a quorum was not present and all of those decisions had to be thrown out. Therein calls the question.

The President made a pro forma recess appointment. Presidents, as has been stated here many times, have

made recess appointments to various boards and they had the constitutional right to do that; but no President has ever made a recess appointment during a pro forma session. Let me read here from the Senate CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 16, 2007. This is Leader REID:

□ 1030

Mr. President, the Senate will be coming in for pro forma sessions during the Thanksgiving holiday to prevent recess appointments.

The recent ruling of Noel Canning stated that the appointments were unconstitutional. The unique part of the National Labor Relations Board is that any other court circuit ruling in the country can be appealed to the D.C. circuit. So they have standing, and the standing says that the aggrieved party can do one of two things: they can ask for a vote of the entire court or they can appeal it to the Supreme Court.

This is a very simple bill. It does several things, and it asks the following:

One, that the Supreme Court rule;

Two, that the President go ahead and make the appointments;

Three, that the Board not issue any further rulings that may be overturned and create this uncertainty; and that once a board is approved, that it goes back and reviews all of the various rulings that have been made in order to get rid of this uncertainty.

We need the certainty for both labor and management to move forward. It's a very confusing time, and I would ask for the support of this bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield myself 15 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, President George W. Bush used the same legal authority to make appointments to the National Labor Relations Board that President Obama used here. There was not a word of challenge from the other side ever in that process.

At this time, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the leading champion of workers' rights in the House of Representatives, the senior Democrat on the House Education and the Workforce Committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, more than 75 years ago, Congress empowered the American worker through the National Labor Relations Act to form or join a union and bargain for a better life. That law and the rights it guarantees have served this country well—it has built the middle class; it has brought us the 40-hour workweek; it has brought us safe workplaces. These rights have given to millions of families economic security and the prospect that their children could build even better lives, but for the last 2 years, these rights have been under persistent and unrelenting attack by this House and this Republican leadership.

There are more unemployed workers in this country today than private sec-

tor union members. Instead of working to create decent jobs for the unemployed, the majority insists on attacking the rights of the employed. At a time of stagnant wages and when businesses across the country are explaining that their number one problem is a lack of customer demand, we could be doing something useful today, like raising the minimum wage. Instead, we are debating a bill that undermines the ability of workers to bargain for better wages or for decent pensions or for safe workplaces.

H.R. 1120 would stop the National Labor Relations Board from enforcing labor law. While the bill is in effect, the agency would not be permitted to issue any new decisions, enforce existing decisions, or advance any rule-making. That means it's open season on working people. The bill tells employers: if you want to retaliate against a worker for trying to speak out or to organize, if you want to fire her, go ahead, because there won't be any effective government response. By eliminating the authority of the government to enforce the law, this bill effectively takes away every labor right that Congress gave workers to help them better their own lives.

It's that simple.

Take, for instance, a single mother who works at a hospital, changing bedpans, lifting patients day in and day out. She works hard. She likes her job, but she thinks that she and her fellow employees deserve a raise. After her shift, a supervisor overhears her chatting with a coworker about organizing a union. The next day, she is called into the manager's office, and she is fired for talking union—something that is a protected right under the law.

This firing is illegal, and she is entitled to her job back, but under H.R. 1120, she would be out of luck. Not only would she be out of luck, but over 23,000 workers a year would be out of luck because they simply exercised the rights that are legal under the law. The law says that employers don't get to retaliate, but for those thousands of workers now, they will have lost their jobs, lost their livelihoods, lost the ability to support their families. They will have no recourse because of this legislation if it becomes law.

How fair can that possibly be?

I would also add that, in 2010, about 17,000 unfair labor practices were filed against employers by employees, but over 6,000 were filed against the unions for unfair labor practices.

The fact of the matter is, for this legislation, it works against both employers and employees, and it brings chaos to the workplace. It gives the right to illegal strikes. It gives the right to illegal firings. It gives the right to illegally take away the wages of a worker. That simply cannot be tolerated in this country, but that's what this legislation does. It's an effort that started out a number of years ago on this committee with the Republicans attacking the National Labor Relations Act and

the National Labor Relations Board, and we should not allow this to stand.

We understand that they're upset with the recess appointments, but they weren't upset with some 300 other recess appointments. In fact, Mr. ROE just said that those were constitutional, but that's not what the court said. The court said that all of these recess appointments were unconstitutional.

So where are we today?

We have sitting before the Senate, offered by the President, a panel of appointments that they can approve, and they can cure this problem if this problem, in fact, really exists. We don't know that yet because the Supreme Court hasn't ruled on it.

While we are waiting for the Supreme Court to rule, they want to pass this legislation; and if they pass this legislation, the fact of the matter is both employers and employees are going to be hurt. It's going to cost them a great deal of money, and it's going to cause a great deal of chaos in the workplace because of what the circuit court said.

I worry, while they complain about the recess appointments, that it's the very filibusters by the Republicans that demanded that the recess appointments take place.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield 2 minutes to a member of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE).

Mr. GUTHRIE. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1120.

This bill is important for our employers, employees, and our Constitution. It has already been said, but I'd like to make that point again: the President does not have the authority to decide when the Senate is in session. His recess appointment of three members to the National Labor Relations Board was against the law and the tradition of separated powers inherent in the Constitution.

Some on the other side will say that the impasse at the NLRB is the fault of Republicans, that our colleagues in the Senate are acting as obstructionists; but I will remind my colleagues that, during the Bush administration, Senator REID used pro forma sessions to block recess appointments just the same, and he did not make recess appointments when the Senate was in pro forma session, which is different than the situation here.

The real solution isn't to appoint board members that a Democratically-controlled Senate can't approve; it is to nominate reasonable individuals who will adjudicate our Nation's labor laws without bias and with an eye towards the goal we all share—a healthy economy with adequate worker protection. That's what this bill before us does.

This bill would prohibit the NLRB from enforcing any actions that required a quorum, or from issuing new decisions requiring a quorum, until a

Board quorum is confirmed with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of the January 2012 recess appointments, or the term of the 2012 recess appointments expires.

Unless Congress provides relief, employers and unions will be forced to either comply with costly orders that may be overturned or to litigate them on a case-by-case basis. Both of these paths are cost prohibitive. I urge the passage of this important bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield myself 15 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, what President George W. Bush did 171 times—the legal authority he relied on 171 times—is the legal authority relied on by President Obama, which is the subject of this discussion this morning.

I am now pleased to yield 2 minutes to someone who understands the value of collective bargaining to America's middle class, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

□ 1040

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, there is a basic principle of Anglo-American common law that reaches back to antiquity that goes as follows:

Without a remedy, there is no right. Ubi jus, ibi remedium.

That is the common-law doctrine which was the cornerstone of the National Labor Relations Act, which recognized that workers' rights only exist when there is a place to go to enforce fair elections, unlawful terminations, and retaliation cases. In fact, it is that legal doctrine which formed the basis of the Supreme Court's decision of *Marbury v. Madison*, which basically established the legal authority of the U.S. Supreme Court.

This law shamefully tramples on that decision and strips the National Labor Relations Act of its power, and you have to only look at line 10 of the bill which states very clearly:

The Board shall not implement, administer, or enforce any decision, rule, or vote on or after January 4, 2012.

This is a shameful day for this House. The rights of workers to collectively bargain were not only recognized by the National Labor Relations Act; they were recognized by the Vatican in the 1890s by Pope Leo XIII. They were recognized by the United Nations Human Rights Charter after World War II as a basic criterion of civilized society.

Today, when this law passes, America will go on record basically saying that workers who are seeking to have elections to form unions, to have workers who try to protest unlawful terminations, to workers who are trying to protest unlawful retaliation, you have no place to go. You are living in an undeveloped country right now in terms of your legal rights.

Shame on this House for bringing up a measure like this which strips the rights of people which common-law doctrine, reaching back beyond the birth of this Nation, has recognized for centuries.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased now to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER), another member of the committee.

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act. Despite the rhetoric on the other side of the aisle, this important legislation will ensure the integrity of the National Labor Relations Board. The other side has talked about how this legislation would somehow throw this process into chaos. The truth is that it's the President's unconstitutional actions that have thrown this process into chaos.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia unanimously ruled that the President's so-called recess appointments were unconstitutional, calling into question approximately 600 decisions by the Board. All 600 of these actions are now ripe for legal challenge. By operating without legal authority, the Board has created more uncertainty for employers, unions, and workers in an already fragile economic climate. The President's actions are an indefensible overreach of power; and, unfortunately, they are part of a broader trend.

Time and again, this President has demonstrated a with-or-without Congress mentality in pursuit of his political agenda. This mentality shakes the foundational principles of checks and balances our Founding Fathers put forward in the Constitution. The Constitution is our ultimate law. No one is above it, not even the President.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will ensure the integrity of the National Labor Relations Board and will help eliminate uncertainty in the workforce. When the President begins to operate within the law, the NLRB's work will begin again. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

President Obama is relying on the same constitutional provision that President Reagan relied on when he appointed Alan Greenspan as head of the Federal Reserve, the same constitutional provision he relied upon when he appointed Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI), someone who stood up against the assault on collective bargaining and the middle class.

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, being a middle class American today often means being caught in the middle, caught in the middle of the partisan posturing in Washington. And the situation we are in here today is yet another example.

The Senate's filibuster of appointees to the National Labor Relations Board left the President with two options: make recess appointments or stop enforcement of the laws. Because the latter was not acceptable, the President

appointed NLRB members in a recess appointment, a process used by several Presidents before him. Unfortunately, the D.C. Circuit Court invalidated those appointments, and the question is presently pending before the Supreme Court. Now, it's too bad we're not here working together to request expedited consideration by the Supreme Court, but instead we're considering a bill that essentially seeks to shut down the NLRB.

Freight workers in my home State of Oregon will feel the consequences. In September of 2008, Oak Harbor Freight Lines, in violation of the law, announced that they would stop making payments to employee pension funds following a work stoppage during contract negotiations. In May 2012, a unanimous panel at the NLRB, a panel of Republicans and Democrats, found the company to be in violation of multiple sections of the National Labor Relations Act and ordered the company to reimburse the trust for missed payments. The law before us today, if passed, will invalidate this decision, as well as many others; stop the enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act; allow unlawful activity to continue; and exact a toll on workers across the country.

The NLRB is the referee between management and labor, and it helps guarantee the fundamental rights of middle class workers to organize, to bargain for better wages, benefits, and workplace conditions. This bill eliminates the referee and does real harm to hardworking men and women in my district and across the country. I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I am now pleased to yield 2 minutes to another gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON), a member of the committee.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act. This legislation provides much-needed clarity for employers, employees, and other stakeholders affected by the unconstitutional actions of the National Labor Relations Board.

The issue here is the Constitution. You're hearing from the other side of the aisle that this is about policy disagreements with the NLRB decisions or about how previous Presidents have done recess appointments similar to these. They're wrong on both accounts. They're attempting to reframe the debate and confuse the American people about what this really is about.

Previously, the Senate was not in session when previous Presidents made appointments, and decisions by their appointees were accepted as constitutional. In this case, the Senate was in a pro forma session. They were in session, and this has precedent that has been stated already here today. In 2007, Senator REID announced that the Senate would be coming in for pro forma sessions during the Thanksgiving holiday to prevent recess appointments. I

guess my friends on the other side of the aisle only want to follow the Constitution when there's a Republican in the White House. Appointments at that time in 2007 would have been unconstitutional, as these appointments are now.

The American people deserve a Board that will fairly and objectively administer the law without bias towards management or labor. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1120, the appropriate congressional response to help ensure certainty and fairness in America's workplaces.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, every Member of this House, I'm certain, wants to follow the Constitution. On our side, we think that the Constitution means the same thing whether George W. Bush is President or Barack Obama is President, and that Constitution vests the President with recess power appointments which were never challenged by the other side in the Bush administration.

At this time, I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP), a long-time fighter on this committee for the rights of the middle class.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 1120. What we are doing here this morning is simply more of the same. For the past 28 months, House Republicans have used their majority to engage in a relentless campaign to tear at the fabric of organized labor by voting to defund, abolish, or greatly curtail the powers of the NLRB more than 40 times. Let me repeat that: more than 40 times. None of the attempts to crush the authority of the NLRB have become law; nor will they ever become law. And yet House Republicans keep trying.

At the same time, more than 22 million people remain unemployed or underemployed in this country, sequestration cuts continue to devastate middle class families, and the most severe cuts are yet to come. Total payroll compensation as a share of gross domestic product is at its lowest point since the 1950s. House Democrats seek solutions to these problems, and yet House Republicans continue to waste our time on a bill that will never see the light of day in the United States Senate. And if this bill were to ever pass into law, its impact would be to hurt workers, not help them.

How many more times do we need to waste taxpayer dollars on political messaging bills like this, rather than pursue legislation that will actually help the middle class?

□ 1050

Ten more times, 20 more times?

Is this all we can expect to accomplish over the next year and a half?

Americans want Democrats and Republicans to work together. Let's end the political posturing. Let's get America back to work.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkan-

sas (Mr. WOMACK), a real leader on this issue.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, our Framers were visionaries. They had the foresight to not only establish constitutional principles and processes that address the challenges of their day, but that still sustain and guide this country 230-plus years later.

Now, I don't think there's any question that this particular government, this Federal Government, has gotten away from proven and time-tested processes required by our Constitution and has stretched constitutional authority to its limits.

We're operating under continuing resolutions. That seems to be normal today. We've submitted budgets that are now over 2 months late. And we have taken other steps, right here in these Halls, that have served to usurp the rights that belong to our States.

Doing so has left us vulnerable, Mr. Speaker, to rulings like the D.C. Court of Appeals ruling on February 8 that said that the President's recess appointments to the National Labor Relations Board were unconstitutional.

Now, like my friends on the other side of the aisle, and like you, Mr. Speaker, we have all raised our hand and said that we're going to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and you know the rest. We've all taken that oath.

The Noel Canning decision holds the President's recess appointments are in direct contradiction to what the Framers outlined in article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution. And, as a result of the ruling, each decision made by that Board since that time has been called into question.

Mr. Speaker, I, personally, don't have anything against the individuals who have been appointed to the NLRB. And it's irrelevant whether I agree or disagree with the Board's rulings.

My concerns are, and the concern of each and every Member of this House should be the fact that we continually push the limits of our Constitution, the checks and balances outlined in this sacred document.

At its best, this Court of Appeals ruling provides uncertainty, and the last thing that this country, this economy needs is uncertainty.

I recognize the weight of the decisions made on the interpretation of the Constitution. They are tough. It is no easy task. And that's why I don't think it's unreasonable to press the pause button on the decisions emanating from this Board until we get a final ruling. It is irresponsible, in my strong opinion, not to.

That's why I appreciate my friend from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) for authoring this legislation. I support it wholeheartedly and recommend its passage.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

With all due respect to the last speaker, this bill doesn't push the

pause button. It pushes the erase button. It erases the rights of American workers to bargain collectively and organize.

At this time I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to my friend and neighbor from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), a member of the committee, and someone who understands that there's a direct connection between economic growth and collective bargaining.

Mr. HOLT. I thank my friend and colleague from New Jersey.

Let's understand, the issue here is not about recess appointments or the Board quorum at a Federal agency or the Constitution. My Republican friends never raised this issue in hundreds of previous occurrences.

Instead, what's happening now, the majority is using this misguided bill as a platform to continue a coordinated attack on the National Labor Relations Board and on American workers.

H.R. 1120 is simply an attempt to effectively shut down the Board and deny all private sector employees their rights.

The NLRB is an independent agency which serves as the only avenue for private sector employees to bargain collectively, to file unfair labor complaints, to conduct union elections if desired.

The National Labor Relations Act stabilizes workplaces and ensures industrial peace. We must not continue these warrantless attacks on the only established avenue which brings employees to the bargaining table with their employers.

What H.R. 1120 would do is roll back the clock three-quarters of a century, to the days of brutality and humiliation, the days before the institution of the Wagner Act, the days in which workers and their families suffered indignities, strife, even bloodshed.

Having laws for orderly labor and management processes helps businesses. It helps industry. It helps citizens of all economic levels. It helps our economy.

I regret that the majority is wasting time that could be used to address the real problems facing Americans. At every town hall citizens ask me: What about jobs? What about economic growth?

But instead of helping workers raise their wages, improve workplace safety, ensure fair retirement, House Republicans continue their attack on the National Labor Relations Board and ignore the economic crisis facing American workers, and making the American Dream that much harder for Americans to achieve.

This is not about abstract worker rights. This is about a productive economy where workers and their employers can work together.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), the chair of the Workforce Protection Subcommittee.

Mr. WALBERG. I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be in the battle for the middle class of Michigan's great Seventh District, as well as the middle class of the United States.

Today, Michigan's unemployment rate is nearly 9 percent, and the actions of this dysfunctional Board have only hindered Michigan's attempts to grow and develop a healthy economy and have more people able to climb to the middle class.

For our State to recover and thrive, we need Michigan to be open for business. What our employers need now, more than ever, is certainty. Unfortunately, this Board has done little to help foster their success.

In fact, the NLRB has been a chilling factor to economic success for employers and employees. In January 2012, President Obama attempted to make three unconstitutional recess appointments to the National Labor Relations Board. However, a year later, on January 25, 2013, they were found, indeed, to be unconstitutional by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In that year, the Board made numerous decisions, oftentimes with significant consequences for job creators and for employees. They made it more difficult for employers to investigate employee complaints or misconduct and undermined employee rights to not engage in partisan political activities of their union bosses.

In spite of the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the Board has continued to issue rulings and decisions. I would urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation and help bring much-needed certainty and stability to America's workforce and increase in our needed middle class.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ), a Member who fought for these kind of rights before she got here as a litigator and has fought for them since.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1120, the Republican plan to shut down the NLRB. This plan is just the latest in a seemingly unending series of Republican attacks on working people.

Make no mistake: the real goal of this legislation is to attack workers' rights. This bill will make it harder for workers and employers to settle disputes. It will essentially end the National Labor Relations Board's ability to hear cases until the Senate confirms the President's NLRB nominees. And we all know that that deliberative body is often better at obstruction than getting the people's business done.

Instead of trying to shut down the NLRB, shouldn't my colleagues on the other side of the aisle be calling on the Senate to have an up-or-down vote on the President's nominees for the NLRB?

Allow me to separate fact from fiction. This bill is not about certainty.

This bill is about making it harder for working people to have their voices and their cases heard.

This bill is not about making the NLRB function efficiently.

□ 1100

This bill is a partisan move to gut the NLRB's implementation of the law. After all, if you fire all the judges, there's nobody there to hear your case.

Once again, the Republican leadership has decided to waste time making political points at the expense of working class Americans. We should be working on legislation to grow jobs. The American people are sick of politics. They want Congress to work on creating jobs and economic certainty. What our Republican friends are giving the American people today is more of an assault on workers' rights.

This legislation doesn't do anything to help the 23 million Americans looking for good-paying jobs. Vote "no" on this turkey of a piece of legislation.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY).

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act.

If you're sick of government, spend a couple of years here.

We talk about the American people. Please tell me that these debates have anything to do with getting people back to work. This is about a constitutional process that we're supposed to follow. This is about unconstitutional appointments to the National Labor Relations Board. That Board, by the way, protects employers, management, and labor—it's not just labor—so let's make sure we understand that.

As we come here and do this posturing, no wonder the American people are losing faith in the way this body works. If we're really concerned about getting people back to work, if we're really concerned about letting this Nation rise again, this is not a Republican issue or a Democrat issue. This is not a Board that's supposed to be made up of all Republicans or all Democrats, but it's supposed to be constitutionally appointed. My Lord, what are we talking about today? These are unconstitutional appointments.

You know what the certainty of this is? Here's the certainty. And this is a President that always talks about if you play by the rules, if you follow the rules and you work really hard in this country, you have a chance to make it. But the footnote is: unless you don't agree with me, I'll go ahead and do it the way I want to do it. Even though I'm a professor of constitutional law, put that aside. I know an end run on this.

Now, I would tell my colleagues, please, this is a process that we have to protect. This is not a political football to go back and forth with. My good-

ness. This is about fairness. Fairness is not a Republican issue or a Democrat issue. It's an American issue. It doesn't matter who struck John or what did past Presidents do. This has been found unconstitutional.

The only certainty of what's going on here are three things regarding the Board's current decisions: those decisions cannot be relied upon; every losing party will be justified in filing an appeal; and no prevailing party can be assured that they will ever benefit from any Board-ordered remedy.

How do you fix it?

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

Mr. KLINE. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Take it to the Senate; run it through the process it's supposed to run through; get them appointed the right way; and then to go forward. Isn't that the American way? I'm not talking about a Republican way. I'm not talking about a Democrat way. It's what's best for the country.

This political posturing is ridiculous. We know what the law is here; we know what the process is; we know what the Constitution says; and we're here today making it something else. This is not about class warfare. This is about denying the process.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 20 seconds.

My friend talks about playing by the rules. President Obama followed the rules that President Reagan followed, President Bush followed, President Clinton followed, President George W. Bush followed. The other body has the ability to resolve this dispute by taking votes on the five nominees that are presently before the United States Senate.

I am pleased to yield 1 minute to a consistent voice for America's working families across the country, the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank my good friend.

I'm so glad my good friend talked about the question of fairness because I believe in fairness as well; and I ask my colleagues to enthusiastically, with great presence, to vote this legislation down because it is unfair because I believe in the working man and working woman and working families who desperately need a fair body that is in regular order, the NLRB, that allows companies, corporate America, to come to the table of reconciliation on issues like pay equity, of which my good friend ROSA DELAUNO is a champion of and I'm joining her, on good issues like the quality of life in the workplace, the idea of income and negotiations on plants being shut down.

What my good friends want to do is deny the process to this President that Ronald Reagan used some 240 times, the hundreds of recess appointments in

the 1980s, to ensure that regular order occurred in this Nation on behalf of the working men and women of America. This is a direct stab at them. This is a direct affront to them. And I would ask my colleagues to vote against this and for the working men and women of America. This is a bad bill.

Mr. KLINE. I am now pleased to yield 3 minutes to a member of the committee, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROKITA).

Mr. ROKITA. I thank the chairman for yielding.

I'm struck by the mention of fairness from the gentlelady who just spoke. What is fair is the rule of law, and that's what this country was founded on. That is the ultimate fairness. And that's what this bill is fundamentally about—the core American value about respect for the rule of law.

Now, our President chose to violate the law by unconstitutionally appointing new members to the National Labor Relations Board in January of 2012. And while the President claimed he had this authority and while our friends are claiming he had this authority because the Senate was “in recess,” there was one problem: the Senate wasn't in recess. The Senate was actually in session.

Last year, in response to this, I led in a letter to our President, with 26 of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, protesting these appointments and asking the White House to obey the law so that we wouldn't have the uncertainty that we do now, so that we wouldn't have to have the argument that we're having now, unfortunately; but by making these appointments, the White House and the executive branch has essentially claimed the authority to determine when the Senate is unavailable to perform its constitutional duties.

The executive branch should not be deciding whether the Senate is unavailable to provide its advice and consent. Our Founding Fathers, who created a government marked by a separation of powers, would be shocked and dismayed by the utter disregard the President has shown to the Constitution of the United States by making these appointments.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to my colleagues on the other side who continually make this argument as though if they said it 20 times it actually makes it more true—it does not—the suggestion that President Obama's actions were similar to past Presidents is patently false. No President ever made recess appointments while the Senate was meeting regularly in pro forma session—until this current President.

If President Obama had followed the practice set by his predecessors, there wouldn't be a cloud of uncertainty hanging over the NLRB today. And this uncertainty, to the point made by my colleagues earlier, is hurting jobs; because when you have Commissioners who are appointed unconstitutionally, their rules are now unconstitutional.

Businesses can't follow them. Unions can't follow them. Workers can't follow them. And when that's the case, what job creator is going to hire more people? And that's the real situation we find ourselves in here today, unfortunately.

Now the issue is pending before the United States Supreme Court. It's my hope that the Court will acknowledge that no one, including this President, Mr. Speaker, is above the law in this country, from the poorest of our citizens to himself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATHAM). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KLINE. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. ROKITA. We can never afford to forget that.

For these reasons, I simply urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 1120 and to not listen to the nonsense that we're hearing from the other side. We believe in the worker. We believe in workers' rights. We believe in the rights of businesses. We believe in the rights of unions. We believe the President, above everyone else in this country, should follow the law.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 20 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, the prior speaker's own words indicate the contradiction of his position. He said it is unconstitutional that these recess appointments took place. He then just said that the appeal of this matter is pending before the United States Supreme Court. *Marbury v. Madison* does not give the D.C. circuit the final say on constitutionality or the Supreme Court that authority.

I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to someone who has made a career here of fighting for the rights of working Americans and collective bargaining, the gentlelady from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

□ 1110

Ms. DELAURO. I rise in strong opposition to this ill-conceived bill. It aims to effectively shut down the National Labor Relations Board—another direct attack by this House majority on workers' rights.

As we have been debating, a D.C. court recently ruled that two of the Board's current appointments made during a recess within a congressional session are invalid, and therefore NLRB currently lacks a quorum. This ruling is at odds with three other court rulings on the same matter and, in fact, the court did not order the NLRB to stop performing its duties. Nevertheless, the majority is trying to use this one decision as a pretext to stop the Board from issuing any decisions or taking any other actions on behalf of workers. This is a transparent attempt to effectively shut down the NLRB.

What we need to do here is have the Senate take up the five pending nominations and act quickly so that we can have a functioning NLRB.

This one court decision is squarely at odds with longstanding practice. Presi-

dents of both parties have routinely made recess appointments during intrasession recesses and without regard to when the vacancy first arose.

The Congressional Research Service has identified a total of 329 intrasession recess appointments made since 1980. All of these would presumably be invalid under this court's decision, and that includes four such NLRB recess appointments by President Reagan and four by the second President Bush. Tell me, were these eight appointments by President Reagan and President Bush also in violation of the Constitution? If so, then why is this one particular court decision considered the “right” one despite the fact that all other courts and past practices disagree with it?

The majority simply wants to prevent the NLRB from functioning so that workers who want to invoke their basic right to organize have no recourse. What recourse, for that matter, would employers have against actions by unions that violate labor laws, such as secondary boycotts or unlawful picketing? Under the terms of the National Labor Relations Act, its provisions can only be enforced through the NLRB. There is no provision in the act for private lawsuits.

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlelady another 30 seconds.

Ms. DELAURO. Without the NLRB, we simply do not have a fair workplace that works for everyone.

This is another in an endless series of Republican attacks on the foundations of the American middle class. It aims to undermine worker protections and accelerate a race to the bottom.

Let the NLRB do its work. I urge my colleagues to stand up for workers and employers and oppose this bill.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire as to the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota has 6½ minutes; the gentleman from New Jersey has 5½ minutes.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, we have another speaker reportedly en route from another committee, so I will reserve the balance of my time and give him a chance to get here.

Mr. ANDREWS. I thank my friend, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to someone who has walked in the shoes of those collectively bargaining and organizing, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 1120. This is just a naked attempt to neuter the National Labor Relations Board. This is done in concert with the United States Senate, which refuses to confirm any nominees by the President to the NLRB, and in concert also with the right-wing ideologues on the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals, who have gone against 150 years of practice by Democratic and

Republican Presidents alike in appointing through the recess appointment constitutional process.

Now we have the U.S. Congress, the House of Representatives, with this H.R. 1120, Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act. This would straitjacket workplace fairness and hurt middle class workers. It would also create uncertainty, interfere with judicial proceedings still on appeal, and undermine the NLRB's core functions.

This is a bill that's anti-worker, it's obstructionist, and it represents the machinations of a Republican Party more interested in impeding the NLRB and blindly attacking this administration at every opportunity than finding solutions to unemployment.

This bill represents a party that has lost touch with middle class values, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I would advise my colleague that the speaker we're waiting for has not yet arrived. I'm not sure how many speakers are left on your side.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would advise my friend and the Speaker that we have no more speakers at this time.

What I would propose, with the Speaker's discretion, is I'd like to speak for about 1 minute. Perhaps if your other speaker arrives, we could accommodate that person. If not, I would then close for our side and then the chairman defending the bill would close.

Mr. KLINE. I have no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

The House deserves an accurate record of where this matter stands legally.

After the Senate refused to cast a vote on any of the President's nominees to the National Labor Relations Board, the President acted through the recess appointments clause that his predecessors have relied on far more often than he has. The D.C. Circuit ruled that those appointments were invalid. The case is presently under consideration under writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court, which either will or will not hear the appeal.

The majority is advancing a rather novel legal theory that a decision by one circuit court of appeals establishes with finality the constitutionality or lack of constitutionality of a provision. This is truly a novel theory. *Marbury v. Madison* makes it clear: only the United States Supreme Court has finality in these sort of matters. The President acted in good faith under a constitutional provision that others have followed before.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, our speaker has not yet arrived, so I will be ready to close after the gentleman from New Jersey.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I thank the Speaker and colleagues of both parties for the spirited nature of this debate. At its core, this debate and this bill is about the primacy and value of collective bargaining in our country.

There really are two different points of view on collective bargaining: one is that it's a nuisance; the other is that it's an engine of economic growth.

There are those who believe that the proper organization of our economy is that the bosses decide what happens, everyone else salutes, and that's what happens. This led us to situations where we had children working in sweatshops, people working 80 or 90 or 100 hours a week, and people being forced out and fired for all sorts of invalid and irrational reasons.

In our country's history, we're fortunate that there was a great movement of collective bargaining among the working people of this country. In the 1930s, those who preceded us here enshrined the rights of collective bargaining in various statutes. Since then, for nearly 90 years these statutes have worked to promote fairness, equity, and economic growth in our country.

Collective bargaining works—not just for those in a union, but for all those in the United States of America. This bill is a direct assault on collective bargaining. It is an assault that has seen its manifestation in other parts of the country—against public workers in Wisconsin, against all workers in Ohio.

Collective bargaining is one of the main engines of the development of America's middle class, and America's middle class is clearly the main reason for the development of the strongest economy on the face of the Earth. A vote against this bill is an affirmation of the value of collective bargaining. A vote for this bill is an erosion of that precious right that Americans have always enjoyed and should enjoy.

□ 1120

We have the opportunity to stand up for those who wash the dishes, patrol the streets, build our buildings, teach our children. We have the opportunity to stand up for the right of collective bargaining. I urge both my Republican and Democratic friends to stand up for America's middle class and vote "no" on this bill that paralyzes and assaults collective bargaining in our country.

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

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

I think it is important to remember why we are here today. More than a year ago, the President took an unprecedented step despite all of the discussion from the other side of the aisle. No other President made a recess appointment when the Senate was in session, in pro forma session, or any session. So despite how many times Presi-

dent Reagan or President George H.W. Bush or President George W. Bush made recess appointments, this was unprecedented.

Now, it's still an open question to be decided. The D.C. Court of Appeals made a ruling that the President's appointees to the National Labor Relations Board were unconstitutional. And it's going to be an ongoing debate, I'm sure, going forward for days and weeks, the sooner the better, to determine what it means under article I, section 5, clause 2 of the United States Constitution, where it says the Senate is vested with the power to "determine the rules of its proceedings." The Senate determined that the rules of its proceeding said that the Senate was in session.

We heard mention today by a number of my colleagues that Senator REID had announced, when President Bush was in office, that the Senate was going to stay in pro forma session in order to keep the President from making recess appointments. That's an important debate going forward.

The problem is, as we stand here today, with a lot of discussion from the other side of the aisle, unfortunately some of which was questioning our motives, my motives, called action shameful, that's a shame. Because what we've got today is a Board that has been ruled unconstitutional by the D.C. court, which by the way is the court that reviews every single challenge to an NLRB ruling. You can't get relieved by a court in San Diego. If you don't like the ruling of the Board, you're going to appeal to the court that has already ruled that that Board is unconstitutional.

This is dysfunctional. This doesn't have anything to do with whether or not I, or anybody else, believe in collective bargaining rights. We have a Board that under the National Labor Relations Act is supposed to be an arbiter, a fair arbiter. It's the place where you go to get a determination; and the problem there is you can't go there to get a determination, or you get one that is immediately suspect and open to appeal to a court that has already said that they're unconstitutional.

We already have over 600 rulings by this Board since these appointments were made January a year ago. Every time this Board makes another decision, another ruling, it pours more uncertainty into an economy that is, frankly, still desperately struggling to come out.

We've heard accusations about, well, it's the Senate's fault, and I'm sort of inclined to always think that it's the Senate's fault when something doesn't happen. I just remind my colleagues that this is a bipartisan Senate problem.

In 2011, a Republican Board nominee languished in the Democrat-led Senate for a year—no hearing, no debate, no vote. So this is not a new circumstance.

There is an answer to this: the President of the United States can bring forward nominees that can be confirmed—that can be confirmed—and then we would have a constitutionally constituted Board to go forward and resolve the disputes that were brought up so many times by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. That's not what we have now. We have a dysfunctional Board that is worse than useless because they are making decisions which are entirely suspect.

Congress should not allow this situation to get worse. The Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act is an appropriate response to a horrible situation. This ought not to be Republicans versus Democrats. This is a chance for us to say we have an intolerable situation. This Board needs to stop issuing decisions that are immediately suspect and challengeable to the very court that has ruled them unconstitutional.

I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 1120, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1120, the so-called Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act.

House Republicans today are continuing their assault against workers' rights. The bill before us would retroactively invalidate National Labor Relations Board, NLRB, decisions made after January 2012 and prevent the board from making or enforcing new decisions until the Senate confirms a quorum of members.

There is an ongoing debate in the courts about the extent of the President's recess appointment powers, and there is no reason for Congress to interject itself now. Moreover, this misguided bill would hurt both workers and businesses by creating chaos. The NLRB protects workers rights to bargain collectively, but it also works to protect businesses by setting orderly standards for labor disputes.

We cannot afford to have both workers and employers face further uncertainty in resolving cases, which will negatively impact our economy. While our economy continues to recover, we should instead be supporting growth by providing stability to both workers and businesses.

Instead of attacking workers and curtailing their rights, I would hope Members would be willing to work together find common sense solutions to help working families. I urge my colleagues to vote no on H.R. 1120.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it is disappointing that House Resolution 1120, the so-called “Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Relations Act” would actually create greater uncertainty for labor unions and businesses and wreak havoc on the middle class. I do not understand the interest in scapegoating America's unions for the economic problems that beset us. It was not America's grocery clerks, nurses, teachers, postal workers, or electricians that nearly caused the meltdown of the economy. America's working men and women didn't engineer poor loans, systematically cheat consumers, and transform financial institutions into giant casinos. However, there are some in this Chamber who seem convinced that getting rid of labor unions will advance their agenda.

This bill essentially shuts down the Labor Relations Board, by refusing to allow them to issue decisions, enforce existing decisions, or move forward with rulemaking. It means that labor and business issues that are currently unclear will remain unclear. It increases the chance of a strike, because without the National Labor Relations Board to help mediate, workers will be more likely to strike to protest unfair working conditions.

Let's remember that it's not just union members who benefit from America's unions. Our entire society benefits from their efforts. It was organized labor that spearheaded efforts for a 40 hour work week, brought safety to the workplace, fought for environmental protection, and championed pay equality for women. It is not just rhetoric that unions brought you the weekend. Unions are among the few strong voices who continue to stand up for a strong livable wage for our workers.

It's important to be thoughtful about the best way to navigate labor-business relations. I'm all for fine tuning the system, but I am adamantly opposed to gutting rights and protection of workers. We must start by acknowledging the debt we owe to unions and to stop this wholesale assault. I will vote no on H.R. 1120, and I will be disappointed if I am not joined by more of my colleagues.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1120, the ironically and unfortunately-named “Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act.” The National Labor Relations Board is a crucial federal agency, mediating disputes between workers and employers, upholding labor laws, and ensuring the integrity of union elections. This bill would undermine the NLRB's authority and lead to an unstable labor-management relationship for the foreseeable future.

