

Mr. Speaker, I join the chair in supporting S. Con. Res. 25, which authorizes the use of Emancipation Hall for a ceremony to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Native American code talkers. I am very pleased to support the efforts to honor these patriotic Americans and their service to our Nation during some of its most trying times. This honor is extremely well deserved, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), a member of the Rules Committee and also recently named last week as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations. Also, Mr. COLE is a member of the Chickasaw Nation and the Chickasaw Hall of Fame.

Mr. COLE. I thank my friend, the chairman, for yielding me the time and for her gracious remarks.

Mr. Speaker, Native Americans have fought against, with, and for the United States more than any other group of people in the history of our country, and it is still true today. Native Americans enlist in the American military at a higher rate than any other race or ethnicity in the United States. That sense of protecting one's place and one's land, which is such an integral part of Native American history, is deep and alive and has benefited this country.

As my friend the chairman mentioned, most Americans are certainly aware of the distinguished role of the Navajo code talkers in the Second World War. What many of them are not aware of, though, is how many others served not only in that war, but as far back as the First World War.

This ceremony will recognize 33 tribes whose members are considered DOD code talkers. Ten of those tribes are from my home State of Oklahoma, and three of them—the Choctaws, Comanches, and Kiowas—reside in my district. It is a privilege for me, as a Native American, to support this resolution and urge its adoption.

It is right that we recognize the contribution of these Americans—the first Americans—who were so often discriminated against at the time in which they contributed to the defense of our country and, in some cases in the First World War, still did not have the rights of other American citizens. Most Native Americans did not actually achieve the right to vote until 1924. So the fact that they were willing to go and lay their life on the line to assist this country, I think, speaks volumes about their patriotism and their commitment.

So I thank my friends for bringing the resolution to the floor. I look forward to voting in support of it, and I urge its adoption by the House.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN), a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure and Natural Resources Committees. He is also a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlelady from Michigan for yielding me time to speak on such an important issue.

The Cherokee Nation has a rich history of pride and heritage inside this country. At a very young age, I had the special privilege of meeting a gentleman, another former member of the Cherokee Nation, Wayne Russell.

Wayne Russell was taken care of by my grandparents. My granddad, Kenneth Morris, is also a Cherokee member, who fought in the European theatre as a combat engineer. Wayne Russell was a neighbor of my granddad.

My grandmother and granddad took care of Wayne until he passed away. At a young age, I got the privilege of getting to know him. We share the same birthday, and so it was a common bond for us. Wayne used to tell me stories of how he got to use his native language to help this great Nation win a war against a group of individuals that had very bad intentions not just in our country, but in this world.

Wayne never asked for anything. Wayne simply stood up each day and did his job when he was in uniform. When he came home, he didn't ask for anybody to give him anything. He didn't ask for a handout. He was just proud to serve.

Before I even knew what code talkers were, Wayne used to tell me about it all the time, because he used to teach the Cherokee language in the school I went to in Westfield. So Wayne would talk to me in our native tongue and tell me about the stories that he had from the war.

He didn't realize he was special. I didn't really realize he was special. But today, I get to stand up and talk about him. What an honor it is for me to stand on this House floor as a Member of the United States Congress and get to bring Wayne Russell's name up and tell people what he did.

Wayne has passed. When he left, he left me all his medals. And we get to stand up this week and vote on something to honor not just Cherokee members, but the members of Native Americans in Indian Country all across this great Nation that didn't ask for anything, but just simply did their job. They didn't realize they were special; they just did what it took to win. Because we have pride in Indian Country. We take great pride in this great country we call America. And for us to stand up and speak up for them, what an opportunity for this House to reach across the aisle and show bipartisan support to honor a group of people.

So it is an honor to stand up here, Mr. Speaker, and it is an honor that the gentlelady from Michigan has

given me time to talk about Wayne Russell and something important to me.

I urge my colleagues to support this. Let's stand together and say "thank you" to a group of people that is well overdue.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I must say, I hope that all of us are looking forward to this ceremony because I think it is going to be a very impressive one and give us a chance to honor, again, these wonderful, patriotic Americans.

I urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I don't know how I follow on from the two previous speakers we had on our side that talked very eloquently from their heart about their pride in their heritage and their pride as being Americans and now as Members of the Congress about this bipartisan bill, and it is a ceremony that I tell my colleague from California we are all looking forward to.

As I mentioned in my opening remarks, it is certainly a ceremony that is long overdue for the recognition of all Native Americans, and particularly these code talkers and what they did to keep America free. They are great ambassadors of liberty, freedom, and democracy.

I urge all my colleagues to support Senate Concurrent Resolution 25, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 25.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL WILLIAM H. GOURLEY FEDERAL OUTPATIENT CLINIC: A JOINT VA-DOD HEALTH CARE FACILITY

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 272) to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense joint outpatient clinic to be constructed in Marina, California, as the "General William H. Gourley Federal Outpatient Clinic: A Joint VA-DOD Health Care Facility", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 272

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

#### SECTION 1. NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE JOINT OUTPATIENT CLINIC, MARINA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense joint outpatient clinic to be constructed at

the intersection of the proposed Ninth Street and the proposed First Avenue in Marina, California, shall be known and designated as the "Major General William H. Gourley VA-DOD Outpatient Clinic".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense joint outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Major General William H. Gourley VA-DOD Outpatient Clinic".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 272, which designates the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense joint outpatient clinic to be constructed in Marina, California, as the General William H. Gourley VA-DOD Outpatient Clinic.

I want to commend Representative SAM FARR of California for sponsoring this legislation.

□ 1745

Mr. Speaker, the late Major General William H. Gourley gave this Nation 36 years of committed and distinguished service in the United States Army. That service took him to far off places such as Vietnam, Korea, Turkey, and Germany, where he had an immediate and positive impact on the soldiers and officers with whom he served.

When General Gourley's service to the Nation was done, he returned to his beloved Monterey, California, to retire. He became actively involved in the Monterey community, helping to oversee the restructuring of Fort Ord for civilian reuse following the Base Realignment and Closure decision to shut down that Army post.

Mr. Speaker, General Gourley was also instrumental in paving the way for the joint VA-DOD outpatient clinic to be constructed in Marina, California, which is why it is fitting that that clinic, which when completed will serve our Active Duty and retired military, their families and veterans, be named the General William H. Gourley VA-DOD Outpatient Clinic.

General Gourley dedicated his life to serving the military. The VA-DOD clinic will stand as a reminder of his service to all those who will benefit from the health care provided by the clinic in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Major General William Gourley was truly a soldier's soldier. His long and storied career can be summed up by the motto he took with him across the Army to every unit he commanded: "Soldiers first." He insisted that support of the military must focus on the needs of soldiers, and this mantra soon became the standard across the entire Army personnel community.

After more than 30 years in uniform, General Gourley continued fighting for the well-being of soldiers and their families. His bigger-than-life persona and caring nature endeared him to Active Duty soldiers and veterans alike, and he could often be seen at the former Fort Ord—at the commissary or at the PX—inquiring as to how service-members were and as to how he could help them. He was a fixture at the local VA clinic, but dreamed of a larger facility that could seamlessly integrate care over the life of a soldier.

It was this desire, coupled with his penchant for helping others, which led him to play an instrumental role in the planning and development of the soon-to-be joint VA-DOD hospital. It would only be fitting to see this new and innovative facility named after a true American hero.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I have no further requests for time. I am prepared to close after my colleague has yielded back her time.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague from California (Mr. FARR), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Congresswoman DAVIS, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of, obviously, the legislation I have authored, but I really appreciate the statements that have been made here about General Gourley. He was a very special human being—tall-statured, an incredible soldier, and a retiree who kind of brought together the retiree community of the military along the entire Monterey Peninsula.

We still have nine military missions, including the Naval Postgraduate School, the Defense Language Institute, at which all the languages of the world are taught, the Manpower Development Center, Fort Hunter Liggett, Camp Roberts, and so on. So we have a lot of military there.

He recognized that not only did the Active Duty soldiers—men and women in uniform who have a clinic at the Defense Language Institute—have to live off of TRICARE but, really, so did their spouses and children. A lot of the doc-

tors in the community wouldn't accept TRICARE because the reimbursement rates were so low. So here were underserved populations. There was a widow population of military retirees, who, after the base closed and the hospital closed and where there was space available, they weren't really familiar with how to use TRICARE or how to find TRICARE doctors. There was the Active Duty military, and then there was this incredible veterans community. So, for the first time in the history of this country, we got the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense together, and we decided that they ought to plan a clinic.

