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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 8, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX 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:

Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Though we are a week away, as the House now gathers, in the wake of a great American holiday, we ask Your special blessing on American workers, those fortunate to have jobs during these difficult economic times and those desiring work. May they know and be confident of the nobility and sacredness of their labor.

Lord, the task facing the Nation's Congress is a difficult one, which will call upon each Member to consider what is best for American workers first. It is the challenge facing all Americans. Give the Members wisdom in their work, that our economy might begin to rebound, and our countrymen and -women throughout these United States be able to provide for their families to build lives we have all come to expect for our 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 her approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. GARCIA 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.

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, August 5, 2014.

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 August 5, 2014 at 11:49 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 112.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 11, 2014.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am writing to notify you that I have tendered my resignation as the Representative to Congress from the 7th District of the Commonwealth of Virginia to Governor Terry McAuliffe. That resignation is to be effective at 6:00 p.m. on August 18, 2014.

A copy of the letter to the Governor tendering my resignation is attached. I am,

Sincerely,

ERIC CANTOR.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 4, 2014.

Governor TERRY MCAULIFFE,
State Capitol,
Richmond, VA.

DEAR GOVERNOR MCAULIFFE: I write to inform you of my intention to resign from the 7th District seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, effective August 18, 2014.

It has been my high honor to represent the people of Virginia's 7th District and I am grateful and humble for the opportunity to have served them. As such, I timed my announcement to allow the Commonwealth enough time to hold a special election coincident with the general election of November 4th. This special election will ensure the citizens of the 7th District will have representation in the consequential lame duck session of Congress, scheduled to take place this November and December.

There is precedent in Virginia for special elections coincident with general elections to fill vacant Congressional seats. Upon the resignation of Justice Richard Poff in August 1972 a special election was held on the day of the 1972 general election. M. Caldwell Butler was elected to complete Mr. Poff's unexpired term in the 92nd Congress and also to serve in the 93rd Congress beginning in January 1973.

Thank you for you consideration of this request and please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

ERIC CANTOR,
Member of Congress.

Printed on recycled paper.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), the whole number of the House is 432.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 5078, WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES REGULATORY OVERREACH PROTECTION ACT OF 2014

Mr. SHUSTER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 5078.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled joint resolution and bills were signed by Speaker pro tempore WOLF on Monday, August 4, 2014:

H.J. Res. 76, making an emergency supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to provide funding to Israel for the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats;

H.R. 606, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the ''Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building'';

H.R. 1671, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the ''James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office'';

H.R. 2291, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office'';

H.R. 3472, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13127 Broadway Street in Alden, New York, as the ''Sergeant Brett E. Gornewicz Memorial Post Office'';

H.R. 3765, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 198 Baker Street in Corning, New York, as the ''Specialist Ryan P. Jayne Post Office Building'';

H.R. 4386, to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to rely on State examinations for certain financial institutions, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5195, to provide additional visas for the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND THE WAR POWERS CONSULTATION ACT

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

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, today, I will be introducing two bills to address the most pressing national security threat since 9/11, the rapid advances made in ISIS in Iraq and Syria, as well as territorial gains made by al Qaeda-affiliated groups in Libya, Nigeria, and Somalia.

We are seeing perhaps the largest ever territorial gains by terrorist groups in the Middle East and north Africa. If we learned any lesson from 9/11, it is that wherever terrorist groups find safe haven to train and plot, the United States and our allies will inevitably be targeted.

The purpose of this authorization is to end any ambiguity about the President's authority or the Congress' support for a U.S.-led international coalition to take action against this threat.

Passage of this bill also would send a strong message to our allies that the U.S. intends to confront and defeat this threat. The Congress has a responsibility and a constitutional obligation to take an up-or-down vote on this.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

Mr. GARCIA. Madam Speaker, the President signaled that he would not move forward on comprehensive immigration reform, and we are deeply disappointed.

However, we should be angry—angry that this House has not had the courage to take up comprehensive immigration reform. For 1 year and 5 months, the Senate version has sat passed, and we have been unable to debate it. All during this time, we have hurt our country, our economy, and our families. The time has come to make a decision.

Now, while the President may have put this decision off, this decision will not work. It is the right thing to do. It is the American thing to do, and with God's help, it will be done before the conclusion of this year.

PRESIDENT IGNORED ISIS THREAT FOR YEARS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, a year ago last June, I presented this map by Dr. Fred Kagan of the American Enterprise Institute, warning of expanding terrorist safe havens around the world. The President ignored these signs and underestimated the strength of the bloodthirsty terrorists. This has led to mass murder of opposing Muslims and American journalists.

According to a recent article in The Washington Times, after the U.S. exited Iraq, ''It took just weeks for foreign al Qaeda fighters to start pouring back into Iraq to attack the new government. It announced itself as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, now the Islamic State, known as the initials ISIS and ISIL.''

The President has been negligent for the past 2½ years, as ISIS fought to seize control of the very country we liberated with our dedicated military, including two of my sons and a martyred staff member.

Radical Islamic terrorists must be fully confronted and defeated to protect American families at home and our allies abroad.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and the President should never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

We need peace through strength, and I want to commend the gentleman from Virginia, Congressman FRANK WOLF, who is retiring, who has been a stalwart for freedom.

THE FDA CREATES ROADBLOCKS ON THE PATH TO CURES

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, the Committee on Energy and Commerce has embarked upon an ambitious plan to advance the cures of the 21st century and to make them a reality for today's patients and physicians.

I spent, indeed, part of August doing roundtables for the Energy and Commerce Cures initiative. One issue that came up time and again is the potential, the promise of genomic medicine to understand, diagnose, treat, and prevent illness if given the opportunity.

The era of precision medicine is at hand, and doctors need to have the tools, the tools to utilize this. One of the tools is known as laboratory developed tests in order to identify best therapies for a specific patient, but burdensome regulation by the Food and Drug Administration of laboratory developed tests would prevent clinical labs from developing tests to respond to public health needs.

I actually believe the Food and Drug Administration has no authority to regulate laboratory developed tests, and in fact, if they continue to do this, it will only create more roadblocks, more obstacles on our path to cures. As a physician, I am adamantly opposed to this.

This week, the Energy and Commerce Committee will hold a hearing on the future of laboratory developed tests. We must work together to oppose the

Food and Drug Administration's proposal, so that the work of medical professionals, which is to heal our patients using all the tools at our disposal, may finally be realized.

IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the President continues to claim that if Congress won't act on immigration issues, he will, but the House has acted and recently passed legislation to address the border crisis.

The President still threatens to grant amnesty by executive order, but such actions run counter to his own statements about the illegality of enacting such immigration policies on his own.

In 2011, the President stated:

> I swore an oath to uphold the laws on the books. Now, I know some people want me to bypass Congress and change the immigration laws on my own. That is not how our Constitution is written.

He stated as recently as last fall that, ''If, in fact, I could solve all these problems without passing laws in Congress, then I would do so. But we're also a nation of laws.''

The President should listen to his own words and abide by his oath of office and the Constitution.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me indicate that as our Members come back from the work recess—and I think it is important to establish that although 1 or 2 vacation days may have been taken and Members got a chance to see their families, they were working—and I am going to take the optimistic approach and say that the American people want to see us working over the next couple of days.

I believe we can collectively, with the President, address the terrorist threat of ISIS. Those of us who had a chance to be in the Middle East know how serious an impact that it has on the homeland, but I also believe that we can put on the floor of the House a comprehensive immigration bill, raise the minimum wage, provide for pay equity, and provide for the education of our children by bringing down the high interest rates for higher education.

Madam Speaker, it should be the rule of this House and the rule of the other body to work on behalf of the American people. Yes, we were working in our districts.

Now, we need to come and work on behalf of them and to ensure that the national security of our homeland is protected, to be reminded of those lives that were lost as we approach 9/11, and to raise the minimum wage, and to save lives by passing comprehensive immigration reform.

As a Member from the border State of Texas, I know we can do this.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 231) to reauthorize the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 231

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 ''Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2013''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 2(c)(2) of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (39 U.S.C. 416 note) is amended by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''6 years''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 231, the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act, was introduced by Senator ROB PORTMAN on February 7, 2013.

S. 231 would extend the Multinational Species stamp for an additional 4 years, through December 31, 2016.

□ 1415

The Multinational Species stamp was initially signed into law in 2010 in a bill introduced by then-Representative Henry Brown of South Carolina. Profits from this stamp will go to support programs designed to help to protect African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles. Since its introduction, the stamp has generated $2.5 million in proceeds that have been divided equally among the conservation programs.

By supporting this legislation, the Postal Service will be better able to sell its existing stock of 75 million Save the Vanishing Species stamps in further support of these conservation efforts. And with that, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, S. 231, the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act, would require the United States Postal Service to continue issuing the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp for 4 more years.

The conservation fund is a small initiative, run by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, that supports a variety of conservation efforts that benefit several species, including great apes, rhinoceroses, tigers, and marine turtles. Because semipostal stamps cost more than typical stamps, they allow members of the public to donate to a particular cause encouraged by the stamp. Passage of this bill is a way to raise revenue for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund without increasing its appropriations.

We have no objections to the passage of S. 231, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support passage of S. 231.

At this point, I will yield back the balance of my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 231.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NEIL HAVENS POST OFFICE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4939) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2551 Galena Avenue in Simi Valley, California, as the ''Neil Havens Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4939

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

SECTION 1. NEIL HAVENS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2551 Galena Avenue in Simi Valley, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Neil Havens Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Neil Havens Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on this bill which is under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 4939, introduced by Representative BUCK MCKEON of California, which would designate the postal facility located at 2551 Galena Avenue in Simi Valley, California, as the Neil Havens Post Office.

Charles ''Neil'' Havens was the longest serving postmaster of Simi Valley, California, serving more than 30 years with the United States Postal Service until his retirement in 1988. In 1958, he continued the family tradition when he was appointed postmaster by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. His grandfather had served as the first mail carrier in Simi, beginning in 1912, and multiple generations of the Havens family followed in his footsteps. Over the course of Neil's career, the mail service grew from a single route with a single carrier to over 60 routes covered by 170 employees under his direction.

In addition to his service with the post office, he was dedicated to bettering his community and his country. He was a Rotary Club president, an active community volunteer, charitable and educational organization supporter, and a Navy reservist.

Mr. Havens passed away in July of 2004 while resting at home with his wife, Pat. He left behind a strong legacy of service and excellence.

I ask that my colleagues support H.R. 4939 to designate Neil Havens' beloved Simi Post Office in his honor.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 4939, a bill that designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2551 Galena Avenue in Simi Valley, California, as the Neil Havens Post Office.

For Charles ''Neil'' Havens, working for the Postal Service was a family tradition. After his grandfather became Simi's first rural letter carrier in 1912, Neil's uncle and father both followed, becoming carriers on the same route. In 1953, Neil's father, Charles, took on the job of Simi postmaster, a job Neil himself would hold for 30 years, beginning in 1958.

Neil was known for going out of his way to help his community, be it through mentoring young postal workers or his involvement in the local Masonic Lodge, the Rotary Club of Simi Valley, and the Simi Valley Historical Society. Regardless of the situation, Neil could always be found smiling and ready to lend a helping hand.

Sadly, on July 16, 2004, Neil Havens passed away peacefully at his home at the age of 74. In addition to his wife, Pat, their children and four grandchildren, Neil is survived by the many residents of his community whom he made feel like family.

Madam Speaker, we should pass this bill to pay tribute to the life of Neil Havens and recognize the dedication with which he worked to better the lives of those around him.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON), my distinguished colleague.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today it is my pleasure to bring to the floor H.R. 4939, a bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 2551 Galena Avenue in Simi Valley, California, as the Neil Havens Post Office.

I want to thank Chairman ISSA and Ranking Member CUMMINGS for giving my legislation a fair hearing and for moving the bill through committee in an expeditious manner.

Madam Speaker, I also want to thank the mayor of Simi Valley, Bob Huber, for the great leadership that he provides to the Valley, for his service and dedication over a great number of years. He is the one who pointed out to me what the Havens family has meant to the Simi Valley and suggested naming the post office in their honor. It was found out that we don't name post offices after a whole family; it has to be named after one person. Neil, having served the longest, was given that distinction.

Madam Speaker, much of this has already been said, but I think it bears repeating. I have heard that a genius is one who hears something six times and then accepts it, so this will only be three times.

Neil Havens, Charles ''Neil'' Havens, was the longest serving postmaster in Simi Valley history, serving more than 30 years with the U.S. Post Office department and the Postal Service. His retirement ended three-quarters of a century of mail service by the Havens family of Simi Valley.

The first rural route set up in Simi began in 1912, when Neil's grandfather served as the first carrier. The Havens family became synonymous with mail service in the area, having multiple generations delivering letters. Despite losing one Havens carrier to combat in World War I, the Havens family persevered and continued to serve their community, starting out when they just had a couple of people in the community.

Neil, following a competitive examination, continued the family tradition in 1958, after being appointed postmaster by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Over the course of his admirable career, Neil Havens saw mail service grow from Route 1, Simi, California, with a single carrier, to a team of more than 170 employees and approximately 60 routes.

In July of 2004, Postmaster Havens passed away while resting in his favorite chair at the home he and his wife, Pat, had owned for 53 years. A Rotary Club President, Navy reservist, and supporter of charitable and educational foundations, Neil embodied the spirit of the Simi Valley. Known for his firm handshake, his trademark jawline beard and endless desire to serve, Neil Havens left an indelible legacy in his hometown.

Madam Speaker, thank you for giving my bill time on the floor. I cannot think of a better tribute to such a consummate public servant. I urge my colleagues to support this bill which will mean so much to the Havens family and the folks in Simi Valley.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank and appreciate the gentleman from California.

At a time in which our country goes like this, a story like this needs to be told over and over. I appreciate the chairman sharing that again so that we see true civil service and true giving back to the country, and I appreciate that very much.

With that, I urge all Members to support passage of H.R. 4939, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4939.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2819) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Front Street in Marietta, Ohio, as the ''Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2819

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

SECTION 1. VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Front Street in Marietta, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the ''Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, at this point, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to have introduced H.R. 2819, legislation that would name the post office at 275 Front Street in Marietta, Ohio, the Veterans Memorial Post Office.

I want to thank all of my colleagues in the Ohio delegation for their support of this legislation.

In my view, veterans are the one segment of our society that most deserves our sincere gratitude and assistance. I am eternally grateful to the brave men and women who have served our country in the past and for those who still serve her today. While this represents a small recognition of our veterans, dedicating the Marietta Post Office pays tribute to America's heroes and serves as a reminder of their great sacrifices in defense of our freedoms.

In addition to a debt of gratitude, our veterans and their families deserve the care and the benefits and the services they were promised and have earned. It is particularly important that we keep our veterans at the forefront of our minds as so many return home from combat, some returning home with wounds that just a few short years ago they might not have survived. We have a responsibility to ensure that all veterans are receiving the very best of care from the VA, as well as all the assistance necessary for a successful transition back to civilian life.

I thank you for the time, Madam Speaker, to speak on this important measure, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Madam Speaker, I am also pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 2819, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Front Street in Marietta, Ohio, as the Veterans Memorial Post Office Building. This legislation recognizes the service of the many men and women from Marietta, Ohio, who have so courageously dedicated their lives to protecting this country.

Every day members of our Nation's military risk their lives to defend the many freedoms Americans enjoy. We must never forget the sacrifices made by these servicemembers and their families. Madam Speaker, we should pass this bill to honor the brave veterans who have given so much to this great country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1430

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, again, what has been said is true. What has been said about veterans and the naming of this post office at 275 Front Street in Marietta, Ohio, could ring true on any day and any time, especially now as we look around the world and we know the things that are going on and the things that may occur, but also looking back on those who currently save our Nation here and abroad, it is a fitting tribute to have the Veterans Memorial Post Office Building in Marietta, Ohio, voted on by this House, supported by this House. Just as those who serve our country deserve that support, this is a visible reminder of that support.

With that, I would urge all Members to support passage of H.R. 2819.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2819.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS DANIEL M. FERGUSON POST OFFICE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5089) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Mulford Road in Mulberry, Florida, as the ''Sergeant First Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5089

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

SECTION 1. SERGEANT FIRST CLASS DANIEL M. FERGUSON POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Mulford Road in Mulberry, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Sergeant First Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Sergeant First Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, at this point, it is my privilege to also recognize the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS) and yield him such time as he may consume to speak on his bill.

Mr. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of a brave soldier and to recognize his dedication to serving his fellow man. His name is Sergeant 1st Class Daniel M. Ferguson.

Sergeant Ferguson was one of the servicemembers whose lives were tragically taken on April 2, 2014, at Fort Hood, Texas. A shooter shook the entire Nation on that somber day when he turned his weapon against his own military community.

We must never forget those who were lost and must remain ever-vigilant to provide medical attention to all veterans in need.

Sergeant Ferguson was a hero to our Nation. He demonstrated sovereign loyalty and selflessness on this horrific day of the shooting. When shots rang out, Sergeant Ferguson, without hesitation, blocked a set of unlocked doors to deflect the attacker's advancement into the room where his comrades remained. He was literally shielding them from the dangers of the shooter.

Sergeant Ferguson's first instinct was to protect, and with that, he saved many uniformed soldiers. Grievously, Sergeant Ferguson succumbed to his wounds and left behind the broken hearts of loved ones. But his brave actions will live on forever.

It is heroes like Sergeant Ferguson who we need not forget but rather we must continue to honor his courage.

Today, I stand in support of H.R. 5089, a bill I introduced that will name

the post office located at 2000 Mulford Road in Mulberry, Florida, in honor of Sergeant 1st Class Daniel M. Ferguson. His respected name and brave actions will never be forgotten. A veteran of Kuwait, Iraq, and Afghanistan, Sergeant Ferguson will remain in the hearts of his family, friends, and those in the military community.

Please join me in paying respect to Sergeant 1st Class Daniel M. Ferguson for his immeasurable adherence to duty, honor, and country. His name should be voiced for the years to come.

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 5089, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Mulford Road in Mulberry, Florida, as the Sergeant 1st Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office.

A Mulberry native, Daniel Ferguson graduated from Mulberry High School, where he lettered in five sports, including football, baseball, and track. He joined the Army in 1993 and served almost 21 years, completing tours of duty in Kuwait, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

In March of 2013, after returning from his deployment, Sergeant 1st Class Ferguson was stationed as an Army transportation supervisor at Fort Hood, Texas. On April 2, 2014, Sergeant 1st Class Ferguson was working on base when a shooting rampage broke out. In a final act of courage and service to his country, Ferguson held himself against an unlocked door, using his body as a shield to block the shooter from firing into a room full of his colleagues.

Although Ferguson was tragically killed that day, his valiant actions saved the lives of many other soldiers. Ferguson is survived by his fiancee, fellow soldier Kristen Haley, and is remembered for his loyalty, fearlessness, and heroism. He was awarded the Bronze Star and Meritorious Service Medal, among others, for his honorable military service.

Madam Speaker, we should pass this bill to recognize the bravery and courage exhibited both at home and on the battlefield by Sergeant 1st Class Daniel Ferguson and to commemorate the great sacrifice made by him and his family.

I urge adoption of H.R. 5089, and I yield the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, again, we are recognizing here someone who shows that heroism is not confined to a battlefield, it is not confined to a place; it is a state of mind, it is a state of being, and our armed services are full of those individuals who do so. Sergeant Ferguson is one who is to be remembered, as my friend from Florida stated, not just for the fact that he served but for the fact that he served honorably around the world and served honorably on that tragic day on which he put his life before others, and others were saved because of it.

For that, it is with honor that I would ask that all Members support H.R. 5089, and I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROSS) for bringing this forward, letting us rejoice also in one who sacrificed for our country and also has something for us to look forward to, as well, in our own service in the measure in which he lived.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5089.