Under H.R. 1120, countless labor cases would go unheard, decisions would be unenforceable, violations of workers' rights would go unpunished, and union elections could not be certified. All current unfair labor practice proceedings in the country could be brought to a standstill. Instead of removing uncertainty, this bill would in fact do just the opposite.

Not only would this bill hamstring the NLRB in fulfilling its duties, but it increases the chances of labor strikes. Without a functioning board, wronged workers would have nowhere to turn for the enforcement of their rights under the law. There would be no one to enforce reinstatement orders for workers who were wrongfully terminated, and businesses would lose a forum to address disputes. Without the guarantee of the NLRB's protections, workers will be more likely to strike to seek redress of grievances.

We are told this bill is necessary to enforce the decision in *Noel Canning v. NLRB*, which invalidated recent recess appointments to the Board. This partisan decision, which runs contrary to mountains of legal precedent, has already been appealed to the Supreme Court. I recall that we opened this Congress with a reading of the Constitution. I hope my colleagues have taken to heart the Separation of Powers enshrined therein, and will allow the judicial branch to work through this issue. Should the ultimate decision run contrary to the will of the House, I have no doubt we will be able to revisit the topic then.

If my colleagues across the aisle are truly interested in ensuring the integrity of the

NLRB, they should urge their Senate colleagues to stop holding up these nominations and allow them an up or down vote.

I urge a “no” vote on this bill.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote “no” on yet another attack on workers' protections.

The National Labor Relations Board has provided stability between workers and employers for decades. And yes, it has helped ensure that workers have a voice. Yet, in just the past two years, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have tried numerous times to paralyze the operations of the board. Each time, they came up with a new angle. I appreciate their creativity. But the goal is the same: to put labor rights out of reach. This time, the majority has tried to say their bill will promote “certainty”. But without a functioning Board, none of the labor rights in the landmark Wagner Act can be enforced. So it seems the only “certainty” we're providing is that there will be even more economic turmoil than we already have.

Whether its women's rights or workers' rights, bill after bill advanced by the majority is aimed at taking our country backwards. I know that not all my friends on the other side of the aisle agree with this bill. I appreciate that. It is unfortunate that some of my colleagues are seeking a return to the past, before we had protections for workers. But I hope that most will focus on the present, and get on with building a better workforce and a brighter future.

So I again urge my colleagues to stand with millions of middle-class American workers and vote “no” on this bill.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose this attempt to strip worker protections in this country by shutting down the National Labor Relations Board.

The Majority argues that this bill somehow removes “uncertainty” in the economy. In reality, it does exactly the opposite. By removing all authority from the Board that enforces labor law, it creates unworkable deadlock. The NLRB orders union elections, certifies and decertifies unions after elections, and makes decisions on unfair labor practices when they are filed by employers or employees. Without a functional NLRB, there is no enforcement of workers' rights. And with no alternative means of resolving disputes, workers may resort to strikes.

The President has nominated two Republicans to fill the vacant seats on the NLRB and has renominated the Board members in dispute in the DC Circuit case. If the Majority is really interested in a functional Board, they should urge their colleagues in the Senate to vote on those nominations without delay. Today's bill will destabilize labor relations and I urge a “no” vote.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1120, the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act. This legislation is anti-worker, anti-management, and rather than creating certainty, it would throw the world of labor relations into complete chaos by shutting down the final arbiter—the National Labor Relation Board. And it would do this all in the name of upholding a single decision that overturns decades of court precedent and executive practice upholding intra-session recess appointments as constitutional.

If H.R. 1120 becomes law, it would put us in a situation where employees and employers

would be denied recourse in the courts—a fundamental guarantee in our society. Final review of decisions would be all but impossible to obtain, effectively nullifying the consequences for unfair labor practices. The National Labor Relations Act, overseen and enforced by the National Labor Relations Board, protects working Americans' rights to form unions, bargain collectively for fair wages, and ensure they work in a safe environment. The National Labor Relations Board also protects employers, who have recourse before the Board in the same way employees do. Eliminating the Board helps only those who wish to violate labor laws without consequence. That is not a constituency this Congress should be representing.

H.R. 1120 does two things. First, it prevents the NLRB from operating, which is in and of itself a reason to oppose it—America's workers depend on a functioning Board. Second, H.R. 1120 legitimizes the obstructionism of the minority in the Senate, which led President Obama to make these recess appointments in the first place. It is responding to hostage taking by giving the hostage-takers everything they want and more. This creates a no-win situation where neither side has any incentive to compromise for the good of our country.

The Framers of the United States Constitution included the recess appointment clause in Article II of the Constitution to ensure that our government could function even if the Senate is unavailable to confirm the President's appointments. It is time that we honor their wisdom. That means that here in the House of Representatives, we vote down this wrong-headed bill; in the Senate, that means getting to work and voting on whether the Presidents' appointees are qualified or not.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this legislation and uphold over a half-a-century of precedent and practice, and ensure our working men and women are not denied justice by way of delay.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H.R. 1120, the "Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act."

This bill effectively prevents American employees from seeking remedies when their rights under the National Labor Relations Act, or NLRA, are violated.

The NLRA guarantees American workers in the private sector the right to act collectively to improve the conditions of their workplace. This applies for formal meetings with supervisors, as well as to employees who gather in the break room to discuss a new company policy or compare their paychecks.

The NLRA also protects workers when they act together to protest working conditions, such as leaving the building because the employer refuses to turn on the heat. Recently, these laws have been applied to protect employees who discussed their salaries with each other on Facebook. You don't need to be part of a union to be protected by these laws.

Under the NLRA, employees can go to the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB") with their workplace grievances.

The NLRB is also charged with conducting elections for labor union representation and with investigating and remedying unfair labor practices involving unions.

On January 25, 2013, in *Noel Canning v. NLRB*, 678 F.3d. _____, No. 12–1115 (D.C. Cir. 2013), a case challenging the constitu-

tionality of certain appointments made to the NLRB by President Obama pursuant to his authority under Article II, Section 2, Clause 3, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia issued a ruling invalidating President Obama's appointments on the alleged ground that they violated the Recess Appointments Clause.

The D.C. Circuit's decision in *Noel Canning* rests upon its novel and controversial interpretation of the word "the" in Recess Appointments Clause, which states that "The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate."

The court held that the Recess Appointments Clause applies only to "intersessional" recesses, that is, only to the recess occurring between the first and second session of a Congress but not to "intrasessional" recesses, which are those occurring during either the first or second session.

The decision in *Noel Canning* is squarely at odds with that of every other circuit court that has considered this issue going back as far as 1880. Indeed, until the D.C. Circuit issued its bizarre ruling, this was thought to be a long settled issue, most recently affirmed by the Eleventh Circuit in 2004 in *Evans v. Stephens*, 387 F.3d 1220, 1226–27 (11th Cir. 2004), cert. denied, 125 S.Ct. 1640 (2005).

In *Evans*, the court upheld the intrasessional recess appointment of Judge William Pryor to the Eleventh Circuit made by President George W. Bush. The court rejected the same argument that was advanced by the petitioner in *Noel Canning*, stating:

"interpreting the phrase to prohibit the President from filling a vacancy that comes into being on the last day of a Session but to empower the President to fill a vacancy that arises immediately thereafter (on the first day of a recess) contradicts what we understand to be the purpose of the Recess Appointments Clause: to keep important offices filled and the government functioning."

387 F.3d at 1226–27.

The Supreme Court has granted certiorari and will review the *Noel Canning* decision, and I expect the Court to reverse the judgment of the D.C. Circuit.

Mr. Speaker, the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service has estimated that had the decision in *Noel Canning* been the controlling precedent over the last 30 years, it would have invalidated more than 325 appointments made by Presidents of both parties, including the following conservative icons: Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Alan Greenspan, and John Bolton.

In fact, of the 326 total intrasession recess appointments made over the past three decades, 76.7 percent, or 250, were made by Republican presidents: 72 from President Reagan; 37 from President George H. W. Bush; and 141 from President George W. Bush. In contrast, less than 1 in 4 appointments (79) were made by Democratic presidents: 53 from President Clinton; a mere 26 from President Obama.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1120, the bill before us, is a solution in search of a problem. Until and unless the Supreme Court affirms the *Noel Canning* decision, the NLRB remains empowered to administer the National Labor Relations Act and protect the rights of workers and management as it has since its inception in 1935.

The proponents of H.R. 1120 simply dislike the NLRB and are using this bill as an excuse

to try the neuter the agency. Rather than preventing greater uncertainty, this ill-considered and unwise legislation would inject uncertainty in labor-management relations.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are not fooled. They understand this bill is nothing more than a thinly disguised attempt to weaken the ability of organized labor to protect the interest of working families. And I am proud to stand with the President and the following organizations in unyielding opposition to this legislation:

1. AFL–CIO
2. AFSCME
3. SEIU 3
4. International Brotherhood of Teamsters
5. International Association of Machinists
6. Airline Pilots Association International
7. Transportation Trades Department
8. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
9. Building and Construction Trades Department
10. United Steelworkers

Mr. Speaker, I stand for fairness. I stand for justice. I stand with working families. I stand for certainty in labor-management relations. And that is why I stand in strong opposition to H.R. 1120, the misnamed "Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act."

I urge my colleagues to vote me in voting against this assault on working families.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1120, the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act.

This bill's very title is fundamentally misleading. H.R. 1120 will, in fact, lead to more uncertainty in labor-management relations. The bill is part and parcel to the Republicans' ongoing war against working American men, women, and their families. Its purpose is nothing less than the wholesale abrogation of the right of workers to protect themselves from unfair labor practices.

H.R. 1120 will neuter the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and give employers greater rein to intimidate workers who have the temerity to try to organize or protest unjust workplace practices. The bill will prevent the NLRB from certifying union elections, enforcing orders to comply with existing labor laws, and taking to trial employers accused of unfair labor practices.

Mr. Speaker, my father nearly lost his life because of his union activities. All he sought to do was make a better life for himself and his family. He lost his job and was sent west to die of tuberculosis, which very well could have happened if not for the Union Printers Home and the union of which he was a founding member. I will not stand idly by as my Republican colleagues seek to destroy his productive legacy. H.R. 1120 is another legislative expression of the contempt in which my Republican colleagues hold American working men and women and the unions they founded for their protection. I am grateful that this bill will never be taken up by the Senate, much less signed by the President. It saddens me, however, that Republicans continue their march at every opportunity to demolish the capacity of the federal government to protect the health and well-being of Americans not fortunate enough to have been born with silver spoons in their mouths.

I urge my colleagues to vote down this shameless excuse for a bill.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as our economy continues to recover, Congress should avoid any action that would destabilize employer-employee relationships—something that we can all agree is essential for our Nation's economic success. In my home state of Michigan, we have seen the resurgence of the domestic auto industry in large part due to cooperation between labor and management and their shared desire to succeed.

With that example in mind, I cannot understand why House Republicans are supporting H.R. 1120, the so-called Preventing Greater Uncertainty in the Labor Management Relations Act, which would effectively shut down the National Labor Relations Board. Instead of assuring productive employer-worker relations, a vital part of which is giving workers a voice in the workplace, this bill would actually create more uncertainty by rendering inoperable the very agency that protects workers and businesses from unfair and illegal activity.

This country has labor laws for a reason—to protect workers from exploitation and ensure a working environment that benefits both labor and management. And we should not forget that these labor laws helped create the middle class, providing generations of Americans with good pay and quality benefits, safe workplaces, and job security.

If Congress wishes to take action regarding the National Labor Relations Board, I would recommend that action to be the swift Senate confirmation of President Obama's three candidates for the Board. As for H.R. 1120, I will oppose this partisan effort to shut down the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act (H.R. 1120).

H.R. 1120 requires the NLRB to cease all activity that requires a quorum of Board members. This prohibits the Board from implementing, administering, or enforcing any decision finalized on or after January 4, 2012, that requires a quorum. This would essentially shut down the NLRB.

I understand the concerns regarding the Constitutionality of the appointments, but on February 13, 2013, President Obama asked the Senate to confirm the two recess appointments to the NLRB. Both sides have agreed the President is doing what is required of him by the Constitution.

The NLRB is an essential component of worker protections available to working men and women. The NLRB prevents and remedies unfair labor practices by employers and labor organizations. Elimination of the NLRB would leave millions of Americans without adequate protections.

I urge my colleagues to join my opposition to H.R. 1120 to protect the hardworking men and women in the United States.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 1120, the Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor Management Relations Act. The 112th Congress was laden with baseless attacks against labor unions and middle class workers. Sadly, it appears that my Republican colleagues in Congress are working once again to make the 113th Congress just as partisan and divisive as the last.

H.R. 1120 is simply another attack on the rights of workers and their ability to form unions and bargain collectively. H.R. 1120

seeks to prevent the NLRB from carrying out its core responsibilities and will undermine the critical ability to protect Americans from abuse and exploitation by employers.

If enacted, H.R. 1120 would have devastating consequences for the millions of workers belonging to unions. The NLRB issues legally-binding decisions that protect workers who have been illegally fired, denied the right to collectively bargain with their employer, or have experienced any other violation of their legal rights. With the NLRB effectively disarmed, these workers will have no recourse if any labor law violations are committed against them.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans in Congress have repeatedly resorted to deceitful tactics to carry out their agenda. H.R. 1120 is no different, and is just one small part of a larger effort to dismantle the NLRB and weaken protections for workers to the benefit of businesses. I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 1120, and any other partisan pieces of legislation that also seek to undermine the rights of workers all across America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 146, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mrs. BUSTOS. I am opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Bustos moves to recommit the bill (H.R. 1120) to the Committee on Education and the Workforce with instructions to report the bill back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 5. PROTECTING THE EMPLOYMENT AND ELECTION RIGHTS OF VETERANS AND THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE AGAINST OUTSOURCING, ABUSE BY FOREIGN FIRMS, UNSAFE WORKING CONDITIONS, AND DISCRIMINATION.

This Act shall not apply to any case or matter before the National Labor Relations Board involving any of the following:

(1) Any former members of the Armed Forces fired from a job in violation of the National Labor Relations Act or the processing of an election for representation for collective bargaining sought by any former member of the Armed Forces.

(2) Any attempt by a U.S. employer to outsource jobs or work overseas in violation of such Act.

(3) Any violation by an employer that is a foreign-owned firm against the rights of American workers under such Act.

(4) Workers seeking good faith bargaining under such Act to address issues related to health and safety, including hazardous working conditions involving underground mines, exposure to toxic chemicals, or explosions.

(5) Workers seeking good faith bargaining under such Act to address discrimination based on age, sex, disability, race, religion, or other personal characteristics.

(6) Any employer found to have violated child labor laws during the five-year period

before the case or matter involving such employer comes before the Board.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes in support of her motion.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill. It will not delay or kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will proceed immediately to final passage as amended.

This past November, Illinoisans and people across our country sent a strong, but simple, message to Congress, that the middle class needs to be a priority, not an afterthought.

The people I talk with back home are worn out by Washington putting politics before people. I was honored to take my oath of office in January with a mission to be part of the solution here in Congress.

Like so many other Members of the freshman class of this session of Congress, I ran for office to fight for the American worker and for a stronger middle class. I believed I could make a difference, and I still do.

The hardworking middle class people from my district in Illinois are counting on us to remember them as we deliberate in this Chamber. That begins with standing up against attempts to cut the legs out from beneath American workers, which is exactly what this bill does that's being presented today.

□ 1130

Mr. Speaker, without the support of organized labor, my family wouldn't be where we are today. My father-in-law, Joe, was born in a boxcar to immigrant parents from Mexico. With just an eighth grade education, he worked the line at John Deere Harvester Works in East Moline, Illinois. And because of organized labor, he earned an honest wage and benefits for his hard work. He was able to provide for his family and make sure his four children had a better life and more opportunities than he did.

Joe's youngest son is Gerry, my husband, who, with the help of organized labor, has helped lift our own family to success. I'm proud of my husband's nearly 30-year law enforcement career, and he is now the undersheriff of Rock Island County, where I live, and the commander of the Quad-City Bomb Squad.

I know my family story is not unique about how organized labor helped lift us and that so many American families share this same type of experience. Far too many people across this great Nation of ours are still struggling but are still hopeful that, if they work hard and play by the rules, they too can live the American Dream.

Unfortunately, the bill before us today tells American workers they're on their own. Instead of adding certainty and stability to our communities, this bill creates chaos and undermines decades of progress.

My amendment pleads for just a morsel of common sense. It provides a few simple but critical exceptions to the chaos that the bill otherwise promises. It protects workers who have risked their lives for our country on the battlefields abroad. These are heroes like Clarence Adams, who was among the first American marines to set foot in Iraq 10 years ago.

After Clarence returned home, he tried to exercise his right to organize at his workplace. The election was held, the union won, and then the union busting began. Clarence and 21 of his fellow workers were even fired at one point. He had one place to go, and that was to turn to the National Labor Relations Board.

Voting for this bill means stripping away those rights for Clarence and countless other brave veterans. My amendment would protect the rights of veterans to organize in the workplace.

As far too many hardworking families across our Nation feel each day, our economy is still healing.

I pledged to fight for the American worker, and that's a pledge I'm committed to keeping. The middle class is stronger because of organized labor.

If a company takes American jobs and outsources them overseas simply to avoid the formation of a union, that must not be allowed. My amendment would protect these jobs.

If a foreign company abuses our American workers' rights, we need a strong NLRB to stand up for them. My amendment does this.

If American workers face dangerous working conditions that could cost them their lives and they seek the right to organize for their own protection, we need the NLRB to function on their behalf.

If a person faces sexual harassment at the workplace or a worker faces racial discrimination, they should be allowed to join with their coworkers so they can address these issues. My amendment gives these workers a voice.

The NLRB was created to decide cases on a fair and an independent basis and has traditionally been made up of both Republican and Democrat Board members. It is there to fight for the rights of workers and the middle class against the worst abuses. They are depending on us.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yes" to put aside partisanship and begin focusing on the middle class and to remember all those people getting up early, working hard, and playing by the rules who deserve the same chance that my family has had to realize the American Dream.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, this is an interesting political stunt.

My friends on the other side had ample opportunity, both in committee

markup and before the Rules Committee, to offer an amendment of this nature. They did not.

It does nothing to fix the problem that we're faced with today. Making an exception in statute that says a Board that has been ruled unconstitutional can act any way for some people and not for others, frankly, makes no sense.

I'll stand behind no one in my desire to protect our men and women in uniform, those who are serving and those who have served, but that's not what this motion to recommit is really about.

Our bill brings certainty and an impetus to our friends at the other side of the Capitol to move the President to fix a dysfunctional National Labor Relations Board that can address the very issues that my colleagues have brought up.

I urge defeat of the motion to recommit and support the underlying bill.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered, and approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 197, nays 229, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 100]

YEAS—197

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper

Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene

Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis

Lipinski
Loeback
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan

O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (VA)

Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—229

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Benishek
Bentivolio
Billakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry

Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie

McCarthy (CA)
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus

Shuster Tiberi Whitfield
Simpson Tipton Williams
Smith (NE) Turner Wilson (SC)
Smith (NJ) Upton Wittman
Smith (TX) Valadao Wolf
Southernland Wagner Womack
Stewart Walberg Woodall
Stivers Walden Yoder
Stockman Walorski Yoho
Stutzman Weber (TX) Young (AK)
Terry Webster (FL) Young (FL)
Thompson (PA) Wenstrup Young (IN)
Thornberry Westmoreland

NOT VOTING—6

Barton Maloney, Ros-Lehtinen
Castor (FL) Carolyn
Garamendi McCaul

□ 1200

Messrs. GOSAR, BRADY of Texas, and CHAFFETZ changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. FATTAH, DEFAZIO, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. LEE of California, and Messrs. RAHALL and HUFFMAN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 219, noes 209, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 101]

AYES—219

Aderholt Crawford Hartzler
Alexander Crenshaw Hastings (WA)
Amash Culberson Heck (NV)
Amodei Daines Hensarling
Bachmann Denham Herrera Beutler
Bachus Dent Holding
Barletta DeSantis Hudson
Barr DesJarlais Huelskamp
Benishek Diaz-Balart Huizenga (MI)
Bentivolio Duffy Hultgren
Bilirakis Duncan (SC) Hunter
Bishop (UT) Duncan (TN) Hurt
Black Ellmers Issa
Blackburn Eithold Jenkins
Bonner Fincher Johnson (OH)
Boustany Fleischmann Johnson, Sam
Brady (TX) Fleming Jones
Bridenstine Flores Jordan
Brooks (AL) Forbes Kelly (PA)
Brooks (IN) Fortenberry King (IA)
Broun (GA) Foxx Kingston
Buchanan Franks (AZ) Kinzinger (IL)
Bucshon Frelinghuysen Kline
Burgess Gardner Labrador
Calvert Garrett LaMalfa
Camp Gerlach Lamborn
Campbell Gibbs Lance
Cantor Gingrey (GA) Lankford
Capito Gohmert Latham
Carter Goodlatte Latta
Cassidy Gosar LoBiondo
Chabot Gowdy Long
Chaffetz Granger Lucas
Coble Graves (GA) Luetkemeyer
Coffman Graves (MO) Lummis
Cole Griffin (AR) Marchant
Collins (GA) Griffith (VA) Marino
Collins (NY) Guthrie Massie
Conaway Hall McCarthy (CA)
Cook Hanna McCaul
Cotton Harper McClintock
Cramer Harris McHenry

McKeon McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reichert
Renacci

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeLoach
Deutsch
Dingell
Dowdy
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard

Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart

NOES—209

Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kimmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebbeck
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Markes
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinley

Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—4
Barton Maloney, Ros-Lehtinen
Castor (FL) Carolyn

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1210

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 277, nays 131, answered “present” 1, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 102]

YEAS—277

Aderholt Cook Hahn
Alexander Cooper Hall
Amodei Cramer Hanabusa
Bachmann Crenshaw Harper
Bachus Cuellar Harris
Barber Culberson Hastings (WA)
Barletta Cummings Heck (WA)
Barr Daines Hensarling
Barrow (GA) Davis (CA) Himes
Beatty Davis, Danny Hinojosa
Becerra DeGette Horsford
Bentivolio Delaney Huffman
Bera (CA) DeLauro Hunter
Bilirakis DelBene Hurt
Bishop (GA) DeSantis Issa
Bishop (UT) DesJarlais Jeffries
Black Deutch Johnson (GA)
Blackburn Diaz-Balart Johnson, Sam
Blumenauer Dingell Kaptur
Bonamici Doggett Kelly (PA)
Bonner Doyle Kennedy
Boustany Duncan (SC) Kildee
Brady (TX) Ellison King (IA)
Bridenstine Ellmers King (NY)
Brooks (AL) Engel Kingston
Brooks (IN) Eshoo Kline
Brown (FL) Esty Kuster
Brownley (CA) Farenthold Labrador
Buchanan Farr LaMalfa
Bucshon Fattah Lamborn
Bustos Fleischmann Langevin
Butterfield Fleming Lankford
Calvert Flores Larson (CT)
Campbell Forbes Levin
Cantor Fortenberry Lipinski
Capito Foster Lofgren
Capps Frankel (FL) Long
Cárdenas Franks (AZ) Lowenthal
Carney Frelinghuysen Lowey
Carter Fudge Lucas
Cartwright Gabbard Luetkemeyer
Cassidy Gallego Lujan Grisham
Chabot Garamendi (NM)
Chaffetz Gingrey (GA) Luján, Ben Ray
Cicilline Goodlatte (NM)
Clay Gosar Maloney, Sean
Cohen Gowdy Marchant
Cole Granger Marino
Collins (NY) Grayson Massie
Conaway Griffith (VA) Matsui
Connolly Guthrie McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)

McCaul	Pocan	Shuster
McClintock	Polis	Simpson
McCollum	Pompeo	Sinema
McHenry	Posey	Smith (NJ)
McIntyre	Price (NC)	Smith (TX)
McKeon	Rangel	Smith (WA)
McKinley	Rice (SC)	Speier
McMorris	Richmond	Stewart
Rodgers	Roby	Stockman
McNerney	Roe (TN)	Stutzman
Meadows	Rogers (AL)	Swalwell (CA)
Meehan	Rogers (KY)	Takano
Meeks	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Meng	Rokita	Tierney
Messer	Rooney	Titus
Mica	Roskam	Tonko
Michaud	Ross	Tsongas
Miller (MI)	Rothfus	Upton
Miller, Gary	Roybal-Allard	Van Hollen
Moore	Royce	Vargas
Moran	Ruiz	Vela
Mullin	Runyan	Wagner
Mulvaney	Ruppersberger	Walden
Murphy (FL)	Ryan (WI)	Walorski
Murphy (PA)	Sánchez, Linda	Walz
Nadler	T.	Wasserman
Neal	Scalise	Schultz
Neugebauer	Schiff	Waters
Noem	Schneider	Waxman
Nugent	Schrader	Webster (FL)
Nunes	Schwartz	Welch
Nunnelee	Schweikert	Wenstrup
O'Rourke	Scott (VA)	Westmoreland
Olson	Scott, Austin	Whitfield
Palazzo	Scott, David	Williams
Pascarella	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (FL)
Pelosi	Serrano	Wilson (SC)
Perlmutter	Sessions	Wolf
Perry	Sewell (AL)	Womack
Petri	Shea-Porter	Yarmuth
Pingree (ME)	Sherman	Yoho
Pitts	Shimkus	Young (IN)

NAYS—131

Amash	Holding	Payne
Andrews	Holt	Pearce
Bass	Honda	Peters (CA)
Benishek	Hoyer	Peters (MI)
Brady (PA)	Hudson	Peterson
Bralley (IA)	Huelskamp	Pittenger
Broun (GA)	Huizenga (MI)	Poe (TX)
Capuano	Israel	Price (GA)
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Radel
Chu	Jenkins	Rahall
Clarke	Johnson (OH)	Reed
Cleaver	Johnson, E. B.	Reichert
Clyburn	Jones	Renacci
Coffman	Jordan	Ribble
Collins (GA)	Joyce	Rigell
Conyers	Keating	Rohrabacher
Costa	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Cotton	Kilmer	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Kind	Salmon
Crowley	Kinzinger (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
DeFazio	Kirkpatrick	Sarbanes
Denham	Lance	Schakowsky
Dent	Larsen (WA)	Schock
Duckworth	Latham	Sires
Duffy	Latta	Slaughter
Edwards	Lee (CA)	Southerland
Enyart	Lewis	Stivers
Fitzpatrick	LoBiondo	Terry
Fox	Loeback	Thompson (CA)
Gardner	Lummis	Thompson (MS)
Garrett	Lynch	Thompson (PA)
Gerlach	Maffei	Tiberi
Gibson	Markey	Tipton
Graves (GA)	Matheson	Turner
Graves (MO)	McDermott	Valadao
Green, Al	McGovern	Veasey
Green, Gene	Miller (FL)	Velázquez
Griffin (AR)	Miller, George	Visclosky
Grijalva	Napolitano	Walberg
Gutierrez	Negrete McLeod	Weber (TX)
Hartzler	Nolan	Wittman
Hastings (FL)	Pallone	Woodall
Heck (NV)	Pastor (AZ)	Yoder
Herrera Beutler	Paulsen	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Owens

NOT VOTING—23

Barton	Crawford	Gohmert
Bishop (NY)	Davis, Rodney	Hanna
Burgess	Duncan (TN)	Higgins
Camp	Fincher	Hultgren
Castor (FL)	Garcia	Maloney
Coble	Gibbs	Carolyn

Quigley	Smith (NE)	Young (AK)
Ros-Lehtinen	Watt	Young (FL)

□ 1217

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

□ 1220

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Virginia, the majority leader, for the purpose of inquiring about the schedule for the week to come.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the Democratic whip, for yielding.

On Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and noon for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes for the week are expected no later than 3 p.m.

On Friday, no votes are expected.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by close of business today.

In addition, we expect a robust debate next week on the importance of our Nation's cybersecurity. The House will consider a number of bipartisan bills to reduce the obstacles to voluntary information-sharing between the private sector and government, secure our Nation's infrastructure, better protect government systems, and combat foreign threats.

A number of committees will bring bills to the floor next week, Mr. Speaker, including the Intelligence, Oversight and Government Reform, and Science Committees. In the coming months, I expect to continue to address cybersecurity legislation from additional committees, including Homeland Security and Judiciary.

Of the bills coming to the floor, we will consider H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act, under a rule. This important legislation is authored by Chairman MIKE ROGERS and cosponsored by Ranking Member DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that information. I want to share his view that the cybersecurity legislation is critically important legislation. I know that there are still continuing differences with reference to the protection of individual citizens' privacy on this legislation, but I also know, as the gentleman has indicated, the critical nature of providing access and exchange of information so that we can protect Americans, protect our country, and protect our intellectual property and commercial property. So I

would hope and expect that we would be working together in a bipartisan way to make sure that we can reach consensus so that we can see a bill signed.

I want to say that I know that both you and I are pleased that Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER have been working so closely together in a bipartisan fashion to accomplish this objective.

Mr. Leader, I hope you've noticed that earlier this week I gave a speech with reference to Make It In America. In that speech, I want you to know, if you missed it, I mentioned the jobs bill. I made a little fun of the jobs bill, as you recall, when you put it on the floor, but we all voted for it because it was a good bill. We put together five or six bills that had bipartisan support as they passed the House and Senate.

□ 1230

We put them together, the President signed that bill, they were a step forward, they were part of our Make It In America agenda on our side and your jobs expansion, growth expansion on your side.

What I said in my speech on Make it in America, which refers to manufacturing in America, growing things in America, selling them here and around the world, and doing what Americans are hopeful that we are focused on, and that is creating jobs, in that speech, Mr. Leader, I said that we needed to focus on four particular priorities.

Number one, adopting and pursuing a national manufacturing strategy. As I'm sure you know, Mr. Leader, last Congress we passed the Lipinski bill, which came out of committee in a bipartisan fashion and passed this House in a bipartisan fashion. Unfortunately, it did not pass the Senate.

You and I both know that if you're going to win, if you're going to succeed, you're going to have to have a plan to do so. This speaks to the coming together of business, labor, entrepreneurs, investors, as well as government, in terms of the partnership that we can play in ensuring that we are making things in America and that goods around the world have on them "Made in America."

Secondly, we want to promote U.S. exports. You and I, Mr. Leader, have worked on that. We worked on that in a bipartisan fashion. This was another part of what we call Make It In America, the Export-Import Act. Your staff and my staff worked very diligently together to get that done, and we passed it in a bipartisan fashion.

The third part of the Make It In America agenda focus would be encouraging manufacturers to bring jobs home. I think we have, Mr. Leader, an excellent opportunity, given the context of where we find ourselves, where salaries are going up overseas, where it is more expensive now to ship goods back to the United States because of transportation costs, the largest market in the world.

And, fourthly, as the gentleman knows, while there have been some differences, the President has expressed, you've expressed, I've expressed, our need to expand our energy supply, and particularly as we see the natural gas technology advancing, that the United States of America is going to be one of the least expensive energy venues in the world and have one of the best supplies in the world, which perhaps no one would have predicted 20 years ago but is a fact, all of which ought to go to helping us reinvigorate, expand manufacturing, and create middle class jobs, paying good wages and providing good benefits.

Lastly, we want to ensure that we invest. And I notice the gentleman sent out a memo to your Members. I don't think we purloined a copy, but we did get a copy. You talked about investing and making sure that the quality of life and jobs were available for working Americans. We need to make sure that we invest, as you pointed out, as we believe strongly, in education and infrastructure and innovation, to make sure that we have the training necessary for people to be able to perform the jobs that are going to be required in the growing economy and the global marketplace.

I say all that, Mr. Leader, to suggest that I would like to sit down with you so that we can talk together about how we mutually can move forward on what, as I say, we call a Make It In America agenda, but a jobs agenda, a growing the American economy agenda. I know you've been focused on that, we're focused on that. I'm hopeful we can do that, I think it will be positive for our country, and I think Americans will feel good about it.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and really appreciate his remarks and willingness to sit down and see where we can find areas of agreement. Because as the gentleman and I have both expressed on this floor on many occasions, there is plenty of disagreement and no shortage of supply in this town of that.

On the bigger issues of the fiscal situation of the country, we still struggle, Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, on trying to come together. But I listened to the gentleman, and I know he's very committed, and has been to his agenda, Make It In America. As the gentleman knows, I gave a talk earlier this year at the American Enterprise Institute, which I spoke of an agenda of trying to make life work for more working people in this country.

There is a lot in common that we have in these two programs, if you will. Because we talk about the kinds of things that will help working families, that will help working people get a job again. The gentleman's intention in a national manufacturing strategy, I'm sure, is to increase job availability; make sure that we have more American jobs.

We also have a skills problem. We passed the SKILLS Act on the floor a

couple of weeks ago. My hope is we can increase bipartisan support for things like that, because it was simply an attempt to respond to a GAO recommendation where there are 50 different job-training programs at the Federal level. Certainly we can do better than that. Certainly we can streamline and still protect the kinds of individuals that the statute asks us to, or requires protection of—the veterans, the folks who are on limited income that we can help put in place for employment. Because, after all, all of us believe that we are a society built on hard work, built on playing by the rules and getting ahead. So, I welcome the gentleman's commitment to those type of things.

He mentions the need for us to invest and to look to the future. In fact, I have not only a budget and a spending plan of the future, but a real mentality on this floor of how we can work together for all Americans. I have talked a lot about this in this making life work for people and for families. Really, the priority that we place in this country on medical research, on research and development, because it is the seed corn of the future.

While we are constrained by the current fiscal situation, it does bring to life setting priorities. We're not going to be able to fund everything, but certainly we can agree on trying to find medical cures, trying to understand how we can better discover therapies, treatments, so people can live longer and have a better quality of life. These are the kinds of things I look forward to working on with the gentleman as well, and I accept his invitation and look forward to being able to sit down.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that.

Following on his observation, clearly what he says is we need to focus on priorities. I think he's absolutely right on that. I think one of the sad things is we have passed a fiscal posture in this country presently that does not focus on priorities, unfortunately, and that's called sequester, which, in effect, looks across the board at cutting both the highest priorities and the lowest priorities in similar ways.

I would hope that we could obviate the sequester. I think it's bad for the country, I think it's bad for our future, I think it's bad for the growth in our economy. I would hope that we could also work on that.

And towards that end I would say, Mr. Leader, you have talked about, and, in fact, we passed legislation that was designed to encourage and to require the passage of a budget by the Senate. The Senate has now passed a budget, we have passed a budget, the President has now presented a budget, so that we have three alternatives on the table now.

I would hope that as soon as the Senate passes its bill to us, which I expect to be shortly, that we would go to conference in pursuance of an agreement which will give us a fiscally sustain-

able path for this country, give us confidence in this country that Congress can work, that the Nation's board of directors can work, in coming to a balanced compromise with respect to how we move forward with the finances of America. Now that we have, as I say, a Senate-passed budget, a House-passed budget, a budget presented by the President of the United States, obviously, there are things that each person in the country can disagree with and agree with presumably on each one of those budgets.

□ 1240

I would hope that we would be going to conference as soon as possible so that we could address this critically important objective.

I ask the gentleman if he has any information with respect to the intention to go to conference as soon as we receive the Senate bill, which, as I say, I think will be shortly.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. I would say to the gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, I, too, am glad that we have finally seen the Senate act and pass a budget. That is an accomplishment in and of itself. And the President also has finally proposed his budget. So the gentleman is right that we've got some things on the table that maybe we can start to discuss.