General Gourley was so instrumental in getting that sort of one-stop, proud-to-serve opportunity to be in the design of a building and in the operation of a building, and it was no small task because all of these agencies want to be joined. I always remind people that you can't be a veteran without having walked through the Department of Defense first. In the old days, when you left the Department of Defense, then you had to find your way. You had to find your papers and get them all transferred and do all of this heavy lifting, and there was always bureaucracy and a loss of papers and a loss of stuff. So this one-stop system, which we all think is much more cost-effective and a proud way to say "thank you" to those who serve, is really going to be implemented in this brand new clinic on which we just broke ground on Veterans Day, a week ago.

From my seat on the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, I have learned that we really need to find this unity. When we had found it, it had always been advocated by General Gourley. Unfortunately, he passed away a couple of years ago, but just before he passed away, I was able to do an oral interview with him to archive in the Library of Congress because Congress has developed this oral history archive. I would urge all of my colleagues in Congress to take part in doing these interviews with veterans and to archive their experiences.

General Gourley served in many, many places in this country. He was always a leader and was outspoken. He was critical of things that needed to be criticized. When he was head of the War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, he insisted that soldiers couldn't go to class unless they brought their wives, so that those spouses would come to understand that the Army mindset, in the form of a greater bond within the family, is a shared duty and a shared sacrifice. In that sense of unity, he always used to say, "Leave a better Army." Leave it better than you found it.

I think he left this world a lot better than he found it. One way the community would like to pay tribute to him for his using his retirement to continue to bring this collaboration and this "thinking outside the box" together is to name this new clinic after him. He

would be so proud. I was at his burial at Arlington National Cemetery in 2008. In honor of his lifetime of service to our country, to our troops, to our veterans, I am really proud to have introduced this bill, which is to name the clinic after this American hero. I am proud to have been his friend, and I ask your support in passing the bill.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, health care is a morale staple of our military, both in Active Duty and when we become veterans, whether it is in theatre or at home, as those who have served or who are serving know that, on the health care side, we have their backs. General Gourley understood that.

I urge all to vote in favor of this bill in order to give him the recognition that is due.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 272, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, November 18, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 18, 2013 at 4:21 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3204.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2061, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 272, by the yeas and nays.

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

DIGITAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2061) to expand the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to increase accountability and transparency in Federal spending, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 1, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 588]  
YEAS—388

Aderholt	Butterfield	Cuellar
Amash	Calvert	Cummings
Amodei	Camp	Daines
Andrews	Cantor	Davis (CA)
Bachmann	Capito	Davis, Danny
Bachus	Capps	Davis, Rodney
Barber	Capuano	DeFazio
Barletta	Cardenas	DeGette
Barr	Carney	Delaney
Barrow (GA)	Carson (IN)	DeLauro
Barton	Cartwright	DelBene
Bass	Cassidy	Denham
Beatty	Castor (FL)	Dent
Becerra	Castro (TX)	DeSantis
Benishek	Chabot	DesJarlais
Bera (CA)	Chaffetz	Deutch
Bilirakis	Chu	Diaz-Balart
Bishop (GA)	Cicilline	Doggett
Bishop (NY)	Clarke	Doyle
Bishop (UT)	Clay	Duckworth
Black	Cleaver	Duffy
Blackburn	Clyburn	Duncan (SC)
Blumenauer	Coffman	Duncan (TN)
Bonamici	Cohen	Edwards
Boustany	Cole	Ellison
Brady (PA)	Collins (GA)	Ellmers
Brady (TX)	Collins (NY)	Enyart
Braley (IA)	Connolly	Eshoo
Bridenstine	Conyers	Esty
Brooks (AL)	Cook	Farenthold
Brooks (IN)	Cooper	Farr
Broun (GA)	Costa	Fattah
Brownley (CA)	Cotton	Fincher
Buchanan	Cramer	Fitzpatrick
Burgess	Crawford	Fleischmann
Bustos	Crowley	Fleming