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. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

LARCENIA J. BULLARD POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2678) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10360 Southwest 186th Street in Miami, Florida, as the ''Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2678

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

SECTION 1. LARCENIA J. BULLARD POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10360 Southwest 186th Street in Miami, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2678, which was introduced by Representative JOE GARCIA of Florida. This bill would designate the postal facility located at 10360 Southwest 186th Street in Miami, Florida, as the Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building.

Larcenia Bullard was a schoolteacher and member of the Florida State senate representing the 39th district from 2002 to 2012. She also served in the Florida State House of Representatives from 1992 to 2000.

Born Larcenia Dunbar on July 21, 1947, she was a graduate of Antioch College in Ohio and moved to the Miami area from Philadelphia in the early 1980s. She earned her master's degree from Southeastern Nova University and taught first grade but had developed a desire for public service while working on political campaigns in high school and decided to run for office. She was elected to the Florida State House of Representatives in 1992. When she left the State house in 2000, she managed her husband Edward's successful campaign to succeed her. Likewise, her son, Dwight, succeeded her as a State senator following her retirement.

Larcenia Bullard is remembered as a woman of integrity with a great sense of humor, caring spirit, and a heart of gold. While she fought passionately for her convictions, she treated everyone, including her opponents, with respect and dignity. At the time of her passing, Florida State Senate President Don Gaetz said:

> Every hard fight in committee or tough debate on the senate floor always ended with her warmly embracing those with whom she disagreed and assuring them of her love.

Madam Speaker, Larcenia's example is one that all Members of this body would do well to follow. She died in March of 2013 in the town of her birth, Allendale, South Carolina, while on vacation with her family.

In addition to her husband, Edward, and son, Dwight, she was survived by her son, Vincent; daughter, Edwina; and her grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring the legacy of this great woman and public servant by passing H.R. 2678.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 2678 and would like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida, Representative GARCIA, my good friend who has sponsored this legislation.

Mr. GARCIA. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Nevada for their kind words.

Larcenia Bullard was a teacher, a public servant, a trailblazer for young, African American women, a mother, and a personal friend of mine. I am

honored to stand here today in recognition of her unparalleled service to the people of south Florida.

Larcenia spent 35 years living in Richmond Heights, Florida, with her son, Dwight, and husband, Edward, before passing early last year. She was a devoted first-grade teacher and an accomplished State representative in the Florida House and a legendary State senator. She is remembered for voting with her heart—no matter the politics or the party.

Her passing was crushing to the south Florida community. Although her son, Dwight, carries on her legacy through a commitment to strong leadership and challenging the status quo, Larcenia was an irreplaceable champion of the African American community, defender of education and opportunity equality, and a believer in the ability of each of us to create and instill change.

I encourage all my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 2678, legislation that would designate the U.S. Post Office on 10360 Southwest 186th Street in Miami, Florida, as the Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building. Doing so would recognize not only Larcenia's undying dedication to the community she served, but also the heart, vibrancy, and passion she shared with the world.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, we have no more speakers, and we are ready to close.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I support the passage of this bill to honor the passion, dedication, and love with which Larcenia Bullard legislated. I urge this body's adoption of H.R. 2678, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, again, I appreciate the gentleman from Florida bringing forth an example of a fine public servant, and I would urge all Members to support passage of H.R. 2678.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2678.

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. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

SPECIALIST THEODORE MATTHEW GLENDE POST OFFICE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5019) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1335 Jefferson Road in Rochester, New York, as the ''Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5019

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

SECTION 1. SPECIALIST THEODORE MATTHEW GLENDE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1335 Jefferson Road in Rochester, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1445

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5019, which was introduced by Representative LOUISE SLAUGHTER of New York. This bill would designate the postal facility located at 1335 Jefferson Road in Rochester, New York, as the Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office.

Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende died while serving in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. He was killed in Kharwar, Logar province, Afghanistan, on July 27, 2012, when his unit was in the field and came under enemy fire.

During the attack, Specialist Glende helped the medic get his wounded comrades to take shelter in a trailer when a mortar round hit the trailer and killed him. Members of his unit said that he saved the lives of five of his fellow soldiers in the attack. He was only 23 years old.

A native of Rochester, New York, Theodore graduated from McQuaid Jesuit High School in 2007 and enrolled at Niagara University. He soon felt called to join the U.S. Army and enlisted.

He is survived by his wife, Alexandra, whom he married just months before leaving for his first tour of duty.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to pay tribute to this true American hero. I ask for my colleagues' support of H.R. 5019. Naming a postal facility after him is the least we can do to honor Specialist Glende's service and sacrifice.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, at this time, I am pleased to yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), the ranking member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. HORSFORD and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for their kind words that you have already said about my constituent, Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende.

As was said before, he was born in Rochester on January 13 of 1989. His life was taken far too soon at the age of 23, while he served his country and helped to protect the lives of his brothers in arms.

Those who knew him described him as a fun-loving jokester, who above all else was dedicated to service to his country. After graduating from McQuaid Jesuit High School in 2007, he joined the ROTC at Niagara University.

He was so passionate about defending his country that when he learned he would likely be commissioned as a Reserve lieutenant, he instead enlisted in the U.S. Army to pursue his goal of becoming an Active Duty infantryman.

After enlistment, Theodore was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team, based out of Vincenza, Italy. He then married his wife, Alexandra, on April 12, 2012, just a few months before leaving on his first tour of duty.

On July 27, Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende and his unit were ambushed. He courageously ushered his wounded comrades to shelter and endangered his own life. His selfless and sacrificial actions saved the lives of five of his fellow soldiers. He gave his young life in service to his country, and because of his bravery, he was posthumously promoted from private first class to specialist.

Today, I rise to honor the memory of Specialist Glende. With this legislation, the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1335 Jefferson Road in Rochester, New York, will be permanently designated the Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office.

While nothing we can do will ever assuage the grief of Theodore's wife, of his family and friends, this designation is a small token of our gratitude for his valiant service and will help to keep his memory alive for future generations.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, we have no other speakers and are ready to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I support the passage of this bill to honor the courage exhibited by this

young man in the face of danger. Because of Specialist Glende's brave actions, five American lives were saved on the battlefield. He deserves our respect for his honorable service.

I thank our colleague, Representative SLAUGHTER, for bringing this legislation. I urge the body's adoption of H.R. 5019, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As I have been listening here just for the last few moments—and at this point, as the song says, ''We are over halfway there''—of listening through these what many people would say are just post office namings, if you listen to the stories that are being told, these are the stories of America, these are the stories of those who serve, those who gave their life, those who served us in other ways in their communities.

For that reason, if no other, this should be mandatory to watch in the elementary schools and high schools all across this country because this is what we are talking about is the best of America.

With that, I would ask support of passage of H.R. 5019, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5019.

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. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CORPORAL JUAN MARIEL ALCANTARA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4443) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 90 Vermilyea Avenue, in New York, New York, as the ''Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4443

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

SECTION 1. CORPORAL JUAN MARIEL ALCANTARA POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 90 Vermilyea Avenue, in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 4443, introduced by Representative CHARLIE RANGEL of New York, which would designate the postal facility located at 90 Vermilyea Avenue, in New York, New York, as the Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building.

Army Corporal Alcantara was killed on August 6, 2007, in Baqubah, Iraq. He died due to wounds suffered from an improvised explosive device. Juan was posthumously awarded a Bronze Star; a Purple Heart; an Army Good Conduct Medal; and, prior to his death, the Army's Commendation Medal.

Originally from the Dominican Republic, Juan moved to the United States with his family when he was 5 years old. Growing up in Washington Heights in New York, he became known as a kind and helpful person.

He mentored youth and encouraged them to set goals and aspire to their dreams. After his father passed away, Juan became even more dedicated to taking care of his family. He made the courageous decision to join the Army and serve his adopted country. He was posthumously awarded naturalized U.S. citizenship.

It is my honor to ask my colleagues to support H.R. 4443 and memorialize the sacrifice and heroism of Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), who represents the fabulous community of Harlem, and in support of H.R. 4443.

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I sincerely thank the gentleman from Nevada for this opportunity to support H.R. 4443, naming a post office in my district after a fallen hero who, as was reported by the chairman, came to this country as a kid on August 24, 1984, with his family from the Dominican Republic.

He didn't come to this country to become a hero; he came in search of the American Dream, as so many thousands of people have. Ultimately, after living and playing in the vicinity of this post office that we will name after him, he finished school and saw an opportunity in serving in the United States Armed Forces, as a matter of fact, joining the 2nd Infantry Division, which I was honored to serve from 1948 to 1952.

Juan lost his life, and he gained his citizenship after that through provisions that we have made in the immigration law. There are so many thousands of young people that won't have post offices named after them, and some will be forgotten by many people who have no idea where our young people have lost their lives or what even they were fighting for.

That is why it is so important for us as Americans, as we continue to fight the longest war in our history, you should remember that it is more than the post office, it is more than their life, but it is what this great country stands for as we try to protect America all over the world.

It is so important to us, as Members of Congress who have this responsibility to determine when that moment comes, that our Nation's national security is threatened and when we will be going to war, and that these thousands of lives, not just the people who for economic or other adventurous reasons join the military, but in fact, a sacrifice that all of us have to make when our great Nation is threatened.

We are still going through this period, and it seems to me, Madam Speaker, that when the President of the United States or Members of the United States Congress believe that our Nation's national security has been threatened, that we should also make certain that we have a mandatory service that goes with us, so that no matter what neighborhood, no matter what the economic status is, that when that flag goes up, all Americans, regardless of their age, should be prepared—should be prepared and anxious to make some type of sacrifice in support of our Nation's security.

Certainly for those who are young enough to serve, they should not be confined to just those who volunteer, but everyone should be made vulnerable or at least given the opportunity to be drafted into the military to serve this great Nation.

So I appreciate the support of the House to name this post office—it will be symbolic—on Vermilyea Avenue after the name of this brave young person, a son, a brother, a father, and—most of all now—an American who gave his life for this great Nation.

I thank the gentleman from Nevada for giving me this opportunity.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, we have no other speakers, and we are ready to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Again, we support the passage of this bill to honor the ultimate sacrifice that Corporal Juan Alcantara made for this country. He and so many other servicemen and -women risk their lives every day to protect the freedoms that we hold so dear, and it is only right that we recognize and respect their great courage.

We thank Representative CHARLIE RANGEL for bringing this important legislation to us and ask the body's full support of H.R. 4443.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is always a privilege to honor those who have sacrificed for us.

With that, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4443, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4443.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CYNTHIA JENKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3957) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, as the ''Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3957

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

SECTION 1. CYNTHIA JENKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1500

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3957, which was introduced by Representative GREGORY MEEKS of New York, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, as the Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building.

Essie Cynthia Jenkins served the communities of Jamaica, St. Albans, Springfield Gardens, and Rosedale, New York, for 12 years as a New York assemblywoman. She made history by being the first African American woman elected to represent southeast Queens. Ms. Jenkins served as chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Affirmative Action and a delegate to both the Governor's and White House Conferences on Libraries. She was also instrumental in the State's decision to make a 250-bed Veterans' Home to St. Albans in the 1980s.

Prior to her career in public service, Ms. Jenkins was a librarian for 23 years, working in every southeast Queens branch library. In 1966, she earned a Master of Library Science degree from Pratt Institute. It was around this time when she met her husband, Joseph Jenkins. The two had a son, Joseph Jenkins, Jr., who credits his mother's strong spiritual beliefs and active membership in the Springfield Gardens United Methodist Church with his decision to become an ordained minister at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Bay Shore, Long Island.

Ms. Jenkins, sadly, passed away on October 31, 2001, at the age of 77; however, her passion for learning lives on. Her undergraduate alma mater, the University of Louisville, named a scholarship in her honor, known as the Essie Jenkins Torchbearer Endowment, established in 1999. Since then, many young people have had the opportunity to go to college, thanks in part to the dedication and trailblazing efforts of this remarkable woman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 3957, and with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS), the author of this legislation.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to sponsor H.R. 3957. I urge its quick and unanimous passage and ask all Members to join me in honoring one of southeast Queens' best and a memorable public servant, Cynthia Jenkins.

Let me, at this time, also thank my colleagues from the New York delegation who all signed onto this bill, because Cynthia was a history maker. She was the first African American woman in Queens County to be elected to the New York State Assembly. She was elected because of the work that she did prior.

For 22 years, she worked as a librarian and made sure that every single library in southeastern Queens would remain open. She, in fact, worked in every library in southeastern Queens. She fought hard on behalf of libraries and those who enjoyed their services, even preventing many branches from closing in a time of cutbacks. She wanted to make sure the children had a safe place to go to learn after school. She also had various programs within the public libraries.

As indicated, when servicemembers returned from Vietnam, it was Cynthia Jenkins who played an integral role in opening the State Veterans' Home in St. Albans at the veterans' facility. That facility still exists and continues to serve thousands of veterans to this very day.

In addition, her advocacy on behalf of civil rights was inspiring for many at a time when civil inequality was rampant. She was instrumental in trying to make sure that there was a district where an African American could run for Congress one day—the seat that I hold today.

She also was the founder of Social Concern, which took care of young people, older people, and seniors who were frail and had to stay in their homes and helped make sure they got the food and quality health care that they needed.

Indeed, Cynthia Jenkins, a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, a member of the community, was a long, hard fighter who did not know how to take ''no'' for an answer when she was trying to make sure that the community received its due.

Today, I ask all of my colleagues to honor this public servant who was dedicated to her community, dedicated to libraries, dedicated to literacy, dedicated to the commitment of social and racial equality, and that we unanimously pass this bill memorializing the late Cynthia Jenkins, our assemblywoman.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we have no other speakers and are ready to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 3957, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, as the Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building.

Cynthia Jenkins worked as a librarian, community activist, and civil rights advocate after moving to Queens from Louisville, Kentucky. In 1969, while working for the Queens public library system, Cynthia cofounded the Black Librarians Caucus, to address racial inequalities in the public library system, as well as an educational action program, the Social Concerns Committee of Springfield Gardens, Inc.

In 1982, Cynthia became the first African American woman elected to public office in southern Queens, winning a seat in the New York State Assembly. For the next 12 years, she worked tirelessly on behalf of her constituents, focusing particularly on educational issues.

Cynthia passed away on October 31, 2001, at the age of 77. She continues to be remembered for her dedicated public service and for always fighting for the principles she believed in.

Mr. Speaker, we should pass this bill to honor the life and public service of State Assemblywoman Cynthia Jenkins.

I thank Representative MEEKS for introducing this bill.

I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it was stated in my remarks previously that Ms. Jenkins, sadly, passed away October 31, 2001. I think from her faith background and for her children, it was a sad day, but it was also a happy day, because every time we remember those such as we are remembering today, there was a birth and there was a death—and we are remembering the death—but in between there is a dash or a space. Those lives that we memorialize today on the House floor are in that dash or space. So, for me, the dates mean a birth and a death, but it is the nondate in the middle that makes what we are doing here today so special in the lives of these individuals.

With that, I would urge all to support H.R. 3957, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3957.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE THOMAS 'MICKEY' LELAND POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 78) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building.''

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 78

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

SECTION 1. GEORGE THOMAS "MICKEY" LELAND POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, shall be known and designated as the ''George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 78, which was introduced by Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE of Texas. H.R. 78 would designate the post office located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, as the George Thomas ''Mickey'' Leland Post Office Building.

Mickey Leland was an effective spokesman for disadvantaged people across the United States and the world. During his six terms in Congress and 6 years as a Texas State legislator, he strongly advocated for civil rights, hunger relief, and health care for the poor. He helped establish the House Select Committee on Hunger, of which he was chairman.

Under Mickey's leadership, the Select Committee reemphasized the priority of hunger and the alleviation of poverty within the foreign assistance programs of the United States. He succeeded in expanding funding for primary health care in developing countries and fought against the injustice of apartheid in South Africa.

Additionally, his legislative initiatives included establishing the National Commission on Infant Mortality, providing better access to fresh food for at-risk women, children, and infants, and instituting the first comprehensive services for the homeless.

Mickey was a powerful advocate on other causes as well. While chairing the House Select Committee on Hunger, he was a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Subcommittees on Telecommunications and Finance, Health and the Environment, and Energy and Power. He chaired the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services, and he served on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employment.

Tragically, Mickey was killed in a plane crash, along with 15 others, following a humanitarian mission to Ethiopia. He was survived by his wife, Alison, and three children: Jarrett, Austin, and Cameron.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the legacy and example of Mickey Leland by passing H.R. 78.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the author of this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it was really good to hear the initial description of Congressman Mickey Leland. He loved being called Mickey Leland. Although his full name is George Thomas, Mickey was what he went by. He was a person of the people.

Today, I stand here in support of H.R. 78, designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, as the George Thomas ''Mickey'' Leland Post Office Building.

I thank the ranking member and the chair of the full committee of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee for their kindness and their diligence in helping to bring this to the floor of the House. It is appropriate to have it in this year, the 25th commemoration of Mickey's death, along with 15 other brave individuals who were flying to provide lifesaving commodities for those who were starving and dying.

This bill will acknowledge this 25th year that we have lost Mickey Leland. It will acknowledge the charitableness of his heart. It will acknowledge he was a person who was willing to sacrifice his own life. It will also acknowledge that he was our fellow colleague in the United States Congress.

I am glad that we are doing this, and I again thank the committee because it is important to note that, over the years of this very historic, hallowed institution, Members have come and they have served. That should be our continuing challenge: to serve America and to serve the world.

Mickey was born in November 1944. He was born to George Thomas and Alice Raines in Lubbock, Texas. Soon, Mom brought the family to Houston, Texas—to our advantage and benefit. He thrived in this city, where as a youth he enjoyed a successful career as a high school sports star at historic Phillis Wheatley High School in Houston, Texas, which is still standing. In fact, as I speak on the floor today, there are advocates trying to preserve the historic old Wheatley High School where Mickey went to school.

Mickey entered Texas Southern University in 1965 and received a bachelor of science degree in pharmacy in 1970. In fact, we called Mickey ''the pharmacist,'' as a nickname. It introduced him to caring about people and health care.

Mickey was so good, he served after graduation as an instructor of clinical pharmacy at TSU for 1 year. While working there, he established a door-to-door outreach campaign in low-income neighborhoods to educate people

about medical care options and to perform preliminary health screenings.

Can you imagine, Mickey Leland, a graduate of the Texas Southern University pharmacy school, helping those poor people who really had no access to health care?

His first effort in public service was to work with the City of Houston health officials to set up community health clinics. We could call him the father of that endeavor. Then, of course, he also was an activist trying to improve the civil rights of African Americans in the fifth ward community, and also involved himself in the Jensen Medical Referral Service.

In 1972, he was elected to the 88th session of the Texas House of Representatives. He was one of the first groups of African Americans to be elected to that body.

□ 1515

Heretofore, prior to the 1965 Voting Rights Act, there were no African Americans of number in the Texas State Legislature, including the Honorable Barbara Jordan, who was able to be elected as well during that time after the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

He was reelected for 2 years, two terms, serving until 1978, and then, during that tenure, he served on the senate-house conference committee as a member of the house appropriations committee, and then came to the United States Congress.

He will be remembered in the United States Congress as someone who helped create and support health maintenance organizations, HMOs. He did that through the State of Texas.

He then came to Congress in January of 1978, was elected in 1978 to the 18th Congressional District, and he served 10 years here. He was chosen as a freshman majority whip and an at-large majority whip, chaired the Congressional Black Caucus, advocated for ethnic diversity through affirmative action and broadcast, served as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, and he and Bill Emerson established the Select Committee on Hunger.

Now, my colleagues, this is where his heart showed even larger than it did in his local community. He was an effective spokesperson for ending the suffering of hunger in the United States, and he joined with his good friend, Republican William ''Bill'' Emerson, who represented Missouri's Eighth Congressional District. His wife later represented him.