I know that Chairman RYAN and Chairman MURRAY are already in discussions about a path forward, and I look forward to the results of those discussions. And in concert with the gentleman's point earlier about setting priorities, it just seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the best way forward is to find areas where we agree and let's go make some progress on those things. Again, this town is full of division and disagreement, but there are things we have in common, in agreement in these three documents that I believe we can work on together.

Mr. HOYER. I would simply observe—and he knows this as well as I do—that there will be an agreement on things that he perhaps does not agree with and there will be things in the agreement that perhaps I will not agree with. The secret, in my view, of getting agreement is going to be to have a comprehensive agreement that accomplishes the objective of bringing our finances to a fiscally sustainable path that's credible and believed by not only the economy, by investors, by the American people, but also by the international community.

We've talked a lot about confidence, as I've indicated, in the past. You've talked a lot about confidence in the past. I think we all agree that our economy needs confidence to grow as robustly as we want it to create the kinds of jobs we want.

Toward that end, can the gentleman tell me what plans we have at this point in time for the debt limit extension? I know there's some discussion of bringing a bill to the floor which will deal with that issue. Can the gentleman perhaps elaborate on what the

plans are with respect to the debt limit that confronts us that will hit sometime around May 19?

And I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman has indicated, Mr. Speaker, the majority has committed itself to a budget that balances in 10 years. It is our desire that we can come to some agreement on how to do that. This is where the difficulty, again, comes in, where the President's proposal and budget raises a lot of new revenues. Some estimates have indicated it will create a trillion dollars in new taxes and won't ever balance.

So we've certainly got a gulf between us, but it is our intention to work together to avoid the situation of default; and we are and do intend to consider a bill that will ensure we meet our legal obligations and do not default on our debt, which I'm sure the gentleman agrees with me, Mr. Speaker, is the responsible thing to do.

Mr. HOYER. I certainly agree that defaulting on the debt is an extraordinarily irresponsible thing to do, and, in fact, we shouldn't do it. In fact, we shouldn't use it as a leverage point, in my view, to pretend that somehow going over the debt limit without extension is an acceptable political leverage point for either side.

Both sides have sort of blamed the other for the deficits as we've confronted these debt limits. We've never come close, except in August of 2011, to defaulting, which was the first time, as the gentleman knows, when we were downgraded by 1 point by S&P. That's an irresponsible policy. I agree with the gentleman.

Let me say that the advantage of a conference on this issue will be that transparently the American public will see the debate. The gentleman indicates a 10-year objective of balancing the budget without revenues. I personally believe that's impossible.

I've said on this floor that if there were no Democrats in the Congress of the United States, either in the Senate or the House, that, frankly, your side of the aisle could not pass either the appropriation bills or the revenue bills or tax cuts that are suggested in Mr. RYAN's budget, which would accomplish your objective. I think we'll never know that, which is, I think, a happy circumstance on your side that that will never be put to the test.

Having said that, I would hope that we could get to a place where we say the debt limit is not going to be subject to political maneuvering.

Furthermore, let me say that the bill that we've been hearing about—in *The Wall Street Journal* there was an article that appeared just yesterday, I think:

Fitch Ratings, a credit-rating firm, said Tuesday it wasn't clear whether the Treasury legally could prioritize bond payments over other government obligations.

And it went on to say:

If it did so, Fitch added, it was very likely the firm would downgrade its AAA rating of the U.S. debt.

In other words, even if we say we're going to pay the debts or, as some people have said, even if we say we're going to pay the Chinese first and not invest in those things such as basic biomedical research—to which the gentleman referred, and I share his view of that being a priority of our country—and cut those as we pay the Chinese or other creditor nations back for what we borrowed, that would not be in the best interest of the United States.

I would say that in both instances, either pretending that we're going to go over the debt limit and avoid it by simply paying the debt first and then cutting other things in some sort of order, neither of those policies is consistent, I think, with our responsibilities as Members of Congress.

I will tell you that we will do it on a bipartisan basis, Mr. Leader. I use a very simple example for my constituents. You go to Macy's. You take out your Macy's credit card and you buy \$200 worth of goods. You go home. Next week, you and your wife are sitting around the table or you and your husband are sitting around the table, and you say, You know, we're really in debt too much. We're going to limit it to \$100. So Macy's sends you the bill for 200 bucks. You send them back a check for \$100 and say, Sorry, we have a debt limit of \$100. Macy's writes you back and says, We're sorry, too. We're not going to give you any additional credit and we're going to sue you. That's our debt limit.

The debt limit, you and I both know, is not realistic. It's much more a political and demagoguing way of dealing with one another and dealing with the finances of this country.

I would hope that you and the Speaker—both of whom I know have said not extending the debt limit is not a viable or a responsible option. I would hope that we could make that clear, that we're not going to do that and, in a bipartisan way, extend it, and perhaps extend it early enough so that it doesn't become even an item of consideration by any of the rating agencies or the international community.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. I would just respond to the gentlemen by saying this in terms of the family he talked about going to Macy's and making the charge of \$200. I think most families would also think it's prudent to figure out how they're going to pay that bill before they go about incurring it, and that is the spirit in which I think the majority approaches the debt ceiling to say, How are we going to tell the people that we're going to pay off the debt that we've now gone ahead and incurred?

I think a little bit of forethought here, planning into the future how we are going to pay the bills, is the emphasis. I've always agreed, as the gentleman said, the debt ceiling is something that is necessary for the operations of government. We'll bring a bill forward that will ensure that we don't go into default. But I do think that we

should be mindful of how we're going to tell the public we're going to go into the future and pay off these debts. Because, as the gentleman, who has many children and grandchildren, he doesn't want his kids, nor do I want mine, to be shouldering the debts and paying our bills.

□ 1250

We should be really committing ourselves not to just borrowing more, not to just taking more from taxpayer dollars, because we've done a lot of that this year already. When the gentleman talks about the need to proceed with revenues, we already have close to \$650 billion of additional static revenues—taxes that are accounted for because of the fiscal cliff deal. So it's not that there are no revenues in the mix here.

Again, I look forward to working with the gentleman. I appreciate his commitment to longevity in this country, to sustaining economic growth or to at least restarting it again so we can sustain it, and look forward to joining him in that effort.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

The way to do that plan of how to amortize our debt and invest in the priorities of this country—education, innovation, infrastructure, other basic biomedical research to which the gentleman referred—is to have a budget. That's the plan that the gentleman refers to. The way to get to a budget is to go to conference and come to an agreement.

However, I will tell my friend what the problem we've had is: reaching compromise, and it's going to be necessary to compromise. As the gentleman observed and as I know, we have very substantial differences, but if the differences continue to create gridlock and no action, those children of which you spoke and I speak are going to suffer, so I would hope that we could move forward.

The President's budget, I will tell the gentleman and as he probably knows, has about an almost 3-1 ratio between cuts and additional revenues, which is essentially, approximately, what most on the bipartisan commission—some have been 2-1, some 2.5-1—have recommended. I know the gentleman disagrees with that ratio, but it is certainly the President's view, which I share, that he has made a very positive proposal whether you agree with it or not, and a number of your Members have observed that it's a useful document.

Given that context, hopefully, we can go to conference. Hopefully, we can come to agreement. Hopefully, we can see compromise reached, and hopefully put our country on the fiscally sustainable path that it needs to be.

I yield back the balance of my time.

MODIFYING THE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE STOCK ACT

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (S. 716) to modify the requirements under the STOCK Act regarding online access to certain financial disclosure statements and related forms, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE of South Carolina). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 716

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

SECTION 1. MODIFICATIONS OF ONLINE ACCESS TO CERTAIN FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS AND RELATED FORMS.

(a) PUBLIC, ONLINE DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE FORMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except with respect to financial disclosure forms filed by officers and employees referred to in paragraph (2), section 8(a) and section 11(a) of the STOCK Act (5 U.S.C. App. 105 note) shall not be effective.

(2) EXEMPTED OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—The officer and employees referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) The President.

(B) The Vice President.

(C) Any Member of Congress.

(D) Any candidate for Congress.

(E) Any officer occupying a position listed in section 5312 or section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, having been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to that position.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1 of the Act entitled “An Act to change the effective date for the internet publication of certain information to prevent harm to the national security or endangering the military officers and civilian employees to whom the publication requirement applies, and for other purposes” is repealed.

(b) ELECTRONIC FILING AND ONLINE AVAILABILITY.—

(1) FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND CANDIDATES.—Section 8(b) of the STOCK Act (5 U.S.C. App. 105 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “, OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE, AND CONGRESSIONAL STAFF”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “18 months after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “January 1, 2014”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) public access to—

“(i) financial disclosure reports filed by Members of Congress and candidates for Congress,

“(ii) reports filed by Members of Congress and candidates for Congress of a transaction disclosure required by section 103(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and

“(iii) notices of extensions, amendments, and blind trusts, with respect to financial disclosure reports described in clauses (i) and (ii),

pursuant to title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.), through databases that are maintained on the official websites of the House of Representatives and the Senate.”;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking the first two sentences; and

(ii) in the last sentence, by striking “under this section” and inserting “under paragraph (1)(B)”;

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking “under this subsection” and inserting “under paragraph (1)(B)”;

(E) in paragraph (4), by inserting “be able to” after “shall”; and

(F) in paragraph (5), by striking “under this subsection” and inserting “under paragraph (1)(B)”.

(2) FOR EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS.—Section 11(b) of the STOCK Act (5 U.S.C. App. 105 note) is amended—

(A) in the heading, by striking “EMPLOYEES” and inserting “OFFICIALS”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “18 months after the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “January 1, 2014”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) public access to—

“(i) financial disclosure reports filed by the President, the Vice President, and any officer occupying a position listed in section 5312 or section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, having been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to that position,

“(ii) reports filed by any individual described in clause (i) of a transaction disclosure required by section 103(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and

“(iii) notices of extensions, amendments, and blind trusts, with respect to financial disclosure reports described in clauses (i) and (ii),

pursuant to title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 101 et seq.), through databases that are maintained on the official website of the Office of Government Ethics.”;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking the first two sentences; and

(ii) in the last sentence, by striking “under this section” and inserting “under paragraph (1)(B)”;

(D) in paragraph (3), by striking “under this subsection” and inserting “under paragraph (1)(B)”;

(E) in paragraph (4), by inserting “be able to” after “shall”; and

(F) in paragraph (5), by striking “under this subsection” and inserting “under paragraph (1)(B)”.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
APRIL 15, 2013**

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

RESTORING THE HEALTHY MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, over a century ago, the Federal Government pledged to actively manage our forests when Congress created the National Forest System. This management includes activi-

ties such as prescribed fires and thinning—and, yes, timber harvesting is a core part of this duty. A portion of the revenues reaped from the forests would go to the counties containing National Forest lands in order to supplant the lost local tax revenues. Unfortunately, the Federal Government has failed to uphold this commitment.

One example is revealed when you compare the harvests of adjacent lands. In the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, the Collins Pine Company currently owns 120,000 acres in the Allegheny Plateau, an area adjacent to the Allegheny National Forest, which totals 493,000 acres of forest land. Collins Pine sustainably harvests the same amount of timber as the entire Allegheny National Forest on less than a quarter of the acreage. This lack of adequate forest management has deprived rural counties of revenue needed to fund critical local projects such as schools and infrastructure projects.

Mr. Speaker, we must restore the active and healthy management of our national forests in order to provide a stable revenue stream for rural schools and counties and to help build back these robust local economies.

PRESERVING THE LINCOLN TRAIN STATION IN GETTYSBURG

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

Mr. PERRY. To help commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg Address, I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1513, to preserve the historic Lincoln Train Station in Gettysburg.

President Abraham Lincoln arrived at the Lincoln Train Station on November 18, 1863, prior to delivering the Gettysburg Address the following day. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Lincoln Train Station also served as a hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg, transporting wounded soldiers after the battle.

The National Park Service plans to utilize this station as a downtown Gettysburg information center. The intent of this legislation is to preserve this historic site without using any hard-earned tax dollars. The legislation also expands the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include 45 acres of donated land along Plum Run in Cumberland Township. This legislation specifically forbids the use of eminent domain for the acquisition of either property and will not utilize any Federal funds.

I applaud the efforts of the Gettysburg Foundation and the Gettysburg National Military Park to increase public understanding of the heritage and lasting significance of Gettysburg and Gettysburg's place within the context of the American Civil War.

IN HONOR OF THE 236TH BIRTHDAY OF HENRY CLAY

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of what would be the 236th birthday of Henry Clay, who once represented the same district which I am honored to serve today.

As one of Kentucky's most celebrated statesmen, Henry Clay proved that an unwavering dedication to principle and a practical commitment to compromise are not incompatible values. As the "Great Compromiser" himself demonstrated, they are instead the tools of statesmanship. Henry Clay was focused on saving the country, and he resolved to enact substantial solutions, not short-term fixes that merely pushed the problems onto the backs of future generations.

As we consider how to deal with the almost \$17 trillion national debt and as a proud graduate of Henry Clay High School, I call on my colleagues in Congress to remember Henry Clay's resolve because now is a time to come together in the spirit of statesmanship in order to cut spending and balance our budget for the sake of future generations.

SAVE AMERICA COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION ACT

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Throughout the week, we have been hearing from souls who have asked us to have mercy on them and to pass comprehensive immigration reform. Thousands came to petition the government. There were mothers and fathers and children, and I am listening to their cries, as America has listened and as the Statue of Liberty often said: to bring you those who were in need but wanted to serve this Nation.

Today, I introduced Save America Comprehensive Immigration Act, H.R. 1525, to have earned access to citizenship, family reunification, border security, supporting our Border Patrol agents, and a number of items that will bring us together. I hope that we can move this legislation forward.

Let me quickly say that 50 of us signed a letter this week to stop the filibuster on sensible gun legislation. Thank goodness the other body now will move forward to answer the cries of other Americans who have been the victims of gun violence. It is certainly in keeping with the Second Amendment that we have the opportunity to have universal background checks, to rid ourselves of assault weapons and multiple rounds that have killed many in the various mass killings, and to have the ability to help those who have mental health needs.

We can do this as Americans and as Members of Congress. I ask that we

move forward and respond to the American people.

□ 1300

HONORING WILLIAM BOOTH GARDNER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 15, last month, William Booth Gardner passed away in his home in Tacoma, Washington, after courageously battling the ravages of Parkinson's disease for about 20 years. Born in 1936, he was 76 years old.

Booth Gardner will be remembered for many things. He will be remembered as Washington State's 19th Governor, having served from 1985 to 1993. He voluntarily retired after two terms, with sky-high job approval ratings, and was subsequently appointed as ambassador to GATT, now known as the World Trade Organization, by his good friend, President Bill Clinton.

He will be remembered as a person of means—some would say considerable means—who began his lifelong pattern of "pay it forward" by volunteering to work with children in the inner city while he was still in college. He even coached Jimi Hendrix in football.

He will be remembered for turning around a scandal-ridden Pierce County government as its first elected county executive and bringing it into the 20th century.

He will be remembered for his impish sense of humor. At the end of the long campaign for the aforementioned county executive position, so familiar was he with his opponent's speech that he delivered it, verbatim, at the last campaign appearance. It was the only time his opponent was left both figuratively and literally speechless.

Booth Gardner will be remembered for leading Washington State through a stunning era of progress. He was a national leader in civil rights. He appointed our State's first African American to the United States Supreme Court. He signed an executive order banning discrimination against gays and lesbians in the State workforce way back in 1995, way before it was the popular thing to do. And at the time he said, The only thing I care about is if they are competent to do the job.

He pushed forward a trainload of environmental protections. For example, he signed an order protecting wetlands, knowing their importance to ensuring clean water, while most of the rest of us were still thinking about wetlands as kind of like large mud puddles.

He was a national education leader. He chaired the Education Commission of the States and fought for standards before that was popular. He expanded choice for students and restored a then-deteriorating higher education funding system.

He leveraged his very considerable private sector experience to be a great manager of State government, implementing—again, before it was popular—commonsense ideas like a rainy-day fund and life-cycle capital budgeting.

But Governor Gardner really shined in health care. When he chaired the National Governors Association, he triggered the national debate on health care and for improving access for low-income families and containing costs for all of us.

Booth Gardner will also be remembered for the Academy Award-nominated documentary that bore his name, Booth Gardner's Last Campaign. It eloquently told the story of his successful advocacy in our State of the Death with Dignity initiative, which was overwhelmingly approved by the voters.

I'm often asked about how and when I first met Booth. It was 40 years ago this year. I was a 20-year-old very lowly clerk in the Washington State House of Representatives. I took paperwork over to the chair of the Senate Education Committee. And to my great surprise, then-State Senator Booth Gardner invited me into his office, never having met me, and simply said, Sit down and tell me about yourself, DENNY. Little did I know that day that, many years later, I would have the unbelievable honor to serve as his chief of staff.

Booth Gardner will be remembered for many things; but mostly I think he will be remembered for governing when government actually worked, and it was due in no small part to his steadfast commitment to civility, respectfulness, and collaboration.

For my own part, I will remember him as boss, mentor, and the truest and dearest of friends.

I now yield to my very good friend, the gentleman from the Seventh Congressional District of Washington State, Dr. McDERMOTT.

Mr. McDERMOTT. Thank you very much, DENNY.

Although it makes me sad for the reason we are speaking here today, I am honored to say a few words about my friend, Governor Booth Gardner.

A lot of people will remember us as adversaries, and that's true for a brief time. We ran against each other for Governor in 1984, and I lost. Now, it might come as a surprise to you, but I didn't particularly like losing. And so after the election, I went off to a place I had up in the San Juan Islands to lick my wounds on Lopez Island. It's exactly there where Booth found me a few days later. He called and said, I'm going to be up in the area. I have a place over on Shaw Island, and I'll come over and see you. And so he drove his boat over and we met.

I had a 40-acre farm, and we walked around the property four times, talking about our visions, about the State, about the election, about the campaign, and where we wanted the State

to go, because Booth and I both loved the State of Washington. By the time we landed on my front doorstep, we'd solved all of Washington's problems.

Booth had a unique characteristic which I think DENNY alluded to, and that is we had a Senator in the State by the name of Warren Magnuson who used to say you can get a lot of things done if you don't care who gets the credit for them. Booth really did believe that.

I'd been working on a basic health plan for the working poor in the State for a number of years before he got to be Governor, and I hadn't been able to get it through the Republican Governor and the Republicans in the legislature. It was my passion project: giving the poor who fell outside of Medicaid but were working an opportunity to buy into the health care system in some way. It was one of those gaps between what the Federal Government did and what the private insurers and the employers were doing, and there were lots of people who were working full time but couldn't get health care.

So we put together this program. He told me that day when we were talking around that he would do everything he could to get it passed, and he kept his word—also unusual in politicians. He put everything he had into it. And when it was finished, he signed it in the middle of my district in a little clinic called Country Doctor in the middle of the city on Capitol Hill.

That bill has helped the working poor of Washington all over the State get medical care and is one of the first public options. It's so good for the State of Washington that Senator CANTWELL took it and put it into the Affordable Care Act. It's now in the blueprint for the safety net that we are developing in this session of Congress.

So Booth lived on beyond his days. His ideas, his willingness to make something happen, carried into the future, and he never walked around telling anybody about it, just did it. That walk with me, a couple of rivals, was really the beginning of it all.

It wasn't only health care. I was the Ways and Means chairman in the Senate, so I had a lot to do with how the budget got put together. But it doesn't matter if you're the Ways and Means chairman or not, if the Governor won't sign it, you can't get it passed. He and I had lots of talks.

He was willing to sign a bill that created the largest settlement for women workers in this country under equal pay for equal work. He signed it after a lawsuit that the State had lost, and I convinced him that we ought to settle the case and let women move ahead in the workplace, and Booth said, Good idea.

□ 1310

Finding a partner like Booth, one who's willing to get past politics and jump in the deep end with you on some issues that weren't exactly sort of centrist—sometimes he took some real

risks—is not a very common thing in politics. But with Booth it was common. The best interests of the State always came first.

Although, occasionally I would go over to his office to find him and they would say, well, he's gone. Well, where is he? Well, he's gone up to coach his girls soccer team in Tacoma.

He had all kinds of interests and all kinds of concerns about kids, and he was willing to put everything he had into it, both in the office and out of the office.

Now, some of his most important work, in my view, and what shows his real character and why I feel bad today, is that when he left the Governor's mansion, he was in apparently good shape, as far as we knew; went off to Geneva to work for the GATT trade organization, and while he was over there, the diagnosis was made of Parkinsonism.

Parkinsonism is a very, very difficult disease to cope with. Your mind is active, everything is active; your body just won't cooperate. And Booth had this disease and struggled with it for 20 years, as you've heard.

Now, death is a frightening thing for all of us to think about. None of us want to think about death. It's not something that's usual table conversation or much of a conversation out here on the floor. But Booth was willing to look at it straight on, and he was willing to talk about it in a way that few other people were.

He wanted to talk about what people's options were; and he saw the suffering, he was going through it himself, and felt that everyone should have the right to choose how they want to end their life. In a final directive, when you go into the hospital, you tell them whether you want them to resuscitate you or not. All of that, he looked at all of that.

And the one thing that was obvious to him was that there comes a time when there is no hope, and there is no question when it's going to happen; and people ought to have the right to make their own decision at that point. It's called death with dignity.

Now, he took that issue on. Here's a man who's struggling with a debilitating disease of his own, no political advantage whatsoever in doing it, none. But he came and spent his time. He was sick; it was hard for him to get up and talk. Sometimes he could only talk a few sentences and then someone else would have to take the podium because he was unable to continue.

There weren't any donors watching. There was no election to be prepared for. It wasn't even an issue that affected him directly, because the requirement of the law was that you had to have two doctors say that you had only 6 months to live, and with Parkinsonism, it's not possible for any physician to say that. So it wasn't something he was doing for himself. It was because he thought it was right for the people of the State of Washington.

You rarely find someone with that ability to get out of their own self-interest. He just believed in it. He believed that it was best for the people of Washington, and he wasn't going to let his sickness or anything else stop him from getting it done, and it passed by about a 54 percent majority.

Booth was a great man. They say people are—they pass twice, once when they die, and once when people stop telling stories about him. The stories will never stop about Booth. I could stand up here and tell them for a long time.

But he was a great man. He was a good Governor, he was a good father, he was a good husband, and he was my partner and my friend, and I'll miss him very much.

Rest in peace, Booth.

I yield now to DOC HASTINGS, from Pasco, Washington.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank my other colleague from Washington (Mr. HECK) for having this Special Order.

I didn't know Governor Gardner that well. We come from different political parties. That's one reason why you don't probably build a close association. But also my last 2 years in the legislature was his first 2 years as Governor, so I don't have the special relationship that Mr. HECK and Mr. McDERMOTT had with him.

But the one characteristic that I did realize with him has been talked about a great deal by my colleagues, and that is that he was a very friendly guy. When Mr. HECK was on the floor just a moment ago saying, as a clerk, you know, he'd call him into his office and treated him like an equal. And I found that characteristic the same in my 2 years when I was in the legislature with Mr. HECK, or with Governor Gardner, even when we were the minority party at that time.

But probably the story that I remember best on a personal note dealt with my daughter. In the Washington Legislature, and I assume other legislatures are the same way, when sine die comes, it is done at precisely the same time. And the doors of the House Chamber are open, the doors of the Senate Chamber are open, and the joint rules require that the gavel drop at the same time. So, you know, it has to be organized and so forth.

And my oldest daughter happened to be a page on that sine die. It was going to be my last sine die, as a matter of fact. So I told her, why don't you go behind the House podium, and you can see how that works. And so she kind of snuck behind there and managed to get that view.

And then after sine die, typically, in the Washington Legislature there are a number of get-togethers. The Governor's Office happens to be on the floor right below the Senate Chamber, and parties are going on and so forth.

So my daughter changed because we were going to drive home, and she put

on a sweatshirt. And the sweatshirt was a remembrance of her going to the State volleyball finals. And so she had a bunch of names, all of her classmates wrote their names on there.

So we walked down to the Governor's Office, and he looked at her and grabbed her and, you know, wanted to know what all the names were, what happened, did they win the championship, I mean, all this sort of stuff, just, I guess, so typical of the type of individual that Governor Gardner was.

So I can't talk about the policies that my previous colleagues spoke about, but I can tell about that one particular issue. And it just turns out that my daughter is here in town this weekend with her three daughters, and we were talking about that last night. And she says, yeah, you know, I do remember that, where he kind of put his arm around me and made me feel very welcome.

So he was a Governor that was forward-looking. I know he's thought about very, very well. My part of the State is a whole lot different than the other part of the State politically; but there's no question that, at least in his second term, he did very, very well in my part of the State. I didn't necessarily like that, but that's part of politics.

So he will be missed; and the editorials around the State that spoke of him, I think, were very true. But just from a standpoint of personality, that's my association with him. And he certainly will be missed.

With that, I'd like to yield to one of the newest colleagues from the State of Washington, the gentleman from the Sixth District, Mr. KILMER.

Mr. KILMER. Thank you. And thank you to all of my colleagues from Washington State who spoke before me. I'm batting clean-up and have the unique position of having neither served with Booth Gardner nor having run against him.

But I actually met him when I was a kid. There's no doubt that Booth Gardner's legacy of accomplishments is impressive, and I could stand here and list them off, both from his role as Governor and for his involvement on trade issues at the Federal level.

But I think it says more about the kind of man Booth Gardner was when we don't just talk about what he accomplished, but we talk about what kind of man he was. As someone who met him as a kid, I was just very much struck by the fact that he was exceedingly civil and very, very kind and seemed to have interest in every person he represented.

Regardless of one's race or religion or orientation or gender or economic status, he seemed to care about every person he represented, including a little kid in Port Angeles, Washington, where I was born and raised.

I met Booth for the first time when I was a kid and he was a candidate and my mom was involved on his campaign.

□ 1320

I was struck by the fact that he seemed to be spending an inordinate amount of time talking to me, even though I wasn't old enough to vote. I met him again in his last year in office. As a high school senior, I received a scholarship to go off to college; and Booth, as Governor of our State at the time, was hosting a luncheon to honor all the scholarship recipients. And I remember he came over to talk to my mom and me and say hello. In that very brief interaction, I was just struck by the extent to which he seemed to care about my mom and about how much he cared about me. As an 18-year-old, I just thought it was really cool that a Governor expressed that level of interest.

Over the years, I'd run into him at political events or often at education-oriented events or events in Pierce County, where he was our first county executive. And our interactions always started in the exact same way. He'd start by saying, How's your mom? Many years later, just this last year when I decided to run for Congress, I was very touched that he came to my kickoff in Tacoma. Parkinson's, by that point, meant that he could not walk, and he struggled very deeply to express himself. I went over to thank him for coming. I knelt down and thanked him, and I could tell he was struggling to say something. It struck me I knew he was going to ask, How's your mom? I thanked him for that, and I told him she was doing just fine.

The other thing I'll say about Booth and his legacy is the legacy he lives behind of his family. His grandson, Jack, actually interned with our campaign. He's an extraordinary young man who spoke very eloquently at the memorial service that was held in honor of Governor Gardner.

So you can look at his legacy of accomplishments when it comes to education or protecting our environment or extending health care services to folks who need it or his work to improve our economy or improve civil rights, or you can look at his extraordinary business legacy as someone who is a leader in our business community. But for me, his legacy is as a guy who truly cared about others. That's how I will remember Booth Gardner.

Today, I will tell all who are listening that my mom is doing well, but she misses Booth Gardner; I miss Booth Gardner; and the people of Washington State miss Booth Gardner.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. A lot has been going on this week and certainly worthy of discussion here at the end of the week.

One of the important topics that has been discussed at both the Senate end and the House end is the issue of immigration—legal immigration and illegal immigration.

Back when my friend STEVE KING and I were meeting with people from the British Government about their handling of immigration, they were offended by the term that STEVE and I were using of "illegal immigration." We were told that that's not appropriate in England. I asked what words they use, and I was told the appropriate terminology is "irregular migrant." I was concerned that sounded too much like some kind of body function. I hated to use that term. Anyway, when people immigrate into a country illegally, it's illegal immigration. And it is a problem.

Anyone that goes down to the end of this Hall just outside these two doors here and heads onto the Senate floor, immediately what is seen above the President of the Senate's chair are the words "e pluribus unum," Latin meaning out of many, one. I have heard a colleague before say it means out of one, many. But we all get mixed up at times. But e pluribus unum means out of many, one.

For those of us that attended public schools when and where I did, we were taught that it was immigration and the process of out of many people becoming one people, becoming Americans, is what made us strong. And the terminology for much of this country's history was that we were a "melting pot." I believed it then, I believe it now, and I believe that that has been one of the great strengths that has made this country the greatest country in the history of mankind—greater than Solomon's Israel—with more liberties, more conveniences, more input into the government and into the way the government works.

My friends on this side of the aisle and everybody I know of agrees we want immigration to continue. Our country allows more immigrants into this country than any other country in the world. No other country comes close to allowing the number of people to immigrate into this country, to come with visas into this country. Nobody comes close. We are an extraordinarily generous country. And for those who have wondered about whether they should be proud of our country in the past, one of the greatest pieces of evidence would probably be the fact that people all over the world, those who hate us, those who admire us—at least a billion, maybe 1.5 billion in estimates have been made—want to come to America. There's no other country in the world that so many people would like to come to and enjoy the freedoms we have.

Unfortunately, there are many who want to come to this country to destroy the freedoms we have because they look at our country and they say, No, unless you have something like sharia law or a country in which you

have a powerful, benevolent dictator, be it religious leader or be it a benevolent secular dictator, they think we would not be nearly so decadent. I prefer our government—a government, as Lincoln said, that, under God, was of the people, by the people, and for the people. There's never been one like us.

Now, I have heard a guy call into the show of my friend, Sean Hannity, and he knew just enough history to be dangerous. He talked about our history being founded on the proposition *e pluribus unum*—out of many, one. He said there was never anything about God in our beginnings. This young man apparently showed his ignorance and the weakness of teachers in whatever school he grew up in. Because the fact is *e pluribus unum* was never our national motto, as this person thought.

From the beginning, from the 1700s, it was part of the Great Seal. The Great Seal had two sides—and still does. It's still the Great Seal of America. And on one side we have the eagle. I like the way the eagle has differed over the years. I like the way it is now better than the skinny little eagle that was there back in the 1700s. But the eagle has a ribbon through his beak and on that ribbon has always been the Latin phrase *e pluribus unum*—out of many, one. That's on one side of the Great Seal.

On the other side of the Great Seal is a pyramid. And that pyramid represents one of the greatest works of man. And there was a reason. Because if you read the Founders' writings, read their journals, read their letters, they believed they had within their grasp what philosophers like John Locke, Montesquieu, and so many philosophers had only dreamed about—that we might be able to govern ourselves.

□ 1330

They viewed it as a little experiment in democracy. They believed that if we did it right, that nations around the world would want to follow our example. So it was important. They recognized that this was a great achievement of man if it was done properly.

If you look on the back of a dollar bill, a one-dollar bill—if anybody still has one, Mr. Speaker—you note one side with the eagle and the *e pluribus unum* on the ribbon through the beak. In fact, the shield up here above the House floor doesn't have the ribbon through the beak—it's beneath the eagle—but it has those words there.

But on the other side, seeing the pyramid—you know, here's a great, well-done work of man. Above that pyramid is a triangle, and in that triangle is an eye. There is a glow around that eye to represent the all-seeing eye of God looking at the work of man. Above that is a Latin phrase that's above one of the exits down at the Senate, the Latin words "*annuit coeptis*." Taken together, it means He, God, has smiled on our undertaking.

Beneath the pyramid are the Latin words "*novus ordo seclorum*," meaning

new order of things, new order of the ages—not new world order, as some tried to say. But the way the Founders looked at it, if we did this right, if we governed ourselves effectively and created the most free Nation in the history of the world, by the grace of God, God would smile on our undertaking and it would be a new order of things because of the other nations that may follow our example. And it is good.

I don't try to push my religious beliefs on anyone else, but it is a part of who I am. As a matter of fact, I believe it was 36, at least—most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence weren't just Christians, they were ordained Christian ministers. It's hard to imagine if over half of the Congress now, as the Continental Congress was in those days, was made of ordained Christian ministers—and I'm not advocating that at all, I'm just historically making the note. That's where we came from. That's who was inspired to start this little experiment in democracy, not just Christians, but ordained Christian ministers. They knew if they did it right, this place would be blessed, and it would be a source of blessing for the world.

They did like the idea "out of many, come one nation." That has continued today, as most of us strongly support the idea of allowing more immigration into this country than in any other country in the world. Mexico doesn't allow near the freedom for immigrants that the United States of America does. So at times it goes down a little tough to be criticized by the leaders in Mexico who demand more rights for immigrants into the United States than they would ever consider affording United States citizens who are going into Mexico. But it's true around the world.

Now, I'm told that some students are taught that we're not really a melting pot; we're more of a tossed salad, where people retain their individual natures and don't really become one people so much, we just retain individuality. Mr. Speaker, I can tell you, having studied history and continuing to study history, that is a recipe for the end of a nation. People need to come together as one people.

I find from data—and my Hispanic friends, some of them have pointed out—that actually in the Hispanic community a vast majority support the idea of having English as the official language. One of my dear friends in Tyler, whose parents immigrated from Mexico, started one of the most successful restaurant businesses there, and my friend has just branched off and started another restaurant, he said that his parents were adamant: you will speak only English in our home. Now, to be sure, his parents spoke Spanish between themselves, but his father told him: you can be anything in this country, but if you're going to be everything you can possibly be, you have to speak good English, and in doing so, you can be anything. He was

right. Gus has been a city councilman, a county commissioner, he is a leader in the community—a good guy, a friend.

That's why it breaks my heart when I hear people—and it's normally of the liberal political persuasion—who say, no, no, no, we need to educate Hispanic immigrants in Spanish. Because when you study what happens in those cases, you are compelling children who could end up being President, if they're native-born Americans, President of the United States. They could be President of the country. But when you teach them in Spanish rather than English, you are relegating them to be manual laborers when they could be president of the company, not working out in the field for the company.

So that's what conservatives believe in. We want everyone to have the sky as the limit for what can be achieved. We even want, at the White House right now, we would prefer that women be compensated on an even par with men, which is not happening right now. We want everyone to be treated with equal opportunity, not to be treated equally, but with equal opportunity. Because when you take away the incentive to work hard and do well and achieve, you again are compelling a country down a path that leads to the dust bin of history.

I've related this numerous times, but in the Soviet Union, when I was an exchange student there one summer and visiting a collective farm, communist farm, a collective, socialist farm—a progressive farm, if you would prefer that, as some of my friends prefer not to be called socialists, but prefer to be called progressives—it was a progressive farm, where everyone was treated equally and everyone was paid the same number of rubles.

I was shocked, having worked on farms and ranches around east Texas growing up, because I had learned, heck, if you're going to work out like that—and back then, if you were lucky enough to get to drive a tractor instead of walking through the field hauling hay or working with cattle or horses, we didn't have cabins over the tractors. We thought it was pretty terrific if you got to drive the tractor instead of walk along and working. But here I was at this progressive farm—socialist farm, communist farm, whatever you want to call it—and most of the farmers were sitting in the shade. I had a couple of years of Russian at Texas A&M, and I spoke my best Russian at the time and asked the question, here was mid-morning, When do you work out in the field? I looked out in the field; I couldn't tell what they were working and what they hadn't. It didn't seem to be a whole lot of difference.

I couldn't really tell what they were even growing out there. It looked kind of greenish brown; none of it looked too good. This was the middle of the summer. I knew from my work that you want to start early and try to finish by three or four at the latest before

the sun gets its hottest, and here they were in the middle of this shady area, not working; didn't look like they'd worked all morning.