Flores	Lofgren	Rogers (KY)
Fortenberry	Long	Rogers (MI)
Foster	Lowenthal	Rohrabacher
Fox	Lowey	Ros-Lehtinen
Frankel (FL)	Lucas	Roskam
Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer	Ross
Frelinghuysen	Lujan Grisham	Rothfus
Fudge	(NM)	Roybal-Allard
Gabbard	Lujan, Ben Ray	Royce
Gallego	(NM)	Ruiz
Garamendi	Lummis	Runyan
Garcia	Lynch	Ruppersberger
Gardner	Maffei	Ryan (OH)
Garrett	Maloney,	Ryan (WI)
Gerlach	Carolyn	Salmon
Gibbs	Maloney, Sean	Sánchez, Linda
Gibson	Marino	T.
Gohmert	Massie	Sanford
Goodlatte	Matheson	Sarbanes
Gowdy	Matsui	Scalise
Granger	McCarthy (CA)	Schakowsky
Graves (GA)	McCaul	Schiff
Graves (MO)	McClintock	Schneider
Grayson	McCollum	Schrader
Green, Gene	McDermott	Schweikert
Griffin (AR)	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Griffith (VA)	McHenry	Scott, Austin
Grimm	McIntyre	Scott, David
Guthrie	McKeon	Sensenbrenner
Hahn	McKinley	Serrano
Hall	McMorris	Sessions
Hanabusa	Rodgers	Sewell (AL)
Hanna	McNerney	Shea-Porter
Harper	Meadows	Sherman
Harris	Meehan	Shuster
Hartzler	Meeks	Simpson
Hastings (FL)	Meng	Sinema
Hastings (WA)	Messer	Sires
Heck (NV)	Mica	Slaughter
Heck (WA)	Michaud	Smith (MO)
Hensarling	Miller (FL)	Smith (NE)
Higgins	Miller (MI)	Smith (NJ)
Himes	Miller, Gary	Smith (TX)
Hinojosa	Miller, George	Smith (WA)
Holding	Mullin	Southerland
Honda	Mulvaney	Speier
Horsford	Murphy (FL)	Stewart
Hoyer	Murphy (PA)	Stivers
Hudson	Nadler	Stockman
Huelskamp	Napolitano	Stutzman
Huffman	Neal	Swalwell (CA)
Huizenga (MI)	Negrete McLeod	Takano
Hultgren	Neugebauer	Terry
Hunter	Noem	Thompson (CA)
Hurt	Nolan	Thompson (PA)
Israel	Nugent	Thornberry
Issa	Nunes	Tiberi
Jackson Lee	Nunnelee	Tierney
Jeffries	O'Rourke	Tipton
Jenkins	Olson	Titus
Johnson (GA)	Owens	Tonko
Johnson (OH)	Palazzo	Tsongas
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Turner
Johnson, Sam	Pascrell	Upton
Jones	Pastor (AZ)	Valadao
Jordan	Paulsen	Van Hollen
Joyce	Payne	Vargas
Kaptur	Pearce	Veasey
Keating	Pelosi	Vela
Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter	Velázquez
Kelly (PA)	Perry	Visclosky
Kennedy	Peters (MI)	Wagner
Kildee	Peterson	Walberg
Kilmer	Petri	Walden
Kind	Pingree (ME)	Walorski
King (IA)	Pittenger	Walz
King (NY)	Pitts	Waxman
Kinzinger (IL)	Pocan	Weber (TX)
Kirkpatrick	Poe (TX)	Webster (FL)
Kline	Polis	Welch
Kuster	Pompeo	Wenstrup
Labrador	Posey	Westmoreland
LaMalfa	Price (GA)	Whitfield
Lamborn	Price (NC)	Williams
Lance	Quigley	Wilson (FL)
Langevin	Rahall	Wilson (SC)
Lankford	Rangel	Wittman
Larsen (WA)	Reed	Wolf
Larson (CT)	Reichert	Womack
Latham	Renacci	Woodall
Latta	Ribble	Yarmuth
Levin	Rice (SC)	Yoder
Lipinski	Rigell	Yoho
LoBiondo	Roby	Young (AK)
Loebback	Roe (TN)	Young (IN)

NAYS—1

Holt