Through the power of bipartisanship, Mickey Leland and Bill began a mission that still resonates today—that food is a basic right and should never be used as a weapon.

Today we still have the Mickey Leland hunger center, of which I serve on the board, and many are still advocating around the world, Mickey Leland Fellows who are around the world and who are fighting against hunger.

Bill died in office and, as I indicated, his wife took his place.

But Mickey married, in 1983, his wonderful wife, Alison. His beautiful sons, Jarrett David and twins Austin Mickey and Cameron George Leland, and his mother, Alice Raines, of course, are still living.

In 1983, in the midst of the civil war, the nation of Ethiopia experienced the worst famine in nearly 100 years, which led to more than 400,000 deaths. Mickey heard that cry, and so the Speaker of the House asked him to go there to Sudan in 1985.

The hunger was so overwhelming he came back and passed the African Famine and Relief and Recovery Act of 1985. He then continued to serve on the Select Committee on Hunger, led by himself and Bill Emerson, and provided $8 million for a vitamin A program.

Mickey loved people. He loved solving their problems, and so it was maybe fate that he would die on August 7, 1989, on the side of an Ethiopian mountain with other brave individuals, such as Hugh Anderson Johnson, Jr., and Patrice Yvonne Johnson, two of his aides; Joyce Francine Williams, an aide to Ron Dellums; Robert Woods, a political aide at the American Embassy; Gladys Gilbert, a staff person with USAID; and Thomas Warrick, the USAID representative, and many others who were on that flight with him.

I can only say that, in closing, it is an honor to introduce this legislation, and I would ask my colleagues to support this legislation, not in the honor of a colleague so much as in honor of an American who cared enough about people to be willing to sacrifice his life.

I ask my colleagues to support this legislation in the 25th year of the commemoration of the death of the Honorable Mickey Leland, George Thomas Mickey Leland, the late Congressperson of the 18th Congressional District.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, at this point I have no other speakers and am ready to close.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I had the good fortune to know former Representative Mickey Leland, and I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 78, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Alameda Road in Houston, Texas, as the George Thomas ''Mickey'' Leland Post Office Building.

Born in Lubbock, Texas in 1944, Mickey Leland earned a degree in pharmacy from Texas Southern University in 1970. He quickly became a local civil rights leader, organizing the Black Citizen Action Team in protests against police brutality while using his medical background to found a door-to-door outreach campaign to educate low-income individuals about their medical care options.

In 1972, Mickey continued his health advocacy work in the Texas State House of Representatives, passing legislation to provide better access to affordable medications and HMOs.

In 1979, Mickey Leland was elected to Congress as the Representative for Texas' 18th District. After serving as the freshman majority whip, Representative Leland later served twice as at-large majority whip, chaired the Congressional Black Caucus from 1985 to 1987, and was reelected five times.

As a Member of Congress, Representative Leland advocated for an increase in hiring quotas for women and minorities in the telecommunications industry, and focused much of his attention on alleviating hunger across the globe, particularly in Africa.

During the 98th Congress, Representative Leland's efforts led to the creation of the Temporary Select Committee on Hunger, which studied the effects of domestic and international hunger and poverty.

Tragically, Representative Leland's career was cut short on a trip to Africa during the 1989 congressional recess. While checking on the progress of establishing a refugee camp in Addis Ababa, Representative Leland and three of his congressional aides lost their lives when their plane crashed over a mountainous region of Ethiopia.

Mr. Speaker, we should pass this bill to honor Mickey Leland's life and career as a tireless advocate for underserved and minority populations, both at home and abroad.

I urge passage of H.R. 78, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate my colleagues and what they have shared about a former colleague. I think once served here we are always colleagues, and I think the example that he set is one that is well worth remembering.

I appreciate the gentlelady from Texas for bringing this and look forward to supporting it, and would ask that all Members support the passage of H.R. 78.

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 78, Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service Located at 4110 Alameda Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building.''

I had the pleasure of serving with Congressman Leland and even taking my first oath for public office together, along with Congressman Leland's successor, Congressman Craig Washington. Congressman Leland, my friend and mentor, made a lasting impact on Congress that has helped bring focus to aid parts of the world that suffered from extreme hunger and poverty. Congressman Leland was a transformative leader not only in our home state of Texas, but throughout the world.

Congressman Leland was elected to Congress in 1978 to represent the 18th Congressional District of Texas, filling the seat vacated by Congresswoman Barbara Jordan when she retired. He was a progressive leader that twice chaired the Congressional Black Caucus. Congressman Leland helped to form the House

Select Committee on World Hunger in 1984 which generated awareness within Congress regarding national and international hunger and prompted a bipartisan effort to find solutions to end hunger in the U.S. and around the world.

Congressman Leland made a lasting impact that can be felt today through the Congressional Hunger Center. Former Democratic Congressman Tony Hall, a close friend of Congressman Leland and former chair of the House Select Committee on Hunger, joined Republican Representative Bill Emerson to form the bi-partisan Congressional Hunger Center in 1993. Soon after its formation, the Congressional Hunger Center established the Mickey Leland International Hunger Fellows Program to serve as a living legacy to Congressman Leland and his world-changing work to end hunger. The Mickey Leland International Hunger Fellows Program trains emerging leaders during a two-year period to eradicate hunger worldwide.

Congressman Leland's legacy continues to thrive in Congress. I urge my colleagues to support Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE's legislation to designate the U.S. Post Office in Houston, Texas as the Mickey Leland Post Office building as a tribute to my dear friend and former colleague.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 78, which designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston Texas as the ''George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building.''

I thank the Chair and Ranking Member of the House Oversight and Government Reform for taking up consideration of H.R. 78, which I introduced to honor our beloved former colleague George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland, by having a post office in the 18th Congressional District designated in his name.

My thanks to Congressman DOUG COLLINS and Congressman DANNY DAVIS for management of the floor debate on this bill.

In 1983, Mickey Leland married Alison Clark Walton, and fathered three wonderful children, Jarrett David; and twins, Austin Mickey and Cameron George Leland, who were born on January 14, 1990, following his tragic death.

On November 27, 1944, George Thomas Leland, III was born to George Thomas Leland, II and Alice Raines, in Lubbock, Texas.

Mickey Leland's mother moved the family, which included his brother William Gaston Leland, to Houston where she worked in a drugstore and later became a teacher.

Mickey Leland thrived in the city of Houston where as a youth he enjoyed a successful career as a high school sports star at the Phyllis Wheatley High School in Houston.

In 1965, Mickey graduated in the top 10% of his class from Wheatley High School and enrolled in Texas Southern University (TSU), where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Pharmacy in 1970.

Mickey Leland had heart, passion and brains and he used all three to the benefit of the poor and working poor living in the city of Houston.

Following his graduation from TSU he was hired as an Instructor of Clinical Pharmacy at TSU from 1970–1971. This was not enough for Mickey who saw so much work that needed to be done for those in need.

While working as a TSU instructor he established a ''door-to-door'' outreach campaign in low-income neighborhoods to educate people about their medical care options and to perform preliminary health screenings.

Benjamin Mayes once said, ''The tragedy of life is often not in our failure, but rather in our complacency; not in our doing too much, but rather in our doing too little; not in our living above our ability, but rather in our living below our capacities.''

Mickey Leland was not complacent—one of his first efforts in public service was to work with city of Houston health officials to set up community health clinics.

Mickey Leland, as an active member of the Black Community Action Team, (''Black Cats'') worked towards other reform measures, which led to the establishment of the health system for Casa del Amigos.

In Fifth Ward, Houston, Mickey Leland helped initiate a free community health clinic called the Jensen Medical Referral Service. Long before the passage of the Affordable Care Act, he was creating an opportunity for universal health care for poorest of the poor living in the 18th Congressional District.

In 1972, he made the full transition to public servant when he ran for and won election to the Texas House of Representatives to represent the 88th District of Houston Texas. He was reelected to successive two-year terms, serving in the Texas House until 1978.

Mickey Leland was the first African-American legislator in the Texas State legislature to serve on the Senate-House conference Committee as a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

During his time as a member of the Texas House of Representatives Mickey Leland is remembered for promoting legislation that provided Texas residents access to generic prescription medication; and for his support of employment opportunities for minorities.

He also supported the creation of universal access to health care for Texas residents through establishment of Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's).

In 1978, Mickey Leland expanded his public service to include the entire 18th Congressional District when he was elected to Congress, succeeding the legendary Congresswoman Barbara Jordan.

Congressman Leland served in the United States House of Representatives for nearly 10 years.

He was chosen Freshman Majority Whip in his first term, and later served twice as At-Large Majority Whip.

Martin Luther King, said, ''Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable . . . Every step toward the goal of justice requires sacrifice, suffering, and struggle; the tireless exertions and passionate concern of dedicated individuals.''

During his time in Congress Mickey Leland engaged in tireless and passionate concern for others. As a member of Congress, he Chaired the Congressional Black Caucus; Advocated for ethnic diversity through affirmative action in broadcast employment both on and off camera to promote responsible and realistic television and cable programming; served as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee; chaired the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services; served on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and the Subcommittee on Compensation and Employment; established the Select Committee on Hunger.

Mickey Leland was an effective spokesman for those suffering from hunger in the United States and he joined with Republican Congressman William ''Bill'' Emerson, who represented Missouri's 8th Congressional District, to create the House Select Committee on Hunger.

Through the power of bipartisanship Mickey Leland and Bill Emerson began a mission that still resonates today—that food is a basic human right—and should never be used as a weapon.

The Select Committee on Hunger led by Mickey Leland and Bill Emerson is credited gaining Congressional approval of an $8 million annually appropriation for a developing the nation's Vitamin A program that is believed to have reduced child mortality.

The anti-hunger committee also worked to improve hunger conditions for impoverished neighborhoods in the United States.

Bill Emerson died while in office and was succeed by his wife Jo Ann, who served the people of Missouri's 8th District for many years.

In 1983, in the midst of civil war, the nation of Ethiopia experienced the worse famine in nearly 100 years, which led to more than 400,000 deaths. A significant drought contributed to the famine, but it had more to do with the war that impeded aid and the violence that was visited upon people who were displaced as they searched for food.

He led the effort for the Africa Famine Relief and Recovery Act of 1985. The legislation provided $800 million in food and humanitarian relief supplies.

He was asked by then Speaker Tip O'Neill to lead a bipartisan Congressional delegation to assess conditions and relief requirements in Ethiopia.

Mickey Leland's trip to the Sudan in the spring of 1989, made a tremendous impression on him, which made his mission against hunger a personal commitment to help the Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

Throughout his time in the House of Representatives his commitment to end hunger and homelessness became his mission and now it is his legacy.

Nelson Mandela observed that, ''If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.''

Mickey Leland knew how to speak to the hearts of people to move them to action with the goal of relieving suffering where he found it.

The international attention Congressman Leland brought to the plight of famine victims in Ethiopia by his personal commitment to bring non-governmental assistance to support government efforts saved thousands of lives.

Mickey Leland met personally with Pope John Paul II about food aid in Africa.

Pope John Paul II once said, ''Have no fear of moving into the unknown. Simply step out fearlessly knowing that I am with you, therefore no harm can befall you; all is very, very well. Do this in complete faith and confidence.''

While Chairing the Congressional Black Caucus he proudly presented the first awards the Caucus had ever given to non-black recipients: Rock musician Bob Geldorf and news person Ted Koppel.

Bob Geldorf was honored for his Band Aid concert and fundraising efforts for Africa Famine victims; and Ted Koppel was honored for his news stories on the African famine.

On Leland's sixth visit to Africa on August 7, 1989, his plane crashed near Gambela, Ethiopia on a mountainside on his way to visit the Fugnido refugee camp on the Sudan-Ethiopian border. The camp held more than 300,000 Sundanese escaping famine and war in their adjacent country.

The plane, carrying sixteen people, was found after a six day search in southwestern Ethiopia.

Congressman Leland was joined on that fateful flight by: Hugh Anderson Johnson Jr.; Patrice Yvonne Johnson, both his Congressional aides; Joyce Francine Williams, an aide to fellow Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, who served as an expert on child nutrition; Y. Ivan Tillen, a New York businessman and friend of Congressman Leland's; Robert Woods, a political and economic officer at the American Embassy in Addis Ababa; Gladys Gilbert, a special projects officer for the mission of the U.S. Agency for International Development attached to the embassy; Thomas Worrick, the acting AID representative in Ethiopia, and Worrick's wife, Roberta.

Also seven Ethiopians were killed including Debebe Agonofer, an Ethiopian agricultural economist with the AID mission, and six other Ethiopians, including the plane's crew of three.

Mickey Leland's dedication and service were honored at services throughout the State of Texas and in Washington, DC. The U.S. Congress named the Mickey Leland Harris County Courthouse Annex located in the city of Houston in his name. TSU honored Mickey Leland and Barbara Jordon by dedicating the School of Public Affairs as the ''Barbara Jordan and Mickey Leland School of Public Affairs.''

Mickey Leland was laid to rest in accordance to his wishes in a plain pine coffin, under an oak tree in Houston's Golden Gate Cemetery located in his former neighborhood.

Mickey Leland we stand on this floor among the shadows of yesterday and the dreams of tomorrow to honor you for what you have done in far too short a lifetime

There is much more to the life of Mickey Leland that I want to share with my colleagues who will be voting on this bill to name a Post Office in his name. His life's work to end famine, hunger, and provide access to health care to the poor are tremendous in and of themselves, but he contributed much more to the lives of people he touched.

Mickey Leland was a person who loved people and found great joy in gatherings where he could meet new people or share moments with family and friends. He had a great sense of humor and would soon have others laughing at one of his stories or an account of a personal experience.

He accomplished a great deal and still had time to encourage young people to pursue careers in public service. In 1980, Mickey Leland and his close friends J. Kent Friedman and Vic Samuels founded the Mickey Leland Kibbutzim Internship. Mickey Leland was so deeply moved by his visit to Israel in 1979 that he wanted other young people to share that experience. His admiration for the Kibbutzim Movement, and his own childhood experiences of growing up in poverty inspired him to create a program to fund urban youths' travel to the Holy Land.

The Mickey Leland Kibbutzim Internship has benefited outstanding high school students from the fifth Congressional District who demonstrated leadership skills allowing them to have travel to Israel.

To honor his legacy and commitment to youth, the Leland Fellowship Program at the University of Houston was initiated and launched.

The Leland Fellowship Program supports historically, economically disadvantaged students who may want to pursue employment opportunities as congressional staff members.

Leland Fellows are provided with a monthly stipend and round-trip airfare, as well as paid housing. Upon successful completion of the program, interns earn 3–12 upper level hours in political science.

Mickey Leland as Chair of the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services championed the United States Postal Service—which remains one of the world's most efficient low cost national postal systems.

In 1987, when the Postal service considered closing a 52-year-old post office in Philadelphia he raised questions about the buildings future after the announcement to abolish 87 jobs.

Mickey Leland championed the cause of our men and women of the Postal Service by acknowledging that they were then and remain the most productive and efficient in the entire world. He chaired the committee at a time when the Postal Service was undergoing change and renovations that spoke to its age and the demand for its services by the American public.

It is the one agency that touches every home and business in the United States 6 days a week. The Post Office for roughly a hundred million Americans is the face of the Federal government.

Mickey Leland reminded us that life is made by those who take the hard road and tough challenges. Your mission to change how America viewed famine and hunger was monumental because it saved the lives of millions through domestic and international food programs that you created or inspired.

First Corinthians Chapter 12 verse 11 through 13 reads ''When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things. For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known. And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.''

George Thomas ''Mickey'' Leland once was a child, but he grew into a man and knew in part the wages of hunger and famine and it was enough to set his course in life to relieve the suffering of people no matter where they were or who they were. He demonstrated charity in the truest sense of the word.

I was proud to call you a friend and mentor—and I am honored to stand before our colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to affirm your impact on the city of Houston, this nation and the world.

I thank my colleagues who join me in honoring former Congressman Mickey Leland by naming the Post Office located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building.''

This post office will be a living memorial to a dedicated public servant. It has been over 25 years since we lost the Honorable George Thomas ''Mickey'' Leland.

I ask that my colleagues in the House of Representatives honor the life and legacy of Honorable George Thomas ''Mickey'' Leland by passing H.R. 78.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 78.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORPORAL CHRISTIAN A. GUZMAN RIVERA POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5030) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13500 SW 250 Street in Princeton, Florida, as the ''Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5030

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

SECTION 1. CORPORAL CHRISTIAN A. GUZMAN RIVERA POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13500 SW 250 Street in Princeton, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill which is now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), and it is with great joy that I look forward to her remarks and her speaking on this important measure.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. COLLINS and especially Mr. ISSA, the chairman of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, as well as our ranking member, for approving this bill and for

bringing it one step closer to its full consideration by the House today.

This legislation would name a post office in my congressional district in Princeton, Florida, an area in the southern part of Miami-Dade County, after a local hero, Marine Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera, who was killed by an IED, an improvised explosive device, while serving our country in Afghanistan.

Christian was 21 years old, and was killed in the western province of Afghanistan in a place called Farah by the enemies of freedom and democracy.

Christian was born on the tropical island of Puerto Rico on December 3, 1987. Two years later he moved with his family to south Florida, where he attended our public schools and joined the Junior ROTC at Homestead Senior High School.

Previously a shy boy, Christian became a more confident young man through his leadership experience in JROTC.

Upon graduation from Homestead High in 2006, he enrolled in Miami-Dade County's Fire Rescue Academy and graduated from the firefighter program. Christian also became a certified emergency medical technician, an EMT.

But Christian, who was always dedicated to public service, also wanted to serve our country in our Armed Forces. His peers say that for Christian, becoming a Marine was not a spur of the moment decision, it was his destiny. He knew it all along.

As the proud wife of a Vietnam combat veteran who volunteered for service and was severely injured in battle, and as the stepmother of two Marine aviators, I am familiar with this military calling.

During a time when the United States was involved in wars in both Iraq and Afghanistan, Christian volunteered for Active Duty service. He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps.

In May 2009, Christian was deployed to Afghanistan as a combat engineer attached to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment.

In Afghanistan, Christian excelled. He understood his duties and his responsibilities and carried them out to the best of his abilities. He was known to be one of the most dependable combat engineer Marines in the battalion.

When his squad leader was wounded and hospitalized for a month, Christian stepped up and assumed his leadership role. Other Marines sometimes requested him specifically by name to accompany them on dangerous patrols.

First Lieutenant Enming Lou, a former Marine Corps officer, said this about Christian A. Guzman Rivera: ''Senior explosive technicians thought of Christian as among the best combat engineers in the battalion.''

On August 6, 2009, Christian was killed while serving during Operation Enduring Freedom in Farah Province, Afghanistan. Christian made the ultimate sacrifice in the name of liberty and democracy, the cornerstones of America's ideals.

His military awards include the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, the Purple Heart Medal, and the Combat Action Ribbon.

Five years have passed, and Christian was and still is deeply missed by close friends in south Florida, by fellow Marines who had the privilege of serving with him, and a close-knit family who could never replace the void left in their lives.

He is survived, loved, and remembered by his mother, Velma, a wonderful lady; by his wonderful stepdad, Felix; his brother, Jonathan; his uncle, Chris, and aunts Rebecca and Vilma; his grandmother, Carmen; and cousins and friends who have endured great pain remembering Christian's sacrifice in the name of country and honor.

Mr. Speaker, Christian's brave service exceeded all measures of selflessness and devotion to our country, and I encourage my colleagues to honor Corporal Christian Guzman's memory and support this bill.

I am proud to name the Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera Post Office Building after our local hero who courageously sacrificed his life in the line of duty so that we could enjoy the freedom that makes our wonderful country so special.