The people there laughed, and I thought, oops, maybe I didn't say it properly in Russian. And one of the guys responded for the group: I make the same number of rubles if I'm here in the shade or if I'm out there in the hot sun. And he said: So I'm here.

□ 1340

And there, in a nutshell, is why a progressive farm will not ever really work. Because when you give people the same amount of money to work and sweat and produce as you pay them to sit in the shade and not do anything but laugh and joke and cut up and have fun and eat snacks, then I don't care how dedicated you are, at some point you'll quit working out in the hot sun and you'll sit in the shade and no one will have food to eat. That's why socialists or progressive societies always fail.

So how does a free enterprise system fail? Free enterprise systems always fail when they become so progressive, so socialist, that they begin to reward completely the same amount for working as they do for doing nothing.

This administration has been at the head of destroying the welfare reform that was done in 1995–1996. And, yes, I'm pleased President Clinton takes credit for it now. He certainly didn't at the time. He fought the Republican majority over it over and over. He vetoed it. And when finally there were enough votes to override the veto, President Clinton signed it, and now he takes credit for it. But it was welfare reform.

And what you learn from that, if you go back and do the studies—and I was surprised, knowing the liberal bent of Harvard, to be at Harvard for a seminar and have a dean have charts that said, since the Great Society legislation started in the sixties, here is a chart of single mothers' income when adjusted for inflation; and the graph showed a flat line when adjusted for inflation. Single mothers, since the sixties when the Great Society and all the giveaway programs began, the welfare system, the welfare state began here in America, single moms flatlined. When adjusted for inflation, they never improved their situation, on average. Some did, but, on average, it was flatlined.

And then he said, since welfare reform where people were required to work who could work, here is what has happened to single mothers' income. That was since people were required to work who couldn't work. And then adjusted for inflation, there was a huge rise for those 10 years in the income for single moms.

Well, now, I know the people that passed the Great Society welfare legislation in the sixties, they wanted to help. I know they did. I know friends on the other side of the aisle, they

want to help single moms. They want to help anybody who needs help.

But there is a question of how much do you help when you incentivize people to never reach their God-given potential, and how much do you help when you incentivize working and producing and becoming productive and participating in society; who helps more? I know the intentions are equal on both sides, but who actually helps more?

And it's never been more graphic than when you look at the income for single moms after welfare reform and for the 30 years before welfare reform. And now this administration has taken the best thing that Newt Gingrich did as he led to a Republican majority and led in balancing the budget, but even better, he helped single moms more than anything that any Democrat had done for the 30 years preceding that majority by elevating their income and beginning to have them feel some self-worth because they could do jobs and they had value and they had worth that they did not feel when they were flatlined and just taking the doles that the government provided.

The Romans learned the hard way: you provide bread and circuses, and eventually you kill off incentive. Once Caesar decided, gee, this is not good for the people not to work when they can work; let's cut off the bread and circuses, and he did. And there was so much massive rioting, like we've seen in Greece, like we've seen in other places in Europe that are broke.

Once you have degraded as a society to the point that more people have been convinced to sit back and just accept what the government gave them instead of using their God-given potential, then you are not likely going to ever get back to your greatest days again; you're done. It's just a matter of how long until you hit the dustbin of history.

The reason I'm still in Congress, the reason I've continued to run, is because I've still got hope. I've still got hope we can preserve, perpetuate for more generations the greatest gift that any group of people have ever been given as a secular nation, and that is the gift of this country, a country that saw its Founders coming over, Pilgrims. Right down the hall in the rotunda, there is the great painting, that massive painting, of the Pilgrims having a prayer meeting, praying for the land that they would come to.

That famous prayer meeting that they had on board the Speedwell—they had two ships, the Speedwell and the Mayflower. A lot of people don't know that. But that prayer meeting was in Holland, before they left from Holland to go to England, and then from England come to America. Some think it may have been a bit like Gideon's army being whittled down to just the strongest among them.

But the Speedwell, when they got ready to leave from England to come to America, began to take on water, so

they had to cut their group. The Mayflower was smaller than the Speedwell. They had to cut their group down in size and get the hardest and the most likely to be able to plant that settlement in America where Christians could have prayer meetings, where they could say what they believe, where they could say without fear of retribution that I believe marriage is between a man and a woman. They could say all of the things they had been taught in the Bible, all of those things they believed as Christians, and have a land where Christians would not be persecuted. Other groups came as Christians seeking that land that God would allow them to live in without persecution.

Now, Jesus said, "You will suffer for My sake." I didn't suffer for Jesus' sake growing up as a Christian, because people who were Christians didn't suffer. But now we're persecuted. And now if you point out that Jesus sanctioned marriage, he intended a marriage between a man and a woman, if you point out that in Genesis God ordained marriage, he saw a man alone and said, that's not good, so I will give you a helpmate, a wife, you start talking about those things, then as a Christian you're about the only person, the only group in America that it's politically correct to actually persecute and condemn and discriminate against and say, as my friend, Rick Santorum, was told, Gee, oh, you believe what's been the history of great societies for thousands of years that a marriage is between a man and a woman. Because biologically by nature, even if you don't believe in God, by nature, that's how a species continues is by marriage between a man and a woman. And now we're persecuted for that.

We're persecuted because we say, you know, I believe a baby is a life deserving protection. "Well, that's some Christian nonsense. You ought to be a criminal. You ought to be put behind bars, don't try to protect." And all the while where some of those folks are saying we need to protect the most innocent among us, is there any more innocent being in the world than a child ready to be born? They've done nothing wrong. They just want to live.

□ 1350

We want immigration. We need immigration in this country. I want Hispanics coming to America. I want people coming from any nation where they want to come together and become one people and be part of that *e pluribus unum*. But I also want them not to tear down my history and act as if it never was true. Or act as if when you look to the west and you see the Washington Monument, that when that was finished over 100 years ago, after the whole nation was contributing and they finally brought it to a conclusion and finished it off, they capped it with a capstone and on that capstone there's writing on three of the four sides of that capstone that's made out of what

was an extremely valuable and rare metal back at the time called aluminum. But on the side facing the Capitol, by design, they wanted two Latin words, "laus Deo," meaning praise be to God.

Don't tell me that that's not the case. Don't tell me that's there by mistake. Because over a hundred years ago and back to the days of John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams, and Abraham Lincoln, or going back to George Washington when he resigned from the military and his prayer was that we would be following the divine author of our blessed religion, without an humble imitation in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I understand things have changed, but don't tell me that is not our history. It is. Don't tell me those words are not up there. They are. And even though the Park Service for a time took the capstone that tourists could see and turned it to where you couldn't see "laus Deo," it doesn't hide the fact that up there on the top of the Washington Monument, those words are there.

And why are they facing the Capitol? It's certainly not because we can look out from the Capitol and read "praise be to God" in Latin on the top of the Washington Monument. No, it's because they knew that would be the highest point man had constructed in our Capital City, and they wanted to ensure as the first rays of God's sun illuminated anything in this town, it would be the words, praise be to God. That's why it's there.

As a Christian, I'm supposed to turn the other cheek. I'm not always good at it, but that is what I'm supposed to try to do. But as a part of the government, we have an obligation to protect this country, to provide for the common defense, to make sure that whether enemies are foreign or domestic that we protect what has been entrusted to us as servants to protect, and that's not happening sufficiently right now, because there are people coming into this country that want to destroy what we have. They want to bring us down before a monarch that they want to set in place. There are some who simply want to come for benefits.

I'm so grateful that most of the people that come want to come to enjoy the freedoms and to get a job, and I'm so thankful we have so many immigrants, first generation immigrants, who come wanting to work. They are of an incredibly immense help to this country still being productive, especially after 50 million abortions. We're needing people to help. But I want them to have a chance to be president of their company and, if they're born here, to be President of the country. We need to be one people, and we need to have people come legally. Since we're allowing more immigrants to come in legally than any other country in the world, why not make sure the people that are coming are going to be helpful to America and not hurt Amer-

ica and not end this great experiment in democracy? That's part of our job.

And then we have this article from Friday, April 12, 2013. This is from radio WOAI:

The debate in Washington on immigration reform has had no political impact, but the debate is having a major impact on south Texas.

Officials say the number of people entering the U.S. illegally is way up and, tragically, the number of undocumented immigrants who have been found dead in the unforgiving Texas brush country is way up and is on path this year to best last year's record for the number of people found dead in the ranch country.

So why are more people dying in the harsh brush country of Texas?

The article goes on:

Linda Vickers, who owns a branch in Brooks County which is ground zero for the immigration debate, pins the blame directly on talk of "amnesty" and a "path to citizenship" for people who entered the United States illegally.

She recalls one man being arrested on her ranch not long ago.

"The Border Patrol agent was loading one man up, and he told the officer in Spanish, 'Obama's gonna let me go.'"

Border Patrol agents report that immigrants are crossing the border and in some cases surrendering while asking, "Where do I go for my amnesty?"

"When you have amnesty waving in the wind, you're going to get an increase," Vickers says. "And when you get an increase, especially with this heat, you're going to get an increase in deaths."

She says the current increase in illegal immigrant entries began last summer, at almost exactly the same time as President Obama unilaterally announced plans to no longer deport young people who came to the U.S. as children with their illegal immigrant parents.

"Washington is directly responsible for these deaths," she said.

Brooks County routinely has the largest number of illegal immigrant deaths each year because smugglers come up U.S. 281 from the Rio Grande Valley but kick their human cargo out of the truck before reaching the Border Patrol checkpoint in Falfurrias.

"If that individual, illegal immigrant, can't keep up, they are left behind," she said. "And you are going to die out in this heat if you can't find water."

I know none of my friends on this side of the aisle want people to die like that. I know that. I deeply care about so many, just as the Democrats do. As a Christian, I'm supposed to love all people. I don't want them to die in the Texas brush country. And if the administration or people in Congress promising amnesty is luring people out as so many are indicating in that area who appear to have firsthand knowledge, then we should not be luring them to their deaths.

We need to talk about one thing right now: let's have a secured border, so when the report came out 2 or 3 weeks ago that there were over 500 people that entered illegally at one place and that not even 180 or so were actually picked up or seen by cameras by the Border Patrol, and fewer than that were picked up, and there were over 30 people bringing drugs into this Nation

that would poison American children, American people, then we're not ready to talk about resolving the issue of the people who are here. Because until the border is secured—not closed, I don't want it closed, we need it open for people to come in legally—but until it's secured so we can control who comes in, we should not be talking about a pathway to anything but deportation.

□ 1400

Let's secure the border, and then people will be amazed at how fast we have an agreement on what to do about the people who have come into this country illegally.

I've got a lot of restaurants and hotels and people who have businesses who say, I need those immigrants to keep my business open.

Fine. Let's secure the border, and then we can work this out. We surely can—we absolutely can—but until that's done, we're luring people to their deaths. We're learning what one article says—and this is from townhall.com—that border crossings are up two to three times what they were because of all this talk.

Then there's the talk that the President has given about how we're not going to be able to secure our border because of the sequester. We're not going to cut golf trips, and we're not going to cut any of these other things, but by golly, we're not going to protect the border unless you give us amnesty for the people who are here. Well, let's secure the border. Oh, no. We're going to hold that hostage. We're not going to do our job that we took an oath to do until you grant amnesty to the people who are here.

People who are here in this Congress need to understand what it does to those who did everything lawfully to come into this country, who have followed every part of the law. It is absolutely demoralizing to most of those people to have the talk of amnesty of people who didn't follow the law as they did. Once we have a secured border—not held hostage, but just do the job that the oath was taken to do. Once that's done, let's talk about a pathway to a green card or a pathway to being here as a permanent legal resident. A pathway to citizenship needs to have people who believe in the rule of law because, if that is not the case, we will become like the nations those people left because they couldn't find jobs. They didn't have adequate freedom. There was graft and corruption because they did not believe in the rule of law as a nation, so they had to leave that nation and come to our Nation.

So don't destroy a Nation that, for the most part, believes in the rule of law and in following the law—and that includes me and other Members of Congress. We need to show respect for those who follow the law and for those who say, It's Christian to help all immigrants. Well, it's Christian to help all people and to love all people just as Christ did, but as a government we

need to make sure this country is going to be here, and we cannot do that unless we make sure that people here—immigrants who have come in, people who are Native Americans, those who are here in America—are protected against all enemies who may come in and want to destroy us. That's part of our job.

I want to make a point about gun control since cloture was voted on down the hall. I've not always been terribly complimentary of our friend Senator McCONNELL down the hall, but he made some very, very important points that people need to understand about what is being proposed for gun control. Under what has been proposed in the Senate for gun control—and I'm quoting from Senator McCONNELL—he has it right:

"An uncle giving his nephew a hunting rifle for Christmas." That's someone who, under the law being pushed in the Senate, will be a criminal. Someone else who would be a criminal under the law being pushed in the Senate is "a niece giving her aunt—" he says "aunt," but it could be her grandmother even—"a handgun for protection." Another criminal under the Senate proposal would be "a cousin loaning another cousin his hunting rifle if the loan occurs just 1 day before the beginning of hunting season." Another criminal under the proposal would be "one neighbor loaning another a firearm so his wife can protect herself while the husband is away."

Senator McCONNELL said, "The people I am describing are not criminals—they are neighbors, friends and family—and the scenarios," he says, "I am describing are not fanciful. They happen countless times in this country." As he says, "The Schumer bill would outlaw these transfers, and it would make people like these, criminals."

Any time a bill is rushed to the floor before people have a chance to read it, examine it, amend it, discuss it, it's not going to be good for the American people in all things.

Thomas Jefferson was not part of the Constitutional Convention. He was part of the Continental Congress. In fact, he did most of the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, but he wasn't there for the drafting of the Constitution, itself. He wrote this letter after the Constitution was promulgated—an incredible document.

He said:

If I could add one thing to the Constitution, it would be a requirement that every law had to be on file for 1 year minimum so everyone could read it, everyone could make comments on it. You'd have plenty of chances to think of amendments that might make it better and a stronger, more effective law.

Have it on file for a year. That may not have been such a bad idea if it had not been included. As incredibly and, I believe, divinely inspired as the Constitution was, so many of the Founders said they got their inspiration for provisions in the Constitution from the Old

Testament, but as fantastic as it was, it was written down by men who make mistakes.

This Congress better not put into law a gun control bill or an immigration bill or any other important bill that has not had adequate scrutiny because, if that happens, Americans will suffer just as surely as they are beginning to as ObamaCare is being implemented around the country and as people are being turned away from treatment, though they were promised: if you like your doctor, you can keep him; if you like your health insurance, you can keep it. Now they've found that was completely untrue—and JOE WILSON was right. It's not true what was said about the Affordable Care Act. People have lost their doctors, and they've lost their insurance. That will continue to occur, and we're going to destroy the best health care in the history of man.

There are doctors, medical historians, who have indicated that they think it was just after the turn of 1900—maybe 1910 or so—when for the first time in human history a person had a better chance of getting well after seeing a doctor than he did of getting worse after seeing a doctor. You get your mind around that. For thousands of years of the existence of man, where we have recorded history of man, think about that: only in the last hundred years have you had a better chance of getting well after seeing a doctor than of getting worse. You think about how far we've come. Now we're radically going to change health care so people can't get the treatment they once did? We needed to reform health care—it needed reform—but it didn't need a government takeover, and it still doesn't. The reason for that is that life is important. Life has value.

I'm going to read a story—I won't read the whole thing—that was in the New York Daily News from Thursday, April 11.

□ 1420

Ashley Baldwin said she saw the puppies moving on five occasions after their spines were snipped.

The doctor is charged in the deaths of these puppies and in the death of the mother. The gruesome testimony at the "House of Horrors" trial of Dr. Kermit Gosnell continued on Thursday, with two former employees describing scenes that strained the imagination.

Ashley Baldwin, who began working at the cash-only clinic in west Philadelphia when she was just 15, said that she routinely assisted Gosnell with these procedures, on five different occasions, saw puppies moving following the procedure.

In one case Baldwin, who is now 22 and a dog owner, testified that she witnessed a puppy "screeching" after the procedure.

She said, "They looked like regular puppies."

When asked about a particular puppy described in court as "puppy A," who the prosecution contends was nearing its birth date, Baldwin recalled how large the unborn puppy was following the procedure.

"The chest was moving," she testified Thursday.

Gosnell trained his employees to cut the necks of the puppies to sever their spinal cords, both Baldwin and Lynda Williams, another former employee, testified on Wednesday.

Williams testified that she saw her former boss snip the necks of more than 30 puppies.

John McMahon, Gosnell's attorney, has argued that his client did not kill any puppies by snipping their spines and that they were already in the death throes because of the drugs he had given the mother dog.

Gosnell is charged with first-degree murder in the deaths of seven puppies, as well as murder in the death of the mother undergoing its procedure.

Now, the reason the mainstream media has not reported this story and continues to refuse to report this story about little innocent puppies having their necks cut and killed after they're born alive is because they are not puppies; they're human beings. They're boys and girls, and it doesn't fit the agenda of the mainstream media to report on little boys and little girls whose spinal cords are cut by a doctor. They would be sure to report if these were puppies, but they're not; they're little boys and girls.

And as a father who held our first very premature child in my hands and heard her gasping for air, heard her efforts to live, and knowing that we did all we could to help her live and that she's 29 years old, I can't imagine anyone thinking not only is it not a big deal but it is not worth reporting when a doctor snips the neck of someone's little child.

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

WOMEN'S PAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RADEL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rushed to get to the floor before the gavel went down this afternoon because this is the week which marks when women had to work as long as men work in order to get the pay that is equivalent to the pay of men during the 12 months of 2012. Notice what month we are in. This is April. So we're talking about four-plus months beyond the 12 months that a man had to work in order to have the same salary—it takes a woman 16 months plus.

But it was not that alone, Mr. Speaker. There are figures I discovered in doing some research. And, of course, there is the pressure, I think, all of us should feel if Congress has anything to add to this discussion that would move what appears to be a "no-forward" position for women's pay in the workforce in at least the last 10 years. There are pending before the Congress at least two bills. There is a petition, a discharge petition, that is already up to compel the House to vote on the Paycheck Fairness Act. That act has not moved forward in the House, although it has been filed for a number of

years. But I believe the most recent data would compel everyone to believe if there is anything this House can do, this is the time to do it.

I looked at what progress women have made since I chaired the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) beginning in the late 1970s, with never a thought that I'd be a Member of the House of Representatives. I've looked at the decade of the 1980s. That's about the time I left the EEOC, and what I found then was steady, yes, incremental, but steady progress; moving, for example, from 60.2 percent in 1980 to 69.9 percent, so that means about 10 percentage points movement in 10 years.

But then I looked at the years beginning in 1990 until today, and it appears to be taking women twice as long to move the distance during this latter 20-year period than it took during the 10-year period beginning in 1980. That ought to make all of us stop and wonder what is at work.

If we look at 1990, when we looked like we were solidly into the 70s, that is women making 70 percent, the exact figure was 71.6 percent of what men earned, that figure gradually went up. You get to 2000, from 1990, and women have gone only from essentially about 70 percent, exactly 71.6 percent, to 73.7 percent. The rate is what has slowed, but even more seriously, 77 appears to be the unlucky number for women's pay in our country because women have been at 77 percent, sometimes 77 percent and a little more, but basically 77 percent of what a man earns since 2005.

□ 1420

What that means is no progress whatsoever.

Incremental progress was never enough, particularly when you consider that more women today work than men. But the slow pace of growth, compared to many past years, is unacceptable.

What is the reason for this?

The most recent data shows an actual widening of the gap between men and women in wages. For example, in 2012, women who worked full-time—now we're talking about full-time workers—earned 80.9 percent, almost 81 percent, of what men earned. That was in terms of weekly pay. But that was a drop of more than two percentage points from the year before, 82.2 percent.

Now, these are full-time women's earnings at a time when women considerably outrank men in the number who graduate from college, for example.

The annual earning look even worse, because that's where the 77 percent figure comes in, where women lagged even further behind if you look annually, and there you get 77 percent of what men earned annually. That becomes a figure that we almost know by heart. That's a figure that we ought to know for only one year.

If you want to see what that means in dollars and cents, a woman who

works full-time averaged \$691 a week in 2012. That was less than she had earned in 2011.

Now, men's earnings in that same week were \$854. That's compared to \$691 for a woman. What is most important is not the difference in the men's and women's pay, but that men had a small gain over what they had earned in 2011, whereas women were going in the opposite direction.

As we looked at why this would occur, I looked further into where are the jobs. Why not look at the job growth; perhaps we're not seeing growth in women's occupations.

And one of the great problems, of course, with women's pay is that, although they are graduation from college, women are still employed largely in stereotypic women's jobs. And these jobs have been women's for so long that they are labeled as women's jobs, and they have acquired a wage of their own that reflects discrimination against women.

Job growth, if we look at it during the last year, has been in retail, in catering, and in minimum-wage jobs. That, in and of itself, of course, may tell us why women's wages have not been growing at the rate we would like.

Women are preparing themselves in other fields; but very often, when we talk about women's wages, we are not talking about the average woman. And since that average woman's wage is essential for family earnings today, we've got to look at who we're talking about.

The Paycheck Fairness Act is so modest that it doesn't even pretend to go at this entire problem, but it is the kind of bill that you would think we would have a bipartisan majority for. The Paycheck Fairness Act, which we're trying to get out of the House, simply updates the Equal Pay Act, which it was my honor to enforce as chair of the EEOC.

The so-called EPA, or Equal Pay Act, was the first of the Civil Rights Acts, and it guarantees equal pay for equal work, the kind of guarantee that, if you asked every 100 Americans if they were for equal pay for equal work, you would find 99.9 percent of them would say they were, and any falling off of that, whatever it would be would be because they didn't understand the question.

But we are talking about a bill that was passed more than, well, now, 50 years ago, and you can imagine that it does not fully meet today's economy. The modest changes involved, to allow class actions, for example, are to ensure that a woman could discuss her wages without being fired.

Today, if you discuss your wages openly, there's nothing to protect you against being let go. You can see secrecy in wages is part and parcel of the problem.

Women's wages, of course, have suffered, particularly in this recession, also because a disproportionate number of public jobs have not come back, as

we see teachers being laid off, for example. We see social workers being laid off. And you're going to see more of that because of the sequester.

The sequester is going to be handed down in programs to states and cities, and it means that the programs that were available are not going to be readily available, and you will begin to see these women's jobs suffer even more.

I am very concerned that we have been looking at what progress women have been making, without noting that they have been making no progress, and that is the problem I see.

I don't pretend that any one statute will make that progress occur. I do understand that there is a set of related phenomena involved here, but I do not believe we can leave on the table our responsibility for moving to do what we can, as women become not only equal in the workforce, but often the majority.

It is men who are opting out of the workforce, and some of them can opt out because they have pensions. Some of them are opting out because they go on disability from having worked. Women seem not to be opting out, but opting in.

The Paycheck Fairness Act gives some muscle to the old Equal Pay Act. In some ways, it's fallen into a certain amount of disuse because it doesn't meet all that is needed today. It's still, of course, an important statute; but it remains a statute that, like any of our civil rights statutes, needs to be looked at often to see in what ways it can be improved.

In addition to the Paycheck Fairness Act, with Senator HARKIN I have sponsored the Fair Pay Act. That act differs from the very important Paycheck Fairness Act because it seeks to get at a rudimentary problem in the workforce, and that is that women are captured in women's occupations that, by their very nature, have built-in discrimination.

For example, two-thirds of white women and three-quarters of African American women work in just three areas of the economy: clerical, service, and factory jobs.

□ 1430

It will take a more aggressive strategy to break through the old, even ancient habits of the workplace that have been there since women began to work. We have steered women into women's jobs. The Fair Pay Act looks at jobs which are comparable but are not paid comparably and would require that they be paid in that way. There may not be a huge number of such jobs, but the States have often found such jobs and sometimes have made them comparable in pay. Often at the urging of trade unions, studies that have made it clear that you can make comparable pay adjustments where you can prove that the reason that jobs which are different but comparable and are not paid the same is because of discrimination—and that's what'd a woman would have

to show—women's wages can, in fact, make up for the disparity over a period of time, as a number of States have done, simply by spreading change in pay over a period of time until the goal of equal pay is reached.

It is one thing to mark this week as a week where women are still at 77 percent; it's quite another to make clear that that 77 percent is a figure we've been stuck on now, with absolutely no movement, for more than 10 years. The Paycheck Fairness Act, moving it with a discharge petition, as we're trying to do, to at least force a vote on it, would make people think about the figures I have just discussed; because if they think about them, I think most Members would want to do something about them.

We are not preparing women for the inevitable retirement that will come without pensions and with too little pay. The more their pay begins to reflect the pay of what is often their mate's, who graduated from high school or college at about the same time, with comparable skills, the greater will be women's security as they age and will reduce the call on taxpayers to take care of them.

It was with great pride that I chaired the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the late 1970s and saw some progress that began to be made in the seventies and eighties. There's no reason for the slowdown that women have been stuck on at 77 percent even before the recession. It is not the Great Recession that has set women back; it is the failure in legislation and it is the failure in the workplace, itself, to treat women's pay as the equivalent of the pay of men.

I hope women will not be discouraged as they now are finishing high school and college in greater numbers and at a greater rate than their male counterparts. We can only hope they will not be discouraged when they see that their pay does not, in fact, equal what their education forecasts.

During this week when we noted that it took women 16-plus months to earn what a man earned in 12 months, I ask that we look behind these numbers and put a face on them. Because the face is the woman who lives next door; the face is your wife; the face is your daughter who is going to come out of college now loaded, as most of them are today, with their education having been secured through loans. They want to maximize the time, effort, energy, and ambition that goes into pursuing education, regardless of gender, so that they can begin to move at least incrementally again.

Women have been more than aware that their own progress has come slowly. They are not content to make no progress. But, if we look at the last 12 years, essentially, what we see is no progress. I'm not sure what kind of a goal to put on progress that should be made. I can only look at the decade when some considerable progress was made and when 10 percentage points of

progress was made over 10 years, to say if we could do that once, we surely should be able to do it again. A place to begin would be to sign the discharge petition so that the Paycheck Fairness Act could be brought to the floor. It needs 218 signatures. It currently has 192 cosponsors. There may be more by this point.

We have to focus on taking action. Individual women, perhaps, will be taking such action in their own workplaces. The whole notion of lean in—that is, to go in and ask for the pay that you're entitled to—is a step that I would, of course, advise. But I recognize that an endemic problem in women's progress across the board calls for more than individual action.

As we mark, as we usually do in April, the time in months it has taken for women to achieve what men have achieved in far less time—and this time 4 months more to earn what a man earned in 12 months—I hope that that figure, at a time when women's pay is stuck at 77 percent or so as it has been for 10 or 12 years now, that we will be inclined to use this week not to commemorate, not even to just recognize, but to be activated to move women whose incomes are vital not only to their own families, but to our country. If we do that, then by the time we reach this point perhaps next April, we will have a different story to tell.

I am pleased to yield back the remainder of my time.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 716. An act to modify the requirements under the STOCK Act regarding online access to certain financial disclosure statements and related forms.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 15, 2013, at noon for morning-hour debate.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Robert B. Aderholt, Rodney Alexander, Justin Amash, Mark E. Amodei, Robert E. Andrews, Michele Bachmann, Spencer Bachus, Ron Barber, Lou Barletta, Garland "Andy" Barr, John Barrow, Joe Barton, Karen Bass, Joyce Beatty, Xavier Becerra, Dan Benishek, Kerry L. Bentivolio, Ami Bera, Gus M. Bilirakis, Rob Bishop, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Timothy H. Bishop, Diane Black, Marsha Blackburn, Earl Blumenauer, John A. Boehner, Suzanne Bonamici, Jo Bonner, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady,

Bruce L. Braley, Jim Bridenstine, Mo Brooks, Susan W. Brooks, Paul C. Broun, Corrine Brown, Julia Brownley, Vern Buchanan, Larry Bucshon, Michael C. Burgess, Cheri Bustos, G. K. Butterfield, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, John Campbell, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Tony Cardenas, John C. Carney, Jr., André Carson, John R. Carter, Matt Cartwright, Bill Cassidy, Kathy Castor, Joaquin Castro, Steve Chabot, Jason Chaffetz, Donna M. Christensen, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline, Yvette D. Clarke, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mike Coffman, Steve Cohen, Tom Cole, Chris Collins, Doug Collins, K. Michael Conaway, Gerald E. Conolly, John Conyers, Jr., Paul Cook, Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Tom Cotton, Joe Courtney, Kevin Cramer, Eric A. "Rick" Crawford, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Henry Cuellar, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Steve Daines, Danny K. Davis, Rodney Davis, Susan A. Davis, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, John K. Delaney, Rosa L. DeLauro, Suzan K. DelBene, Jeff Denham, Charles W. Dent, Ron DeSantis, Scott DesJarlais, Theodore E. Deutch, Mario Diaz-Balart, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Michael F. Doyle, Tammy Duckworth, Sean P. Duffy, Jeff Duncan, John J. Duncan, Jr., Donna F. Edwards, Keith Ellison, Renee L. Ellmers, Jo Ann Emerson*, Eliot L. Engel, William L. Enyart, Anna G. Eshoo, Elizabeth H. Esty, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Blake Farenthold, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Stephen Lee Fincher, Michael G. Fitzpatrick, Charles J. "Chuck" Fleischmann, John Fleming, Bill Flores, J. Randy Forbes, Jeff Fortenberry, Bill Foster, Virginia Foxx, Lois Frankel, Trent Franks, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Marcia L. Fudge, Tulsi Gabbard, Pete P. Gallego, John Garamendi, Joe Garcia, Cory Gardner, Scott Garrett, Jim Gerlach, Bob Gibbs, Christopher P. Gibson, Phil Gingrey, Louie Gohmert, Bob Goodlatte, Paul A. Gosar, Trey Gowdy, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Tom Graves, Alan Grayson, Al Green, Gene Green, Tim Griffin, H. Morgan Griffith, Raúl M. Grijalva, Michael G. Grimm, Brett Guthrie, Luis V. Guterrez, Janice Hahn, Ralph M. Hall, Colleen W. Hanabusa, Richard L. Hanna, Gregg Harper, Andy Harris, Vicky Hartzler, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Denny Heck, Joseph J. Heck, Jeb Hensarling, Jaime Herrera Beutler, Brian Higgins, James A. Himes, Rubén Hinojosa, George Holding, Rush Holt, Michael M. Honda, Steven A. Horsford, Steny H. Hoyer, Richard Hudson, Tim Huelskamp, Jared Huffman, Bill Huizenga, Randy Hultgren, Duncan Hunter, Robert Hurt, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Sheila Jackson Lee, Hakeem S. Jeffries, Lynn Jenkins, Bill Johnson, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr., Sam Johnson, Walter B. Jones, Jim Jordan, David P. Joyce, Marcy Kaptur, William R. Keating, Mike Kelly, Robin L. Kelly, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Daniel T. Kildee, Derek Kilmer, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Steve King, Jack Kingston, Adam Kinzinger, Ann Kirkpatrick, John Kline, Ann M. Kuster, Raúl R. Labrador, Doug LaMalfa, Doug Lamborn, Leonard Lance, James R. Langevin, James Lankford, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Robert E. Latta, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, John Lewis, Daniel Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Billy Long, Alan S. Lowenthal, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Blaine Luetkemeyer, Ben Ray Lujan, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Cynthia M. Lummis, Stephen F. Lynch, Daniel B. Maffei, Carolyn B. Maloney, Sean Patrick Maloney, Kenny Marchant, Tom Marino, Edward J. Markey, Thomas Massie, Jim Matheson, Doris O. Matsui, Carolyn McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy,

Michael T. McCaul, Tom McClintock, Betty McCollum, James P. McGovern, Patrick T. McHenry, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, David B. McKinley, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Jerry McNERney, Mark Meadows, Patrick Meehan, Gregory W. Meeks, Grace Meng, Luke Messer, John L. Mica, Michael H. Michaud, Candice S. Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Gwen Moore, James P. Moran, Markwayne Mullin, Mick Mulvaney, Patrick Murphy, Tim Murphy, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Gloria Negrete McLeod, Randy Neugebauer, Kristi L. Noem, Richard M. Nolan, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Richard B. Nugent, Devin Nunes, Alan Nunnelee, Pete Olson, Beto O'Rourke, William L. Owens, Steven M. Palazzo, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Erik Paulsen, Donald M. Payne, Jr., Stevan Pearce, Nancy Pelosi, Ed Perlmutter, Scott Perry, Gary C. Peters, Scott H. Peters, Collin C. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Pedro R. Pierluisi, Chellie Pingree, Robert Pittenger, Joseph R. Pitts, Mark Pocan, Ted Poe, Jared Polis, Mike Pompeo, Bill Posey, David E. Price, Tom Price, Mike Quigley, Trey Radel, Nick J. Rahall II, Charles B. Rangel, Tom Reed, David G. Reichert, James B. Renacci, Reid J. Ribble, Tom Rice, Cedric L. Richmond, E. Scott Rigell, Martha Roby, David P. Roe, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Todd Rokita, Thomas J. Rooney, Peter J. Roskam, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Dennis A. Ross, Keith J. Rothfus, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Raul Ruiz, Jon Runyan, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Tim Ryan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Matt Salmon, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez, John P. Sarbanes, Steve Scalise, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Bradley S. Schneider, Aaron Schock, Kurt Schrader, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David Schweikert, Austin Scott, David Scott, Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, Terri A. Sewell, Carol Shea-Porter, Brad Sherman, John Shimkus, Bill Shuster, Michael K. Simpson, Kyrsten Sinema, Albio Sires, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Adrian Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar Smith, Steve Southerland II, Jackie Speier, Chris Stewart, Steve Stivers, Steve Stockman, Marlin A. Stutzman, Eric Swalwell, Mark Takano, Lee Terry, Bennie G. Thompson, Glenn Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Scott R. Tipton, Dina Titus, Paul Tonko, Niki Tsongas, Michael R. Turner, Fred Upton, David G. Valadao, Chris Van Hollen, Juan Vargas, Marc A. Veasey, Filemon Vela, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Ann Wagner, Tim Walberg, Greg Walden, Jackie Walorski, Timothy J. Walz, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Maxine Waters, Melvin L. Watt, Henry A. Waxman, Randy K. Weber, Sr., Daniel Webster, Peter Welch, Brad R. Wenstrup, Lynn A. Westmoreland, Ed Whitfield, Roger Williams, Frederica S. Wilson, Joe Wilson, Robert J. Wittman, Frank R. Wolf, Steve Womack, Rob Woodall, John A. Yarmuth, Kevin Yoder, Ted S. Yoho, C. W. Bill Young, Don Young, Todd C. Young

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1059. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — World Trade Center Health Program Eligi-

bility Requirements for Shanksville, Pennsylvania and Pentagon Responders [Docket No.: CDC-2013-0002; NIOSH-261] (RIN: 0920-AA48) received March 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1060. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Establishment of the Multi-State Plan Program for the Affordable Insurance Exchanges (RIN: 3206-AM47) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1061. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-017, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1062. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-036, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1063. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-005, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1064. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-038, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1065. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-031, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1066. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-040, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1067. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-045, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1068. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-002, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1069. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-004, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1070. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-041, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1071. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No.