Christian is deserving of our continuous praise and gratitude, and I am humbled in presenting this bill to my colleagues, and I pray that our good Lord will continue to give strength to Christian's family.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I don't think there is any greater service that one can give than to give the gift of their life fighting for their country. Therefore, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 5030, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13500 Southwest 250 Street in Princeton, Florida, as the Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera Post Office Building.

A native of Homestead, Florida, Christian Guzman Rivera graduated from Homestead Senior High's ROTC program in 2006.

□ 1530

With dreams of becoming a Marine firefighter, Christian graduated from the Miami-Dade Fire Academy, and in 2007, was assigned as a battalion engineer in Okinawa, Japan.

Tragically, on August 6, 2009, after having just received a promotion to corporal, Christian Guzman Rivera was killed while supporting combat operations in Afghanistan. Although he never got the chance to fight fires as he had hoped, Corporal Rivera was named an honorary member of the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department, and he still remains a role model to his younger siblings.

Mr. Speaker, we should pass this bill, H.R. 5030, to recognize Corporal Christian Guzman Rivera's honor, courage, and sacrifice.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated by my friend, Reverend DAVIS, and also by my dear friend from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), at this point, you do not have to live many decades to live a full and vibrant life.

This young man proved that you can live a full life if you live each of your days to their fullest. To his credit, we will be proving this, that spirit of living a life that is full and in service to others.

With that, I would ask all of my colleagues to support H.R. 5030, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5030.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN SUPER COMPUTING LEADERSHIP ACT

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2495) to amend the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004 to improve the high-end computing research and development program of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2495

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 ''American Super Computing Leadership Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 2 of the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 5541) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (5) and inserting the following:

''(1) CO-DESIGN.—The term 'co-design' means the joint development of application algorithms, models, and codes with computer technology architectures and operating systems to maximize effective use of high-end computing systems.

''(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term 'Department' means the Department of Energy.

''(3) EXASCALE.—The term 'exascale' means computing system performance at or near 10 to the 18th power floating point operations per second.

''(4) HIGH-END COMPUTING SYSTEM.—The term 'high-end computing system' means a computing system with performance that substantially exceeds that of systems that are commonly available for advanced scientific and engineering applications.

''(5) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

''(6) LEADERSHIP SYSTEM.—The term 'leadership system' means a high-end computing system that is among the most advanced in the world in terms of performance in solving scientific and engineering problems.

''(7) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term 'National Laboratory' means any one of the seventeen laboratories owned by the Department.

''(8) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Energy.

''(9) SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'software technology' includes optimal algorithms, programming environments, tools, languages, and operating systems for high-end computing systems.''.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY HIGH-END COMPUTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

Section 3 of the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 5542) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''program'' and inserting ''coordinated program across the Department'';

(B) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1);

(C) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) partner with universities, National Laboratories, and industry to ensure the broadest possible application of the technology developed in this program to other challenges in science, engineering, medicine, and industry.'';

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''vector'' and all that follows through ''architectures'' and inserting ''computer technologies that show promise of substantial reductions in power requirements and substantial gains in parallelism of multicore processors, concurrency, memory and storage, bandwidth, and reliability''; and

(3) by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

''(d) EXASCALE COMPUTING PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a coordinated research program to develop exascale computing systems to advance the missions of the Department.

''(2) EXECUTION.—The Secretary shall, through competitive merit review, establish two or more National Laboratory-industry-university partnerships to conduct integrated research, development, and engineering of multiple exascale architectures, and—

''(A) conduct mission-related co-design activities in developing such exascale platforms;

''(B) develop those advancements in hardware and software technology required to fully realize the potential of an exascale production system in addressing Department target applications and solving scientific problems involving predictive modeling and simulation and large-scale data analytics and management; and

''(C) explore the use of exascale computing technologies to advance a broad range of science and engineering.

''(3) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this program, the Secretary shall—

''(A) provide, on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis, access for researchers in United States industry, institutions of higher education, National Laboratories, and other Federal agencies to these exascale systems, as appropriate; and

''(B) conduct outreach programs to increase the readiness for the use of such platforms by domestic industries, including manufacturers.

''(4) REPORTS.—

''(A) INTEGRATED STRATEGY AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the American Super Computing Leadership Act, a report outlining an integrated strategy and program management plan, including target dates for prototypical and production exascale platforms, interim milestones to reaching these targets, functional requirements, roles and responsibilities of National Laboratories and industry, acquisition strategy, and estimated resources required, to achieve this exascale system capability. The report shall include the Secretary's plan for Departmental organization to manage and execute the Exascale Computing Program, including definition of the roles and responsibilities within the Department to ensure an integrated program across the Department. The report shall also include a plan for ensuring balance and prioritizing across ASCR subprograms in a flat or slow-growth budget environment.

''(B) STATUS REPORTS.—At the time of the budget submission of the Department for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that describes the status of milestones and costs in achieving the objectives of the exascale computing program.

''(C) EXASCALE MERIT REPORT.—At least 18 months prior to the initiation of construction or installation of any exascale-class computing facility, the Secretary shall transmit a plan to the Congress detailing—

''(i) the proposed facility's cost projections and capabilities to significantly accelerate the development of new energy technologies;

''(ii) technical risks and challenges that must be overcome to achieve successful completion and operation of the facility; and

''(iii) an independent assessment of the scientific and technological advances expected from such a facility relative to those expected from a comparable investment in expanded research and applications at terascale-class and petascale-class computing facilities, including an evaluation of where investments should be made in the system software and algorithms to enable these advances.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2495, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2495, the American Super Computing Leadership Act, requires the Department of Energy to develop a plan to bring the United States into the next generation of supercomputing, also known as exascale computing.

The Advanced Scientific Computing Research program at the Department of Energy is the primary Federal research and development program for these computing technology breakthroughs.

High-performance computing has enabled researchers to push beyond our previously understood scientific boundaries. This capability has solved major engineering challenges, ranging from the in-depth modeling of our nuclear weapons stockpile to increasing the fuel efficiency of cars. High-performance computing keeps the United States globally competitive.

The country with the strongest computing capability will host the world's next scientific breakthroughs. Unfortunately, China currently hosts the world's fastest computer, not the United States. This bill is a step in the right direction to reverse this trend and to help keep America on the forefront of supercomputing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS), the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), and the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI) for their initiative on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2495, the American Super Computing Leadership Act.

This bipartisan bill would authorize an exascale computing program to promote the development of the next generation of the fastest computers in the world right here in the United States. The bill would also help ensure that we develop the software and algorithms that help us to make the best use of these computers.

Exascale is often used interchangeably with ''extreme scale'' to refer to the next generation of supercomputers in general. It also refers to the computing systems that would be able to carry out a million trillion operations—that is a million trillion operations per second.

That is a 1 with 18 zeros after it. Now, that is about 500 times faster than the world's fastest computers today. Developing these capabilities is vital to maintaining our leadership in a wide range of research areas.

This legislation would authorize the Secretary of Energy to support research to significantly increase the computing power available to scientists from the Department of Energy, industry, universities, and other Federal agencies.

I would also like to note that there is no new money being authorized here. We are simply ensuring that we are making the best use of our resources when it comes to the money that we are already investing.

The capabilities made possible by these investments would enable our best and our brightest scientists to gain new insights into societal concerns, ranging from Alzheimer's disease to climate change.

Other examples of both industrial and academic research that would benefit from advancing high-end computing capabilities include high-temperature superconductivity to significantly reduce energy losses in the transmission of electricity, aerodynamic modeling for aircraft and vehicle design, pharmaceutical development, and fusion plasma modeling.

Finally, this legislation would also require that the Department of Energy submit a management plan, as well as regular reports to Congress that detail how the Department of Energy expects to implement this program, as well as its progress to date.

With this bipartisan legislation, we will be establishing a transparent program that will allow the United States to remain a leader in high-end computing. I expect that we may well reap benefits from this effort, even beyond what I have spoken about today and beyond the advances that any of us can now imagine.

I would like to take a moment to compliment the sponsors of this legislation, Mr. HULTGREN from Illinois and Mr. SWALWELL from California, for their efforts to craft this bipartisan bill we have before us today. I also thank Ms. LOFGREN from California and, of course, Science Committee Chairman SMITH for his support.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN), who is a member of the Science Committee and also a member of the Science Committee's Energy Subcommittee.

Mr. HULTGREN. I would like to thank the distinguished chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the gentleman from Texas, for helping this legislation come to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2495, the American Super Computing Leadership Act, is an important update to a current statute which will ensure that America stays at the forefront of supercomputing technology for the benefits it brings to our national security, the economy, and, more broadly, our research capabilities as a Nation.

While America and American companies are still leading the way for much of this current technology, it is important to point out that the National University of Defense Technology, in China, is now housing the world's fastest supercomputer.

One of the Department of Energy's primary responsibilities within the National Nuclear Security Administration is the maintenance of our current nuclear stockpile. This stockpile stewardship responsibility is carried out with increasingly complex situations, especially as our stockpile has aged.

The need for improved parallelism, capabilities, and decreased energy requirements are spelled out in this legislation to ensure the Department carries out a targeted basic research program to overcoming the most pressing needs.

This legislation also points out and defines exascale as the next checkpoint to be accomplished. Exascale computers would exceed existing computing power by nearly 10,000 percent.

I would like to point out, however, that exascale cannot be seen as the end point. It is just a step toward the larger goal of American leadership in this field. This legislation will ensure that the broader scientific community has access to these facilities on a competitive merit review process.

The scientific drivers and the national security responsibilities should be the primary focus of this research, but we must also make sure that the crosscutting benefits of this research are not left at the wayside.

This legislation would create partnerships with universities, industry, and the national labs to conduct the research, ensuring that the Nation as a whole benefits from this research more quickly and efficiently.

In having the pleasure to represent the great State of Illinois, I have been able to witness how an ecosystem of innovation can best be fostered, and part of this is by making sure that our facilities are open to the public when it makes sense and does not interfere with the core missions of our Federal agencies and the labs.

I have been able to see how Fermilab, in my district, and Argonne National Lab, which is just down the road, carry out groundbreaking scientific research, but they also have unintended crossover benefits, such as proton beam cancer therapy, which uses accelerators developed in our labs.

User facilities, such as the Advanced Photon Source at Argonne, have given a tremendous research capability to pharmaceutical companies, where companies doing research that used to take weeks can often spend more time with samples in the mail than on the lab bench.

The computing capabilities this legislation will help bring about will have tremendous application in the health care and drug development fields, and the modeling simulations this will make available will allow manufacturers to build better prototypes that have been tested thousands of times virtually before they come off the line. This is why I ask all of my colleagues to join me in voting ''yes'' on this important legislation.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee and a member of that committee's Energy Subcommittee. He is also a former member of the Science Committee, so we appreciate his participation today.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the American Super Computing Leadership Act, H.R. 2495. I want to commend Mr. HULTGREN, Ms. BONAMICI, and our chairman for their support of this great legislation.

As part of my representation of the great people of the Third District of Tennessee, Oak Ridge is right in the heart of my district. This is the city that won the cold war. This is the city which was the birthplace of the Manhattan Project.

These are wonderful people, and in that city sits the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, I believe one of the premier national labs in a great national lab system. Oak Ridge National Laboratory has been in the forefront of the leadership on high-speed computing.

I also want to commend our lab director, Dr. Thom Mason, for leading the way in supercomputing. His great successes in upgrading our computing facilities and in working with the other Department of Energy labs has been critical for the greater good of our Nation.

□ 1545

As my colleagues have already articulated, exascale is the next level. Right now, we are at a level called petaflop. Exascale is the next level.

Ladies and gentlemen, a short time ago, the United States was number one. During my tenure in Congress, a couple of years ago, it was number one in the world in supercomputing. I want to maintain that we move forward and become number one again. We cannot let the Chinese or any other nation beat us in this fight. It is critically important.

Why is exascale and supercomputing very important? I have actually seen these roomfuls of computers. It is critically important to our economic security as a Nation.

All Members of this great House want America to be great again, and supercomputing is going to lead the way. This is an economic security issue, as every area of our economy is dependent on this. Banking, manufacturing, health care, commerce, and communication are all critically dependent on supercomputing.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their strong support of H.R. 2495, the American Super Computing Leadership Act.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. 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 Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2495, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TSUNAMI WARNING, EDUCATION, AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2014

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5309) to authorize and strengthen the tsunami detection, forecast, warning, research, and mitigation program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5309

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 ''Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES TO THE TSUNAMI WARNING AND EDUCATION ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.).

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF PURPOSES OF TSUNAMI WARNING AND EDUCATION ACT.

Section 3 (33 U.S.C. 3202) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''research,'' after ''warnings,'';

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) to enhance and modernize the existing United States Tsunami Warning System to increase the accuracy of forecasts and warnings, to maintain full coverage of tsunami detection assets, and to reduce false alarms;'';

(3) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) to improve and develop standards and guidelines for mapping, modeling, and assessment efforts to improve tsunami detection, forecasting, warnings, notification, mitigation, resiliency, response, outreach, and recovery;'';

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (8), respectively;

(5) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) to improve research efforts related to improving tsunami detection, forecasting, warnings, notification, mitigation, resiliency, response, outreach, and recovery;'';

(6) in paragraph (5), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''and increase'' and inserting '', increase, and develop uniform standards and guidelines for''; and

(B) by inserting '', including the warning signs of locally generated tsunami'' after ''approaching'';

(7) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, by striking '', including the Indian Ocean; and'' and inserting a semicolon; and

(8) by inserting after paragraph (6), as so redesignated, the following:

''(7) to foster resilient communities in the face of tsunami and other coastal hazards; and''.

SEC. 4. MODIFICATION OF TSUNAMI FORECASTING AND WARNING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 4 (33 U.S.C. 3203) is amended by striking ''Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico region'' and inserting ''Atlantic Ocean region, including the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico''.

(b) COMPONENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section 4 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''established'' and inserting ''supported or maintained'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''and safeguarding port and harbor operations'' after ''communities'';

(3) in paragraph (7)—

(A) by inserting '', including graphical warning products,'' after ''warnings'';

(B) by inserting '', territories,'' after ''States''; and

(C) by inserting ''and Wireless Emergency Alerts'' after ''Hazards Program''; and

(4) in paragraph (8), by inserting ''and commercial and Federal undersea communications cables'' after ''observing technologies''.

(c) TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM.—Subsection (c) of such section 4 is amended to read as follows:

''(c) TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM.—The program under this section shall operate a tsunami warning system that—

''(1) is capable of forecasting tsunami, including forecasting tsunami arrival time and inundation estimates, anywhere in the Pacific and Arctic Ocean regions and providing adequate warnings;

''(2) is capable of forecasting and providing adequate warnings in areas of the Atlantic Ocean, including the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, that are determined—

''(A) to be geologically active, or to have significant potential for geological activity; and

''(B) to pose significant risks of tsunami for States along the coastal areas of the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, or Gulf of Mexico; and

''(3) supports other international tsunami forecasting and warning efforts.''.

(d) TSUNAMI WARNING CENTERS.—Subsection (d) of such section 4 is amended to read as follows:

''(d) TSUNAMI WARNING CENTERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall support or maintain centers, as part of the National Centers for Environmental Prediction, to support the tsunami warning system required by subsection (c). The Centers shall include—

''(A) the National Tsunami Warning Center, located in Alaska, which is primarily responsible for Alaska, the continental United States, and the Caribbean;

''(B) the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, located in Hawaii, which is primarily responsible for Hawaii and other areas of the Pacific not covered by the National Center; and

''(C) any additional forecast and warning centers determined by the National Weather Service to be necessary.

''(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the centers supported or maintained pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) Continuously monitoring data from seismological, deep ocean, coastal sea level, and tidal monitoring stations and other data sources as may be developed and deployed.

''(B) Evaluating earthquakes, landslides, and volcanic eruptions that have the potential to generate tsunami.

''(C) Evaluating deep ocean buoy data and tidal monitoring stations for indications of tsunami resulting from earthquakes and other sources.

''(D) To the extent practicable, utilizing a range of models to predict tsunami arrival times and flooding estimates.

''(E) Disseminating forecasts and tsunami warning bulletins to Federal, State, and local government officials and the public.

''(F) Coordinating with the tsunami hazard mitigation program conducted under section 5 to ensure ongoing sharing of information between forecasters and emergency management officials.

''(G) Making data gathered under this Act and post-warning analyses conducted by the National Weather Service or other relevant Administration offices available to researchers.

''(3) FAIL-SAFE WARNING CAPABILITY.—The tsunami warning centers supported or maintained pursuant to paragraph (1) shall maintain a fail-safe warning capability and ability to perform back-up duties for each other.

''(4) COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE.—The National Weather Service shall coordinate with the centers supported or maintained pursuant to paragraph (1) to ensure that regional and local forecast offices—

''(A) have the technical knowledge and capability to disseminate tsunami warnings for the communities they serve; and

''(B) leverage connections with local emergency management officials for optimally disseminating tsunami warnings and forecasts.

''(5) UNIFORM OPERATING PROCEDURES.—The Administrator shall—

''(A) develop uniform operational procedures for the centers supported or maintained pursuant to paragraph (1), including the use of software applications, checklists, decision support tools, and tsunami warning products that have been standardized across the program supported under this section;

''(B) ensure that processes and products of the warning system operated pursuant to subsection (c)—

''(i) reflect industry best practices;

''(ii) conform to the maximum extent practicable with internationally recognized standards for information technology; and

''(iii) conform to the maximum extent practicable with other warning products and practices of the National Weather Service;

''(C) ensure that future adjustments to operational protocols, processes, and warning products—

''(i) are made consistently across the warning system operated pursuant to subsection (c); and

''(ii) are applied in a uniform manner across such warning system; and

''(D) disseminate guidelines and metrics for evaluating and improving tsunami forecast models.

''(6) AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—The Administrator, through the National Weather Service, shall ensure that resources are available to fulfill the obligations of this Act. This includes ensuring supercomputing resources are available to run such computer models as are needed for purposes of the tsunami warning system operated pursuant to subsection (c).''.

(e) TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY; MAINTENANCE AND UPGRADES.—Subsection (e) of such section 4 is amended to read as follows:

''(e) TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY; MAINTENANCE AND UPGRADES.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall—

''(1) develop requirements for the equipment used to forecast tsunami, including—

''(A) provisions for multipurpose detection platforms;

''(B) reliability and performance metrics; and

''(C) to the maximum extent practicable, requirements for the integration of equipment with other United States and global ocean and coastal observation systems, the global Earth observing system of systems, the global seismic networks, and the Advanced National Seismic System;

''(2) develop and execute a plan for the transfer of technology from ongoing research conducted as part of the program supported or maintained under section 6 into the program under this section; and

''(3) ensure that the Administration's operational tsunami detection equipment is properly maintained.''.

(f) FEDERAL COOPERATION.—Subsection (f) of such section 4 is amended to read as follows:

''(f) FEDERAL COOPERATION.—When deploying and maintaining tsunami detection technologies under the program under this section, the Administrator shall—

''(1) identify which assets of other Federal agencies are necessary to support such program; and

''(2) work with each agency identified under paragraph (1)—

''(A) to acquire the agency's assistance; and

''(B) to prioritize the necessary assets.''.

(g) UNNECESSARY PROVISIONS.—Such section 4 is further amended by striking subsections (g) through (k).

SEC. 5. MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL TSUNAMI HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5 (33 U.S.C. 3204) is amended by striking subsections (a) through (d) and inserting the following:

''(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the heads of such other agencies as the Administrator considers relevant, shall conduct a community-based tsunami hazard mitigation program to improve tsunami preparedness and resiliency of at-risk areas in the United States and the territories of the United States.

''(b) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—The Program conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

''(1) Technical and financial assistance to coastal States, territories, tribes, and local governments to develop and implement activities under this section.

''(2) Integration of tsunami preparedness and mitigation programs into ongoing State-based hazard warning, resilience planning, and risk management activities, including predisaster planning, emergency response, evacuation planning, disaster recovery, hazard mitigation, and community development and redevelopment programs in affected areas.

''(3) Activities to promote the adoption of tsunami resilience, preparedness, warning, and mitigation measures by Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local governments and nongovernmental entities, including educational and risk communication programs to discourage development in high-risk areas.

''(4) Activities to support the development of regional tsunami hazard and risk assessments, using inundation models that meet programmatic standards for accuracy. Such regional risk assessments may include the following:

''(A) The sources, sizes, and histories of tsunami in that region.

''(B) Inundation models and maps of critical infrastructure and socioeconomic vulnerability in areas subject to tsunami inundation.

''(C) Maps of evacuation areas and evacuation routes.

''(D) Evaluations of the size of populations that will require evacuation, including populations with special evacuation needs.

''(5) Activities to support the development of community-based outreach and education programs to ensure community readiness and resilience, including the following:

''(A) The development, implementation, and assessment of technical training and public education programs, including education programs that address unique characteristics of distant and near-field tsunami.

''(B) The development of decision support tools.

''(C) The incorporation of social science research into community readiness and resilience efforts.

''(D) The development of evidence-based education guidelines.

''(6) Dissemination of guidelines and standards for community planning, education, and training products, programs, and tools, including standards for—

''(A) mapping products;

''(B) inundation models; and

''(C) effective emergency exercises.

''(c) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—In addition to activities conducted under subsection (b), the program conducted pursuant to subsection (a) may include the following:

''(1) Multidisciplinary vulnerability assessment research, education, and training to help integrate risk management and resilience objectives with community development planning and policies.

''(2) Risk management training for local officials and community organizations to enhance understanding and preparedness.

''(3) Development of practical applications for existing or emerging technologies, such as modeling, remote sensing, geospatial technology, engineering, and observing systems.

''(4) Risk management, risk assessment, and resilience data and information services, including—

''(A) access to data and products derived from observing and detection systems; and

''(B) development and maintenance of new integrated data products to support risk management, risk assessment, and resilience programs.

''(5) Risk notification systems that coordinate with and build upon existing systems and actively engage decisionmakers, local and State government agencies, business communities, nongovernmental organizations, and the media.

''(d) NO PREEMPTION.—

''(1) DESIGNATION OF AT-RISK AREAS.—The establishment of national standards for inundation models under this section shall not prevent States, territories, tribes, and local governments from designating additional areas as being at risk based on knowledge of local conditions.

''(2) NO NEW REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act may be construed as establishing new regulatory authority for any Federal agency.''.

(b) REPORT ON ACCREDITATION OF TSUNAMIREADY PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on which authorities and activities would be needed to have the TsunamiReady program of the National Weather Service accredited by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program.

SEC. 6. MODIFICATION OF TSUNAMI RESEARCH PROGRAM.

Section 6 (33 U.S.C. 3205) is amended—

(1) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking ''The Administrator shall'' and all that follows through ''establish or maintain'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with such other Federal agencies, State and territorial governments, and academic institutions as the Administrator considers appropriate, the coordinating committee under section 11(b), and the panel under section 8(a), support or maintain'';

(2) by striking ''and assessment for tsunami tracking and numerical forecast modeling. Such research program shall—'' and inserting the following: ''assessment for tsunami tracking and numerical forecast modeling, and standards development.

''(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The research program supported or maintained pursuant to subsection (a) shall—'';

(3) in subsection (b), as designated by paragraph (2)—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) consider other appropriate research to mitigate the impact of tsunami, including the improvement of near-field tsunami detection and forecasting capabilities, which may include use of new generation Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration supercomputer capacity to develop a rapid tsunami forecast for all United States coastlines;'';

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''include'' and inserting ''conduct''; and

(ii) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) develop the technical basis for validation of tsunami maps, numerical tsunami models, digital elevation models, and forecasts; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) PILOT PROJECT.—The Administrator may, pursuant to subsection (b), develop a pilot project for near-field tsunami forecast development for the Cascadia region along the west coast of the United States using new generation Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis, upcoming and existing cable networks, and new National Centers for Environmental Protection modeling capability.''.

SEC. 7. GLOBAL TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION NETWORK.

Section 7 (33 U.S.C. 3206) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TSUNAMI WARNING SYSTEM.—The Administrator shall, in coordination with the Secretary of State and in consultation with such other agencies as the Administrator considers relevant, provide technical assistance and training to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the World Meteorological Organization of the United Nations, and such other international entities as the Administrator considers appropriate, as part of the international efforts to develop a fully functional global tsunami forecast and warning system comprised of regional tsunami warning networks.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''shall'' and inserting ''may''; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''establishing'' and inserting ''supporting''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''establish'' and inserting ''support''; and

(ii) by striking ''establishing'' and inserting ''supporting''.

SEC. 8. TSUNAMI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY PANEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act is further amended—

(1) by redesignating section 8 (33 U.S.C. 3207) as section 9; and

(2) by inserting after section 7 (33 U.S.C. 3206) the following:

''SEC. 8. TSUNAMI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY PANEL.

''(a) DESIGNATION.—The Administrator shall designate the Ocean Exploration Advisory Working Group within the Science Advisory Board of the Administration to serve

as the Tsunami Science and Technology Advisory Panel to provide advice to the Administrator on matters regarding tsunami science, technology, and regional preparedness.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) COMPOSITION.—The working group designated under subsection (a) shall be composed of no fewer than 7 members selected by the Administrator from among individuals from academia or State agencies who have academic or practical expertise in physical sciences, social sciences, information technology, coastal resilience, emergency management, or such other disciplines as the Administrator considers appropriate.

''(2) FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT.—No member of the working group designated pursuant to subsection (a) may be a Federal employee.

''(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Not less frequently than once every 4 years, the working group designated under subsection (a) shall—

''(1) review the activities of the Administration, and other Federal activities as appropriate, relating to tsunami research, detection, forecasting, warning, mitigation, resiliency, and preparation; and

''(2) submit to the Administrator and such others as the Administrator considers appropriate—

''(A) the findings of the working group with respect to the most recent review conducted pursuant to paragraph (1); and

''(B) such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the working group considers appropriate to improve Federal tsunami research, detection, forecasting, warning, mitigation, resiliency, and preparation.

''(d) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not less frequently than once every 4 years, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report on the findings and recommendations received by the Administrator under subsection (c)(2).''.

SEC. 9. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TSUNAMI WARNING AND EDUCATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed description of the progress made in implementing sections 4(d)(6), 5(b)(6), and 6(b)(4) of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act.

(2) A description of the ways that tsunami warnings and warning products issued by the Tsunami Forecasting and Warning Program established under section 4 of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3203) can be standardized and streamlined with warnings and warning products for hurricanes, coastal storms, and other coastal flooding events.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 9 of the Act, as redesignated by section 8(a)(1) of this Act, is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this Act $27,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2015 through 2017, of which—

''(1) not less than 27 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year shall be for activities under the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program under section 5; and

''(2) not less than 8 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year shall be for the Tsunami Research Program under section 6.''.

SEC. 11. OUTREACH RESPONSIBILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with State and local emergency managers, shall develop and carry out formal outreach activities to improve tsunami education and awareness and foster the development of resilient communities. Outreach activities may include—

(1) the development of outreach plans to ensure the close integration of tsunami warning centers supported or maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3203(d)) with local Weather Forecast Offices of the National Weather Service and emergency managers;

(2) working with appropriate local Weather Forecast Offices to ensure they have the technical knowledge and capability to disseminate tsunami warnings to the communities they serve; and

(3) evaluating the effectiveness of warnings and of coordination with local Weather Forecast Offices after significant tsunami events.

(b) COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL TSUNAMI HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall convene a coordinating committee to assist the Administrator in the conduct of the program required by section 5(a) of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3204(a)).

(2) COMPOSITION.—The coordinating committee shall be composed of members from each of the States at risk from tsunami, and any other such representatives as the Administrator considers appropriate to represent Federal, State, tribal, territorial, and local governments.

(3) SUBCOMMITTEES.—The Administrator may approve the formation of subcommittees to address specific program components or regional issues.

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The coordinating committee shall—

(A) provide feedback on how funds should be prioritized to carry out the program required by section 5(a) of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3204(a));

(B) ensure that areas described in section 4(c) of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3203(c)) in the United States and its territories have the opportunity to participate in the program;

(C) provide recommendations to the Administrator on how to improve and continuously advance the TsunamiReady program, particularly on ways to make communities more tsunami resilient through the use of inundation maps and models and other hazard mitigation practices; and

(D) ensure that all components of the program required by section 5(a) of the Tsunami Warning and Education Act (33 U.S.C. 3204(a)) are integrated with ongoing State-based hazard warning, risk management, and resilience activities, including—

(i) integrating activities with emergency response plans, disaster recovery, hazard mitigation, and community development programs in affected areas; and

(ii) integrating information to assist in tsunami evacuation route planning.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5309, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5309, the Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014, amends and strengthens the Tsunami Warning and Education Act of 2006. It reauthorizes an important program at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and sharpens its focus on tsunami detection, forecasts, and warnings.

The recent absence of tsunami disasters here in the U.S. does not mean we should stand by as spectators. The threat is very real. The tsunami resulting from the 2011 earthquake in Japan caused massive destruction and is a vivid reminder of the need for enhanced early warning capabilities.

Tsunamis pose a similar threat to America's coastline. They have the ability to injure Americans, damage property, and harm the economy.

This bill updates the tsunami forecasting and warning program operated by NOAA. It modernizes and enhances the accuracy of forecasts, improves standards and guidelines for mapping and modeling tsunamis, and supports research efforts related to tsunami science.

H.R. 5309 expands outreach responsibilities of the NOAA administrator to coordinate with State and local emergency managers to improve tsunami education and awareness. This will help develop resilient communities in the face of tsunamis and other coastal hazards.

This bill strengthens scientific research on these phenomena, fosters outreach programs, and advances technological forecasts to better understand and respond to disasters when they occur.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), the vice chairman of the Science Committee; our Environment Subcommittee ranking member, Ms. BONAMICI of Oregon; and the ranking member of the full committee, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, for their initiative on this bipartisan legislation.

I really want to single out the gentlewoman from Oregon for her efforts on this particular subject. She has engaged this subject for the last several months, has been instrumental in our getting here to the floor today, and it is her initiative that is going to benefit the country.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 5309, the Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 5309, the Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) for cosponsoring this bipartisan legislation with me. I also want to thank the chairman and ranking member of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, Mr. SMITH and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, for their support in moving this bill forward.

I also would like to thank the hardworking staff, my personal staff, Mr. ROHRABACHER's staff, and the dedicated committee staff on both sides of the aisle for their help with this bill.

Finally, I would like to thank the State and local emergency management officials, coastal zone managers, and the many scientists and other experts who have contributed their ideas to the development of this bill.

I have met with coastal community groups and emergency planners in my district who are working on a number of fronts to prepare their communities for earthquake and tsunami events.

So much of our ability to prepare, respond, and recover from a tsunami will depend on awareness, planning, and mobilization at the local level. From the Federal agencies all the way down to local emergency managers, we all agree that adequately preparing communities across the country for the threat of natural disasters is of vital importance to the future of this country.

The Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014 is an important step toward making sure that our coastal communities are ready to face the dangers posed by tsunami threats.

In 2004, the Sumatra-Andaman earthquake in Southeast Asia triggered a deadly tsunami event that claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands of people from Indonesia to the coast of Madagascar, prompting Congress to enact the Tsunami Warning and Education Act of 2006.

We were reminded of the significant threat that a tsunami poses to U.S. coastal communities 3 years ago when the Tohoku earthquake near Japan created a devastating tsunami event. That tsunami resulted in the tragic loss of human life and billions of dollars of economic damage, which made it one of the costliest natural disasters we have ever seen, and its damage reached as far as the west coast of the United States—California and Oregon, to be specific.

The events in Indonesia and Japan underscore the importance of this legislation and why we must prepare and protect our coastal communities from similar events.

Maritime commercial activities, vibrant tourist industries, and more than 120 million Americans are all part of the rich coastal U.S. economy, an economy that contributed close to half of the entire U.S. GDP in 2011.

The commercial fishing industry alone supports about 1 million jobs, and the international trade associated with coastal and marine fisheries contributes close to $70 billion annually to the U.S. economy. Likewise, more than 13 million Americans work at our commercial ports. They help to move the more than $1 trillion worth of goods and products to the shelves of our local stores.

These examples show that investing in the resiliency of coastal communities is important to the economic health of not just these regions, but to the Nation. Ensuring that these coastal communities, big and small, have the resources and knowledge necessary to protect these critical aspects from the threat of a tsunami and be prepared, should one occur, is simply good and prudent policy.

Because this body collectively provides assistance when there is a natural disaster, like Superstorm Sandy, for example, planning and preparation to avoid or minimize damage and destruction is important for all of us, whether or not we represent a coastal district.

Oregonians are aware of the threat that a tsunami would pose to their communities, and cities up and down the coast have responded by installing warning sirens and developing evacuation routes, but as newer warning technologies develop and more is understood about the areas that will be hit the hardest, a coordinated effort is required to update preparation and response.

In Tillamook County, Oregon, for example, they recently decided that warning sirens were not the way of the future, favoring the use of warning residents through social media and by phone instead.

Seaside, a small coastal town in my district, has been identified as the most vulnerable community to tsunami on the Oregon coast. In Seaside, local leaders and organizations are proactively educating residents and visitors about tsunami evacuation routes, storage supply locations, and emergency communication systems.

At the Federal level, we can help these communities understand the risks and seriousness of the threats they face and work with them to be prepared, which is why I sponsored this bill, along with my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

H.R. 5309 will update and reauthorize the Tsunami Warning and Education Act and will help to ensure that local and regional decisionmakers have the tools and information they need to develop mitigation and response plans to this ever-present threat and to communicate these plans to the public in an effective and efficient manner.

For distant tsunami events, this legislation will advance research efforts related to improving tsunami forecasting, protection, and notification which could mean extra minutes for emergency responders on the ground and translate into lives saved and tragedies avoided, and it adds ports and harbor operations as entities to be safeguarded by tsunami forecasting capabilities.

This bill will also support research needed to improve our understanding of local tsunami events. A local tsunami, one that is generated just off the coast, has a travel time of about 30 minutes or less.

That is the kind of tsunami most likely to have widespread and devastating impacts on the U.S. coast and on the Caribbean. In Oregon, we know that a catastrophic Cascadia earthquake and tsunami will occur someday. Although no one can predict the next time the Cascadia fault will rupture, we can and must prepare.

At a recent Coastal Caucus event in Florence, Oregon, State-elected officials, tribal governments, community leaders, and business owners attended a panel discussion that focused on the threat posed by tsunami and how we are updating our response plans to reflect new understandings of subduction zone tsunami events. One thing everyone on the panel agreed on: it is not a matter of if, but when.

We have already learned a lot about how to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to tsunamis. I have no doubt that the progress we have made through NOAA's efforts under the Tsunami Warning and Education Act has enhanced the safety of our communities and will save lives, and this good work must be continued.

The coastlines of the United States already play an integral role in the economic prosperity of this country, and we must strengthen their preparedness and resiliency, so they can continue to play that role going forward. In this bipartisan bill, we recognize the need for continued protection of our coastal communities from the impacts of tsunami.

In closing, I want to say that September is National Preparedness Month. It is a reminder to everyone to make disaster preparedness a priority.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I hope we can further this discussion and continue to find ways to build America's resiliency to tsunami and other natural disasters.

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

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5309, the "Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014".

First, I want to thank the Ranking Member of the Environment Subcommittee, Ms. BONAMICI, for her work on this legislation and her commitment to maintaining the health and vitality of the Nation's oceans and coastal communities. I would also like to thank Mr. ROHRABACHER for joining her in this bipartisan effort. And finally, I want to thank the Chairman of the Science Committee, Mr. SMITH, for helping to move this bipartisan bill to the floor today.

Over 120 million Americans call the United States coastline their home. These coastal communities—from major cities to small towns—play a vital role in sustaining the American economy, supporting commercial

fishing enterprises, tourism, and maritime commerce. In fact, approximately one-third of the U.S. gross domestic product has its origins in coastal areas. That is why the bill we are considering today is so important. It would reauthorize the Tsunami Warning and Education Act of 2006, and allow the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to continue to protect Americans and our coastal economies from the threat of tsunami.

This legislation is a perfect example of a familiar saying: an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Our tsunami warning program has been effective over the last eight years, but we must remain vigilant in our preparedness and continue to invest in the research and development, and education and outreach, necessary to improve the resiliency of our coastal communities to these destructive waves. We were reminded in 2004 in Sumatra, and again in 2011 in Japan, of the devastation that can be caused by a tsunami. Since the United States has not been struck by a major tsunami since 1964, I think it is useful to put the potential threat into perspective. I know I do not have to remind anyone of the amount of damage caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy. A single tsunami event in the United States could dwarf the devastation caused by either of those disasters.

Billions and billions of dollars in economic damages and countless lives are at risk if we do not maintain, and improve, our tsunami detection and forecasting capabilities. H.R. 5309 advances NOAA's research efforts to do just that and may ultimately add minutes of critical response time to tsunami warnings. The bill also recognizes that the results of NOAA's research must be translated into outreach and education activities at the state and local level. The effective and timely communication of threats is critical in mitigating the impacts of a natural disaster. Increased warning times are only effective if people know how to respond. I am pleased that this legislation emphasizes and supports local community preparedness.

Resiliency to natural disasters is an important part of strengthening the nation's economic security. I want to ensure that our coastal communities have the resources and tools they need to minimize the loss of life and property caused by a tsunami. Reauthorizing NOAA's tsunami activities by passing H.R. 5309 is a key step in helping to do just that.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5309.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1600

STOPPING TAX OFFENDERS AND PROSECUTING IDENTITY THEFT ACT OF 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 744) to provide effective criminal prosecutions for certain identity thefts, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 744

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 ''Stopping Tax Offenders and Prosecuting Identity Theft Act of 2014'' or the ''STOP Identity Theft Act of 2014''.

SEC. 2. USE OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RESOURCES WITH REGARD TO TAX RETURN IDENTITY THEFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General should make use of all existing resources of the Department of Justice, including any appropriate task forces, to bring more perpetrators of tax return identity theft to justice.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—In carrying out this section, the Attorney General should take into account the following:

(1) The need to concentrate efforts in those areas of the country where the crime is most frequently reported.

(2) The need to coordinate with State and local authorities for the most efficient use of their laws and resources to prosecute and prevent the crime.

(3) The need to protect vulnerable groups, such as veterans, seniors, and minors (especially foster children) from becoming victims or otherwise used in the offense.

SEC. 3. VICTIMS OF IDENTITY THEFT MAY INCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS.

Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1028—

(A) in subsection (a)(7), by inserting ''(including an organization)'' after ''another person''; and

(B) in subsection (d)(7), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or other person'' after ''specific individual''; and

(2) in section 1028A(a)(1), by inserting ''(including an organization)'' after ''another person''.

SEC. 4. IDENTITY THEFT FOR PURPOSES OF TAX FRAUD.

Section 1028(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) during and in relation to a felony under section 7206 or 7207 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;''.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report that contains the following information:

(1) Information readily available to the Department of Justice about trends in the incidence of tax return identity theft.

(2) Recommendations on additional statutory tools that would aid in the effective prosecution of tax return identity theft.

(3) The status on implementing the recommendations of the Department's March 2010 Audit Report 10-21 entitled ''The Department of Justice's Efforts to Combat Identity Theft''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 744, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Identity theft is a crime that leaves its victims feeling exposed and vulnerable while simultaneously inflicting serious financial damage upon them and the financial institutions and government agencies they do business with.