DDTC 13-009, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1072. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-003, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1073. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-047, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1074. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-032, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1075. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-022, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1076. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-011, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1077. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-037, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1078. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-050, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1079. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-016, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1080. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-027, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1081. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-051, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1082. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-055, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1083. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-019, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1084. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department

of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-046, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1085. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-043, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1086. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-023, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1087. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-012, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1088. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-044, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1089. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Excepted Service-Appointment of Persons With Intellectual Disabilities, Severe Physical Disabilities, and Psychiatric Disabilities (RIN: 3206-AM07) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1090. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Wage Methodology for the Temporary Non-Agricultural Employment H-2B Program; Delay of Effective Date (RIN: 1205-AB61) received March 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1091. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Scammon Bay, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0121; Airspace Docket No.: 12-AAL-2] received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1092. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0239; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-087-AD] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1093. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Multiple Restricted Areas; Eglin AFB, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0178; Airspace Docket No. 13-ASO-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1094. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Wilbur, WA [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0768; Airspace Docket No. 12-ANM-22] received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1095. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Class B Airspace; Atlanta, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1237; Airspace Docket No. 08-AWA-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1096. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Morrisville, VT [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0835; Airspace Docket No. 12-ANE-15] received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1097. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Unalakleet, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0322; Airspace Docket No. 12-AAL-3] received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1098. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of 30-Day Residency Requirement for Per Diem Payments (RIN: 2900-AO36) received March 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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:

Mr. ISSA: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 882. A bill to prohibit the awarding of a contract or grant in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that the contractor or grantee has no seriously delinquent tax debts, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-35). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ISSA: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 1162. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to make improvements in the Government Accountability Office (Rept. 113-36). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ISSA: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 1246. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide that the District of Columbia Treasurer or one of the Deputy Chief Financial Officers of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia may perform the functions and duties of the Office in an acting capacity if there is a vacancy in the Office (Rept. 113-37). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ISSA: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 249. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons having seriously delinquent tax debts shall be ineligible for Federal employment (Rept. 113-38 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on House Administration discharged from further consideration.

H.R. 249 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. LYNCH (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 1520. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to allow civilian employees of the Department of Defense to delay furloughs until returning from a deployment in support of accounting and recovery efforts by the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 1521. A bill to provide for a five-year extension of the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for the conduct of medical disability examinations by contract physicians; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BARLETTA, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 1522. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for the expansion of manufacturing in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. POLIS, Mr. AMASH, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 1523. A bill to amend Controlled Substances Act to provide for a new rule regarding the application of the Act to marijuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HOYER, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CROWLEY, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 1524. A bill to require 85 percent domestic content in green technologies purchased by Federal agencies or by States with Federal funds and in property eligible for the renewable energy production or investment tax credits; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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 Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 1525. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to comprehensively reform immigration law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, 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. HASTINGS of Washington (for himself, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS,

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. DAINES, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mrs. LUMMIS):

H.R. 1526. A bill to restore employment and educational opportunities in, and improve the economic stability of, counties containing National Forest System land, while also reducing Forest Service management costs, by ensuring that such counties have a dependable source of revenue from National Forest System land, to provide a temporary extension of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. POLIS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. KIND, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 1527. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction allowed for student loan interest; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself, Mr. YOHIO, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. PIERLUISI):

H.R. 1528. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to allow a veterinarian to transport and dispense controlled substances in the usual course of veterinary practice outside of the registered location; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mr. HINOJOSA):

H.R. 1529. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to exempt certain State-provided loan programs from being subject to preferred lender arrangement requirements; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. McNERNEY, Mr. BERA of California, and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD):

H.R. 1530. A bill to ensure that individuals who are in an authorized job training program or completing work for a degree or certificate remain eligible for regular unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOPER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FARR, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs.

CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SABLÁN, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1531. A bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for secondary consultations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, 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. FOSTER (for himself and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 1532. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a program to populate downloadable tax forms with taxpayer return information; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 1533. A bill to establish an Office of Public Advocate within the Department of Justice to provide services and guidance to citizens in dealing with concerns involving the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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 Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 1534. A bill to amend section 70107 of title 46, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the port security grant program through 2017; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. HAHN (for herself and Mr. POE of Texas):

H.R. 1535. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a study and report to Congress on gaps in port security in the United States and a plan to address them; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 1536. A bill to establish the Office of Agriculture Inspection within the Department of Homeland Security, which shall be headed by the Assistant Commissioner for Agriculture Inspection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. JEFFRIES (for himself, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 1537. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide that individuals in prison shall, for the purposes of a decennial census, be attributed to the last place of residence before incarceration; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan):

H.R. 1538. A bill to provide incentives to encourage financial institutions and small businesses to provide continuing financial education to customers, borrowers, and employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial 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. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. GRIMM):

H.R. 1539. A bill to provide for certain tunnel life safety and rehabilitation projects for Amtrak; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. BERA of California):

H.R. 1540. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of the South Sacramento County Agriculture and Habitat Lands Water Recycling Project in Sacramento County, California; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MEADOWS (for himself, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. STUTZMAN):

H.R. 1541. A bill to establish limitations, for fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015 on the total amount in awards or other discretionary monetary payments which may be paid to any Federal employee; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MEEHAN (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. HIGGINS):

H.R. 1542. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish weapons of mass destruction intelligence and information sharing functions of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security and to require dissemination of information analyzed by the Department to entities with responsibilities relating to homeland security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1543. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt certain elderly persons from demonstrating an understanding of the English language and the history, principles, and form of government of the United States as a requirement for naturalization, and to permit certain other elderly persons to take the history and government examination in a language of their choice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 1544. A bill to promote transportation-oriented development and encourage dedicated revenue sources for urban and regional rail corridor development; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SABLÁN:

H.R. 1545. A bill to amend the definition of State in certain Federal agricultural laws to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TIBERI (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 1546. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage a law enforcement presence in our schools by allowing full-time, off-duty law enforcement officials an exclusion from income for wages received for performing services in an elementary or

secondary school as a substitute teacher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. SALMON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 1547. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to extend the basis for the denial of retirement credit, for service as a Member of Congress, to include conviction of any felony under Federal or State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on 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. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 1548. A bill to facilitate the development of energy on Indian lands by reducing Federal regulations that impede tribal development of Indian lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.J. Res. 38. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SALMON, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. BONNER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. ISSA):

H. Res. 153. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2009 violates article I, section 7, clause 1 of the United States Constitution because it was a "Bill for raising Revenue" that did not originate in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERA of California (for himself and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 154. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 15, 2013, through April 21, 2013, as National Minority Cancer Awareness Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. RUSH:

H. Res. 155. A resolution expressing the necessity for the members of the House of Representatives to use refer the term "undocumented" instead of the term "illegal" when referring to foreign nationals which are working in the United States without proper documentation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself and Mr. GRIMM):

H. Res. 156. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representative that the Transportation Security Administration should delay implementation of changes to the Prohibited Items List that do not enhance the protection of passengers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. CROWLEY):

H. Res. 157. A resolution honoring the Sikh community's celebration of Vaisakhi; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. HAHN (for herself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SIREN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FARENT-HOLD, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of Cali-

fornia, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H. Res. 158. A resolution recognizing the importance of ports to the economy and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada:

H. Res. 159. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week of April 14, 2013, through April 20, 2013, as National Osteopathic Medicine Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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. LYNCH:

H.R. 1520.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 1521.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 1522.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER:

H.R. 1523.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the power to, among other things, regulate Commerce among the several States.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 1524.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 1525.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 1526.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1527.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article XVI of the Constitution—Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes . . .

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 1528.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 1529.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 1530.

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

Article I, section 8, clause 18

Congress has the authority, "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the forgoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof."

By Ms. DELAUNO:

H.R. 1531.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 1532.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 1533.

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

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 1534.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 1535.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 1536.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 1537.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 1538.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 1539.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 6

The Congress shall have 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 Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 1540.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 1541.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 1542.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1543.

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

Article 1, sec. 8, cl. 4 ("To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization"), and cl. 18 ("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 of Officer thereof.")

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 1544.

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

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

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 1545.

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

Article I, 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.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H.R. 1546.

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

This bill makes changes to existing law relating to Article 1, Section 8 which provides that, "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and Article 1, Section 7 which provides that, "All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 1547.

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

Article I, Section 6, Clause 1, of the U.S. Constitution: "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 1548.

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

article 1 section 8 clause 3.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 38.

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

Article V of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the authority to propose Constitutional amendments.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 12: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 38: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 60: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 62: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 176: Mr. CASSIDY and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 301: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 309: Mr. YODER, Mr. BARTON, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 324: Mr. DINGELL, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 335: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 337: Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 351: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 366: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 377: Mr. VELA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 382: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 436: Mr. HOLDING, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. STOCKMAN, and Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 452: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 460: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 474: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 499: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 503: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 515: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 521: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 567: Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.R. 574: Mr. HIMES and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 578: Mr. MESSER.

H.R. 582: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 627: Mr. COTTON and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 628: Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 647: Mr. KLINE and Mrs. NOEM.

H.R. 659: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 666: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 686: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 693: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 698: Mr. BURGESS and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 701: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 702: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CARSON OF INDIANA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, AND Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN OF NEW MEXICO.

H.R. 718: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 719: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 721: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 724: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KIND, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia and Mr. JOYCE.

H.R. 731: Mr. HOLDING and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 761: Mr. ROSS, Mr. KLINE, and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 763: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 769: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 786: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 791: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 792: Mr. OWENS and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 807: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. RADEL, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 809: Mr. MICHAUD and Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 822: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NEAL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 831: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 850: Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. ISSA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 864: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 874: Mr. HIGGINS and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 882: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 904: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 913: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 915: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 924: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 925: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. VELA, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 926: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 938: Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. MENG, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 951: Mr. HOLT and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 961: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 962: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 1000: Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1014: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1026: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1038: Mr. CARDENAS.

H.R. 1072: Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H.R. 1078: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 1096: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 1097: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 1099: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1122: Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 1126: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 1151: Mr. COBLE, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. TITUS, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. PITTINGER.

H.R. 1171: Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 1175: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1186: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 1213: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1214: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. COFFMAN, and Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1219: Mrs. ROBY, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 1252: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1286: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1290: Mr. COBLE and Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 1303: Mr. LATTA, Mr. PEARCE, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1311: Mr. COBLE, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1312: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 1313: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1327: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 1334: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1340: Mr. MORAN and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 1341: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 1343: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1354: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. HANABUSA, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 1358: Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. Edwards, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1406: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HARPER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. YODER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. DAINES, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 1417: Mr. OLSON and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 1427: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1428: Mr. POSEY, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1433: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1448: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 1461: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1462: Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 1478: Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 1485: Mr. RUNYAN.

H.R. 1494: Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 1497: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 1510: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1513: Mr. DENT.

H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. GIBSON and Mr. MEADOWS.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. LUCAS.

H. Con. Res. 28: Mrs. BEATTY.

H. Con. Res. 30: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BARBER, Mr. BARTON, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOK, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DENT, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. FOXX, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona,

Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GIBSON, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRIMM, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MESSER, Mr. MICA, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROKITA, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TIPTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HANNA, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. GARCIA.

H. Res. 30: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H. Res. 36: Mr. COTTON, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H. Res. 90: Mr. NOLAN and Mrs. LOWEY.

H. Res. 104: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H. Res. 108: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H. Res. 129: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H. Res. 130: Mr. STOCKMAN and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN.

H. Res. 132: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FARR, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. RUIZ, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H. Res. 134: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. PETERS of California, and Mr. TIBERI.

H. Res. 147: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Cheri Bustos, Paul Tonko, Juan Vargas, Jackie Speier, Sheila Jackson Lee, John A. Yarmuth, Gerald E. Connolly, James P. Moran, Albio Sires, Janice Halm, Lois Frankel, Donald M. Payne Jr., Robert E. Andrews, Gwen Moore, Marcia L. Fudge, Karen Bass, Timothy J. Walz, Doris O. Matsui, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry A. Waxman, Corrine Brown, Zoe Lofgren, Dina Titus, Mike Quigley, Jim Cooper, Lois Capps, Colleen W. Hanabusa, Barbara Lee, Joaquin Castro, Nydia M. Velázquez, Scott H. Peters, Suzan K. DelBene, Julia Brownley, Sean Patrick Maloney, Danny K. Davis, Mark Pocan, Jerrold Nadler, Eric Swalwell, Steven A. Horsford, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, John F. Tierney, Suzanne Bonamici, James P. McGovern, Eliot L. Engel, William R. Keating, Gregory W. Meeks, Allyson Y. Schwartz, Chris Van Hollen, Michelle Lujan Grisham, Joseph P. Kennedy III, Lucille Roybal-Allard, John B. Larson, John P. Sarbanes, Linda T. Sánchez, Judy Chu, Rubén Hinojosa, Carolyn McCarthy, Sanford D. Bishop Jr., Ben Ray Lujan, Niki Tsongas, Denny Heck, Carolyn B. Maloney, G. K. Butterfield, Charles B. Rangel, John C. Carney Jr., David Scott, Ann M. Kuster, Matt Cartwright, Elizabeth H. Esty, Joseph Crowley, Rick Larsen, Carol Shea-Porter, Earl Blumenauer, Derek Kilmer, Alan S. Lowenthal, Al Green, Joe Courtney, Mark Takano, Tulsi Gabbard, Theodore E. Deutch, John Garamendi, Robin L. Kelly, Ed Perlmutter, Hakeem S. Jeffries, Yvette D. Clarke, Brian Higgins, James R. Langevin, Anna G. Eshoo, James E. Clyburn, David N. Cicilline, David Loebsack, Wm. Lacy Clay, Nancy Pelosi, Jared Polis, Stephen F. Lynch, Tammy Duckworth, Grace F. Napolitano, John Lewis, Cedric L. Richmond, Steny H. Hoyer, Richard M. Nolan, Robert A. Brady, Michael F. Doyle, Timothy H. Bishop, Loretta Sanchez, Michael H. Michaud, Raúl M. Grijalva, Kyrsten Sinema, Jerry McNerney, Bill Pascrell Jr., Donna F. Edwards, Mike Thompson, Grace Meng, Jared Huffman, George Miller, William L. Enyart, Ron Barber, Joe Garcia, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Joyce Beatty, Lloyd Doggett, Frank Pallone Jr., Tim Ryan, William L. Owens, Susan A. Davis, Henry Cuellar, Chaka Fattah, Daniel B. Maffei, Jim McDermott, Brad Sherman, Bobby L. Rush, John D. Dingell, Michael E. Capuano, and Bruce L. Braley.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 1, April 11, 2013, by Ms. ROSA DELAURO on H.R. 377, was signed by the following Members: Rosa L. DeLauro, Daniel T. Kildee, Ann Kirkpatrick, Terri A. Sewell,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING AKRON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Akron Children's Hospital of Akron, Ohio, and more specifically Akron Children's Mahoning Valley. Akron Children's Hospital healthcare system has two hospitals, as well as 20 primary care and 67 specialty care locations. Akron Children's hospital is not only the largest pediatric healthcare provider in Northeast Ohio; it is ranked among the best children's hospitals in the country.

Recently Akron Children's Hospital Mahoning Valley was among six hospitals to receive the American Nurses Association's (ANA) Award for Outstanding Nursing Quality at the association's Nursing Quality Conference in Atlanta. The award winners participate in ANA's National Database of Nursing Quality Indicators (NDNQI), the nation's most comprehensive database of nursing performance measures. The six honorees were identified by researchers from more than 1,900 hospitals—about one-third of U.S. hospitals—that report results to NDNQI and measure their performance against other NDNQI hospitals regionally, statewide and nationwide. Akron Children's along with the other 5 awardees demonstrated superior results and sustained improvements in patient outcomes that are tied to the quality of nursing services and nurse work environmental factors.

Akron Children's Hospital Mahoning Valley was recognized for decreasing blood stream infection rates for very low birth weight infants, a leading cause of disease and death for premature babies, by 30 percent. The nursing staff achieved this by implementing evidence-based best practices for central venous catheter insertion and maintenance processes across five neonatal sites.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing Akron Children's Hospital Mahoning Valley for its outstanding achievement and to extend thanks to the entire Akron Children's Hospital system for its commitment to children and the highest quality of pediatric care.

HONORING THE FAMILY SERVICE OF MORRIS COUNTY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the organization Family Service of Morris County, located in Morristown, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 200th Anniversary.

The organization was originally formed in Morristown in 1813 as the Female Charitable

Society and was then comprised of only seventeen volunteer members from the parish of Presbyterian Church, who sought to serve women and children in need for the first one hundred years of its existence. These volunteers began by providing service to the "deserving poor" of Morristown, whose needs were left unfulfilled by New Jersey's inadequate Poor Laws. This included many women and children left behind by male victims to the War of 1812. However, over the next one hundred years the needs of the community changed.

For the centennial celebration in 1913, the Female Charitable Society changed their name to the Bureau of Social Services, and expanded their services to males, as well as the entirety of Morris County. The organization worked to centralize various charitable groups, and over the coming years adapted to not only developments in social work, but also to the ever-changing dynamics of families and their needs.

In 1943, the agency merged with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, becoming Family and Children's Service of Morris County, and in 1947 adopted its current name, Family Service of Morris County.

Today, what was once a seventeen member female-oriented organization now employs one hundred professionals, four hundred volunteers, and aids about seven thousand people per year. The Family Service of Morris County still adheres to the same mission as they did two hundred years ago—"to strengthen the community by empowering individuals and families to meet and overcome life's challenges."

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Family Service of Morris County, their Board Members, professional staff and so many volunteers, as they celebrate their Bicentennial Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING KELLY ARAMAKI, 2013 WASHINGTON STATE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Kelly Aramaki, who has been recognized as the 2013 Washington State Elementary Principal of the Year.

Mr. Aramaki has been principal at Beacon Hill Elementary School in Seattle since 2011. He presides over a Title 1 language-immersion international school that has more than 86 percent students of color and where more than 32 percent speak English as their second language. More than two-thirds of the students are eligible for free or reduced lunch programs. Many families are new immigrants to the United States, coming from such countries as Vietnam, China, Laos, Mexico, Guatemala, and Somalia.

Kelly is highly praised for his dedication to instructional leadership. He clears his calendar for instructional work first. He prioritizes walk-throughs, observations, teacher conferences, and professional development meetings with staff.

Mr. Aramaki, a Bellevue native, earned and a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology from the University of Washington and a Master of Teaching degree from the Teachers College at Columbia University in New York City. He received his principal credentials through the University of Washington's Danforth Educational Leadership program.

Mr. Aramaki began his career as a teacher between 1999 and 2002 at Newport Heights Elementary School in Bellevue. He then became principal at Maywood Hill Elementary School in Bothell, where he served between 2003 and 2007. In 2007, he took the principalship at John Stanford International School in Seattle, leaving in 2011 to join Beacon Hill Elementary School.

In 2010 he earned the prestigious Milken Family Foundation Award. The Milken Educator Awards were created by education reform leader Lowell Milken to celebrate, elevate, and activate excellence in the teaching profession.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I recognize the work Mr. Aramaki has done for education in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Aramaki will be honored this fall in Washington DC as part of the National Distinguished Principal of the Year program.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CADET STAFF SERGEANT HUNTER HENRY

HON. PATRICK MURPHY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Cadet Staff Sergeant Hunter Henry, a young man who passed away after being struck by a car while riding his bicycle to school on April 2, 2013 in Port St. Lucie, Florida. He is survived by his three sisters and his parents Dan and Wendy Henry.

Cadet Staff Sgt. Hunter Henry was a 16 year old student at Port St. Lucie High School. Henry was known as a reserved and polite young man who enjoyed fixing things, especially bicycles, which he learned at a local store.

Henry also had a passion for service and helping others. He participated in the Jaguar Battalion—Junior Officer Reserve Training Corps in school and planned to enter military service. Additionally, following his mother's diagnosis with an autoimmune disorder that left her paralyzed, Hunter frequently donated blood and registered to be an organ donor. His selflessness has given many individuals across the country another chance at life.

Mr. Speaker, Staff Sgt. Hunter Henry was an outstanding young man who was taken far

• 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.

too soon. It is an honor to recognize his life here today and extend my thoughts and prayers to his family and friends during this most difficult time.

HONORING THE MOUNT FREEDOM JEWISH CENTER 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Mount Freedom Jewish Center, located in Township of Randolph, Morris County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 90th anniversary.

Founded by a group of residents as an orthodox synagogue in 1923, Mount Freedom Jewish Center served the summer and bungalow communities of Morris County. Mount Freedom Jewish Center continued to grow with the population of Morris County, and eventually became a year-round synagogue. The building has been renovated several times to accommodate the ever-growing population, but the walls of the original structure remain a part of the center.

The only synagogue in Randolph, Mount Freedom Jewish Center serves the diverse community of Morris County not only as a house of worship, but also a place of learning, a source of caring, and an outlet for social enjoyment. The center has an active Hebrew School for grades one through eight, as well as active religious and social programs and groups. The Mount Freedom Jewish Center serves all residents of Morris County through interfaith collaborations with other houses of worship, providing programs for young adults with special needs, as well as opening its doors to those in need. Additionally, the center also has the only Jewish Cemetery in Randolph.

The Mount Freedom Jewish Center has planned a year of festivities in celebration of its 90th anniversary. Throughout the year, there have been, and will be, special services, programs and speakers, and special dinners. The year of festivities will culminate with a 90th Anniversary Gala in December 2013 to celebrate the contributions the center has made to the community. The center looks to start off their 10th decade of vision and dedication to enriching the lives of congregants and the larger community by providing an inviting environment for spiritual, educational and social interaction.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Mount Freedom Jewish Center as they celebrate their 90th anniversary.

HONORING THE LIFE OF NICHOLAS MARIOTTI JR.

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Nicholas Mariotti Jr., 72, who passed away April 7, 2013, at his res-

idence in Niles. Nick was born Feb. 18, 1941, in Youngstown, the son of Nicholas Sr. and Mary Levero Mariotti.

Nick was a 1959 graduate of Niles McKinley High School. He worked at US Steel for 22 years in the inspection department and later at Taylor Steel in Warren for 18 years as a splitter before retiring in 2003.

Nick was a member of Our Lady of Mount Carmel parish in Niles, Niles Frontliners and Rebounders and enjoyed sports, casino trips and most of all spending time with his family, especially his grandchildren.

On a personal level, he was Coach Mariotti to me. He was my first football coach and he taught me how to run the option play in 5th grade flag football. Under his leadership, our team went on to win the championship game—something I'll always cherish and remember.

Nick was a father in the best sense of the word. His son, Nicky (Gumsy), was one of my best friends growing up. I fondly remember Mr. Mariotti taking us to amusement parks, festivals or sporting events. He was always available to make sure we had a fun and active childhood. He never missed a game for any of his children. He was warm, caring and always quietly supportive of his kids, saving any comments or suggestions for private.

He will be deeply missed by his wife, Sandra Stull Mariotti, whom he married Aug. 4, 1962; a son, Nicholas G. (Nicholle) Mariotti of Leesburg, Va.; two daughters, Lisa (Michael) Sybert of Mount Juliet, Tenn., and Laurie (Scott) Paden of Niles; brother, Anthony (Kristine) Mariotti of Niles; sister, Marlene Mariotti of Niles; and seven grandchildren, Alyssa, Ariana, Alec and Andrew Sybert, Scott and Kyle Paden and Sophia Mariotti.

To some, Nick will be remembered as a friend, colleague or coach. To others, he will be remembered as father and grandfather who left behind a lasting legacy. To his family, Nick will always be remembered as a loving husband, devoted father to his children, and as a proud grandfather. I will always remember him as someone who always stepped up to help in whatever way was needed. His contributions to this community will not be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it gives me great pride to honor the life of Nicholas Mariotti Jr. I extend my most sincere condolences to Nick's wife, Sandy, his son Gumsy, daughters Lisa and Laurie, grandchildren, and the entire Mariotti family.

REMEMBERING MR. ELENO OVIEDO

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, today, we remember the life of a wonderful man whose strength, courage, kindness and passion for the Cuban people's struggle for freedom inspired countless activists.

Eleno Oviedo was born in Havana, Cuba, and later served with distinction in the U.S. Army. He was captured at sea by Castro's thugs, and became a political prisoner in a Cuban gulag for twenty-six years. While in prison, Eleno was a plantado, or prisoner who refused indoctrination or any acts that would affirm the legitimacy of his confinement.

Eleno's defiance of the brutal Castro dictatorship resulted in especially harsh treatment in grossly inhumane prison conditions.

Despite his bleak circumstance, Eleno used his time in prison to become fluent in several languages. When he finally was released from prison in 1988, Eleno returned to the United States where he continued to speak out against the Castro regime's atrocities and oppression of the Cuban people. He met with lawmakers to draw attention to the grim realities of the Castro regime, and became director of the effective and highly commendable organization, Plantados Until Freedom and Democracy in Cuba.

Some complain that our younger generations have no heroes to inspire them to greatness. They need only look to the example of Eleno who, despite remarkably trying circumstances, held to his principles. He was not only resilient in overcoming the appalling injustice that cost him a quarter of his life, but he managed to maintain his compassion and zest for life.

Sadly, Eleno passed away on April 4, 2013. I am grateful to have known and worked with Eleno over many years. He is irreplaceable. His life's work remains a blessing to those who continue the cause of freedom for the Cuban people. My prayers are with him and his family. May God bless his soul.

COLLABORATIVE FOR CHILDREN

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, four-year-old Jaylen in Houston, Texas wants to be a teacher when he grows up. It isn't every day that you meet a youngster with aspirations as big as Jaylen's. It takes a special role model, advocate, and teacher to spark the dreams in kids as young as him. The best news for these kids is that the world is their oyster; they have a world of opportunities awaiting them. Teaching our kids about the opportunities that are available is exactly what Collaborative for Children works to do each day. In Houston, Collaborative for Children is an admirable organization that promotes and builds strong educational foundations in the lives of kids for a brighter future.

For over 25 years, Collaborative for Children has partnered with families, teachers, care providers, and community-based groups to provide Houston area youth with the best possible educational foundation. Collaborative for Children's commitment to education for kids, ages zero through six, ranges from helping parents find good child care, providing parental guidance, and providing parents and teachers with necessary educational resources, all the way to strengthening early childhood education systems through policy changes. Every day, the non-profit organization does everything it can for the role models in the lives of the kids so that they can continue leading them toward their dreams.

The impressive Collaborative for Children services are possible because of its strong team. The organization is run by a board of directors made up of diverse citizens from all different fields in the community. Dedicated volunteers help guide the organization and

shape our children's lives every day, with the support of generous local businesses that help fund it. It takes quite a band of leaders to run an organization that goes "above and beyond" for our kids on a daily basis.

Today, I would like to recognize Collaborative for Children for their dedication to improving the quality of education in the lives of our children, America's future. For some kids, you have given them a chance that they may not have had without your help. Thank you for your valuable contributions to our community, our state and our nation. Coming from a family with several teachers—and having taught school myself long ago—I understand what an impact a good education and role model can have on a child. It truly makes a world of a difference. Thank you for being that difference.

And that's just the way it is.

SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 2013

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. agricultural sector is a critical component of the American economy, generating over \$1 trillion in annual economic activity. However, this sector remains vulnerable to the natural or deliberate introduction of pests and disease. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports foreign pests and diseases currently cost the American economy tens of billions of dollars annually in the form of lower crop values, eradication programs, and emergency payments to farmers. Therefore, effective import and entry inspections are essential to preventing further economic losses.

After 9/11, the Homeland Security Act of 2002 transferred federal frontline import and entry agriculture inspection responsibilities from USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) within the Department of Homeland Security. Intended to enhance coordination at our nation's ports of entry by unifying federal customs, immigration, and agriculture inspection officers within DHS, this reorganization has actually generated several problems relating to the recruitment and retaining of agricultural inspection activities, including staffing shortages of CBP inspection personnel, coordination challenges between APHIS and CBP, and a lack of resources for equipment and supplies.

Without measures to adequately address these specific shortfalls, CBP will be powerless to prevent the increasing economic damage foreign pests and diseases are causing to the American economy.

That is why I am introducing the Safeguarding American Commerce and Agriculture Act. This bill will address these issues by establishing an Office of Agriculture Inspection within CBP charged with 1) developing a comprehensive agriculture specialist career track that ensures agriculture specialists are provided the training, experience, and assignments necessary for career progression; 2) developing plans to ensure agriculture specialists receive the necessary equipment and resources to fully and effectively carry out their

mission; and 3) establishing interagency rotations for CPB and APHIS personnel to strengthen critical relationships and promote interagency experience. By focusing on effective training and professional development, we can recruit and retain agricultural specialists, protect U.S. agriculture and commerce, and bolster this very necessary yet vulnerable sector of our economy.

ON THE OCCASION OF REVEREND DERRICK S. McDONALD'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY AS PASTOR OF PROSPECT MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH OF PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Reverend Derrick S. McDonald on the occasion of his Fifth Anniversary as the spiritual leader of the congregation of Prospect Missionary Baptist Church in Pontiac, Michigan.

As the son of the late Reverend Eddie McDonald, who was pastor to Friendship Missionary Baptist Church for many years, Reverend McDonald grew up immersed in the teachings of Christ. It is hardly surprising that, like his father, Reverend McDonald would heed the call to serve his community. Reverend McDonald would continue to be involved in the congregation of Friendship Missionary Baptist Church and after heeding the call to serve he joined the leadership at Friendship in 2002 as Gospel Minister under the late Reverend Dr. William Dulaney.

In 2008, Reverend McDonald was called to serve the congregation at Prospect Missionary Baptist Church. Under his leadership, the congregation at Prospect has not only grown in membership, but has also developed a greater spiritual connection to the words of the Gospel. Reverend McDonald strongly believes that faith plays a central role in the transformation of lives, both within his congregation and the City of Pontiac. The lessons of love in his faith have also led Reverend McDonald to place considerable emphasis on ministries that are active in the Pontiac community, which focus on improving the quality-of-life for local residents. While serving as pastor, Reverend McDonald has supported church programs that have nurtured the youth of the congregation as they work to discover and achieve their full potential.

His leadership and dedication have led Reverend McDonald to become a pillar of strength in the community and an example to others who seek to make a positive impact through the teachings of the Bible. For his commitment to his faith and his support of the Pontiac community, Reverend McDonald has been recognized by the Wolverine State Congress, Walter Cade Regional Workshop of the National Baptist Convention and the Crystal Lake District Congress Association, where he currently serves as Assistant Dean of the Crystal Lake Baptist District Association. Reverend McDonald's efforts, both at the pulpit and beyond, have been strengthened by the love of his wife, Barbara, and their children, Antonio and Jennifer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the profound impact that

Reverend Derrick McDonald has made on the congregation of Prospect Missionary Baptist Church as its pastor of the last five years and the larger impact he has made on the Greater Pontiac community. I wish Pastor McDonald, his family, and the congregants of Prospect many more rewarding years of spiritual fellowship.

HONORING THE WANAQUE FIRST AID SQUAD'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Wanaque First Aid Squad, located in the Borough of Wanaque, Passaic County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary.

Before the existence of the Wanaque First Aid Squad, emergency medical services were provided to the borough by the Pompton Lakes First Aid Squad, located in the adjacent municipality. With the aim of providing better coverage to Wanaque, a group of residents petitioned the Mayor and Borough Council to form their own squad in 1970. Then Mayor Frank Longo appointed Councilman Samuel Liotti to serve as a liaison to the group and monitor its progress, and in October 1971, prospective members began training with the Ringwood, New Jersey Ambulance Corps. The first officers appointed by the Wanaque First Aid Squad were President Dennis Gallagher, Vice President Thomas Jones, Secretary Rosemary Jenkins, and Captain Robert Brown.

The Wanaque First Aid Squad was incorporated on June 21, 1972, due to the efforts of founding members Martin Carrigan III, Joseph Cisco, Arnold Cohen, Raymond Ernst, and David Sisco. The seventeen new members then began probationary training with the Ringwood and Pompton Lakes Squads, while they worked to build up their training and the capabilities of the new Wanaque First Aid Squad. The members wrote to other area squads seeking equipment donations, and were able to meet most of their needs. Later in the year, the squad obtained two aged Cadillac Ambulances, and in December, found a property on Melrose Avenue for their headquarters. While the new building was being completed, the squad operated out of a trailer set up behind the Borough Hall on Ringwood Avenue.

The Wanaque First Aid Squad officially began to operate at midnight, April 1, 1973. They held a dinner at a local restaurant to celebrate, and there they chose the names for the first premier, duty crew from a hat. Just before midnight, David Brolema, David Dougherty, Joseph Carrigan, and Robert Jordon left to start the first shift of the Wanaque First Aid Squad. The squad proved their importance quickly, as the first use of the rigs was the following day, April 2, and the first emergency call came on April 3.

The official headquarters was completed and dedicated on May 26, 1974, and within five years, a large hall was added, thanks to the donations of the Wanaque Lion's Club. Today, the hall is open for use for public fundraisers and private events, and every Thursday night, it is used to host the Wanaque First

Aid Auxiliary Bingo Night, which provides the main source of fundraising for the squad. The Auxiliary handles most of the fundraising efforts for the Wanaque First Aid Squad, as the job is very demanding. There are 14 EMTs, who have met the 270 hour certification requirements, and six drivers who also must go through basic training. They cover the Wanaque area 24 hours a day, five days a week, and alternate weekend coverage with Pompton Lakes, to help provide each squad with weekend relief. In the year of 2012, the Wanaque First Aid Squad answered to 1,008 calls and dedicated 11,378 volunteer hours, for an average of 569 hours per member. The squad plans to celebrate their 40th year with the arrival of a new 2013 Ford E-450 ambulance, which will replace their old rig that will be auctioned off.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Wanaque First Aid Squad as they celebrate their 40th anniversary.

CONGRATULATING COACH LORI KERANS FOR HER 500TH CAREER VICTORY

HON. RODNEY DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Coach Lori Kerans for her 500th career victory. Coach Kerans is the head coach for the Millikin University women's basketball team and on December 15th led my Alma mater to beat Illinois College 66-61 to secure her 500th career victory.

Coach Kerans who is a Newton High School graduate became the 15th active Division III women's basketball coach to reach 500 wins and the first in the College Conference of Illinois and Wisconsin (CCIW). Overall, she is the 19th women's coach all-time in Division III to reach this tremendous coaching mark.

Over 27 years Coach Kerans has led the Big Blue to thirteen 20-win seasons and is Millikin's winningest coach with a 504-203 record. In 2004-05, she guided Millikin to its 14th NCAA appearance and its first ever NCAA Championship.

Kerans owns a 17-11 record in NCAA tournament games and her team has twice advanced to the Elite Eight before the national championship. During the eight years spanning the 1993-94 and 2000-01 seasons, she led the Big Blue to winning at least 20 games a year—something that no other women's team has accomplished in CCIW history.

Because of her dedication to success and her student-athletes, I am proud to honor the achievements of Coach Lori Kerans.

VETERAN ELBERT WOOD RE-MINDED OF THE MILITARY BOND

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, WWII veteran Elbert Wood, 93 years old, returned

home from a doctor visit only to find that his home had been broken into and vandalized. A couple of teenagers had nothing better to do than to spray paint and burglarize the home that Elbert built himself more than 55 years ago. I didn't have the chance to see the damage in-person, but from what I saw in videos, everything in his home was covered in graffiti, including the walls, windows, the TV, even the furniture. Of course, when Elbert saw the damage, devastation set in, but not for too long. Soon, Elbert was reminded that in times of trouble, he could always count on his family. And by family, I mean the ones that share the forever military bond.

A band of Marines quickly made their way to Elbert's home when they heard what had happened. They wanted to let him know that they were there for him in times of need. On that day and the days to follow, the Marines lent their helping hands and cleaned up the vandalism and made necessary repairs. They were determined to recreate the same image that Elbert envisioned when he thought of "home" before the incident.

The support Elbert received during that time was not limited to that of the Marines. Members of the community stepped up to help him, too. One furniture store even donated a new living room set. This is what I call a tight community. As for the suspects, they were caught red-handed, literally, just down the street from Elbert's home. Two teenagers were caught with red paint residue all over their hands and with stolen items from Elbert's home. I hope they have a lot of time to think about their crime in the do-right hotel.