Unfortunately, identity theft is an expanding problem that has recently shifted its target to include the tax refund dollars owed to many hard-working Americans.

The Federal Trade Commission routinely issues statistics listing identify theft as the number one consumer complaint, with American adults having a roughly 1 in 5 chance of being victimized. Fraud related to government benefits and documents regularly comprises the large majority of identity theft reports.

The IRS has recognized the problem and begun shifting assets in response to this expanding threat. In a typical example from earlier this year in Norfolk, Virginia, two hospital workers were sentenced following their convictions for tax-related aggravated identity theft. Their scheme included stealing the personal information of hospital patients and using that information to apply for Federal tax refunds. All told, nearly 80 fraudulent returns were filed, seeking more than $400,000 in illegitimate refunds.

For the victims of this type of fraud, the original notice is often a rejection by the IRS of their legitimate tax returns. Not surprisingly, this initial rejection is often only the beginning of a long and continuing road to financial recovery. In addition to the delays inherent in resolving their tax return dispute and receiving their refund, the months following the discovery of the identity theft are typically spent trying to restore their credit through an endless stream of paperwork, including police reports, affidavits to credit bureaus, and complaints to various consumer protection agencies.

Unfortunately, in Virginia and nationwide, this is a problem that is only growing in magnitude, partly due to the expanding methods used by criminals to gain access to personal information. From highly sophisticated cyber criminal organizations engaged in activities designed to gain access to personal data on a grand scale to individual cases involving a lost wallet or purse, the ways in which someone with

criminal intent can obtain our personal information are too numerous to list.

The legislation before us today, the STOP Identity Theft Act of 2014, is designed to strengthen the penalties associated with tax-related identity theft. Additionally, H.R. 744 expands who can be a victim of tax-related identity theft to include businesses and organizations, directs the Justice Department to allocate additional resources towards enforcement in this area, and encourages cooperation with State and local authorities through the establishment of task forces and otherwise.

I commend the sponsors, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Chairman SMITH, for their dedication to this important issue, and I urge my colleagues to join me to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 744, the Stopping Tax Offenders and Prosecuting Identity Theft Act, has laudable goals of addressing the growing problem of tax return identity theft. Unfortunately, in seeking to address one problem, the bill creates another one.

Last Congress, the Crime Subcommittee held a hearing at which we learned how individuals are victimized by those who file false returns using the names and Social Security numbers of the victims.

When someone has had a false return filed in their name, they often have to engage in an arduous process of setting the record straight with the IRS and obtaining a refund they may be due.

In other instances, perpetrators sometimes benefit by falsely claiming that a deceased child of another is a dependent on their own forms. Parents of the deceased children are then subjected to the additional grief and burden of clearing things up with the IRS.

As a longstanding advocate of personal privacy and personal privacy rights, I am particularly concerned about these schemes which violate the privacy of individuals in addition to imposing financial burdens.

Clearly, we need to do more to combat this type of crime. Accordingly, I support the approach in section 2 of the bill, which encourages the Department of Justice, using task forces, to bring its resources to bear on the problem of tax return identity theft. Increased effort in investigating and prosecuting these crimes is certainly necessary, and Congress should work to provide additional resources to support our agents and prosecutors.

Unfortunately, another provision in the bill raises serious concerns by expanding mandatory minimum sentencing. The bill amends both the basic identity theft statute and the aggravated identity theft statute so that organizations, and not just individuals, may be covered as victims.

Expanding the scope of victims under the aggravated identity theft statute, thus, also expands the scope of mandatory penalties under the statute, section 1028A of title 18. The penalty for aggravated identity theft is a mandatory term of imprisonment of 2 years or, for an offense related to terrorism, 5 years. While I oppose this expansion of the mandatory minimum sentences, I do not oppose the imposition of appropriate sentences for this offense as warranted under the circumstances of each case.

With respect to the proposed expansion of the coverage of the aggravated identity theft statute to organizations, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, ranking member of the Crime Subcommittee, offered an amendment at markup to narrowly prevent application of mandatory sentences to the expansion, but instead allow for even higher sentences for those offenses, but at the judges' discretion. As a result, judges would have the flexibility to impose even greater sentences, when warranted, but they would not be required to impose mandatory minimums. Unfortunately, the amendment was not adopted, leaving H.R. 744 with a serious flaw that violates sound sentencing policy.

Mandatory minimums have been studied extensively and have been found to distort rational sentencing systems to discriminate against minorities, to waste the taxpayers' money, and to often violate common sense. Even if everyone involved in a case—from arresting officer, prosecutor, judge, and victim—believes that the mandatory minimum would be an unjust sentence for a particular defendant in a case, it still must be imposed.

Mandatory minimum sentences, sometimes based merely on the name of the crime, unwisely remove sentencing discretion from the judge. Regardless of the role of the offender in the particular crime, the offender's record or lack thereof, or the facts and circumstances of the case, the judge has no choice but to impose the mandatory minimum set by legislators long before the crime has been committed. Such a policy is unjust and unwarranted. The expansion of mandatory minimum sentencing in this bill is, therefore, problematic.

For these reasons, I cannot support this well-intentioned but flawed bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee and the lead Republican cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for yielding me time, and I also want to thank him for bringing this bill to the House floor today.

H.R. 744, the STOP Identity Theft Act, is a bicameral, bipartisan solution that curbs the rapidly increasing problem of tax return identity theft. I am the original cosponsor of this bill, with Congresswoman DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, who has long taken the initiative on this pressing subject.

The STOP Identity Theft Act increases criminal penalties for tax return ID theft. The bill also broadens the definition of identity theft victims to include businesses and nonprofit organizations.

In recent years, tax thieves have received billions of dollars in fraudulent tax returns. These criminals have become proficient in stealing identity information and Social Security numbers to file false tax returns with the IRS, oftentimes before the legitimate taxpayer files a return themselves. It is only after a tax return is rejected that the victim learns that their identity has been stolen and their tax return wrongfully pocketed.

H.R. 744 is crucial to deter the number of individuals and families who are victimized by ID tax thieves. Identity theft costs victims both money and time to restore their identities.

The House previously adopted this bill by voice vote in the last Congress. This past February, the Senate Judiciary Committee passed a companion bill to the STOP Identity Theft Act by Senators KLOBUCHAR and SESSIONS. So I urge my colleagues again to join me in support of H.R. 744 to protect American taxpayers.

I thank the Judiciary Committee chairman again, Mr. GOODLATTE, for bringing this legislation to the House floor and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for her efforts to stop tax identity theft.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida, the Honorable DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 744, the Stopping Tax Offenders and Prosecuting Identity Theft Act of 2014 or, simply, the STOP Identity Theft Act.

Over the past several years, we have all witnessed the crime of tax return theft explode into a nationwide epidemic. It is time for Congress to act and let would-be thieves know that there will be serious consequences if they engage in this crime.

Thank you to Congressman LAMAR SMITH for leading this effort with me over the past 3 years. I hope that we can finally get this legislation over the finish line so law enforcement has more tools in the fight against crime. Working with our Senate sponsors, Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR and Senator JEFF SESSIONS, I know that we can get this done.

Thank you to Chairman GOODLATTE and to his intrepid staffer Caroline Lynch for your support and your leadership to help bring this bill to the floor today.

We have all heard stories of tax refund thefts. An unsuspecting taxpayer

goes to file their tax return only to be told by the Internal Revenue Service that someone else has already filed their return and claimed their hard-earned tax refund.

□ 1615

Tax return identity theft wreaks emotional and financial havoc on hard-working taxpayers and costs the Federal Government billions of dollars.

According to a recent Treasury Department report, the number of stolen tax return refunds skyrocketed in just the last year—going from approximately 1.1 million stolen returns in 2011 to more than 1.8 million in 2012—a 69 percent increase. And the cost to the U.S. Treasury and the American taxpayers is staggering—nearly $9 billion in just the last 2 years and $21 billion in the last 5 years, Mr. Speaker.

We cannot allow billions of taxpayer dollars to be stolen from hardworking Americans and from our Treasury. This will only get worse unless we act.

We also must protect the thousands of taxpayers that fall victim to this crime, many of whom are vulnerable groups like seniors, veterans, and minors. Seniors in my south Florida community have been particularly hard-hit by this crime, and I simply couldn't stand by and let it continue.

Even though victims of tax return theft eventually are reimbursed by the U.S. Treasury, it can take many months and a lot of frustration to set things straight. Many of these victims rely on a timely tax return just to pay the bills.

These tax return identity thieves hide behind a veil of technology by stealing Social Security numbers and filing false electronic returns where the payoffs are almost instantaneous. Right now, more thieves and criminal organizations are turning to this lucrative crime because law enforcement lacks the kind of stiff criminal penalties afforded many other forms of identity theft. In this instance, technology has simply outstripped the enforcement tools currently on the books. The STOP Identity Theft Act brings together several measures to strengthen criminal penalties and increase the prosecution rate of tax return identity thieves.

First, this bill amends the identity theft statute to increase the maximum penalties for the crime of tax return identity theft. Right now, this crime is seen as low risk and high reward for would-be thieves. Toughening sentencing for tax return identity thieves will help deter this kind of crime.

The legislation also expands the definition of ''identity theft victim'' to include businesses and charitable organizations. Often, these organizations have their identities stolen and they are used in ''phishing'' schemes to extract the sensitive information from unsuspecting taxpayers used in tax return thefts. These thieves then use the harvested information to file thousands of fraudulent tax returns.

This amendment to the identity theft statutes will ensure that thieves who misappropriate the identities of any business, be it a small business or a nonprofit organization, can be prosecuted. The STOP Identity Theft Act also calls for better coordination between the Department of Justice and State and local law enforcement to make the most efficient use of the law and resources.

My own local law enforcement agencies in south Florida have been inundated with crime reports of tax return identity theft, and they need all the help we can provide.

This legislation is not the end-all, be-all to the congressional efforts to combat tax return identity theft, but it is a strong, bipartisan beginning. It is intended to provide targeted tools to law enforcement right away so that they are better prepared before next tax season rolls around.

Finally, the legislation also calls for DOJ to report back on trends in tax return identity theft, on progress in prosecuting these crimes, and recommendations for additional legal tools to combat it.

Information and data on trends about tax return identity theft can be valuable tools to detect and prevent future fraud, and it will inform Congress of additional legislative actions that will help in the effort.

I also send a big thank you to the various organizations that have supported and helped craft this legislation, including the National Conference of CPA Practitioners, the Committee for Efficient Government, the American Coalition for Taxpayer Rights, the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, and the National Association of Counties.

Together, we all must ensure that Federal laws keep pace with emerging crimes such as tax return identity theft. It is time to make the prosecution of this crime a greater priority. The STOP Identity Theft Act is an important step towards this goal, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. 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 Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 744, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1730

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York) at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3109) to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exempt certain Alaskan Native articles from prohibitions against sale of items containing nonedible migratory bird parts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3109

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

SECTION 1. EXEMPTION FROM PROHIBITIONS FOR ALASKAN NATIVE ARTICLES CONTAINING MIGRATORY BIRD PARTS.

Section 2 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) EXEMPTION FOR AUTHENTIC ALASKAN NATIVE ARTICLES OF HANDICRAFT OR CLOTHING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, nothing in this Act prohibits possession, offering for sale, sale, offering to barter, barter, offering to purchase, purchase, delivery for shipment, shipment, causing to be shipped, delivered for transportation, transport or causing to be transported, carrying or causing to be carried, or receiving for shipment, transportation, or carriage, any authentic Alaskan Native article of handicraft or clothing on the basis that it contains a nonedible migratory bird part.

''(2) LIMITATION.—This subsection shall not apply with respect to any handicraft or clothing containing any part of a migratory bird that was taken in a wasteful manner.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ALASKAN NATIVE.—The term 'Alaskan Native' means any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who resides in Alaska.

''(B) AUTHENTIC ALASKAN NATIVE ARTICLE OF HANDICRAFT OR CLOTHING.—The term 'authentic Alaskan Native article of handicraft or clothing'—

''(i) means any item that is—

''(I) composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials; and

''(II) produced, decorated, or fashioned by an Alaskan Native, in the exercise of traditional Alaskan Native handicrafts, without the use of any pantograph or other mass copying device; and

''(ii) includes any weaving, carving, stitching, sewing, lacing, beading, drawing, or painting described in clause (i), or any combination thereof.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, since 1918, the United States has signed four migratory bird treaties with Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia. In 1997, the Canada and Mexico treaties were revised to allow Alaska Natives to harvest for subsistence use protected migratory birds during the so-called closed season.

Unfortunately, when implementing the treaty language, Congress failed to clarify that the nonedible parts of the harvested migratory bird could be sold in commercial products. As a result, what we have today is a bizarre policy that allows Alaska Natives to hunt, kill, consume, and to also use nonedible parts in handicraft items, but prohibits them from selling those handicrafts.

However, the Fish and Wildlife Service has now decided to cite Alaska Native artists who use migratory bird feathers in a variety of items, including hats, fans, and hunting arrows. It is not illegal to simply throw away these nonedible migratory bird parts.

According to Ms. Jacqueline Pata, the vice chair of the Sealaska Corporation, there are less than 500 traditional artists and a much fewer number that use nonedible parts of migratory birds. In her testimony, she noted that this legislation parallels the existing exemption in the Marine Mammal Protection Act and that ''all we are asking is to be able to begin helping ourselves in a very small way by providing a modest income to severely impoverished communities through a traditional means.''

Mr. Speaker, the Fish and Wildlife Service could have revised their regulations, they could have worked with the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, and they could have continued to utilize their law enforcement discretion. In each case, they chose not to; instead, they decided to penalize a Native Alaskan artist who used raven and flicker feathers gathered from road-killed animals.

This is a misguided and wrong policy. This is why I introduced this important legislation on behalf of my Native Alaskan constituents.

I urge an ''aye'' vote on H.R. 3109, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, this bill would provide an exemption to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the MBTA, for the sale of Alaskan Native handicrafts that seems consistent with exemptions provided to Alaska Natives in other important conservation laws, like the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

However, the MBTA is distinct from these other laws because it actually implements four separate treaties between the United States and Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia; and it remains unclear if amending the MBTA, as proposed by Mr. YOUNG's bill, would violate our treaty obligations to the other implementing nations.

During our legislative hearing on this bill, the committee heard testimony from the Fish and Wildlife Service that the State Department should be consulted on any proposed amendments to the MBTA. However, we have not heard from the Fish and Wildlife Service or the State Department since that time.

I support the rights of Alaskan Natives to create and sell traditional handicrafts. So while I feel it is important that we consider the impact that this bill may have on other existing treaty obligations, I will support this bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3109.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4283) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain or replace certain facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch in Idaho, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4283

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

SECTION 1. MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES AT SMITH GULCH.

Section 3(a)(24)(D) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(24)(D)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The Secretary shall also authorize or continue to authorize maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures listed in this subparagraph for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch whose location is defined above. The facilities and structures referred to in this subparagraph are—

''(i) motorized landscaping equipment, such as lawnmowers and weed trimmers;

''(ii) chainsaws;

''(iii) gasoline-powered electrical generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;

''(iv) hydroelectric generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;

''(v) gasoline-powered water pumps for fire suppression;

''(vi) transition from propane to electrical lighting;

''(vii) solar energy systems; and

''(viii) 6-volt or 12-volt battery banks for power storage.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, timely action on this bill will allow the Forest Service to implement an earlier congressional action intended to allow continued operation of certain commercial recreational services and facilities at Smith Gulch in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho.

Although Congress amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 2004 to direct the Forest Service to allow established uses and occupancy at Smith Gulch Lodge, the Forest Service believes it needs additional authority to allow the lodge to use power equipment, such as gas generators, mowers, and other equipment needed for routine maintenance and for improvements, such as an in-stream hydroelectric water wheel for renewable energy. H.R. 4283 would authorize limited use of such equipment for the general upkeep of the lodge.

Congressman SIMPSON should be commended for his attention to this matter, and I urge adoption of this commonsense bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the lodge at Smith Gulch is located within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in the State of Idaho. It is a popular destination for visitors and offers recreational opportunities for people in a spectacular natural setting.

H.R. 4283 will allow the lodge owners to carry out very specific maintenance activities necessary to keep the lodge operating. I support this legislation.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the gentleman from Alaska for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4283, which is intended to authorize the use of maintenance equipment and the replacement of some outdated and potentially hazardous energy facilities at the River of No Return Lodge in Smith Gulch on the Salmon River in Idaho.

As it currently sits, the River of No Return Lodge is a small outfitter on the Salmon River that provides a unique recreational experience operating under a Forest Service permit.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service does not believe it has clear authorization to permit the use of necessary maintenance or replacement of facilities. This proposed bill is an effort to clarify Congress' intent in legislation passed in 2004 to retain the basic characteristics of the lodge without substantially altering the existing use.

This legislation makes it clear that the owners of the lodge are authorized to use weed trimmers, chainsaws, and other maintenance equipment needed for the general upkeep of the lodge.

It also will allow the outfitter to reduce or eliminate his reliance on propane fuel and replace it with modest renewable energy sources. I believe H.R. 4283 keeps recreational opportunities available on our public lands, while maintaining the ability to keep our lands in even better shape for future generations of Americans. The Congressional Budget Office has also scored this bill at no cost to the taxpayer.

It should be noted that a few small changes were made during the markup of H.R. 4283 to address both the technical corrections and concerns raised by interested parties. The bill, as amended, has been crafted with the sentiments of both the Idaho Conservation League and The Wilderness Society in mind.

We trust that the Forest Service will faithfully grant authorization for the maintenance and replacement activities without the burden of unreasonable environmental review costs.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation that has been carefully crafted with the stakeholders' views in mind, so the operator of the River of No Return Lodge can perform the fundamental maintenance and replace outdated energy sources needed to carry out this small business with respect to the existing law.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I can only compliment the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) for his work on this legislation, and it is a practical solution to a problem. Again, I agree with him.

I hope that there is an expedited process which we can fulfill our obligations to this lodge owner and, of course, the intent of the act itself and that the Congress had intended so this could continue.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4283, 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. YOUNG of Alaska. 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.

REMOVAL OF USE RESTRICTION ON LAND FORMERLY A PART OF ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4527) to remove a use restriction on land formerly a part of Acadia National Park that was transferred to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4527

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

SECTION 1. USE RESTRICTION REMOVED.

The Act entitled ''An Act to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes'', approved August 1, 1950, is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Lands conveyed to the town of Tremont, Maine, under the Act known as NPS Tract 06–126, which were conveyed by the National Park Service in deed recorded at the Hancock County Registry of Deeds Book 737 Page 467, National Park Service Deed 377, shall no longer be required to be used exclusively and perpetually for school purposes and upon the discontinuance of such use of said land, or any part thereof, shall no longer be required to revert to the United States.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, enacted in 1950, Public Law 81–629 permitted the National Park Service to convey property, formerly part of Acadia National Park, to the town of Tremont, Maine, to build a new school.

In 1951, the Secretary of the Interior completed the conveyance of approximately 8 acres with a clause that specified the land would revert back to the United States if it was not used exclusively for school purposes.

Tremont is now consolidating schools with a nearby town, and the property will no longer be used for the original intended purpose. However, Tremont would like to retain ownership and continue to use the developed property in the best interest of the community.

H.R. 4527 removes the requirement that the land be used exclusively and perpetually for school purposes, allowing Tremont to use the property to the maximum benefit of its residents.

The Natural Resources Committee has consistently sought to assist local communities in gaining control of property within their boundaries by freeing them from Federal interference. Communities around the country would benefit significantly and immediately if the example of H.R. 4527 was replicated by Congress.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the town of Tremont, Maine, was granted a parcel of Federal land to build a school in 1950. The town, which is adjacent to Acadia National Park, no longer needs the parcel for school purposes and would like to be able to consider other uses.

H.R. 4527 will remove the restrictions on the parcel, and its passage is a priority for the town and the bill's sponsor, Mr. MICHAUD of Maine. I would like to thank and congratulate my colleague from Maine for his work on this bill on behalf of his constituents.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1745

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. As you heard, this legislation would allow the town of Tremont,

Maine, to continue to use public land that has been continuously maintained for more than six decades.

In 1950, Congress transferred a parcel of land from Acadia National Park to the Town of Tremont so the town could build and maintain a school. Unfortunately, what might have been best for the Park Service and the community in 1950 might not be best for either in 2014.

Due to demographic changes, Tremont has explored the possibility of merging its elementary school with another in a neighboring town. Under the terms of the original agreement, if Tremont were to stop using the land for school purposes, the land would be transferred back to the Federal Government.

Complicating the situation is legislation passed by Congress in 1986 that established a permanent boundary for Acadia National Park. The permanent boundary did not include the tract of land containing the school. As a result, any changes in usage would require transfer to the General Services Administration.

This legislation would simply remove any restriction on the land, which would allow the community to continue utilizing the land as it sees fit. Acadia National Park supports this legislation; GSA has no objection.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank Chairmen HASTINGS and BISHOP and Ranking Members DEFAZIO and GRIJALVA for their support for this remedy of this issue, and I would like to thank the committees on both sides of the aisle for supporting this issue.

I urge my colleagues to adopt it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4527.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO PUBLIC LAW 110–229

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4751) to make technical corrections to Public Law 110–229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4751

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

SECTION 1. BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL.

Section 313 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229) is amended as follows:

(1) In the heading of subsection (b), by striking ''JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL'' and inserting ''JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL''.

(2) In the heading of subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking ''JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL'' and inserting ''JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL''.

(3) In subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking ''Japanese American Memorial'' and inserting ''Japanese American Exclusion Memorial''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 4751 makes technical corrections to reflect a change in the name of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial. The site will now be known as Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial to reflect a new name adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District in Kitsap County, Washington.

This legislation has no cost and is only a change in the name, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4751 changes the name of Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial in Washington State to the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

The addition of the word ''exclusion'' is significant, as it acknowledges the true purpose of the memorial: to recognize and honor the 276 Japanese Americans living on the island who were relocated and interned after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

When Congress adjusted the boundary of the Minidoka National Historic Site to include the site, the name Congress used was the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial. At the request of the Bainbridge Island community and owners of the memorial, H.R. 4751 amends the name to reflect the memorial's official name.

I would like to thank Representative KILMER for sponsoring this bill and working to get it through the committee process. This name change is important for the Bainbridge Island community and the integrity of the memorial.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. KILMER), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

My legislation would make technical corrections to a 2008 law to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

I would also like to thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA, as well as Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO, for their efforts to move this legislation through their committee and ensure that Congress is properly recognizing this memorial.

The Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 included the site now known as the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial as a unit of a national historic site. The memorial was established to recognize the historical injustice that was committed against the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island.

In the wake of this surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, facing fears about potential threats among people of Japanese heritage, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, forcing more than 120,000 people with Japanese ancestry to leave their homes, leave their jobs, their neighbors, their friends, and their communities. They were forced to travel great distances in order to be held indefinitely in one of ten relocation centers.

This order, now rightly denounced, first went into effect on March 30, 1942, when more than 200 residents of Bainbridge Island, Washington, were forced to leave their homes, gather at Eagledale Ferry Dock, and then were transported to a so-called relocation center. These individuals, many of them American citizens, committed no crimes, yet were deprived of their rights simply because of who they were.

Just recently, I had the honor of visiting this memorial and meeting with local Japanese American survivors who were forced to stay at these relocation camps for years before finally moving back to their homes. They told me their stories. Some were just little kids when it all happened, no older than my daughters are today. Some were older, teenagers and young adults.

The memorial tells their stories. The day I met with them I heard their stories, many of them were heartbreaking: the pain that they and their families experienced coming home to the family farm to find that you had to start over from scratch; in some instances, the painful reality, the constant reminder of having received a high school diploma from an internment camp; the challenges of coming back to a community.

Some of the Japanese American survivors told stories of hope, of coming home and having had a neighbor take care of the farm or of having many in the Bainbridge Island community welcome them back with open arms.

While the particular stories are different, there are some basic realities. This is a dark chapter in our Nation's history. We have an obligation to ensure that future generations remember what took place so that these mistakes are not repeated.

Today the National Park Service manages three national historic sites related to the Japanese American incarceration. The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, which was included in 2008, is the only site administered by the Park Service that commemorates the forcible removal of Japanese Americans.

In April of this year, the Bainbridge Island City Council and the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreational District, which jointly own the memorial, officially renamed it the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

In order to eliminate any confusion and ensure that the official name of the site is formally recognized, H.R. 4751 would update the law to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. Not only will this name properly respect the unjustified and discriminatory treatment faced by this community, it will also bring greater attention to the beautiful site commemorating this difficult history.

I want to thank the many local leaders and community organizations who have worked in this for so many years. I am hopeful that we can move this effort forward for them, for our ancestors, and for future generations.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment Mr. KILMER in his legislation. I am one of the few people on this floor who lived through that period of time. The reason I remembered it, I was 10 years old. My father happened to be from California—and I myself was born and raised in California—went to the local farm bureau and caused a great disturbance because they started putting Japanese into internment camps, and he actually stood up in that meeting and said, I don't see any Germans serving in internment camps.

It was an unjust thing. Not only were they interned, their property was seized. We have never had a black eye in our history of the United States such as we had during that period of time.

I just hope people in America realize it can happen again. We have to be very aware of what we actually have from people when they are under stress or when they are under, they think, attack by fellow Americans.

So, I compliment you on this legislation. I did have an individual—actually, three individuals—from Alaska that I know of that served on that island during that period of time. So again, I compliment you, Mr. KILMER, for your work on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I just also want to thank Representative KILMER for bringing forth this very important bill. Hopefully, this will be another step towards closure in this very—as Representative YOUNG mentioned, this tremendous injustice that occurred in this Nation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4751.

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. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

APPROVAL OF MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE SLAVES AND FREE BLACK PERSONS WHO FOUGHT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 120) approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 120

Whereas section 8908(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code, provides that the location of a commemorative work in Area I, as depicted on the map entitled ''Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs'', numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, shall be deemed to be authorized only if a recommendation for that location is approved by law not later than 150 calendar days after Congress is notified of the recommendation;

Whereas section 2860 of Public Law 112–239 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note) authorized the National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. to establish a memorial on Federal land in Area I or Area II, as depicted on such map, to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War; and

Whereas the Administrator of General Services has notified Congress of the Administrator's determination that such memorial should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location of a commemorative work to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought in the American Revolution, authorized by section 2860 of division B of Public Law 112–239 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note), within Area I as described on the map entitled ''Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs'', numbered 869/86501 B and dated June 24, 2003, is approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in 2012 Congress authorized a National Mall Liberty Fund to establish a memorial on Federal land to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution.

Under the Commemorative Works Act, memorials must be recommended by the Government Service Administration for placement within what is known as Area I, which is generally the location around The National Mall in Washington. A recommendation may be issued if the Administrator finds a proposed memorial is of preeminence and of lasting significance.

On June 3, 2014, the GSA Administrator notified the Natural Resources Committee he found the proposed National Liberty Memorial to be of lasting significance. Under current law, once this notification is delivered, Congress has 150 days to concur with the finding. H.J. Res. 120 provides the necessary concurrence and allows this privately funded project to move forward. Again, I know of no Federal funds that will be used in this memorial.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, Washington, D.C., and The National Mall are where we honor our Nation's heroes and commemorate our most significant achievements. An important chapter in our history which has yet to be fully recognized is the contribution and the sacrifice of the over 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought to free the Colonies in our Nation's War of Independence. These brave, selfless men must not be forgotten and are certainly deserving of our lasting recognition. That is why in 2003 after years of

debate and effort, Congress authorized the National Liberty Memorial.

The National Liberty Memorial will serve as an important remembrance. I am very pleased that we are able to consider this bill today. When Congress authorizes the establishment of a memorial in Washington, D.C., it then takes years of planning to select a design and location. Fortunately, for the Liberty Memorial, a site has been selected. One of the last hurdles is approval from Congress, and with the adoption of H.J. Res. 120, that is why and what we are here to do today.

□ 1800

Getting this far would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of the bill's sponsor, Representative BUTTERFIELD from North Carolina. I would like to thank him and congratulate him for his work and look forward to soon visiting the new National Liberty Memorial.

We support this legislation and thank the majority for bringing it up for consideration. With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. First, I want to thank you, Mr. LOWENTHAL, for those kind words and thank you for your leadership. Thank you for yielding time today and for working very hard to bring this important resolution to the House floor. I also appreciate the work of the Natural Resources Committee chairman, DOC HASTINGS, and Ranking Member PETE DEFAZIO, and you, Mr. YOUNG, for considering this resolution expeditiously and for seeing that it was favorably reported by the committee.

Also, let me thank Senator CHRIS MURPHY from Connecticut, who used to serve in this body and now serves in the United States Senate, for introducing a companion bill in the Senate. His support is critical, and I thank him for his commitment to this important issue. I hope that the Senate will act as expeditiously and in as bipartisan a fashion as has the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 120, a bill that I introduced that will formally approve the location that was selected by the Administrator of the General Services Administration of a memorial that will recognize the thousands of slaves and free persons of color, or as historians sometimes refer to, free Negroes, who fought for independence during the American Revolution.

Federal law requires, Mr. Speaker, that the location for the memorial identified by the Administrator of GSA be formally approved by Congress within 150 days of receiving the recommendation by the GSA Administrator.

The memorial that will eventually be constructed to honor tens of thousands of slaves and free people of color who helped to secure American independence during the Revolution will be a fitting tribute to their heroic actions that helped shape the very foundation of our Nation.

For generations, historians estimated that at least 5,000 African Americans—both slave and free—fought for American independence. Revised estimates now show more than 10,000 brave men joined the fight. At least 252 of these patriots came from North Carolina, and at least 109 of those came from my congressional district, the counties of Bertie, Chowan, Craven, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Pasquotank, and Perquimans.

The president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution wrote of the brave souls who fought for freedom when they themselves were not free that ''they deserve special recognition in order to help better educate our country.''

In 2008, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution published landmark research containing the names and communities of these African American patriots. The research is continuously updated with the discovery of new heroes. Scores of African American men and women have been accepted by heritage societies that had not been previously open to their membership.

The desire to honor these brave men and their descendants in a permanent and meaningful way had long been championed by a distinguished Member of this body who has since passed away, Congressman Donald Payne, Sr. Congressman Payne introduced authorizing language as far back as 2005. After Congressman Payne's death, I have worked to get this effort to the finish line, guided by his words that ''this memorial is an important chapter in the reclamation of African American history.''

There are over 2 million descendants of these Revolutionary War patriots nationwide. This eventual memorial will show the Nation, and it will show the world, Mr. Speaker, that the sacrifices and heroic efforts of African Americans—both slave and free—who took up arms to secure America's independence are not forgotten. It will permanently affirm what we know to be true: these patriots and their service to our then-infant Nation will forever be of preeminent historical and lasting significance to our country that they fought to create.

Again, I thank you for the time, Mr. LOWENTHAL.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, again, I want to thank Representative BUTTERFIELD from North Carolina for helping us get this across the finish line.

We are really going to honor these brave Americans, both slaves and free blacks, who fought for American independence, and I think this is a wonderful bill.

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 Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 120.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

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. 5089, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 5019, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 4283, by the yeas and nays.

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

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS DANIEL M. FERGUSON POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5089) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Mulford Road in Mulberry, Florida, as the ''Sergeant First Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office'', 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 Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

YEAS—401

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—30

Bachmann
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Cassidy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cook
DesJarlais
Dingell
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Harris
Hensarling
Kelly (IL)
King (IA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Meng
Miller, Gary
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Nunnelee
Pastor (AZ)
Peters (MI)
Ruiz
Rush
Sewell (AL)
Tierney
Velázquez

□ 1856

Mr. PAYNE changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIALIST THEODORE MATTHEW GLENDE POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5019) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1335 Jefferson Road in Rochester, New York, as the ''Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office'', 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 Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 0, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 482]

YEAS—399

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo

Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—32

Bachmann
Barber
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Cassidy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cook
DesJarlais
Dingell
Garcia
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Harris
Hensarling
Kelly (IL)
King (IA)
Lee (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
Meng
Miller, Gary
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Nunnelee
Pastor (AZ)
Peters (MI)
Ruiz
Rush
Sewell (AL)
Tierney
Velázquez

□ 1903

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4283) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain or replace certain facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch in Idaho, 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 Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 1, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 483]

YEAS—398

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—32

Bachmann
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Cassidy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cook
DesJarlais
Dingell
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Harris
Hensarling
Kelly (IL)
King (IA)
Lee (CA)
Meng
Miller, Gary
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Nunnelee
Pastor (AZ)
Peters (MI)
Ruiz
Rush
Sewell (AL)
Shuster
Smith (TX)
Tierney
Velázquez
Walberg

□ 1913

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1915

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5078, WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES REGULATORY OVERREACH PROTECTION ACT OF 2014, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 644, DISAPPROVAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S FAILURE TO NOTIFY CONGRESS BEFORE RELEASING INDIVIDUALS FROM GUANTANAMO BAY

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–581) on the resolution (H. Res. 715) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5078) to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H. Res. 644) condemning and disapproving of the

Obama administration's failure to comply with the lawful statutory requirement to notify Congress before releasing individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and expressing national security concerns over the release of five Taliban leaders and the repercussions of negotiating with terrorists, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PHILMORE GRAHAM POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5106) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5106

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

SECTION 1. PHILMORE GRAHAM POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include 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. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5106, introduced by Representative MIKE THOMPSON of California. H.R. 5106 would designate the post office located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the Philmore Graham Post Office Building.

Philmore Graham was a naval veteran, engineer, and founder of the Continentals of Omega Boys and Girls Club in California in 1966. Over the next several decades, the Boys and Girls Club helped boys and girls graduate from high school and college and go on to become accomplished athletes, doctors, judges, attorneys, and teachers.

Born in North Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM graduated from Tennessee State University, served our country in the Air Force, and built a career at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard. He was the first and, to this day, remains the only African American to hold the position of supervisor at Mare Island's department of nuclear energy, but it was his passion for bettering the lives of young people that led him to establish the Boys and Girls Club in Vallejo, California.

Beginning with only six young men meeting in his garage, Mr. GRAHAM grew the Continentals of Omega Boys and Girls Club to over 300 young people. Mr. Graham mentored them and encouraged them to apply themselves to their academics and get involved with sports and other extracurricular activities and instilled in them the value of hard work, self-respect, and perseverance. He truly made a difference in the lives of hundreds of young people and was beloved by all who had the privilege to know him.

Philmore Graham passed away in June of 2014. He had received numerous honors and awards for his work, including the NAACP's Outstanding Citizen of the Year, the Salute to America Lifetime Merit Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Humanitarian Award, and the Omega Man of the Year and Citizen of the Year.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the many accomplishments and contributions of Philmore Graham by passing H.R. 5106.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I thank the gentleman for the nice remarks with regard to Mr. Philmore Graham, for whom we are naming the post office in Vallejo.

I want to preface my remarks by saying that my district just suffered a terrible earthquake, and it was centered between Vallejo and my home county of Napa, and two of the post offices in Vallejo are seriously damaged and are probably going to be torn down as a result, but remarkably, the one on Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo is still standing.

It hasn't received any damage at all, and that is the one that we are naming after Philmore Graham, and I think it is fitting because, like Philmore Graham, that post office is strong, standing, and serving the community, a community that Philmore served for decades.

I feel particularly privileged to have known Philmore Graham. I knew him as a community leader. As was mentioned before, he was a hero. He served our country in the military. He founded the Omega Boys and Girls Club, and he was the first and only African American nuclear supervisor on Mare Island Naval Shipyard, and he had a passion for the lives of children and for the future of our community.

He founded that Boys and Girls Club in his garage. He started with a small group of kids, and he grew that group to a large population within our community. Kids under Philmore's tutelage grew up to be great people and to do great things.

The kids who came out of that Boys and Girls Club, as my friend mentioned, went on to be doctors and lawyers and business people, professional athletes—all-star professional athletes who continue to give back to our community, and the work that Philmore did of founding the Omega Boys and Girls Club in Vallejo lives on today and will always be responsible for the betterment of our community and the betterment of the young boys and girls who grow up in that community.

I ask that all of our colleagues join us in voting for this measure, to rightfully name this post office after Philmore Graham.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STIVERS. Having no further requests for time, I urge all Members to join me in support of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5106.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SERGEANT SHAWN T. HANNON AND MASTER SERGEANT JEFFREY J. RIECK AND VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4189) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the ''Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon and Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building'', as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4189

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

SECTION 1. MASTER SERGEANT SHAWN T. HANNON, MASTER SERGEANT JEFFREY J. RIECK AND VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the ''Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include 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. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to ask support for H.R. 4189, a bill to rename the U.S. post office located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey T. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office.

Master Sergeants Hannon and Rieck were killed in Afghanistan in April 4, 2012, while serving their country as members of the Ohio Army National Guard. The House recently passed a bill to rename a post office after a third soldier, Captain Nicholas Rozanski, who died in that same attack, and that post office will be in Dublin, Ohio.

Master Sergeant Hannon was a native of Grove City, Ohio, and served as the chief legal counsel at the Ohio Department of Veterans Services. I knew him personally as both a soldier and as one of the best advocates for the Ohio veterans community. He is survived by his wife Jamie and his son Evan.

Master Sergeant Rieck lived in Columbus and worked in the Guard's Family Readiness office, where he helped families prepare for deployment and helped loved ones deal with deployments. His son, Joel, was 15 when his father made the ultimate sacrifice.

These men dedicated their lives to helping other people and died while protecting our freedoms. This bill will help ensure that their sacrifices and service are always remembered. We also included the Veterans Memorial Post Office on this to make sure that all veterans' sacrifices and service are remembered when people enter this post office.

I want to thank Chairman ISSA for advancing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 4189.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I join with my friend in asking everyone to support this measure to name this post office after Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon and Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck, and I align myself with all of the comments that my friend and colleague has made on behalf of these two gentlemen, these two heroes. I ask that everybody vote for this measure.

On behalf of all of us, I thank the families of these two heroes for their service and for their sacrifice to our great country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4189, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the 'Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building'.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIALIST KEITH ERIN GRACE, JR. MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4651) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 601 West Baker Road in Baytown, Texas, as the ''Specialist Keith Erin Grace, Jr. Memorial Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4651

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

SECTION 1. SPECIALIST KEITH ERIN GRACE, JR. MEMORIAL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 601 West Baker Road in Baytown, Texas, shall be known as the ''Specialist Keith Erin Grace, Jr. Memorial Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referenced to subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Specialist Keith Erin Grace, Jr. Memorial Post Office''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STIVERS. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include 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. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STOCKMAN).

Mr. STOCKMAN. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I attended this young man's funeral and started hearing stories about him, and one of the things that was really moving was that he lost his mother when he was 12. He went on to get bone cancer and survived bone cancer, and then last spring, he was assigned to Afghanistan, after he volunteered to join the military to make something of his life.

As we know, we have no greater respect or love for someone than to lay down your life, and that is exactly what Keith did, he laid down his life.

At his funeral, his friends were gathered there in honor of him, but in truth, the whole Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for his service. Given all the rough times he had through his life, he wanted to make something great of his life, and he did that.

Unfortunately, he gave the ultimate sacrifice, but I, for one, am very honored that we can remember him in a way that he wasn't remembered earlier in life.