Battlegrounds aren't the only places Marines or members of the military look out for each other, Mr. Speaker. The brotherhood and sisterhood of the military extends beyond the battlefields and into everyday life. Today, I would like to recognize these fellow Marines that so generously helped their brother out in a time of trouble. America is a better and safer place because of people like them, including Elbert.

And that's just the way it is.

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL FROZEN FOOD MONTH

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize National Frozen Food Month. Frozen food companies play a vital role in providing families with a diverse range of convenient and nutritious foods to support healthy eating and an active lifestyle.

Frozen foods companies also make an important contribution to the American economy by supporting more than 225,000 jobs nationwide with a combined annual payroll topping \$8.5 billion. From the farm to the city the economic impact of frozen food companies can be seen all across the country.

It is a great honor that I salute two frozen food companies employing folks in Tennessee. Since 1906 the Kellogg Company has helped families start their day off right. Kellogg has operated the largest Eggo frozen waffle facility in the country from Rossville, TN since 1988. Kellogg's expanded the facility in 1992 and again in 2006.

Kellogg and the frozen food industry are also giving back to America's communities. Their MorningStar Farms® brand sponsored the Frozen Food Foundation's 2013 5K last month bringing together 400 youth, teens and adults, including the Boys & Girls Clubs in a public display of their commitment to health and wellness.

Another frozen food leader in Tennessee is the Pictsweet food company. Family-owned and family-run for four generations, the company continues to be pure Tennessee. Founded in 1945 and headquartered in Bells, Tennessee the company has weathered good times and bad while still providing American families with delicious frozen garden-fresh vegetables across the United States.

With six manufacturing and distribution facilities in the United States, the Pictsweet Brand is now one of the fastest growing national retail brands of frozen vegetables.

Mr. Speaker, in celebration of National Frozen Food Month, I applaud Kellogg's, Pictsweet and the entire frozen food industry for their hard work in providing jobs and nutritious food to our country.

RECOGNIZING DOUG GOLD AS THIS YEAR'S BIG BROTHER OF THE YEAR FOR THE JEWISH BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS OF LOS ANGELES

HON. SEAN P. DUFFY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. DUFFY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Doug Gold, this year's Big Brother of the Year for the Jewish Big Brothers Big Sisters of Los Angeles.

Doug's dedication to a life of community service and volunteerism has touched many organizations and nurtured many children over the years. His selfless efforts should act as role model for citizens all over the country.

By balancing work and family obligations while continuing to give back to his community, Doug has demonstrated the altruistic virtues this country was built upon. Over the years, Doug has not only coached local soccer teams and attended ballet recitals, but he also has been active with the March of Dimes organization and with Kiwanis International.

In January of this year, his most recent volunteer efforts were honored by the Jewish Big Brothers Big Sisters of Los Angeles. The one on one mentoring organization for Jewish children recognized him with the Big Brother of the Year Award.

I stand here to offer my congratulations to Doug as his unselfish efforts should be celebrated and commended. Great job Doug.

CHEN GUANGCHENG AND GAO ZHISHENG: HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHINA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I recently held a hearing in which we listened

and learned from brave men and women from China who have been and are at the forefront of advocating for freedom and human rights and against the tyranny and oppression of the state.

We sought advice and counsel as to what can—and must—be done by Congress, the President, and the American people, and all people of goodwill worldwide, to mitigate the hate and gross mistreatment meted out by the government of China against its own citizens.

We appealed to Beijing—ease up, respect fundamental human rights and the sanctity of human life and honor your commitments and the rule of law.

Chen Guangcheng and his equally courageous wife Yuan Weijing have paid, and continue to pay an extraordinary high price for their benign defiance of a dictatorship that violates human rights with impunity and crushes human dignity.

Not only have the Chens endured numbing isolation and unspeakable torture over the course of several years, but now as we all know, in a pathetic display of PRC governmental revenge Chen's nephew Chen Kegui languishes in a Chinese prison while other family members remain at risk. Shockingly, young Chen Kegui has been brutally tortured and threatened, as Guangcheng noted, with life imprisonment if he appeals his conviction.

Undeterred, Mr. Chen Guangcheng continues to gently raise his clear and consistent voice on behalf of all victims while pushing systemic reform of egregiously flawed political institutions and people who persecute and repress.

Blind since childhood, Mr. Chen bore all the burdens and disadvantages that a disabled person faces in rural China. Confronted with the denial of his rights, he developed an intense interest in law and challenged the local government, winning his case. Hearing of Mr. Chen's success, other individuals in Shandong Province were inspired to seek his legal assistance in securing redress and vindication.

Almost everywhere, corrupt officials made, and continue to make, life miserable for those struggling to survive. Mr. Chen informed many of their rights and helped them seek durable remedies. He helped many to see that the rule of just and compassionate law wasn't just for the privileged few, but for everyone.

Victimized yet unbroken by beatings and torture, 51 months of nightmarish incarceration, preceded by house arrest and followed by 18 months more cut short only by his escape, Chen Guangcheng tenaciously defended Chinese women and babies oppressed by China's draconian one child policy.

Mr. Chen's brilliant mind, indomitable spirit and unimaginable courage exposed pervasive forced abortion, deemed a crime against humanity at the Nuremberg Nazi War Crimes Tribunal, and was relentless in using his self-taught legal skills to protect the innocent.

Unfazed by both the difficulty of the task or the inherent risks, Mr. Chen employed legal strategies to combat this insidious government cruelty towards women and children and argued that his clients in Linyi—and all women in China for that matter—have rights that prohibit such violence. They deserve better.

Chen became, and remains their hero.

It took a blind man to really see the injustice of a population control program that makes most brothers and sisters illegal and to hear the desperate cries of Chinese women.

It took a blind man, the great Chen Guangcheng, to open the eyes of a blind world to these human rights violations systematically inflicted on Chinese women.

Mr. Chen's daring escape to the U.S. Embassy, his miraculous evasion of China's ubiquitous secret police en route is the stuff of legend and superheroes. His dramatic testimony by telephone from a hospital to two emergency hearings I chaired was heard around the world.

Ms. Geng He appeared in order to remind us, and the world, of another brave extraordinary hero, her husband Gao Zhisheng. With great love and a broken heart, this remarkable woman has worked unceasingly to secure the freedom of her husband.

Gao Zhisheng is an attorney who played a leading role among Chinese human rights lawyers that defend those the Chinese government persecutes most harshly, conducting their defense by demanding that the prosecution conform to the law.

Mr. Gao is the quintessential example of a human rights defender.

In 2005, after he took on politically sensitive cases, Mr. Gao wrote open letters to both the National People's Congress and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, calling for an end to the torture of members of persecuted religious groups. Mr. Gao's license to practice law was subsequently revoked, his law firm shut down, and his family placed under police surveillance. In August, 2006, Mr. Gao was apprehended and then charged with "inciting subversion." He was convicted and given a suspended three-year sentence with five years' probation, effectively placing him under house arrest.

In September 2007, Mr. Gao wrote an open letter to the United States Congress in which he described widespread human rights abuses in China, called "China's birth control policy the largest genocide in the history of mankind" and related the government's harsh treatment of him and his family. He was consequently detained and tortured for 50 days. His captors called him a "traitor," and they warned him he would be killed if he told anyone about being abducted and tortured.

In February 2009, Gao was forcibly taken away from his home in Shaanxi province by public security personnel. He briefly resurfaced only in late March of 2010, more than a year later. During his brief reappearance, however, Mr. Gao gave several interviews to foreign media, disclosing the details of his torture. The next month, Mr. Gao disappeared again.

In testimony at a China Commission hearing that I chaired on February 14th of last year, Geng He said of her daughter Grace: "Zhisheng's absence has caused my daughter severe emotional anguish. She often dreams that her father is dead."

Geng He added: "My son has tears in his eyes on Father's day . . . we were forced to endure rumors that the guards had tortured Zhisheng to death."

In late 2011, Gao was secretly transferred to a distant Shayu County Prison in the Aksu district of Xinjiang. He has seen his family only twice in the last 16 months and for only 30 minutes each visit. Police have prohibited family members from asking him any information about himself.

In an account of Mr. Gao's torture, made public by the Associated Press in January

2011, Mr. Gao disclosed to a reporter the excruciating details of his detention: "The police stripped Gao Zhisheng bare and pummeled him with handguns in holsters. For two days and nights, they took turns beating him and did things he refused to describe." He recalled, "for 48 hours my life hung by a thread." Authorities reportedly threatened to kill Mr. Gao and to dump his body in a river. And, authorities taunted him by saying "you must forget you're human."

To President Xi, we will not forget Gao Zhisheng. Not now, not ever. We appeal to you to release him.

Below are several excerpts from the hearing I recently chaired.

Q: Rep. Weber (to Mr. Chen and Pastor Fu)—"Would you all agree that part of your reason for being here is to stop those atrocities and that we would include those as a basic human right as well?"

A: Mr. Chen "Forced abortion is certainly a basic human rights issue; no mother would willingly kill their own children. This is a doing of the Chinese Communist Party, acting above the law. They want to be as the Emperors and exercise absolute power."

Q: Mr. Smith Referencing Mr. Chen's interview with the press about the brutality of the one-child policy, specifically quoting Mr. Chen's statement about how forced abortion does not occur only for those who are having a second child, but also for those who are having their first child but without a birth permit; Mr. Smith asked Mr. Chen for any further comments on that.

A: Mr. Chen "China's population planning agency has become a powerful for-profit institution. On the papers, this institution comprises of 500,000 personnel, but in reality, as much as 2,000,000 personnel are involved in enforcing China's population planning policies."

"In China, there is a zero-tolerance policy where if a party secretary does not implement one particular policy well, he is ruled to be incompetent and would be removed from his post, even if he performs well in implementing other policies. As a result, party secretaries enforce the one-child policy ruthlessly and aggressively."

"So now, in addition to forcibly aborting 'extraneous' pregnancies (i.e. any pregnancy beyond the first child), couples also must acquire a birth permit from the population planning office even for first pregnancies. Once pregnancy occurs without this permit, local authorities will also force an abortion—unless you're able to pay a large amount of money to the local authorities for them to look the other way and provide you with an ex post facto permit. But in most cases where they are being stringent, they will force you to go through with the abortion no matter what."

Amnesty International's T. Kumar, International Advocacy Director said forced abortion is a major human rights violation in China.

"As a consequence of the government's one-child policy, women are still compelled to undergo forced abortion and sterilization, notwithstanding official assurances that such practices violate Beijing's wishes," Kumar said.

Fu said bloody cases in China's forcibly enforced "one-child" family planning policy and in forced demolition of residential homes and relocation of residents continue to take place; the Chinese people's basic right to life cannot be guaranteed at all.

Fu, of ChinaAid, decried the violence of forced "family planning."

"Last month, the Ministry of Public Health publicly announced the 'achievements' of the family planning policy in the past 40 years: 330 million abortions performed on Chinese women," Fu said. "What is really distressing is that these bloody numbers continue to climb and that the majority of these abortions were forced on the women by the government." Fu said that on March 13, a woman in Henan province (Daxuzhai town, Taikang county) who was forced to have an abortion against her will, was found hanged at the local family planning office with suspicious injuries all over her body. On March 22, he testified, a woman in her seventh month of pregnancy in Anhui province (Chuzhou, Fengyang county) was kidnapped by family planning cadres and taken to a hospital where she was forced to receive a lethal injection that killed her seven-month-old unborn baby and caused her to deliver a dead fetus.

RECOGNIZING TJ DiCAPRIO, RECIPIENT OF THE 2013 EPA CENTER FOR CORPORATE CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Tamara "TJ" DiCaprio, Senior Director of Environment Stability at Microsoft. She has been awarded the 2013 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership Award.

The EPA awarded TJ DiCaprio the 2013 Climate Change Individual Leadership Award for her extraordinary leadership in Microsoft's response to climate change. DiCaprio led the effort to establish Microsoft's recent commitment to carbon neutrality for its data centers, software development labs, offices, and employee air travel. A key component of this aggressive greenhouse gas reduction policy is an internal carbon fee, which provides an innovative approach to voluntary operational accountability and which is already helping to change behavior.

Internalizing the cost of pollution through financial measures offers greater incentives to reduce emissions while raising funds for efficiency and renewable energy projects, helping to advance measures to mitigate climate change.

DiCaprio was also responsible for leading Microsoft to achieve its goal of reducing carbon emissions by 30 percent per unit of revenue from 2007 levels by 2012 through a series of efficiency initiatives and by purchasing renewable energy.

As a result of her vision and efforts, Microsoft purchased 1.1 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh) of green power in 2012, making Microsoft the third largest purchaser of green power in the United States.

DiCaprio and Microsoft are tackling the challenge of climate change with practical, commonsense, and cost-saving solutions to improve efficiency and cut waste.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I recognize the work DiCaprio has done in the Pacific Northwest and for corporate leadership across the United States.

TRIBUTE TO COACH MAL MOORE

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with heartfelt sadness that I rise to note the passing of Coach Mal Moore, longtime and beloved Athletic Director of The University of Alabama.

Coach Moore dedicated his career to ensuring that the Crimson Tide always competed among the nation's elite no matter the sport or the arena. His loss is deeply felt among the "Alabama family" and his winning legacy will likely go unmatched.

A native of Dozier, Alabama, Mal Moore was a 1963 graduate of The University of Alabama, where he earned an undergraduate degree in Sociology and Master's Degree in Secondary Education. Coach Moore played quarterback under legendary head football coach Paul "Bear" Bryant, beginning in 1958, and was a member of the 1961 national championship team.

His subsequent coaching career spanned over three decades, including spending time in the athletic programs of Montana State, Notre Dame and both the St. Louis and Phoenix Cardinals.

However, for more than 20 of those years he also worked on the Crimson Tide coaching staff. He started as Coach Bryant's graduate assistant in 1964, then as defensive backfield coach for five years beginning in 1965 before becoming quarterbacks coach from 1971 to 1982 and serving as the Tide's first offensive coordinator starting in 1975. He returned as offensive coordinator under Coach Gene Stallings from 1990 to 1993 before moving into athletic administration.

During his career as Athletic Director from 1999 to 2013, Coach Moore oversaw \$240 million in improvements to the athletic infrastructure of The University. Alabama erected new stadiums for soccer, softball and tennis; new facilities for women's basketball and volleyball; a new golf clubhouse; and improved facilities for every other sports team, in addition to the renovation of Bryant-Denny Stadium, Paul W. Bryant Hall and Coleman Coliseum.

Overseeing a \$100 million budget and 21 men's and women's varsity sports teams, his 14-year record of leadership as Athletic Director speaks for itself. During Coach Moore's tenure as Athletic Director, the Crimson Tide football team won three national championships (2009, 2011 and 2012), posted six 10-win seasons, appearances in five Bowl Championship Series (BCS) bowl games and SEC championships in 1999, 2009, 2011, and 2012.

His dedication to—and love of—The University of Alabama was recognized on March 28, 2007, when, as a permanent tribute to his lifelong contribution to The Capstone, the Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama officially dedicated the facility formerly known as the Football Building as the Mal M. Moore Athletic Facility.

In 2011, Mal Moore was elected to the State of Alabama Sports Hall of Fame. The following year, he was honored with the prestigious John L. Toner Award for the nation's best athletic director at the 55th NNF awards dinner at Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

His untimely death leaves a giant void in the life of The University of Alabama family.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Alabama, I would like to extend my condolences to Coach Moore's daughter, Heather, his granddaughter, Anna Lee and grandson, Charles, as well as his many other family and friends. You are all in our thoughts and prayers.

HONORING THE MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Morristown National Historical Park, located in Morristown, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 80th anniversary.

As America's first national historical park, Morristown National Historical Park was founded on March 2, 1933 by legislation signed by President Herbert Hoover. Though he was responsible for the creation of the park, it was actually under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration that the Washington's Headquarters Museum was built. Along with the museum, Morristown National Historical Park is comprised of three different areas; Washington's Headquarters, Jockey Hollow, and Fort Nonsense. It was during the two critical winters of the Revolutionary War, 1777 and 1779–80, that these areas in Morristown sheltered the encampments of the Continental Army. Washington chose Morristown due to its strategic location, and made the Ford Mansion his headquarters.

Within Washington's Headquarters, there are two locations. The Historic Ford Mansion is an original 18th Century structure that was built between 1772–74, and is still furnished in period style. This location served as General Washington's military headquarters for six months during the winter of 1779–80. Nearby is the 1930's Washington's Headquarters Museum, which features exhibit galleries for visitors, as well as an expansive archive of important United States and world history items.

The Jockey Hollow area provides many different attractions for visitors. As of 1975, there is a Visitor Center as to direct and aid guests, and well as provide small displays. The Historic Wick House, built around 1750, is a farmhouse that served as the 1779–80 military headquarters for Major General Arthur St. Clair of the Continental Army. Today, demonstrations of period cooking and craft are offered by staff in costume. Henry Wick's 1,400 acre farm initially had attracted Washington's army due to the forest on the property, which provided fuel and building supplies. Jockey Hollow also offers the Pennsylvania Line, which consists of five reproduction-Continental Army soldier huts. There are also trails that were once used by the armies, known as the New York Brigade area and the New Jersey Brigade areas. These trails cross the property of the Cross Estate Gardens.

The Fort Nonsense area contains the remains of an earthwork fortification built by Washington's troops. The construction was ordered so that the fort served as a guardhouse of the main roads and storehouses, as well as an area to retreat to in the event of a British

attack. By the 1790s the hill was called Fort Nonsense, as a legend had grown that Washington ordered the construction as a means to keep his troops busy.

The historic landscapes, structures, objects, and archeological and natural resources at Morristown are tangible links to our nation's history. The vast collection in the Morristown National Historical Park library and archives reflect the convergence of two collections. With the founding of the park, they acquired the collection of the Washington Association of New Jersey. Later, in 1955, collector Lloyd W. Smith bequeathed his immense collection to the park, enabling them to boast a library collection of nearly 50,000 volumes, and an archive of nearly 250,000 manuscripts, journals, diaries, account books, letter books, military orderly books, and other Revolutionary War related documents.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Morristown National Historical Park as it celebrates its 80th anniversary.

INTRODUCING THE PREVENT ALL SORING TACTICS ACT OF 2013

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in 1970, Congress passed and President Nixon signed into law the Horse Protection Act (HPA) for the purpose of ending "soring" that was occurring in Tennessee Walking Horse, Racking Horse, and Spotted Saddle Horse shows. The term soring refers to the application of blistering or burning agents, lacerations, sharp objects, or other substances or devices to a horse's limb to produce an exaggerated high-stepping show ring gait, by making it painful for the horse to step down.

Since the passage of this legislation more than forty years ago, the act of "soring" has continued at an alarming rate. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has lacked the resources to send agency officials to every Tennessee Walking Horse, Spotted Saddle Horse and Racking Horse show. As a result, USDA gave Horse Industry Organizations (HIOs) the responsibility to train and license their own inspectors, commonly known as Designated Qualified Persons (DQP's), to conduct inspections at these events.

The USDA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) recently conducted an audit of the Horse Protection Act Program, finding that trainers in the industry often go to great lengths to evade detection rather than comply with federal law and train horses using humane methods. The OIG made several recommendations, including stiffer penalties and abolishing the self-policing practices currently allowed under regulations, where HIOs are able to assign their own inspectors to horse shows. More recently, an undercover investigation showed that trainers continue to sore horses and enter them into shows undetected, even while the trainers are on federal disqualification. HIOs' inspectors are turning a blind eye to the soring of horses, despite the fact that they are licensed to enforce the 1970 law that prohibits this practice. These and other investigations show massive abuse throughout

the Tennessee Walking Horse, Racking Horse, and Spotted Saddle Horse industries, demeaning the once highly-regarded sport and threatening jobs in these industries, as well as the economic activity associated with their shows that is so important to communities in my state and elsewhere.

Therefore, the bill that I am introducing today, the Prevent All Soring Tactics Act of 2013, amends the Horse Protection Act of 1970 to direct USDA to license, train, assign, and oversee persons who are to be hired by event managers to inspect horses at Tennessee Walking Horse, Racking Horse, and Spotted Saddle Horse events for evidence of soring. The proposed amendment is narrow in scope and affects only a small number of horses belonging to one of three breeds that are subjected to soring. There are three components to the amendment. First, it will end the failed system of industry self-policing by having the USDA assign licensed inspectors to oversee the shows if requested by horse show management. Secondly, for the three breeds specified in the bill that have been subjected to soring, it will ban the use of certain devices associated with soring, but the bill exempts pads and boots used for therapeutic purposes. Lastly, it will strengthen penalties for those violating the law. The bill carries the support of the American Horse Council, the American Association of Equine Practitioners, the American Veterinary Medical Association, the Humane Society of the United States, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, several walking horse organizations, and others.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this common sense piece of legislation.

HIGHLIGHTING VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I recently chaired a hearing to examine the human rights situation in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese government continues to be an egregious violator of a broad array of human rights. Our distinguished witnesses provided a detailed account; I would like to highlight just a few areas of grave concern.

Despite the State Department's decision in 2006 to remove Vietnam from the list of Countries of Particular Concern as designated pursuant to the International Religious Freedom Act, Vietnam, in fact, continues to be among the worst violators of religious freedom in the world. According to the United States Commission for International Religious Freedom's 2012 Annual Report, "[t]he government of Vietnam continues to control all religious communities, restrict and penalize independent religious practice severely, and repress individuals and groups viewed as challenging its authority." I agree with USCIRF's conclusion that Vietnam should be designated a CPC country.

I met courageous religious leaders during my last trip to Vietnam who were struggling for fundamental human rights in their country. Unfortunately, many of them, including Father Ly

and the Most Venerable Thich Quang Do, remain wrongly detained today. There are disturbing reports that Father Ly is suffering poor health. Leaders of religious organizations are not the only ones victimized by the Vietnamese government; individuals and small communities are also targeted by the regime. One of our witnesses, Mr. Tien Tran, spoke of the brutality that he experienced as a member of the Con Dau parish that was violently repressed in 2010 when they tried to have a funeral procession.

The State Department's upgrade of Vietnam from Tier 2 Watch List to Tier 2 with respect to the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking also needs to be critically examined. The Department's 2012 Trafficking in Persons Report states not only that Vietnamese women and children are being sexually exploited, but that there are severe labor abuses occurring as well—with the government's complicity. The Report acknowledges that state-licensed labor export companies engage in fraud and charge illegal commissions for overseas employment, and that there are documented cases of recruitment companies ignoring pleas for help from workers in exploitative situations.

As the sponsor of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, I am deeply disturbed that the Tier Rankings are not being better utilized by our State Department to pressure Vietnam to correct the trafficking abuses occurring within its government, not to mention those in the private sector.

We heard from Ms. Hui Danh who testified about the ordeal that her sister has endured as a victim of human trafficking. I am deeply disturbed by her story because her sister's situation actually got worse when she asked for help from the Vietnamese embassy. I greatly admire her courage and the Subcommittee is most appreciative of her willingness to speak out and bring attention to this issue.

Despite the dismal status for human rights in Vietnam, we can exert pressure on the Vietnamese government to cease these abuses. I will be reintroducing the Vietnam Human Rights Act soon; swift Congressional action on this bill will send a strong message that Congress will not tolerate continuing human rights abuses in Vietnam.

It is imperative that the United States Government send an unequivocal message to the Vietnamese regime that it must end its human rights abuses against its own citizens. This message however, should not be confined to the Human Rights Dialogue; it must be raised at each opportunity that we have talks with the Vietnamese government.

I thank all of our witnesses for appearing before the Subcommittee, and we look forward to hearing your testimony.

CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF PLANTATION, FLORIDA

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Plantation, Florida, a beautiful city in my district. Since its incorporation April 1953, Plantation has grown into a vibrant city in Broward

County with a population of over 85,000 people.

Currently under the leadership of Mayor Diane Veltri Bendekovic, Plantation is a wonderful source of pride for Broward County. It attracts large national and international corporations, such as American Express and Motorola, to its three business districts while continuing to focus on neighborhood development and the safety and happiness of its residents.

Furthermore, Plantation is a beautiful, tree-lined community. Its emphasis on natural environment is consistently recognized, and Plantation has been named "Tree City USA" for 28 years in a row.

In honor of Plantation's 60th Anniversary, I am proud to recognize this dynamic community for their past successes and wish them a bright and prosperous future.

RECOGNIZING DAVID CURSON

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a former colleague in Congress and an exceptional friend of working people in my home state of Michigan, David Curson, on the occasion of his retirement from the United Auto Workers (UAW).

Mr. Curson won a special election in Michigan's former 11th Congressional District and served in this House from November through the end of the 112th session of Congress. We considered important issues late last year, including the resolution to the so-called "fiscal cliff" and Mr. Curson participated actively and effectively in those debates. The people of the 11th District were well represented with Mr. Curson serving as their voice in the House during that critical period of time.

On Friday, April 12, 2013, the men and women of the UAW and a great number of his friends will come together to thank Mr. Curson for his service, to celebrate his accomplishments, and to wish him well in his retirement from that vital organization. After serving our nation in Vietnam, David Curson went to work in a Ford plant in Ypsilanti Township, Michigan, where he was elected officer of his local union. His skill at representing his fellow UAW members was recognized by the leadership of the union, and Mr. Curson went to work for the International Union staff, where he served in a number of important positions. He has participated in hundreds of labor-management negotiations, and played a key role in the development of the bridge loan package that the federal government entered into with General Motors and Chrysler.

It is fitting that we recognize Mr. Curson's career of service and I hope you will join me in congratulating Dave and in wishing him and his wife Sharon, the very best in their next endeavors.

HONORING THE ROSELAND FIRE DEPARTMENT CENTENNIAL

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Roseland Fire Department, located in the Borough of Roseland, Essex County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its centennial anniversary.

On July 23, 1913, forty four men of Roseland gathered together in the "Band Hall" with the intent to form a group of citizens to protect the town from fires. They adopted the named "Roseland Volunteer Fire Company," and elected William Chubbuck as the first Chief. The new members adopted a pledge that read, "We the undersigned citizens of Roseland, pledge ourselves to form a volunteer fire company, without pay, for a period of one year, to protect life and property of the Borough against loss by fire."

Helped along by the Newark Fire Department, located slightly over ten miles away, the committee was able to assess their needs and request funds from the town for equipment. The town council of Roseland enthusiastically endorsed the fire company, a "Thomas Flyer" engine and twenty helmets were purchased. Excited to display their new engine, the Roseland Volunteer Fire Company marched along it in the Caldwell parade that year, where it ironically caught fire. Though it was later repaired, then Chief stated, "It took a long time to live that one down."

Despite that initial setback, the Roseland Fire Department flourished, purchasing a second and third engine in the early 1920s. Engine 3 was in use for 31 years, and is still in possession of the department today. In 1922, the department wrote and adopted a Constitution and by-laws, reflecting the high standards by which the Roseland firefighters live. After moving from a privately owned garage, the department moved to a two bay house in May of 1939. In the 1980s, the Roseland Fire Department moved to its present location at 300 Eagle Rock Avenue.

Throughout the ensuing years, the Roseland Fire Department acquired state of the art machinery to ensure the continued safety of the town, including the nine vehicles in operation today, as well as radios for each officer. Their force of 37 members and cadets serve the residents, businesses, and industrial sites around Roseland. Due to the major state highway, they also respond to a wide variety of incidents ranging from structure fires, car fires, motor vehicle accidents, rescues, fire alarms, medical service, electrical fires, and a great deal of mutual aid to other Essex and Morris County communities. After one hundred years, the Roseland Fire Department continues its proud tradition of service, while maintaining a high level of professionalism and readiness for any emergencies that may arise.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Roseland Fire Department as they celebrate their one hundredth anniversary.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREATER SEATTLE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Greater Seattle Chinese Chamber of Commerce for its proven successes. The Chamber celebrated its 50th anniversary in February 2013.

The Chamber, founded in 1963, is a non-profit, non-partisan organization. The Chamber plays a major role in bringing together civic, professional, and business leaders from the Chinese community of Greater Seattle. It has been a leading voice in many important decisions affecting the Chinese business community in the Puget Sound region.

The Greater Seattle Chamber of Commerce has a long history of proven success with its business development, scholarships, and ambassador programs. It is an advisory board member of the Trade Development Alliance of Greater Seattle (TDA) and a member of the Washington State China Relations Council (WSCRC).

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I honor the 50 years of the Greater Seattle Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The Greater Seattle Chinese Chamber of Commerce connects leaders, improves the economy, and benefits the Puget Sound community.

ANTI-SEMITISM: A GROWING THREAT TO ALL FAITHS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I recently chaired a hearing on anti-Semitism where we heard from representatives from Americans and Europeans about the evil of anti-Semitism can be more successfully addressed.

At a Congressional hearing I chaired in 2002, Dr. Shimon Samuels of the Wiesenthal Center in Paris testified and said, "The Holocaust for 30 years after the war acted as a protective Teflon against blatant anti-Semitic expression (especially in Europe). That Teflon has eroded, and what was considered distasteful and politically incorrect is becoming simply an opinion. But," he warned ominously, "cocktail chatter at fine English dinners can end as Molotov cocktails against synagogues."

In response to what appeared to be a sudden, frightening spike in anti-Semitism in several countries, including here in the United States, we first proposed the idea for a conference on combating anti-Semitism under the auspices of the organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Convinced we had an escalating crisis on our hands, we teamed with several OSCE partners to push for action and reform. Many of the people and NGOs present in this room played leading roles.

Those efforts directly led to important OSCE conferences on combating anti-Semitism in Vienna, Berlin, Cordoba, and Bucharest. In each

of those, participating states have made solemn, tangible commitments to put our words into action. In some countries, progress has indeed been made, yet the scope and outcome of anti-Semitic acts have not abated in others, and in some nations it has actually gotten worse.

That is why we are here today, to review, re-commit, and re-energize efforts to vanquish the highly disturbing resurgence of anti-Semitism everywhere, including in Europe.

Unparalleled since the dark ages of the Second World War, Jewish communities on a global scale are facing verbal harassment, and sometimes violent attacks against synagogues, Jewish cultural sites, cemeteries and individuals. It is an ugly reality that won't go away by ignoring or wishing it away. It must be defeated.

Thus, we gather to enlighten, motivate, and share ideas on how not just to mitigate this centuries-old obsession, but to crush this pernicious form of hate.

From our first panel of witnesses we heard how anti-Semitism directly threatens not only Jews but also Christians and Muslims, and democracy and civil society. When we fight anti-Semitism it is not only a matter of justice for Jewish fellow-citizens, but also of standing up for Christianity, and for Islam, and for the possibility of decent living itself. We all have a direct stake in the fight against anti-Semitism.

This is tragically clear in the Middle-Eastern countries where the government propagates anti-Semitism as an official or quasi-official ideology. These governments incite anti-Semitic hatred of Israel in order to distract the people from their own tyrannical rule, from their own abuse of human rights, denial of democracy, economic corruption. Sadly, it works. We see this in governments as varied as those of Iran and Egypt, Pakistan and Syria and Saudi Arabia, and the list doesn't end there.

Tens of millions of people who live in these countries are in this sense suffering from anti-Semitism. Few of them are Jewish—most are Muslim, millions are Christian. It's true that, to some degree or other, many of the people in these countries have bought into the evil of anti-Semitism, but many have not.

From our second panel, we heard reports from a number of European Jewish leaders who will be able to tell us about anti-Semitism in their countries, how the governments are responding, and whether these responses are effective. Sadly, in much of Europe, the harassment of Jews, including verbal and physical violence, continues to increase, and a recent Anti-Defamation League study shows that anti-Semitic attitudes are widespread in Europe and getting worse in many countries.

One thing the witnesses will address is whether elected officials are fulfilling their responsibility to speak out publicly against any expressions of anti-Semitic hate. When national leaders fail to denounce anti-Semitic violence and slurs, the void is not only demoralizing to the victims but silence actually enables the wrongdoing. Silence by elected officials in particular conveys approval—or at least acquiescence—and can contribute to a climate of fear and a sense of vulnerability.

In this respect, I want to recognize the leadership Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has shown in the fight against anti-Semitism. Prime Minister Orbán has taken his government into the vanguard of those fighting anti-

Semitism in Europe. He has declared a 'zero tolerance policy' against anti-Semitism and seen that anti-Semitic incidents are promptly followed by high-level official condemnations, sometimes by him, sometimes by other officials. There is still far too much anti-Semitism in Hungary, and it is cultivated by the viciously racist Jobbik political party. But I am glad that the Hungarian government has responded vigorously, protecting its Jewish citizens by strengthening legislation and law enforcement, education and Holocaust remembrance.

Another point we considered is whether the countries are collecting reliable hate crime information. We can't fight anti-Semitic crimes effectively unless we have reliable information on them. The most recent figures from the U.S., for example, which are collected by the FBI, showed that Jews, less than 2% of the U.S. population, are the victims of 63% of religiously-targeted hate crimes.

An additional concern is the importance of Holocaust education. If we are to protect our children from the dark evil of anti-Semitism, we must reeducate ourselves and systematically educate our children. While that starts in our homes, the classroom must be the incubator of tolerance. It seems to me that only the most hardened racist can remain unmoved by Holocaust education and remembrance. Only the most crass, evil, and prejudiced among us can study the horrors of the Holocaust and not cry out: Never again!

Yet another concern is the rise of a "new" anti-Semitism, which tries to pass itself off as legitimate criticism of Israel, but which demonizes, delegitimizes, and applies double standards against Israel—former Soviet "refusenik" Natan Sharansky's "3 Ds." In any case, this form of anti-Semitism appears to be spreading among European social-democratic and leftist parties, as well as among Muslim immigrants from the Middle East, and I'd like to hear your views about the most effective ways to expose it for what it is.

We need to work together with you to light a fire under our government, under European governments, and intergovernmental organizations like the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

I am preparing to re-introduce the Combating Anti-Semitism Act; another possible initiative is for a day on which heads of state or government can each visit a major synagogue in their national capitals and make a statement on threat that anti-Semitism poses to all of us.

HONORING THE TOWN OF NEW WINDSOR, NEW YORK'S SESTERCENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the sestercentennial celebration of the Town of New Windsor, New York, which was established on April 5, 1763. Throughout the past two and half centuries, the town has witnessed and participated in numerous events that have shaped our nation's history.

Since the 1600s, it has been New Windsor's natural beauty along the breathtaking views of the Hudson River that has attracted its earliest

residents. From the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the majority of Town residents supported the war efforts and its leaders, like General George Washington, and welcomed thousands of men, women and children from many states. New Windsor also proudly served as the major encampment for the Continental Army. While the army was based there in 1782, General Washington ordered the establishment of the highest military honor, the Badge of Merit—now known as the Purple Heart. That important history lives on today through the National Purple Heart Hall of Honor, located in New Windsor.

Mr. Speaker, this sestercentennial celebration is for all the people of New Windsor, both past and present, whose character define this historical community and have preserved its many remarkable qualities to be enjoyed by residents and visitors today. That is precisely why I am proud to recognize this special event and have the opportunity to represent New Windsor in the United States House of Representatives.

"GAUGING AMERICAN PORT SECURITY" OR GAPS ACT

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, the lessons of 9/11 have taught us that we must continuously be vigilant in proactively seeking out and preventing our country's most pressing threats. That is why after 9/11, Congress began to shine a spotlight on previously ignored issues such as border security, airport security and strengthening identification procedures. However, an area that continues to be ignored is port security.

In the U.S., tens of thousands of ships each year make over 50,000 calls on U.S. ports. These ships carry the bulk of the approximately two billion tons of freight, three billion tons of oil transports, and 134 million passengers by ferry each year.

The volume of traffic gives terrorists opportunities to smuggle themselves or their weapons into the United States with little risk of detection. According to a report by the Council on Foreign Relations, in May 2002 there were reports that twenty-five Islamist extremists entered the United States by hiding in shipping containers.

This highlights the need for an immediate legislative solution to counter this problem. However, it is difficult to come up with an effective solution without first knowing all of the potential dangers.

That is why I am reintroducing the Gauging American Port Security (GAPS) Act. The GAPS Act addresses these problems by requiring that the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General report to Congress on the current weaknesses and vulnerabilities of U.S. ports and ensures that DHS develops a comprehensive plan for addressing them. Only by focusing on the specific dangers that threaten our port security, can we develop effective solutions to ensure our nation is prepared for any and all types of attacks.

IN HONOR OF SACRED HEART
SCHOOL, WEYMOUTH, MA

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Sacred Heart School in recognition of its one hundred years of educating the children of Weymouth and Braintree, Massachusetts.

Sacred Heart School was founded in 1913 by the Sisters of Saint Joseph at the request of Father John B. Holland. The school had a humble beginning with thirty-three first graders who were taught in the dining room of the convent under the direction of Sister Margaret Mary.

Today, Sacred Heart School serves over 260 students. Though it is now staffed by an all-day faculty, the qualities of the Sisters of Saint Joseph live on through the commitment and dedication of the teachers.

Mister Speaker, the Sacred Heart School is committed to developing the whole child, in mind, body, and spirit, by integrating a strong academic program with a distinctly Catholic education; as a result, Sacred Heart students consistently score above the average on standardized tests. Community service is also an important component of a Sacred Heart education and the commitment to that service helps students develop a strong sense of civic engagement and lifelong sensitivities to improving the welfare of others.

A strong bond between the parish and school has long been a trademark of Sacred Heart. When a fire destroyed Sacred Heart Church in December of 2005, the school and parish communities came together to support one another during the difficult rebuilding process.

Another important trademark of Sacred Heart School is the level of parental involvement. Through the school's Home and School Volunteer Program, parents contribute nearly seven thousand hours of direct service to the school each year, which allows the school to offer a variety of academic and social programs for students.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to take the floor of the House today to join with the Sacred Heart School community in celebrating one hundred years of Catholic education.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, on April 9, 2013, I unfortunately missed three votes, which included rollcall votes 90, 91 and 92.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 90.

If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 91.

Lastly, I would have voted in favor of rollcall vote 92.

HONORING THE FRANK O'HARA
ASSOCIATION

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the organization The Frank O'Hara Association, located in West Orange, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 80th Anniversary.

Frank O'Hara came from humble beginnings in the town of Boggaun in Ballinamore, County Leitrim, Ireland. He was born in 1900 as one of fifteen children. Typical of most young Irishmen of his day, Frank O'Hara fought as part of the Leitrim Brigade for a free Ireland after the 1916 Easter uprising. He was held prisoner in Athlone barracks until he escaped by scaling a wall.

Frank O'Hara immigrated to America in the 1920s with just a primary school education, but a drive to succeed. While working with the Hudson Tubes (now PATH) and Prudential Insurance Company, he opened a speak-easy on Bergen Street, Newark. After prohibition was repealed in 1933, Frank O'Hara opened a tavern on Central Avenue, Newark. Later, in 1932, he married Louise O'Kane, a fellow native of Ireland who shared his deep faith and devotion to family. They became parents to nine children, and thirty grandchildren. Today there are now fifty-five great-grandchildren as well as two great-great-grandchildren, and the family continues to grow.

In 1933, the Frank O'Hara Association was founded in Newark, organized by its first President, Raymond Mulhern, to act as an organization representing Irish culture and values. Frank O'Hara was one of the co-founders of the Newark Saint Patrick's Day Parade in 1936. He moved his family to West Orange in 1941, and opened a tavern and liquor store in the Pleasantdale section of town in 1948. Frank O'Hara pioneered the Irish movement in West Orange and co-founded the Irish American Society of West Orange, which became the present Irish American Society of the Oranges. He also co-founded the West Orange Saint Patrick's Day Parade. During the 1950's, Frank O'Hara aided numerous Irishmen, sponsoring their entry to the United States, which was a requirement at the time. He actively fundraised for many years on behalf of Salesian Missions, and as a result of his efforts and contributions, a Mission Church was built in the Philippines, dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes. He was a parishioner and benefactor of Our Lady of Lourdes Church in West Orange, as well as a benefactor for both Our Lady of the Lake Church in Verona and Queen of Angels Church in Newark.

Though Frank O'Hara passed away over 40 years ago, the products of his life, faith, principals, and labor continue to flourish. The Frank O'Hara Association remains one of the oldest active Irish organizations in New Jersey, cultivating the strong Irish heritage and family traditions that Frank O'Hara and his wife Louise stood for.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Frank O'Hara Association as they celebrate their 80th anniversary.

HONORING MR. WILLIAM KAPLAN

HON. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. William Kaplan, an inspirational individual who has selflessly served our community in the Hudson Valley.

Mr. Kaplan is the founder of the Elaine and William Kaplan Family Foundations, which concentrates on supporting innovative and sustainable projects primarily in the Newburgh area. He has made a tremendous impact on countless organizations in our community including Mount St. Mary College, St. Luke's Cornwall Hospital, Hospice of Orange, The Greater Hudson Valley Health Center, Occupations, Inc., McQuade Foundation, Habitat for Humanity of Greater Newburgh, and Orange County Community College. Mr. Kaplan has provided scholarships to help students have to opportunity to attend college.

Mr. Kaplan frequently donates his time and resources in his tireless pursuit to better our community. His philanthropic contributions to his neighbors in the Hudson Valley have led to the betterment of our education system, local infrastructure, and community programs.

Throughout the years, Mr. Kaplan has been recognized for these accomplishments among many others. This week, he is recognized by the Orange County Human Rights Commission as a Human Rights award recipient.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Mr. Kaplan and his continued commitment and service to our Hudson Valley community and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this remarkable individual.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MELANIE DRESSEL

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Melanie Dressel of Tacoma for receiving the 2013 Executive Excellence Award for CEO of the Year from Seattle Business Magazine. Dressel is the President and CEO of Columbia Bank and Columbia Banking System, Inc.

The Executive Excellence Award honors leaders in Washington State who demonstrate exceptional leadership and communication skills in the workplace, inspiring their employees to apply themselves and do their best.

Dressel began her career at Columbia Bank nearly 18 years ago. She, along with the Columbia Bank team, created a unique banking system. The new local bank offered programs that big banks provided, such as private banking and cash management, while adopting small-town values and quality customer service. These services enhanced the perception of banking, making Columbia Bank one of the most popular and successful banks in the Northwest.

Under Dressel, Columbia Bank not only expanded, but also endured the financial crisis with ease. Dressel said that by making smart

investment decisions and remaining loyal to their business model, they were able to advance their institution. Dressel and her team did not rely heavily on real estate loans and only raised capital when the market improved.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I recognize Melanie Dressel and her admirable leadership as President and CEO of Columbia Bank and Columbia Banking System, Inc. She is a prime example of sound banking company management.

COMMEMORATING VICTOR M.
FORTUNO'S DISTINGUISHED CAREER

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Victor M. Fortuno's distinguished career in public interest law and his thirty years of exceptional service to the Legal Services Corporation (LSC).

Vic Fortuno is a true American success story. Like me, Vic is a proud "nuyorican," that is, someone of Puerto Rican heritage hailing from New York City. He was born and raised in Hell's Kitchen in Manhattan, where he lived with his brother and grandparents in a small shotgun-style apartment. Vic thrived both in and out of school and was offered a full scholarship to Columbia University. He earned both his Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctorate degrees from Columbia, and spent his first year after law school providing legal services to the poor as a staff attorney with Community Legal Services in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Vic subsequently served for five years as an Assistant District Attorney for the City and County of Philadelphia. His work under then-District Attorney Ed Rendell included assignments to the Trial and Appellate Divisions, as well as the Organized Crime Unit.

Vic came to LSC in 1983 as an attorney in the Office of Compliance and Review. Subsequently, he served as Acting Director of Compliance and Review, Assistant General Counsel, Senior Litigation Counsel, and Deputy General Counsel before being appointed General Counsel of the Corporation in 1991. He has served honorably in that capacity for twenty-two years. Vic also holds the offices of Corporate Secretary and Vice President for Legal Affairs. As a key member of the management team, Vic has provided exceptional legal advice and counsel to eight LSC presidents and four boards of directors. He brought the highest levels of professionalism, ethics, and leadership to LSC's legal department. He achieved a record of success while providing sound advice, compassionate mentoring, and unwavering friendship to countless individuals during his tenure at LSC. Vic served as a stabilizing force in times of crisis, as the keeper of institutional knowledge in times of transition, and as a trusted and knowledgeable advisor throughout.

Vic also served as LSC's first Latino president from 2010–2011. Always prepared and unflappable, with a ready smile, a hearty laugh, and a great sense of humor, Vic brought a wealth of experience and confidence to the Corporation's highest office. His patient, thoughtful, and collaborative leader-

ship style empowered staff and enhanced LSC's commitment to providing access to justice for low-income Americans. I met Vic during this time period, and he struck me as just the type of person we should have in public service—caring, committed, and devoted to helping others.

Throughout his career at LSC, Vic has selflessly dedicated himself to promoting the public interest and making the dream of "equal justice for all" a reality for all Americans. He is a model public servant, and I commend him for his life-long commitment to providing high-quality civil legal services to the nation's poor.

I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating and thanking Victor M. Fortuno for his truly remarkable service to the Legal Services Corporation and his immeasurable contributions to both the legal aid community and our nation. I wish Victor all the best as he enters this new phase in his life.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF MARY
E. WALTON

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Ms. Mary E. Walton, a World War II veteran and the first African American nurse from Dallas to enlist in the U.S. Army. Ms. Walton lived to be 93, and left behind a legacy working as a nurse for more than 70 years.

Ms. Walton had a long and rich history living in Dallas, and remained in Dallas for most of her life. Ms. Walton left Dallas to pursue her degree in nursing at the Brewster Methodist Hospital School of Nursing in Florida—one of the few schools available for black nurses at the time—and later enlisted in the Army in 1944.

Ms. Walton believed that being a nurse was her purpose in life. She recalled that working to serve others was the driving force behind her dedication as a nurse, and her chief motivation was to pursue a career serving others, even in the face of overwhelming adversity and discrimination.

After serving in World War II, Ms. Walton returned to Dallas to become a public health nurse at Parkland Hospital, only the second African American nurse to be hired there. Ms. Walton would later come to work at the Dallas VA Medical Center in the service of other veterans—but not until after first being turned away during the late 1950s, when African Americans were not hired.

Mr. Speaker, as the first nurse to be elected to the U.S. Congress, I am honored to recognize such an influential and historic figure from Dallas. Ms. Walton was a selfless caregiver whose faith helped her to overcome the challenges of discrimination. We are grateful for Ms. Walton's service to our country and courage in the face of adversity, and our thoughts are with the friends and family she left behind.

IN RECOGNITION OF NEW JERSEY
MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE
COMPANY'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate New Jersey Manufacturers Insurance Company (NJM) of West Trenton, New Jersey on its 100th Anniversary. Since its founding, NJM has provided quality, affordable insurance to its customers. Its commitment to the service and benefit of its policyholders is truly deserving of this body's recognition.

Incorporated on June 7, 1913, New Jersey Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company (currently NJM) was founded as a workman's compensation insurance agency to serve the well-being of the many workers employed in the manufacturing industry throughout New Jersey. It has expanded over the years to now also include personal and commercial automobile, homeowners, flood and umbrella insurance. In its 100-year history, NJM has insured over one million New Jersey households and businesses. Additionally, it has provided nearly \$5 billion in dividends to its policyholders since instituting them in 1918. NJM's expansions have had a positive impact on the economic growth of New Jersey and have provided for thousands of employment opportunities to New Jersey residents.

NJM has received various recognitions and accolades over the years. In 2006 and 2010 the carrier had zero valid complaints and was ranked as the #1 automobile insurance company for overall customer satisfaction in the U.S. by Consumer Reports. It has also been recognized as a J.D. Power Customer Service Champion, a Mercer Regional Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Corporation of the Year and a Ewing Township Economic Development Advisory Commission Large Business of the Year. NJM also continues to maintain its ranking as one of the best carriers by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance.

Mr. Speaker, once again, please join me in celebrating the 100th Anniversary of New Jersey Manufacturers Insurance Company. The company continues to provide outstanding service to its customers.

HONORING THE GARDEN CLUB OF
MORRISTOWN

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Garden Club of Morristown, located in Morristown, New Jersey, which is celebrating its Centennial Anniversary.

In 1913, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, granddaughter of the Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, gathered together a few women and established the Garden Club of Morristown. This club reflected a new type of organization where women "sowed their own seeds" not only for providing floral beauty, but also for civic action. They composed a constitution stating that the club's purpose was to "promote garden

culture by the exchange of ideas on all matters pertaining to the garden." In these early years, the meetings were mainly social gatherings accompanied by a lecture and an elaborate tea. By 1917, the club became a chapter of the Garden Club of America, and its focus shifted from teas to civic projects, conservation, preservation of wild flowers, and bird life.

Throughout its history, the Garden Club of Morristown has been politically active, working with Washington and Trenton to advocate various causes. They aided the needy through the Great Depression, as well as planted Victory Gardens and provided acreage for planting during the World Wars. During World War II, the club sent small decorations to local veterans hospitals, which began an annual wreath-making tradition. The Garden Club of Morristown also strongly advocated against the placement of billboards on New Jersey highways that were built with federal funds and supported the efforts to begin the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in 1964.

The Garden Club of Morristown has also worked on several local projects throughout town, such as the beautification of Washington's Headquarters with plantings in 1926. They worked on the Neighborhood House in 1934, as well as Macculloch Hall's historic gardens in 1959, among many others. Within the club itself, overseen by the Horticulture Committee, members had two main projects; attending flower arrangement courses, and working at least three days in a greenhouse for practical lessons. This program saw members win awards for their irises and chrysanthemums, and by 1949, the club had grown to an impressive 77 members.

The achievements of the Garden Club of Morristown continued, and in 1985, by the leadership of Isabel Bartenstein, the club became a Founders Fund finalist for its work on the restoration of the Gardens at Morven in Princeton. In partnership with the Frelinghuysen Arboretum and Morris County Park System, the Garden Club of Morristown established "Branching Out," an award-winning children's garden. Throughout the 1990's, the club held several fundraising events, including a Christmas house tour. From 1997–1999, the Garden Club of Morristown's own Chris Wilmsen served as President of the Garden Club of America. They also hosted dinner parties and garden tours for the Garden Club of America's annual meeting in 1999, and held the Zone IV meeting.

In 2007, Congressman and honorary member Rodney Frelinghuysen was awarded the Garden Club of America's Frances K. Hutchison Medal for conservation, and since 2000, the Garden Club of Morristown has received the award for the most horticultural, flower show, and photography points at the Zone IV meeting five of seven times. The Garden Club of Morristown's annual plant sale continues to be their largest fundraiser, and they remain active in local projects and fundraising events today. The club is as vibrant and vigorous today as it was at its founding one hundred years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Garden Club of Morristown, Morris County as they celebrate their 100th Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING THE BULLITT CENTER, THE GREENEST COMMERCIAL BUILDING IN THE WORLD

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Bullitt Center, which will be the greenest commercial building in the world. The Bullitt Center is complete, and is planning its grand opening on Earth Day, Monday, April 22.

This six-story, 50,000-square-foot building is located near downtown Seattle. The Bullitt Center will achieve the goals of the Living Building Challenge (version 2.0), as described by the International Living Building Institute.

To be certified as a Living Building, a structure is required to be self-sufficient for energy and water for at least 12 continuous months and must meet rigorous standards for green materials and the quality of its indoor environment.

The Bullitt Center features include: a solar array which will generate as much electricity as the building uses; rainwater collection for storage and use throughout the building; and ample natural lighting with opening windows. Also, Bullitt Center has been constructed without "red list" hazardous materials, which include PVC, cadmium, lead, mercury, and hormone-mimicking substances, which are sometimes found in building components.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I celebrate the opening of the Bullitt Center. It is a beautiful, self-sufficient building that exemplify technological leadership and innovation in the Puget Sound region. I am proud that the greenest commercial building demonstrating self-sufficiency for energy and water will soon open in Seattle.

PORT SECURITY GRANT ACT OF 2013

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, each day, U.S. ports move both imports and exports totaling some \$3.8 billion worth of goods through all 50 States. Additionally, ports move 99.4 percent of overseas cargo volume by weight and generate \$3.95 trillion in international trade. Given the importance of ports to our national economy, they must remain competitive and secure.

Thus, we must remain vigilant and make sure we are giving States the resources necessary, so they can address the constant security threats that continue to loom at our Nation's ports. Whether its scanning foreign cargo for nuclear material or patrolling essential waterways, port security has become increasingly important as we expand into a 21st century global economy. However, funding for these efforts continue to be a challenge as maritime security continue to expand and broaden with ever-evolving threats. Additionally, the economic downturn has forced cash-strapped States to cut funding for these vital security initiatives.

That is why I am reintroducing the Port Security Grant Act, which will extend the Port Security Grant Program through 2017. The Port Security Grant Act addresses these problems by allowing States to receive the Federal funding they need in order to secure their vital ports of entry. The program authorizes up to \$400 million for States to train personnel, expand port recovery and resiliency capabilities, and increase their capacity to detect, respond to, and recover from attacks involving explosive devices.

However, Congress has failed to extend this vital program beyond 2015. By not extending this program, we endanger the critical progress that has been made in port security and increase the overall risk to our national and economic security.

By passing this bill, we will ensure that States continue to receive the funding they need in order to protect our Nation's gateways to the rest of the world.

HONORING DR. ROBERT WITT, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA SYSTEM

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, a decade ago this spring, Dr. Robert Witt became the 26th president of The University of Alabama.

Last March, after nine highly successful years as UA president, Bob was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Alabama System. In his new post, he is continuing to transform the UA System, which is comprised of the flagship campus in Tuscaloosa, as well as The University of Alabama at Birmingham and The University of Alabama in Huntsville, into one of America's fastest growing public university systems.

Together, the UA system budget exceeds \$4.6 billion with student enrollment at the three campuses exceeding 57,000 and more than 26,000 employees.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Bob Witt for over a decade of dedication, service and leadership to The University as well as to the State of Alabama.

When Dr. Witt was selected UA president in 2003, he brought to the campus an ambitious "Plan for Growth" to boost student enrollment and school prestige. During a period of austerity in state funding and with challenges in the UA's storied football program, Dr. Witt laid out a strategy of increasing enrollment by forty percent, raising faculty and staff salaries, boosting financial aid to students, and upgrading and expanding university facilities.

His record of growth in Tuscaloosa was truly unprecedented.

During his tenure as president, The University of Alabama established the tremendously successful University Honors College and hired head football coach Nick Saban.

And under Dr. Witt's leadership, total enrollment at the Tuscaloosa campus increased from fewer than 20,000 students to more than 31,000 students. Today, total enrollment at the Tuscaloosa campus exceeds 33,000 students and The University of Alabama is ranked first in the nation among public, flagship universities in the enrollment of National Merit Scholars.

Along with the student population, Bryant-Denny Stadium was expanded during Dr. Witt's presidency, from 84,000 to 101,821 seats, and now sports three more national championship title flags.

Under his guidance, The University of Alabama campus has also seen \$1.5 billion in new construction and has expanded by 168 acres with the purchase of the historic Bryce Hospital property.

Dr. Witt began his distinguished 36-year higher education career in the state of Texas in 1968, joining the business school faculty at University of Texas at Austin. He was named the Zale Corporation Centennial Professor in Business in 1983 and bestowed the Mortimer Centennial Professorship in Business two years later. After rising through the ranks as chair and associate dean, Dr. Witt was named dean of the business school in 1985. He was elected president of University of Texas at Arlington in 1995 and served until 2003.

Dr. Robert Witt received his B.A. in economics from Bates College, his M.B.A. from Tuck School at Dartmouth College, and a Ph.D. from Pennsylvania State University. In 2011, he was inducted into the Alabama Academy of Honor.

As the Chancellor of the University of Alabama School System, Dr. Witt works closely with UA President Judith L. Bonner, UAB President Ray L. Watts and UAH President Ralph A. Altenkirch to constantly raise the bar of expectations by providing the taxpayers of Alabama with a first-class educational experience.

On behalf of the people of Alabama, I would like to extend my personal congratulations to Dr. Witt as he marks his decade of service at The University of Alabama system, and wish him, and his lovely wife, Sandee, all the best.

HONORING THE 2013 CONGRESSIONAL ART CONTESTANTS

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local schools working with dedicated parents and teachers. I rise today to congratulate and honor a number of outstanding high school artists from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented students participated in the 2013 Congressional Arts Competition, "An Artistic Discovery." Their works of art are exceptional.

Forty-nine young men and women participated. That is a wonderful response, and I would very much like to build on that participation for future competitions.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the three winners of our art competition. First place was awarded to Samantha Kutnik from Boonton High School for her pen, ink, and colored pencil entitled, "Breathe." Second place was awarded to Antonia Chan from Chatham High School for her acrylic entitled, "The Companion." Third place was awarded to James Quinn from Pequannock Township High School for his markers entitled, "The Whale."

Honorable Mentions were awarded to: Kayla Stammer from Boonton High School for her

copper and mixed media entitled, "Poseidon's Menagerie," John Lu from Hanover Park High School for his acrylic entitled, "Power to the People," Austin Dimare from Morris Catholic High School for his charcoal entitled, "The Coming Home" and Amanda Green from Pequannock Township High School for her oil pastel entitled, "Into the Woods."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize each artist for their participation by indicating their high school, their name and the title of their contest entries for the official record.

Boonton High School: Samantha Kutnik "Breathe;" Franchesca Lebrun "Freedom;" Diana Lin "Humble Life;" Kayla Stammer "Poseidon's Menagerie."

Chatham High School: Olivia Quinn Antao "Hip;" Antonia Chan "The Companion;" Megan Gesell "Crochet Blankets;" Nina Krill "Reflection."

Delbarton School: Austin Crann "Rockefeller Plaza;" Nicole Okomuro "The Panda Family;"

Hanover Park High School: John Lu "Power to the People;" Abby Prokop "Grandpa, My American Hero."

James Caldwell High School: Tina Janulis "Manhattan Moment."

Livingston High School: Michelle Bao "Forever Unchanged;" Rebecca Popper "A Diamond in a Rhinestone World;" Emma Siegel "Prague Guard Illusion;" Christina Torrens "Enigma."

Madison High School: Teri Minogue "What is Family?"

Montville High School: Caitlyn Corradino "Alex;" Halli Goldsmith "Boonton Railroad;" Danielle Margiotta "Promiscuous;" Kyuri Park "Reflection."

Morris Catholic High School: Kristen Cregg "Papa's Flag;" Austin Dimare "The Coming Home;" Michael Giostra "M&M Restoration."

Morris Knolls High School: Victoria Chebisev "Searching for Alaska;" Camille Chow "Collarbones;" Lianna Rubinaccio "Chained."

Morristown High School: Marissa Miyashiro "Secrets;" Laura Wills "Rumors."

Nutley High School: Alexandre Beaufort "Journey through the Mind;" Yuko Okabe "Violinist;" Olivia Russell "Grunge Self Portrait;" Tyler Schoeber "Robinson."

Parsippany Christian School: Jessica Carducci "Scarlet Fever;" Nicholas McMillen "Playtime;" Theodore Stiles "Table Set."

Parsippany Hills High School: Yuchien "Bettina" Chou "Light Market."

Passaic Valley High School: Michele Lameiras "Imagination Takes Flight;" Taylor Panas "Eye Can See It, Can You?;" Challice Zaleski "Confusions and Questions of a Teenage Girl."

Pequannock High School: Amanda Green "Into the Woods;" Meghan Hallisey "Soaring Bones;" James Quinn "The Whale;" Angelika Stefanides "Always and Forever."

Randolph High School: Kyna Horten "Reso;" Madeline Klingeman "Surrender Imagination;" Josh Lane "Urban Belief;" Kelly Mulligan "Conch."

Each year the winner of the competition has their art work displayed with other winners from across the country in a special corridor here at the U.S. Capitol. Thousands of our fellow Americans walk through the exhibition and are reminded of the vast talents of our young men and women. Indeed, all of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating these talented young people from New Jersey's 11th Congressional District.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE POMPEO

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Speaker, on April 11, I missed rollcall votes numbered 97, 98, and 99 because I was at the White House on official business.

Rollcall No. 97 was a vote on Ordering the Previous Question for H. Res. 146, To Provide for Consideration of H.R. 1120, Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relation. Had I been present I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall No. 98 was a vote on agreeing to H. Res. 146, To Provide for Consideration of H.R. 1120, Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relation. Had I been present I would have voted "yes."

Rollcall No. 99 was a vote on Approving the Journal. Had I been present I would have voted "yes."

CONGRATULATING SECRETARY MARY SELECKY ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and congratulate Mary Selecky, the Washington State Secretary of Health, on her retirement.

Secretary Selecky has served three governors since first being appointed Acting Secretary by Gov. Gary Locke in October 1998. Her nearly fifteen years as Washington's Secretary of Health make her one of the longest-serving state health leaders in the country.

Before being named Secretary, Selecky was the administrator for the Northeast Tri County Health District in Washington for nearly 20 years and 2013 marks her 38th year in public service.

During her time as Secretary, she has served the public through trying times, including the Nisqually earthquake, the days following 9/11, bioterrorism threats, and outbreaks of mad cow disease and whooping cough. With her staff, she has helped make the Puget Sound cleaner and shellfish safer. She has also worked to make the Washington State Department of Health a trusted, credible source of health information, and has helped to develop one of the strongest local-state public health relationships in the nation.

Secretary Selecky has made it her mission to implement a preventative health care program in our state that is effective and which can serve as a model for the nation. Under Selecky's leadership, Washington's adult smoking rate has dropped 30 percent and youth smoking rates are down by half. Childhood vaccination rates are also the highest in years. It is clear that Selecky's work will ripple

through the generations and we will be healthier for her efforts.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize and congratulate Mary Selecky on her retirement and for her longtime service to Washington State.

**NATIONAL HIGH PERFORMANCE
PASSENGER RAIL TRANSPORTATION-ORIENTED
DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2013**

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Representative LIPINSKI, I am introducing legislation to stimulate the financing of passenger rail development from revenues generated from transportation oriented development.

The National High Performance Passenger Rail Transportation Oriented Development Act aims to capture some of the increasing value of commercial development around station areas, which in turn would help finance rail corridor infrastructure and operational expenses. Besides providing a funding stream for intercity and passenger operations, the initiative places emphasis on intermodal connectors to create vibrant communities along the corridor. The legislation aims to begin a major public private partnership initiative that will revitalize America's rail infrastructure to create a true third passenger transportation option to highways and aviation while at the same time creating intermodal access for communities.

Under the proposal, the U.S. Department of Transportation will retain a Planning Developer who will establish guidelines for transportation oriented development programs, including special assessment districts or similar mechanisms to capture revenues from increasing commercial value. Rail corridor development funds will be established at the regional level to capture increasing real estate values. A stream of those revenues will be directed to support rail passenger operations.

The proposal permits qualified projects to apply for federal incentives to finance construction and produce jobs. These incentives will include direct access to existing Federal Railroad Administration and Federal Transit Administration programs. The initiative will be staffed by existing employees and remain revenue neutral in that all program activities, including the work of the Planning Developer, will be repaid once the high performance rail service and commercial development is implemented and generating revenues.

I hope that this bill will open a discussion on the possibilities and potential promise of passenger rail development in the U.S.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT THOMAS MORE PARISH

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Saint Thomas More Parish

in Fairfield, Essex County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary in 2013.

The St. Thomas More Parish has been a staple of religious excellence in the Township of Fairfield over the past half a century. Founded in 1962, the parish has grown steadily, and today is made up of different groups of people within its organization to assist its parishioners. This includes the Pastoral Council that was put in place to assess the needs of the church and decide its future paths. The council is made up of members of the community in addition to the pastor and two other members of the parish's staff. They pride themselves on always being available to hear concerns, ideas, and opinions of the parish members.

Furthermore, St. Thomas More provides consistent adult education to those looking to learn more about their religion. Often times, these educators are taken directly from the community or surrounding parishes. The adult program is coupled with the Baptismal Team which provides new, young parents with education on how to properly prepare one another for their children to be baptized and how to cope with bringing an infant into their lives. The team not only helps guide them, but participates in the baptism and follows up with the family in the forthcoming months in order to maintain a continued relationship.

St. Thomas More takes great responsibility in ensuring the proper religious education for children who partake in the CCD program. Available from the ages of kindergarten to ninth grade, there are individuals trained to demonstrate and teach the concepts of Catholicism to the children. The Parish has said that, "The goal is to have the children realize that being a Catholic Christian is a way of life. It is a spiritual journey that one walks to grow in faith, to make a Christian difference in the world." These instructors work together to guarantee they are on the same page at all times.

The Parish also offers intense spiritual programs, such as Cornerstone, that enable men and women to take part in a 26 hour retreat, intended to bring to light a buried sense of faith and show these adults that they are not alone in their struggles. Sponsored by the lead Pastor, the church offers many social groups such as Bible study, prayer groups, adult, children, and bell choirs, high school music ensembles, senior clubs, and various committees. Specifically these committees include an Evangelization committee, a Stewardship committee, a Eucharist committee, and a music committee that oversees all music in the Church.

Lastly, St. Thomas More continually strives to give back to those who need assistance in the community. They do this through programs such as the Giving Tree during Christmas, a food pantry year round, soup kitchens, and a Homebound Ministry that provides elderly members of the community with volunteers to assist with their needs. Moreover, their Annual Carnival has become an important part of the season, allowing community members to celebrate the word of God with fellow parishioners.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the St. Thomas More Parish as it celebrates its 50th anniversary.

**RECOGNIZING THE ARIZONA
STATE MUSEUM ON THE 120TH
ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING**

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize the Arizona State Museum on the 120th anniversary of its founding.

Established by the territorial legislature in 1893, Arizona State Museum is the oldest and largest anthropology museum in the region, focusing on the indigenous cultures of Arizona, the American Southwest, and northern Mexico.

The museum's seminal field research in the early 20th century is the foundation on which the very discipline of Southwest anthropology sits.

The museum's laboratory research sets worldwide standards in object preservation.

The museum's collections research continues to inform the world about the ancient, historic, and present-day southwestern cultures of this great nation.

The museum's award-winning and nationally recognized exhibits and public programs celebrate the vibrant and enduring cultures of the region with international audiences.

The museum's archaeological repository is the largest and busiest state-run facility in the country.

The museum is a national model in working with Arizona's tribal leadership under NAGPRA, to repatriate items of cultural heritage, having respectfully returned or reinterred thousands of sets of human remains and funerary objects. The museum began this important work years before NAGPRA became law and continues to be a leader in this effort. Last year, an Arizona State Museum/Bureau of Indian Affairs joint project transferred 1,148 sets of human remains and 2,827 funerary objects to the Hopi, Zuni, and White Mountain Apache tribes.

As it cares for millions of artifacts in perpetuity, the museum is home to the world's largest collections of Southwest Indian pottery and American Indian basketry—both collections having been designated American Treasures.

Best wishes to Arizona State Museum, itself a National Treasure, after a century and a score of national leadership in research, preservation, collections care, and public outreach.

**NATIONAL RETIREMENT
PLANNING WEEK**

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Retirement Planning Week. National Retirement Planning Week is an important effort to get more Americans thinking about their long-term financial goals, and building toward a strong foundation for a financially secure future.

The recent economic downturn illustrated how retirement planning for many in America

is inadequate. Today, more than 70 million American workers do not have access or do not participate in any employer-based retirement benefits. Approximately 57 percent of American workers have less than \$25,000 saved for retirement, a figure that has increased from 49 percent since 2008. As wages fail to keep up with inflation, millions of Americans are finding it increasingly difficult to put away toward their retirement—especially when it impacts their ability to meet the challenges of everyday living expenses.

As we celebrate Financial Literacy Month this April, retirement planning and financial literacy have never been more relevant. That is why today I am introducing the National Financial Literacy Act of 2013, a bill that looks to promote increased understanding and awareness of the consequences of financial decisionmaking. Retirement planning is a chief component of our financial decisionmaking, and is critical to sustaining and growing the middle class.

Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress, we must continue to promote policies that will help educate future generations on the importance of retirement planning, while supporting critical federal programs such as Social Security. We must support American workers and educate individuals on the importance of working toward a stable and secure financial future.

HONORING THE LIFE OF TRISTAN WADE

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a hero laid to rest in my district this weekend.

Sergeant Tristan Wade joined the Army while still attending Southport High School and served bravely as a combat engineer in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Without question, his work saved lives.

Tragically, he lost his own on March 22 in Afghanistan at the hands of an improvised explosive device.

His commanding officer paid him the ultimate soldier's tribute, saying "he gave his life to free the oppressed."

A highly decorated non-commissioned officer, Tristan was known to friends and family for his putting the well-being of others over his own.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Sergeant Tristan Wade—a proud American, a Hoosier, and soldier—and letting his wife, children, parents, family, and friends know that while he will be missed, his sacrifice will never be forgotten.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE (TCI)

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor The Children's Institute, located

in Verona, Essex County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary.

The Children's Institute began as an orphanage in Newark, New Jersey in 1883. Eventually in the 1960s, after recognizing that there were other needs in the community, the board decided to convert the orphanage into a school for children with emotional and behavioral disabilities that were not currently being cared for by local schools. In 1963, The Children's Institute, located in Livingston, New Jersey, was formed as one of the first statewide, non-profit special education facilities. For the next forty-six years, TCI continued to help children until expansion was needed as a result of the growing needs of the community. In 1999, the Children's institute was able to move into a much larger, 47,000 square ft. facility, in Verona, New Jersey, donated by the Swiss global health-care pharmaceutical company, Hoffmann-LaRoche.

In late October of 2012, TCI opened up a brand new 42,000 sq foot second facility in Livingston. This facility will focus on autism in adolescents, aged 14 to 18, and a program for young adults, 21 and over, focusing on independence.

For nearly half a century, The Children's Institute has been helping young adults and adolescents battling autism and related diseases overcome these obstacles to achieve success. Specifically, TCI has been helping children with their development of communication, social, behavioral, life, academic, and career skills. The Institute has done extensive research and gathered evidence to determine which strategies work best in helping their children. These strategies include Applied Behavioral Analysis, Differentiated Instruction, and Universal Design. With the high rate of autism in New Jersey, The Children's Institute hopes that, through these strategies, they can have a major impact on the children's lives and provide them with the same life opportunities they would have if they were not afflicted with an unfortunate disability.

The Institute takes pride in the fact that their children have the same learning experiences and activities that are given to students at local schools, emphasizing the installation of 21st century technology and accommodations needed to succeed. TCI's curriculum is designed to teach so that the student can find and enhance their own, individual talents and capabilities. Moreover, TCI gives its students the chance for integration into community activities with a focus on interaction with non-disabled children so as to eliminate barriers obstructing social growth. Will tuition being paid by local school districts, this comprehensive education is provided at no cost to the families. This generosity is essential to help these children with their struggles. Promoting determination in every student to instill independence and productivity has been the main goal of The Children's Institute since its inception in 1963.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating The Children's Institute, its trustees and wonderful, professional staff, as they celebrates their 50th anniversary.

CONGRATULATING THE MERSHON CHAPTER OF TROUT UNLIMITED ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Mershon Chapter of Trout Unlimited on the 50th anniversary of their founding. The chapter, located in my district in Saginaw, has played a key role in the birth and growth of Trout Unlimited nationally. This great achievement is a testament to their dedication and passion to fight for clean water, healthy trout and the continued enjoyment of trout fishing. Their contributions to our community and the Great Lakes region over the past 50 years are achievements to be celebrated and commended.

The chapter has worked hard over the years to improve trout habitat and maintain Michigan's waterways, and I thank them for their efforts in community education and stream restoration projects. As a leader in environmental conservation, the Mershon Chapter has made great advancements in the scientific understanding and responsible treatment of trout. I commend the chapter's tireless work to restore the Au Sable River and Rifle River banks by dredging loose sediment, planting cedar trees, and moving rocks to combat runoff. Their work shoring riverbanks, by cabling structures that support the banks, has ensured that the rivers can continue to be used each spring for the transportation of timber to ports and mills. This work significantly benefits our economy, our environment and our community.

Along with the entire Trout Unlimited organization, the chapter has dedicated thousands of hours to provide happiness and to improve the well-being of the people of Michigan, and the contributions the chapter has kindly donated to environmental restoration efforts has helped to ensure that future generations will continue to enjoy and benefit from Michigan's freshwater ecosystems. Furthermore, the waterways that they help protect assist in the state's commerce and provide fresh drinking water to millions of people who live in the Great Lakes area, which is essential to all residents in our state.

Their leadership and influence will serve as an example to others in our area and has earned them the highest respect and honor. I want to thank the Mershon Chapter of Trout Unlimited, and congratulate them on their 50 years of service. I wish them another 50 years of success in the future.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF ORWIGSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the community of Orwigsburg, located in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within my district, will celebrate its bicentennial year of existence, and I rise to honor and congratulate

the modern Borough of Orwigsburg and its citizens on this momentous occasion.

The motto of Orwigsburg is "From where it all began is happening again," and it all began for what became Orwigsburg with the original designation of Philadelphia County, the later formation of Berks County, the eventual formation of Schuylkill County and, most importantly, the Orwig family, including Gottfried Orwig and his son, Peter, credited as founder and the namesake of this beautiful small town, rich in history and tradition.

The site of a number of 18th century Indian-settler skirmishes, Orwigsburg, as the settlement became known, was the county seat until Pottsville was so designated in the mid-19th century. Before Pottsville's ascension as the seat, Orwigsburg was the site of the first county courthouse, which stood at the corner of Warren and Market Streets from 1815 to 1941. The cupola from the original courthouse was recently salvaged for re-use in the Community Memorial Hall, creating a link between old and new.

And there is a lot of "old" to be proud of in Orwigsburg. From the building of the first boat for the Schuylkill canal to the first county fair to early shoe manufacturers to 20th century knitting mills, Orwigsburg has been a locus of important events throughout its two hundred years. The Orwigsburg Historical Society keeps a number of artifacts from the community's colorful past and, along with the Borough Council, has done its best to reconnect current residents to the past during the bicentennial lead-up year.

As Orwigsburg looks to the future, it aims to maintain its friendly atmosphere and the quality of life that is unique to a small town in a scenic county. Economic development is also always on the agenda, and, with two centuries of change already under its belt, I believe that the future is unlimited. I'm proud to represent Orwigsburg, and I wish everyone in the Borough the best for the community's bicentennial celebration.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS, INC. ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate the members and staff of the American Association of Immunologists, AAI, on the occasion of the organization's 100th anniversary.

Located in Bethesda, Maryland, AAI has contributed to the health of all Americans by working to advance the field of immunology and by seeking better ways to prevent, treat and cure disease. With more than 7,600 members in 65 countries, AAI fosters the exchange of scientific ideas and information by organizing scientific meetings and courses, publishing a highly-respected scholarly journal, and promoting a better understanding of immunology and the work of research scientists.

Primarily through funding from the National Institutes of Health, AAI members are working on some of the most critically important and promising areas of basic and clinical research with profound implications for a wide range of

diseases and conditions, including: developing effective vaccines for influenza, HIV/AIDS, and agents of bioterrorism; discovering new defenses against re-emerging tuberculosis and drug-resistant bacterial infections; regulating debilitating autoimmune diseases such as diabetes and rheumatoid arthritis; developing treatments to prevent the rejection of transplanted organs and bone marrow; and understanding the immunological basis of cancer and developing immune-based therapies.

AAI is the largest, most prestigious professional association for immunologists in the world. I am proud that it is located in Maryland's Eighth Congressional District, which I am privileged to represent.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating AAI on this historic centennial occasion and extend to it all good wishes for continued success in its important work.

HONORING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE TOWNSHIP OF DENVILLE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Township of Denville in Morris County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its Centennial on April 14, 2013.

The area that has come to be known as Denville originated as travelling route and camping grounds for local Lenape Native Americans. As early as 1664, however, Dutch and English settlers began arriving on the shores of the Eastern Coast of the United States. Daniel Denton, a wealthy landowner, is believed to have led an expedition into the interior of Northern New Jersey, specifically the region of Morris County. His discoveries and descriptions of the area, along with its bountiful land and resources led people to populate the area as early as 1690. It is believed that The Great Daniel Denton's influence on the area gave Denville its name.

Denville's earliest settlers contained a diverse group of individuals stemming from many different surrounding areas and cultures. These groups of people included the original Dutch and English settlers from Long Island, and Quakers from Philadelphia, and Germans who had recently arrived from Europe. Many businesses began to emerge over the next half a century as the population of the area began to grow. Between 1730 and 1760, many forges, mills, and ice-harvesting businesses had formed along the Rockaway River, making the town an economic focal point. Soon, neighboring communities such as Ninkey and Franklin, which had already established schools and businesses, were incorporated into the growing settlement of Denville.

Through the establishment of the Morris Canal and the railroad systems in the 19th Century, Denville was able to create the well-known commercial core intersection of Main Street, Broadway, and Diamond Spring Road that has come to be the hub of the town. Yet, the area has not lost its historical charm through the years and continues to represent the vibrant history of Denville.

With its popularity through the centuries, Denville has attracted the presence of four

Presidents. This includes George Washington, Grover Cleveland, who stayed as a guest at the current Wayside Inn, Warren G. Harding, and George Bush Sr. in 1994, who visited St. Clare's Hospital.

Additionally, in the early 20th Century, Denville became a tourism destination for those looking to relax and unwind. Most tourists came to the extremely popular lakes such as Indian Lake, Lake Arrowhead, and Cedar Lake or places like the St. Francis Health Resort and the Diamond Spring Inn. Based on its ever-growing popularity, Denville was formed as an official township by an Act of the New Jersey Legislature on April 14, 1913.

Today, Denville boasts a population of over 16,500 people, a successful business district, and a top-tier school system producing over an 84 percent graduation rate. Moreover, the town is home to many attractions such as the Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms, the Wick House Herb Garden and the Rockaway River Country Club. Denville has continued to embody excellence and admiration, from residents and visitors alike as it continues to grow each year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and your colleagues to join me in congratulating the Township of Denville as it celebrates its Centennial.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF SEAPORTS TO THE ECONOMY AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. JANICE HAHN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, even before coming to Congress, ports have been a top priority for me. I served on the Los Angeles city council for 10 years and represented the Port of Los Angeles—that, with the Port of Long Beach, are America's ports.

When I arrived in Congress, I wanted to raise awareness of ports and their impact on our Nation's economy. So, I, along with my Republican colleague Rep. TED POE, started the bi-partisan PORTS Caucus to educate our colleagues and include ports in our national dialogue. We took the next step in that mission by reintroducing a resolution honoring our ports.

The United States is served by more than 350 commercial sea and river ports that support 3,200 cargo and passenger handling facilities. Each day United States ports move both imports and exports totaling some \$3.8 billion worth of goods through all 50 States. Additionally, ports move 99.4 percent of overseas cargo volume by weight and generate \$3.95 trillion in international trade. These numbers speak for themselves: ports are a crucial component of our national economy, and they deserve Congress' attention.

This resolution honors both the tremendous contribution ports make to our national economy and the extraordinary service of Americans employed at our Nation's ports. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution in order to advance our national dialogue on ports.

IN RECOGNITION OF DANIEL J. NAVARRE'S EXCEPTIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RESIDENTS OF WEST BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Daniel J. Navarre of West Bloomfield, Michigan, as he is honored by the West Bloomfield Optimist Club as its 2013 honoree. Each year, the West Bloomfield Optimist Club recognizes one of its members for their exceptional contributions to the community in fulfillment of the Optimist Creed.

The Optimist Creed states that one will think of only the best, work for only the best and expect only the best. Known as Dan to his friends, Daniel Navarre has made this creed a central tenet of his work, both in the West Bloomfield community and beyond. His commitment to giving the best of himself to his work is a principle that he executed every day in his twenty years of work at Wayne County Parks and Recreation.

After retiring from Wayne County as Deputy Director of Parks and Recreation in 1997, Dan brought the same level of passion and commitment to his friends and neighbors when he joined West Bloomfield Parks and Recreation in 1999. During his tenure, Dan has used his leadership position to advocate for and develop many projects that have improved the quality-of-life for Township residents. These projects include the development of Drake Sports Park, which has supported many local sports teams for youth and adults alike; and the redevelopment of Marshbank Park on Cass Lake, which has become a premier facility for the active lifestyle of Lakes Area residents. As part of his work on the Marshbank Park project, Dan was instrumental in acquiring the resources that allowed the Township to fully realize its vision of a space that could promote healthy living for local residents. These funds were also utilized by the Township to support the development of over six-and-a-half miles of multipurpose trails created from old rail lines.

In addition to his work for the people of West Bloomfield Township, Dan has been an active member of the West Bloomfield Optimist Club for many years and served as its President from 2005 to 2006. While serving as President, Dan worked with other Lakes Area residents to found the Lakes Area Optimist Club, which serves the youth and residents of several surrounding communities. Under his leadership and participation the Club has continued its robust support of local youth through its Youth Appreciation Breakfast, Essay Contest, Oratorical Contest, College Scholarship Program and many other programs it plans year-round.

Mr. Speaker, the strength and vibrancy of the communities we serve depend on the zeal and devotion of its residents to their friends, neighbors and our youth. Dan's service to the people of Southeast Michigan and his volunteer endeavors are a perfect example of this truth and it is fitting that he is being recognized by the West Bloomfield Optimist Club for his contributions that have encouraged the de-

velopment of our youth and made the West Bloomfield community a better place to live. I wish Dan and the West Bloomfield Optimists many years of future success and look forward to continuing to work together in pursuit of our common goal to build a vibrant community that fosters a successful future for our youth.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF AUGUST D. SINGLER, FORMER SHERIFF OF JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express gratitude to August D. Singler, former Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon. Sheriff August David Singler was killed in the line of duty on April 23, 1913, the first law enforcement officer and only Sheriff in Jackson County to die in this tragic way. He lived with his family in Jacksonville, Oregon, in the "Wilson House" located directly behind the old Jackson County Courthouse/Jail when Jacksonville was the county seat. He was a very special individual who during his short tenure in law enforcement gave his life in service for the citizens of Jackson County and the State of Oregon. His place in history is recognized because of his selfless service to his community and respect for the rule of law.

August was born on May 28, 1876, in Millersburg, Indiana, and was one of 13 children of John and Susan Singler. At a later date the Singler family moved to South Bend, Indiana, where August met his future wife Rose Probst. They eventually married November 15, 1898 and made their home in South Bend, Indiana, where their first child was born. August watched the midwife during the birth of their first child and delivered the remainder of his eight children by himself. As the family and quest to support them grew, August decided to head west. As the adventurous soul that he was, he hitchhiked to Southern Oregon twice before he wired for his wife and three children who then came to Oregon by train. Shortly after arriving, August and Rose's fourth child was born.

August performed various small jobs including selling Singer sewing machines and patented medicines for the "Electric Medical Company." August was considered a "jack-of-all-trades," who would go to great lengths to feed and clothe his family. In late 1906, August purchased a small piece of land in Medford on Lozier Lane. Although he knew very little about building houses, he proceeded to erect a two story home for his family.

August was involved in many civic organizations including the Moose Lodge, Redmens, Woodsman of the World, Knights of Columbus, and a charter member of the Elks Lodge. Because of his extensive involvement he was known as a spirited man who gave much of himself and his time to the community.

In 1909 August was appointed Constable of the Medford District and served four years in this position. Upon his appointment, Singler's reputation as keeper of the peace surfaced quickly. His exploits were known from Sacramento to Portland. Singler tracked criminals

by horseback, railroad handcar, car, and buckboard—always seeming to capture the offenders. He was called a "Super Sleuth," nervy, imaginative, tough and yet a gentle soul. The citizenry jokingly called him Sherlock Holmes.

Throughout the years, people have heard about Lawmen of the West, yet none surpassed Singler in courage, innovation, and determination. Ironically most of his achievements were accomplished during his tenure as Constable of the Medford District in Jackson County. August was responsible for introducing the art of fingerprinting to Jackson County and was the first lawman to use bloodhounds in this area.

In 1912, August Singler decided to run for Sheriff of Jackson County Oregon to support the needs of his growing family. His campaign slogan read "Party I am Working For" and featured August, his wife Rose, and their eight children. An interesting sideline to the campaign came when August's friends sent a campaign card east to former President Theodore Roosevelt.

According to the Medford Mail Tribune's January 15, 1912, edition, President Roosevelt acknowledged receipt of the card with best wishes for August's success. He was successful in the primary election against a tough opponent, Mr. Emmitt Beesen, a descendent of a local pioneer family. In the general election, August defeated popular incumbent Sheriff Wilber Jones. August's term as sheriff began in January 1913. His term was relatively routine until April 22, 1913, when he was advised of the return of a 19-year-old desperado Lester Jones. His promising career as Sheriff was cut short that day as the result of the shootout with the fugitive Jones while the Sheriff was attempting to serve him with an arrest warrant.

In a classic scene out of the old West, August walked slowly toward the two room cabin in the hills southeast of Jacksonville. The young desperado suddenly opened fire. One bullet ploughed through both of the Sheriffs lungs and another through his right hand. As August fell to the ground he opened fired, emptying his weapon. Each of the six bullets hit the fugitive, and he died instantly. Sheriff August Singler passed the next morning April 23, 1913, leaving behind his beloved wife Rose and their 8 children all under the age of 13 years old. He was the first law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty in Jackson County and the only elected Sheriff.

On April 25, 1913, with businesses in the City of Medford closed and flags lowered to half-mast, the last tribute was paid to Sheriff August Singler. The funeral procession was 12 blocks long and so great were the crowds at the church that only half could be seated with hundreds standing along the funeral procession route. It was said to be the largest outpouring of public grief in Jackson County history.

It should be recognized that Sheriff Singler deserves a place in history. His pride for his community, concern for his neighbors, and leadership are still reflected in those who understand what it takes to preserve the peace. He was said to be a gentleman in every way, and carried himself in a way that demanded respect. May his name not be forgotten, but let him be placed among other recognized lawmen of the past. April 23, 2013, represents 100 years since his tragic and untimely death.

HONORING THE NUTLEY VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY AND RESCUE SQUAD

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad, located in the Township of Nutley, Essex County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 60th anniversary.

The Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad has served the Township of Nutley since 1953, providing a high quality of emergency medical and rescue services. Before its inception, emergency care in Nutley was only available through the Police Department. It was in 1953 that Jess Booth, Wally Eckhardt, and Dave Marshall, all members of the Police Reserves, set out to form a First Aid Squad. After attending District meetings of the New Jersey State First Aid Council, plans for the potential Nutley squad were formulated and presented to Mayor Harry W. Chenoweth. The Mayor then took the idea before the Town Commission, where it won approval. On March 3, 1953, the Nutley First Aid and Rescue Squad was officially created to provide Nutley with immediate care by well-trained women and men in any emergency.

The Squad began with a 1947 Buick ambulance, which they refurbished and equipped for use. At its conception, the Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad only had eleven members, providing service from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and were supplemented by the Nutley Police Department. The courtroom above the Chestnut Street Fire House served as a meeting area for business and training, while the ambulance was parked at the Warren Street entrance of the Fire House. Duty crews stood by in the Police Headquarters, and the records were housed at the homes of the first officers.

Within the following two years, the Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad was permitted to utilize the Red Cross building for meetings and conducted their first fund drive with the help of the Ladies Auxiliary. The proceeds enabled the replacement of the old Buick with a new 1955 Meads-Miller Cadillac ambulance. The success of the drive prompted the formation of an Ambulance Association, and the fundraiser became an annual event. By 1958, the Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad had outgrown the spaces allotted to them, and refurbished the old town garage under Police Headquarters to suit their needs. This provided a bay for two rigs, meeting rooms, and an area for the crew to stand by. The following year, the Police ambulance was replaced with a new Eurika Cadillac ambulance. The ever-increasing amount of calls for aid led to the beginning of 24-hour coverage for the Township of Nutley in 1961.

Since 1973, the Squad has been a live-in Squad, with members required to remain at headquarters for the entire length of their shifts. That same year, bunkrooms were constructed to accommodate the late-night crews between calls. The dedicated members, having all qualified as New Jersey State Emergency Medical Technicians, changed the name from Nutley First Aid and Rescue Squad to the Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad, Inc. in 1976 to reflect their train-

ing, and the advanced care they provide. The equipment and volunteer members are kept current. The member training includes Standard and Advanced First Aid Courses, ambulance procedures, rig driving lessons, emergency childbirth, and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation training. More recently, the Squad also has a Scuba Team, Water Recovery and Rescue, and a Bike Team. A shortage in volunteers led to the hiring of two paid EMTs in 1988, and again in 1999. The Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad maintains these employees solely through fundraising and donations.

Though 60 years have passed, the Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad has maintained the two original goals: dedication of members to service to the Township of Nutley with the highest quality of care, and services rendered free of charge to those in need.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Nutley Volunteer Emergency and Rescue Squad as they celebrate their 60th anniversary.

HONORING DREW LINN

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to honor Mr. Drew Linn, President and owner of the Birmingham, Alabama, based Southland International Trucks for his selection as 2013 Truck Dealer of the Year. Mr. Linn was nominated by his peers and selected from a field of nominees by an independent panel of judges from Indiana University's Kelly School of Business. The national award, which is co-sponsored by the American Truck Dealers and Heavy Duty Trucking Magazine, focuses on excellence in dealership performance, as well as industry and community leadership.

Mr. Linn began his career with International Harvester, now known as Navistar, in 1965. Throughout his extensive career, he cites his success as due to his focus on providing excellent service to his customers. His dedication is evident from his successful business, Southland International Trucks, that operates six locations throughout Alabama.

Mr. Linn has had a distinguished career and has been recognized with more than a dozen corporate and industry awards, including the International Circle of Excellence, International Dealer of the Year (2008) and H. Chester Webb Distinguished Service Award (2009) from the Alabama Trucking Association.

I am thankful for Mr. Drew Linn and Americans like him that work to provide great products and service to consumers and support our nation's workforce with good, dependable jobs.

A TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY SHERIFF ERIC LARSON

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend and fellow

law enforcement officer Patrol Deputy Sheriff Eric Larson of the Alameda County Sheriff's Department. Deputy Sheriff Larson was wounded on March 30, 2013, while bravely serving in the line of duty.

Deputy Sheriff Larson has been honorably serving in the Alameda County Sheriff's Department for over 19 years. He worked his way up through the ranks, previously serving in the Coroner's Office before becoming a Patrol Deputy Sheriff.

As a former prosecutor, I know the importance of courageous and experienced police officers, like Deputy Sheriff Larson, who work day in and day out to keep our streets and communities safe.

Deputy Sheriff Larson's efforts on the day he was wounded helped to protect his fellow officers. He is a shining example of the best and bravest officers in our country; he is willing to put himself in danger for the benefit of others.

Deputy Sheriff Larson is a fourth generation resident of Alameda County, where he continues to reside with his wife and three children. Before joining the Alameda County Police Department, Deputy Sheriff Larson attended San Lorenzo High School. He continues to be active in his community by coaching a variety of youth sports such as baseball, soccer, basketball, and t-ball.

I am thankful for the dedication and sacrifices of Deputy Sheriff Eric Larson and all of the Alameda County police officers who continue to put themselves in harm's way every day to protect the neighborhoods of the East Bay. I wish Deputy Sheriff Larson all the best as he continues to recover at home with his family.

HONORING THE ROTARY CLUB OF MADISON'S 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Rotary Club of Madison, located in Madison, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 90th anniversary.

The Rotary Club of Madison is a branch of the worldwide network of Rotaries, which inspire individuals to transform their passions into relevant social causes to improve lives in communities. The first Rotary Club in the world was organized in Chicago, Illinois in 1905 by Paul P. Harris, a young lawyer. He gathered together a group of men, each from a different sphere of public service, to form the first club. The club would rotate their meeting place between the places of business of the members, which suggested the name "Rotary." These men met with the goal of developing fellowship and understanding among businesses and professionals in the community, promoting improvement of the community through high ethical standards in occupational practice, and the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace. These ideals of thoughtfulness and helpfulness to others are the same that are held fast by the nearly 33 thousand Rotary Clubs, with over 1.2 million members, that exist today.

The Madison Rotary is among these clubs that carry on the proud tradition. In the early

1920s, citizens of Madison began to take note of the vibrant qualities of Rotary as demonstrated elsewhere. The ideals of "Service above Self," "He profits most who serves best," and the fellowship and joy that comes from going beyond the daily routine of life to help others, greatly appealed to them. The testimonies of members of other Rotary Clubs, as well as Madison residents who witnessed other Rotaries in action, encouraged W. Kelton "Kelly" Evens to write to Same Clarke of the Morristown Club asking for sponsorship. Morristown agreed, and commissioned Wilber Day of Day's Restaurant, a Morristown landmark, to arrange the sponsorship. Day worked with Preston Borroughs, who, in January 1923, gathered interested business and professional men at the Ridgedale Inn for discussion. After further followup meetings, Borroughs confirmed to Day in March that the group was prepared. With Day as the liaison for the charter arrangements with the Governor of the 36th District, the Rotary Club of Madison held its Charter Night on May 24, 1923 in the Refectory of Drew University. Wilbur F. Day presided and read the names of the new charter members, while the District Governor Lion L. Woodward presented the charter to Joseph F. Ruzicka, the first President of the Rotary Club of Madison.

Throughout its 90 years, the club has assisted people in need in the community and internationally. Currently, the club donates approximately \$50,000 annually to non-profit organizations and local initiatives. The Madison Rotary is active in the community, working on local projects, including maintaining gardens for seniors and the library grounds, participating in Bottle Hill Day, distributing dictionaries to grade school children, and sponsoring the annual Taste of Madison and the Rotary Family Festival. They have also supported Rotary projects worldwide. The Madison Club boasts 86 talented and accomplished men and women dedicated to the core values of Rotary: Service, Fellowship, Diversity, Integrity, and Leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Rotary Club of Madison as they celebrate their 90th anniversary.

HONORING EVELYN KOWALCHUK

HON. ROBERT HURT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the life of Ms. Evelyn Kowalchuk of Huddleston, VA, who passed away at the age of 93 on April 7, 2013.

A brave World War II flight nurse and a remarkable woman, Ms. Kowalchuk was one of only 500 nurses to serve in World War II, putting her life on the line to provide compassion and care for our wounded soldiers.

Ms. Kowalchuk served with the 818th Air Evacuation Squadron and helped evacuate the wounded troops from Omaha Beach just days after the D-Day invasion in Normandy. A life member of the Flight Nurses Association and Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ms. Kowalchuk received several awards and recognitions for her military service.

Having had the honor of meeting Ms. Kowalchuk, I know that this brave veteran embodied the selfless heroism that represents the best America has to offer. Her life will continue to be a reminder of our country's highest ideals.

Virginia's 5th District has lost a truly special lady and our thoughts and prayers are with Ms. Kowalchuk and her family. I ask that my colleagues join me in remembering Ms. Kowalchuk and honoring her bravery, spirit, and selflessness.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN GARRARD

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. John Garrard, Jr., a beloved and respected South Alabama public servant and businessman who recently passed away at the age of 86.

A native of Flora, Mississippi, John was valedictorian of his high school class before he enlisted in the United States Navy during World War II. While in the Navy, John served on an ammunition carrier supplying America's forces battling the Japanese in the Pacific.

After the war, John returned home to continue with his education. He earned a degree in Economics and Business Administration from Millsaps College and then moved to Atmore, Alabama, where he would spend the remainder of his long and fulfilling life giving to the community he loved.

Shortly after arriving in Atmore in 1948, he took on the role of educator and banker in the South Alabama community. He taught in Escambia County High School before joining the staff at the First National Bank and Trust of Atmore. His hard work and dedication were evident. In 1974, he was appointed the bank's fifth president and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1986. Even after he retired from the bank, John was retained as vice-chairman with special duties in customer service and public relations.

John turned his gaze to public service in 1996 when he first ran for a seat on the Atmore City Council. He served until 2012, contributing significantly to the economic growth and development of Atmore.

In 1981, John was named Citizen of the Year by the Atmore Area Chamber of Commerce. In February 2011, the Chamber presented him with the Lifetime Achievement Award.

Additionally, he was an active member of the Atmore Rotary Club, Atmore Public Library Board of Directors, First United Methodist Church, Atmore Historical Society, and Atmore Area Hall of Fame Committee. John was also involved in a local prison ministry at Fountain Correctional Institute for almost 15 years.

As a World II veteran, he travelled to Washington, D.C. in September 2010 as part of the Honor Flight South Alabama program. I was honored to greet him at the National World War II Memorial where I had the honor of thanking him for his service to our country.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of South Alabama, I would like to personally extend my condolences to his two sons, John and David, and his grandchildren, great grandchildren, step grandchildren and many friends. You are all in our thoughts and prayers.

HONORING THE GREAT SWAMP OUTDOOR EDUCATION CENTER

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center, located in the Township of Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 50th Anniversary.

The Great Swamp was created approximately 15,000 years ago, when the melting waters of the retreating Wisconsin Glacier poured into the natural basin known as the Passaic Valley. The area of the Great Swamp is not entirely swampland, but a unique mixture of marshes, meadows, dry woods, and brush colored swamps. The intermingling of these four habitats is what gives the Great Swamp its distinctive character, and allows it to support a wide variety of plant and animal life. In 1959, plans were being formed to pave over large amounts of the area to create an international airport. Area residents objected to these ideas, and formed the Great Swamp Committee to save the ecosystem. As a part of this effort, the Morris County Park Commission purchased approximately 44 acres on the eastern end of the swamp in 1963, and allowed the staff from the New Jersey Audubon Society to give tours, and raise awareness to better protect the area. The Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center is located adjacent to the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, on 44 of the 7,600 acres it spans.

The Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center offers a variety of activities for people of all ages. There are two classrooms for formal learning, a large auditorium, a natural history library, natural history displays, and nearly two miles of natural trails for hiking. The center offers programs for families, classes of all grades, scouts, or any other groups interested in learning about the environment of the swamp. Visitors can partake in such programs as Lenape Day, the Maple Sugar Festival, Baby & Me Hikes, summer camp programs, bird watching, and much more. They have four different short trails for hiking, as well as an observation blind and a pond observation deck for visitors to enjoy the diverse wildlife. The Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center is dedicated to the preservation of the Great Swamp, as well as fun, informative, and accessible education on the habitat and its wildlife.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Great Swamp Outdoor Education Center, the professional staff of the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, and their many dedicated organizations and volunteers as they celebrate their 50th Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING THE ALABAMA TRUCKING ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the many contributions of

the Alabama Trucking Association to the well-being of the State of Alabama as the Association celebrates its 75th anniversary in 2013.

The Alabama Trucking Association was founded in 1938 in Birmingham and later incorporated and moved its offices to Montgomery. The Association has grown from 16 trucking companies in 1938 to over 675 trucking related firms in 2013, and has been a valuable source of information and statistics pertaining to trucking. With one of every fourteen citizens in Alabama being employed by the trucking industry, trucking provides over 106,570 jobs contributing to the economic growth and development of the State. The Alabama trucking industry pays \$545 million in federal and state roadway taxes and fees representing 38% of all taxes and fees owed by Alabama motorists, despite the fact that trucks represent only 13 percent of vehicle miles traveled in the State. In addition, trucks serve all areas of Alabama and are the only transportation for goods for over eighty percent of Alabama communities and play a major role in transportation import and export movement.

The Alabama Trucking Association members put safety first through improved driver training, investment in advanced safety technologies and active participation in industry safety initiatives at the local, state and national levels. The leadership of the Alabama Trucking Association has developed many friendships among Alabama's trucking companies, related industries and organizations, and members of the State Legislature and state and federal government agencies.

The Alabama Trucking Association is well respected and has been very successful with its legislative and regulatory agenda, its efforts to improve highway safety, and the efficiency of trucking in Alabama.

I am thankful for the Alabama Trucking Association and the service and support they provide to a vital part of Alabama and our na-

tion's economy and work force. Congratulations to them again for 75 excellent years.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF TOM STAED

HON. JOHN L. MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 12, 2013

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and accomplishments of an outstanding businessman, a community leader and a friend, Tom Staed. With his passing on February 26, 2013, both his family and our state have lost a loved one and strong voice for the benefit of our region.

Tom was born on April 27, 1931, in Memphis, Tennessee and attended Sacred Heart Grammar School and Christian Brothers High School in Memphis before attending Memphis State. His college career was interrupted by the Korean War as he was called to serve in the United States Marine Corps and distinguished himself as an artillery coordinator. After being honorably discharged as a Corporal, he returned to Memphis State where he became Editor of the School Newspaper, President of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, graduated with a B.A. in Journalism, and then went on to Tulane University School of Law.

While at Tulane, Tom met Barbara Dodd, and the couple soon married and moved to Daytona Beach, Florida. It was in Daytona Beach where Tom began his long, successful, and distinguished career in the hospitality industry; almost singlehandedly transforming the landscape of hotels on the coast of Volusia County through his 11 hotels and interests in the Ocean Eleven Resorts. He financed and purchased several old hotels in the Daytona

area and was able to make them successful in a short time through hard work, determination, and a can-do style.

Tom was a recognized leader and committed member of both the Florida and national lodging and tourism industries, and firmly believed in civic involvement. Some of the notable local, state, and national boards he was appointed to include President of Best Western International Inc., President the Florida Hotel and Motel Association, Chairman of Florida's Governor's Tourism Advisory Council, Visit Florida, Inc., Chairman of the American Hotel and Motel Association. He was the Florida Hotelier of the Year in 1982. He was also a past Chairman and Founding member of the Halifax Area Advertising Authority.

Tom had a life long interest in politics and I recall the last time I saw Tom at one of his hotels, he spoke of past campaigns and issues he worked on over 30 years in Florida and specifically his times as a trusted friend and ally of leaders in both the Democrat and Republican Parties. He was truly a gift to all Floridians.

As someone who served on numerous local associations, commissions and boards for civic and charitable organizations, Tom was a committed philanthropist that always focused on giving back to those less fortunate than himself.

A devoted husband, father and grandfather, he truly made an indelible mark on his family, community and industry. In our community, the name Tom Staed stood for integrity, compassion and public service, and through that principled dedication he leaves a proud and distinguished legacy. Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members of the U.S. House of Representatives join me in recognizing Tom Staed's years of service and dedication to our community, our state and our Nation.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, April 15, 2013.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 29 public bills, H.R. 1520–1548; and 8 resolutions, H.J. Res. 38; and H. Res. 153–159 were introduced.

Pages H1990–92

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H1993–94

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 882, to prohibit the awarding of a contract or grant in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that the contractor or grantee has no seriously delinquent tax debts, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–35);

H.R. 1162, to amend title 31, United States Code, to make improvements in the Government Accountability Office (H. Rept. 113–36);

H.R. 1246, to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide that the District of Columbia Treasurer or one of the Deputy Chief Financial Officers of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia may perform the functions and duties of the Office in an acting capacity if there is a vacancy in the Office (H. Rept. 113–37); and

H.R. 249, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons having seriously delinquent tax debts shall be ineligible for Federal employment (H. Rept. 113–38, Pt. 1).

Page H1990

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Westmoreland to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H1961

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by a yea-and-nay vote of 277 yeas to 131 nays with 1 answering "present", Roll No. 102.

Pages H1961, H1975–76

Preventing Greater Uncertainty in Labor-Management Relations Act: The House passed H.R. 1120, to prohibit the National Labor Relations Board from taking any action that requires a quorum of the members of the Board until such time as Board constituting a quorum shall have been confirmed by the Senate, the Supreme Court issues a decision on the constitutionality of the appointments to the Board made in January 2012, or the adjournment sine die of the first session of the 113th Congress, by a recorded vote of 219 ayes to 209 noes, Roll No. 101.

Pages H1963–75

Rejected the Bustos motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Education and the Workforce with instructions to report the bill back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a yea-and-nay vote of 197 yeas to 229 nays, Roll No. 100.

Pages H1973–75

Pursuant to the rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 113–6 shall be considered as adopted, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce now printed in the bill.

Page H1963

H. Res. 146, the rule providing for consideration of the bill, was agreed to yesterday, April 11th.

Modifying the requirements under the STOCK Act regarding online access to certain financial disclosure statements and related forms: The House passed S. 716, to modify the requirements

under the STOCK Act regarding online access to certain financial disclosure statements and related forms. **Pages H1978–79**

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Monday, April 15th. **Page H1979**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H1974–75, H1975, H1975–76. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 2:38 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies held a hearing on National Park Service. Testimony was heard from Jon Jarvis, Director, National Park Service.

APPROPRIATIONS—COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION BUDGET

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies held a hearing on Commodity Futures Trading Commission Budget. Testimony was heard from Gary Gensler, Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission; and Scott O'Malia, Commissioner, Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

APPROPRIATIONS—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION BUDGET

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and Science and Related Agencies held a hearing on Drug Enforcement Administration Budget Request. Testimony was heard from Michele M. Leonhart, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

APPROPRIATIONS—INSTALLATIONS, ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND BRAC BUDGET

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies held a hearing on Installations, Environment, Energy and BRAC Budget and Oversight. Testimony was heard from John Conger, Deputy Under Secretary, Installations and Environment, Department of Defense; Katherine Hammack, Assistant Secretary, Installations, Energy and Environment, United States Army; Roger Natsuhara, Principle

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Installations and Environment, United States Navy; Kathleen I. Ferguson, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Installations, Environment and Logistics, United States Air Force.

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee held a hearing on Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Budget Request from the Department of the Air Force. Testimony was heard from Michael B. Donley, Secretary of the Air Force; and Gen. Mark A. Welsh III, USAF, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force.

ENERGY CONSUMERS RELIEF ACT OF 2013

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy and Power held a hearing on the "Energy Consumers Relief Act of 2013". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

IMPACT OF SEQUESTRATION ON HOMELAND SECURITY

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency held a hearing entitled "The Impact of Sequestration on Homeland Security: Scare Tactics or Possible Threat?".

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation, hearing on H.R. 1208, to establish the Manhattan Project National Historical Park in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Hanford, Washington, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from Chairman Hastings (WA); Victor W. Knox, Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Public Lands, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Thomas I. Beehan, Mayor, City Of Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Steve C. Young, Mayor, City of Kennewick, Washington; and Fran Berting, County Councilor, County of Los Alamos.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing on President Obama's budget proposals for the Department of Health and Human Services for fiscal year 2014. Testimony was heard from Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Service.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY,
APRIL 15, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Ongoing Intelligence Activities”, 4:30 p.m., HVC-304. This is a closed hearing.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, April 15

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 p.m., Monday, April 15

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5 p.m.), Senate will begin consideration of the nomination of Beverly Reid O'Connell, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, with a vote on confirmation of the nomination at approximately 5:30 p.m.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

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