I include for the RECORD a brief bio on Spc. Grace:

Spc. Keith Erin Grace Jr. was killed in action on August 11, 2013. Spc. Grace was killed near the town of Dzadran, which is in the Khost province near the Pakistan border in southern Afghanistan and a site of repeated insurgent activity.

Grace joined the Army in January 2012 and was stationed in Fort Campbell in May of last year. The 4th Brigade Combat Team, a unit of the 101st Airborne, was deployed to Iraq this spring. His military awards include one National Defense Service Medal, one Global War on Terrorism Service Medal and an Army Service Ribbon.

Grace came from difficult family circumstances and was placed for adoption at birth, friends said. His adoptive mother died when he was about 12. By that time, he had survived bone cancer that they said should have killed him.

''He shouldn't have made it, but he pulled through it and survived 100 percent,'' said longtime friend, Garland Davis, who said he regarded Grace as a brother, though there was no legal or blood connection.

Grace grew up in Baytown and graduated from Lee High School in 2006. He worked in a variety of jobs before deciding to join the military. Friends said he was looking for something that would give his life structure and possibly lead to a career.

''He was an extremely hard worker and was very, very funny,'' said friend Natalie Ingram, who met Grace about five years ago. ''His positive attitude is hard to even describe, it was so strong. He took everything as it came to him. He survived cancer and went through countless family struggles. He had a very tough background, but he had a great attitude and made everyone comfortable.''

''We were his family because he chose us,'' Davis said. ''He's been through hell and back with his family, but he always has had a smile on his face. He never picked fights, never tried to create a problem. He was stuck in a bad position and he tried to better himself. He ended up falling in love with the Army, and he loved this country.''

□ 1930

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

I join with my colleague and friend on the other side of the aisle in support of this measure. Specialist Keith

Grace, Jr. was a hero. All of us thank his family for his service and his sacrifice, and I ask that everyone vote in favor of this measure to rightfully name this post office in his honor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I urge that all Members support H.R. 4651.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4651.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

(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, I rise to discuss an important and timely field hearing that was put on today by the House Natural Resources Committee in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, titled, ''The Northern Long-Eared Bat: The Federal Endangered Species Act and Impacts of a Listing on Pennsylvania and 37 Other States.''

Today's oversight panel heard from witnesses representing a number of economic sectors on the harmful economic impacts of this wrongheaded designation proposal.

Mr. Speaker, no one can deny the primary challenge facing the northern long-eared bat, which is a disease known as white-nose syndrome, and there is a consensus that we must learn more about this great threat. However, it is imperative that we get the science right and strategically address the root cause of the apparent population losses rather than restrict a large area of the economy and activities that have no bearing on slowing or reversing this disease.

The Endangered Species Act is far from perfect and has generated many unintended and harmful consequences. Unfortunately, the proposed designation for this particular species is yet another reminder of how this law must be improved and modernized.

LAWLESSNESS BREEDS LAWLESSNESS

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a proud cosponsor of H. Res. 644, which condemns the Obama administration for transferring five Taliban leaders from Guantanamo Bay in direct violation of the 2014 Defense Authorization Act.

Not only is this another troubling example of this President's disregard for our system of government, but it also represents a serious national security risk. At a time when we are fighting to contain ISIS and radical Islam around the world, releasing seasoned leaders back into the fight against America and our allies hardly seems wise.

Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The President needs to understand that our laws are not merely suggestions for him to consider when politically convenient. I hope that the bipartisan passage of this resolution later this week will help send that message.

MURDER IN THE NAME OF RELIGION AND AMERICAN TRAITORS

(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, ISIS is continuing its murderous rampage on Christians, Jews, and Muslims in Syria and Iraq. America needs to go dismantle, disrupt, and defeat ISIS. Victory should be the goal. ISIS has arrogantly beheaded two Americans and sent the murder videos all over the world, and now they say they are coming to America to kill us.

Once a small band of bandit thugs fighting the Syrian civil war, these cutthroat terrorists have fighters from many nations, including the United States.

When Americans go and take up arms with foreign terrorist organizations like ISIS, when they go and give aid and comfort to America's enemies, their passports should be revoked. So tonight I introduced legislation that would prohibit the Benedict Arnold ISIS fighters from the United States from reentering our country. The bill is called the FTO Passport Revocation Act.

American traitors who go to war against America are not welcome back in our land. Their passports should be revoked. Further, ISIS fighters must be held accountable for their terror, and we should track them down and make the consequences of their terror unpleasant.

And that is just the way it is.

FRANCIS BELLAMY AND THE 122ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(Mr. COLLINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Francis Bellamy, one of the most influential individuals from Mount Morris, New York. Unknown by most Americans, Francis Bellamy is the author of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Today marks the 122nd anniversary of the Pledge of Allegiance, which was first published in a magazine called The Youth Companion on September 8, 1892. The Pledge was initially written as part of a campaign to put American flags in every school in the country.

In its original form it read:

> I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

In 1923, the words, ''the flag of the United States of America'' were added. In 1954, Congress added the words ''under God,'' creating the 31-word pledge that we say today.

Bellamy's words are recited millions of times every day and are ingrained in our society as an expression of national pride and patriotism.

SERIOUS CHALLENGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Texas outlined for us today the serious challenges that we face in the Middle East. We have a challenge that is of a historic nature where a significant number of Islamic extremists are taking control of territories; and they plan to use that control as a means to terrorize large segments of the world's population, including the people of the United States of America.

If we are to defeat this, this evil force that beheads journalists, stones women to death, and persecutes people of other faiths, we must make sure that we reach out to people within the Muslim community as well. We must make sure that moderate Muslims know that we are on their side, and when they side with us that we will stick with them.

As we speak today, as I speak on this floor, a man who sided with the United States of America in order to bring justice to those Americans killed by radical Islamists on 9/11, this man, Dr. Afridi, languishes in a prison in Pakistan. If we expect other people to stand with us, we cannot forget Dr. Afridi. We must remember him, and we must save him as he saved us.

COMMUNITY POLICING, LESSONS LEARNED FROM FERGUSON

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague, the coanchor, Mr. JEFFRIES from New York, to lead this Special Order hour on this, the first day back after the August congressional district work period.

We are here for a very important reason tonight, Mr. Speaker, because on August 9, in Ferguson, Missouri, a young boy, an unarmed young boy by

the name of Michael Brown, had his life tragically taken. He was taken from his friends and his family. That community was devastated and has left behind so many questions of how this could have happened.

I was honored to join with other colleagues at the invitation of the Representative from that area, Mr. CLAY, to attend Michael Brown's funeral. It was an incredibly powerful service in which a city and a Nation came together to mourn. But out of that mourning and frustration, we have an obligation to act. And so tonight, members of the Congressional Black Caucus will use this Special Order hour to discuss the challenge of profiling, of militarizing our local law enforcement agencies, and the need to build community policing approaches that work.

I am honored to work with my cochair and to lead this Special Order hour because it is a very significant moment that will allow us to heal and to move forward as a Nation.

I would like to start by yielding time to the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, who provides so much leadership and direction to the 43 members of the CBC each and every day.

This is an issue that we have been working on far before Michael Brown lost his life. There are a pattern of issues and young people who have been profiled, and we are committed to making sure that this does not continue.

I would like to yield now to the gentlewoman from Ohio, the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairwoman MARCIA FUDGE.

Ms. FUDGE. I thank you for yielding.

I want to thank my colleagues, Congressmen JEFFRIES and HORSFORD, for leading today's conversation on a problem that America must acknowledge, come to terms with, and address. I want to thank them for their leadership. As a freshman member, Mr. HORSFORD has been outstanding. It is my pleasure to serve with you.

Mr. Speaker, in communities across our Nation, many believe that police officers, sworn to protect and serve, are instead disturbingly and violently attacking citizens without just cause.

We have heard stories of individuals being shot to death when there is clearly no threat to an officer's safety. We have seen peaceful protestors and journalists on the job arrested, having cans of tear gas shot at them and guns suited for military combat pointed at unarmed citizens.

Over the past few months, cell phone videos and pictures have surfaced showing a policeman kicking subdued civilians in the head, repeatedly punching a woman in the face on the side of a highway, and placing a man in an illegal choke hold when there appears to be no resistance to arrest.

Last year in Cleveland, one of the cities I represent, 13 officers fired 137 shots into one car, killing two unarmed individuals, and both occupants of the car were shot more than 20 times.

The startling images we saw of the police response to civil protest in Ferguson, Missouri, were in stark contrast to the citizens exercising their constitutional right to be heard. Police met peaceful protestors with a force intent on silencing their voices. This excessive use of force often provokes animosity instead of building the cooperation needed to combat violence.

The trust between law enforcement and citizens required to keep our community safe is being eroded by the uncertainty of motives and biases behind the actions officials take, often against those who are powerless yet pay for them to protect them. Instead of keeping the peace, these actions incite tensions where there should be opportunities for understanding.

This type of activity must stop. Community policing can only be effective when citizens and leaders, community law enforcement and elected officials work together, not against one another, to address violence and unrest. Transparency, accountability, and responsibility must be at the nexus of this relationship.

□ 1945

Because of Ferguson, our Nation and the world have seen what happens when these principles are ignored or disregarded.

I applaud the Department of Justice for initiating full civil rights investigations into this case and others that have resulted in the deaths of civilians at the hands of law enforcement. I also applaud the citizens of Ferguson for realizing that their community belongs to them and that it is up to them to decide with whom they will work to lead it.

Just because the cameras are no longer rolling in Ferguson, the recent tragedies we have witnessed there, in Staten Island, and in other American cities have shown that we cannot keep turning a blind eye to what is going on between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus remain committed to working with our colleagues on the local, State, and Federal level to improve the policies and practices of law enforcement officials across this country so that safety, trust, and confidence can be restored where it has been broken.

I want to especially congratulate my colleague, Mr. CLAY, for all of the work that he did during the Ferguson situation and will continue to do. I am as proud of him as I can be of anyone, and I certainly am going to be supportive of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot move forward together without figuring out what must be done so that what happened in Ferguson never happens again.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlewoman, the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, for your ongoing commitment and leadership on these important issues and the recognition that there is so much more work that needs to be done. And while there are local law enforcement agencies and police officers who do a good job every day and who put their life on the line, we know that there are individuals who are not necessarily living up to those standards of public safety and trust, and so we look forward to improving that.

I would like to now yield to the gentleman from Missouri, Representative LACY CLAY, who provided the leadership on the ground, on the scene, particularly following the days after Michael Brown's shooting. He represents the community of Ferguson in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Nevada, as well as my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who offered their support during this tragic time in Ferguson. In particular, let me thank the Congressional Black Caucus for standing with me in our efforts to deliver justice—equal justice—under the law to all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the Congressman from Missouri's First Congressional District, which includes Ferguson, Missouri, a suburb with over 23,000 people in St. Louis County. The pain that has enveloped that community since the tragic police shooting of Michael Brown on August the 9th has stirred the conscience of our Nation and has forced us to confront some very difficult truths.

The hard reality that I observed with my own eyes is a deep sense of outrage and anger that is present, not just in Ferguson, but in many communities across this country. And that pain is most deeply felt by millions of Americans of color, both young and old, who know from decades of sad experience that far too often local law enforcement agencies and the justice system do not view them or treat them as equal citizens who deserve due process and equal protection under the law.

That is certainly true in Ferguson, Missouri.

According to the latest Census data, Ferguson, Missouri, is 67 percent African American. It has a police force of 58 officers. Only four of those officers are black, and many of the officers do not live in Ferguson. So, in essence, the Ferguson Police Department is an outside armed force which is not representative of the community that they are sworn to protect and does not live among the citizens who pay their salaries. And that is a prescription for tension, a complete lack of trust, and in the case of Michael Brown, an 18-year-old, unarmed black teenager, a tragic and completely unnecessary death.

Two days after he was killed, I joined with CBC Chairwoman FUDGE and House Judiciary Committee Ranking Member CONYERS to send an urgent letter to the Attorney General seeking immediate assistance from the Justice Department. And I want to personally

thank President Obama and Attorney General Holder for responding to our request with great speed and strength.

In addition to the local criminal investigation into the Michael Brown shooting, which I have little confidence in, there are now two parallel Federal investigations that are being directed by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. The first investigation is examining all the circumstances, physical evidence, and multiple eyewitness accounts of the fatal police shooting on August the 9th. The second, which was announced by the Attorney General just last week, will examine the overall law enforcement practices of the Ferguson, Missouri, Police Department, including the already published extreme racial disparities in who is stopped, who is searched, who is arrested, and what happens to them if they go to jail.

Mr. Speaker, I made a promise to Michael Brown's mother that we would focus every possible Federal resource on this case in an effort to bring justice for her son's death. I have confidence in that process. But the sad truth is that there are too many communities just like Ferguson across this country where decades of discrimination, abuse, and a lack of respect by local law enforcement has resulted in a gulf of suspicion and mistrust. And as we have seen, that tinderbox can lead to an explosion of anger and violence that is difficult to control.

While I certainly condemn all lawbreaking and the destruction of property, I understand the anger that so many of my constituents feel because I feel it too. And I would urge all of you to read a compelling story published in The Washington Post on September 3 entitled, ''How Municipalities in St. Louis County Profit From Poverty''. This remarkable story, authored by Radley Balko, tells the tale of how people of color are often preyed upon at municipal ATM machines by the police and by the very justice system that is supposed to protect these people.

Again, the title of the story: ''How Municipalities in St. Louis County Profit From Poverty,'' published on September 3 in The Washington Post.

That same story happens every day in majority-minority communities across this country. So, Mr. Speaker, there are many hard lessons to be learned from Ferguson, and I fear that there may be more to come.

But this much cannot be disputed: across America today, we have too many Michael Browns, we have too many unarmed young black men who interact with police and wind up dead. The resolution of that problem will only come through a painful, honest, national discussion about race and our inability to address these tragic disparities.

My hope is that we will not only achieve justice for Michael Brown but that his tragic death will help us begin a long overdue national conversation that leads to truth, reconciliation, and equal justice under the law for all.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from Missouri, and I thank you for really putting your heart and soul into serving your constituents and the outpouring of compassion that was shown following this unfortunate death of Michael Brown.

At the funeral, the one remark that really stayed with me was that Michael Brown wanted the world to know his name. I think out of this unfortunate situation, there is this opportunity now, as you indicate, Representative CLAY, for us to have a discussion, an action, to take action on a pattern of practices that are not limited to just Ferguson, Missouri. And as you just indicated, this is an issue that has happened in other places, whether it is John Crawford in Beavercreek, Ohio; Ezell Ford in Los Angeles, California; or Eric Garner in Staten Island, New York; or Dante Parker in Victorville, California; or constituents in my home State in Las Vegas, Nevada.

This is a pattern that must end. And for Michael Brown, for him to have the world know his name, the best outcome could be to change and improve the community-police relationship so that all people are treated fairly and equally under the law. That is our hope and aspiration here tonight as we bring attention to this very important issue during this Special Order hour.

I would like to now yield time to the gentlewoman from Florida, Representative FREDERICA WILSON, for her to add comments to this very important topic and to bring her perspective, as well.

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Thank you, Representative HORSFORD, and to all the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who are here tonight to contribute to this conversation regarding an issue that is oh so prevalent in our communities and has been there for generations.

I just want to say to the President of the United States that I am extremely grateful for his vision in creating an initiative called My Brother's Keeper. My Brother's Keeper hopefully will address some of the issues that our young boys of color face.

I want to say that there is so much friction between police and black boys. That friction has been there for generations, almost since slavery. And it is a conversation that black parents have to have with their young boys as soon as they probably get a driver's license. They have to talk to them about dealing with the police. And I want to say, in my hometown of Miami-Dade County, I founded a program called the 5000 Role Models of Excellence 22 years ago.

We must realize that everyone just doesn't have a parent, they just don't have a responsible parent that can have that conversation with them. So we recruit mentors across this Nation to deal with these young men and try to teach them how to deal with some of the issues that impact especially boys of color but more specifically when it comes to the police black boys. The pamphlet starts out by saying if the police stop you, freeze, don't move, unless you are told to do so. Never run from the police. Always remain calm. Think, cooperate, speak clearly, ask questions if you have to, and it goes on and on.

It is sad that we have to do this. We are not trying to break the spirits of young black boys, but we are trying to keep them alive.

This is how the pamphlet looks. And it was really orchestrated by our State attorney, our public defender, and the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police. And they put it together and put it in all of the schools for all of the children and members of the school's police to teach these children how to respond if the police ever stop them.

□ 2000

I have a real concern with Michael Brown's case, and that concern is with the State attorney. I really have a real concern that the grand jury may not get all of the evidence that they need. My father served on the grand jury for many years. I do know that the State attorney has so much sway over the grand jury.

My heart broke even worse than it did when he was killed, when we realized that the State attorney would be the one that would send the case to the grand jury that would oversee the case. He had a history that no one wants to have.

His father was a police officer, and he was killed by a Black youth. If that is not enough to recuse yourself from the case in general, to my colleagues, I cannot understand what else could be the case.

You remember Trayvon Martin, who came from my district. He was killed. The first thing that happened was the State attorney didn't want to recuse himself, but the Governor removed him, so I am really counting on Governor Nixon tonight to remove the State attorney, to remove the prosecutor from this case because, otherwise, Michael Brown may not get a fair trial, and he deserves justice under the law.

Thank you so much for this opportunity. I will continue to pray for his family because this is not a good time in America for young Black boys. They are watching. They are paying attention to this case. People all across the world are watching what is going to happen in Ferguson. I am afraid of what will happen if the verdict or if the police, Wilson, is not even indicted.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida. Thank you for providing the information about the resources that are available to young people to know their rights, to understand how they need to approach the situation.

I just had the privilege of participating at a ''Know Your Rights'' townhall that was hosted in my congressional district by the National Bar Association, the Las Vegas chapter of the

National Bar Association. We had approximately 100 attendees, many of them young people, who do need this information.

Regardless of whether there is a parent in the house or not, every young person needs to understand their rights and the best practices on how to interact with law enforcement when and if that does occur.

We want to encourage young people to know their rights. I think working with the Congressional Black Caucus, we will find opportunities to post that information, to share it with organizations in our local communities, to help connect young people and adults alike, so that we can improve on the relationship between police officers and our community.

I would like to now turn to our next Member for the Congressional Black Caucus for this hour, the gentleman from Texas—I was very delighted to join with him and other Members at the funeral, to pay our respects to the family and the community. I would like to now yield time to the gentleman from Texas, Representative AL GREEN.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Thank you very much, Representative HORSFORD. I am honored to be with you tonight. Nevada's Fourth District is most capably and competently represented by your presence in Congress. I am also grateful to Mr. JEFFRIES, who represents New York's Eighth District. The two of you have done a stellar job in hosting these Special Order hours.

I am grateful to the President of the United States of America, the Honorable Barack Obama, for appointing the Honorable Eric Holder as Attorney General. I am grateful because Mr. Holder is intelligent.

He has the intellect necessary to comprehend the breadth of these issues. I am also grateful in that he is a person of courage. I am grateful because intellect without courage can be intellect wasted. His intellect is not wasted. He has had the courage to take on the challenges such as what we have with Ferguson.

The Justice Department is there. They are investigating. There is good reason for the Justice Department to be in Ferguson. The Justice Department is in Ferguson because Ferguson is 67 percent Black, and only one African American is on the city council of seven, if you count the mayor—67 percent Black.

The police department is 83 percent White. Three Blacks out of 53 officers—good reason to be in Ferguson; school board, one member Black of seven. Of the officers that are on the police department or were on the police department, one of them is on the city council—good reason to be in Ferguson.

Five officers or former officers, either they are on the department now or not, have been alleged to be involved with some sort of civil rights violation, accused—allegation—of choking and hog-tieing a young person—another circumstance wherein a person was tased and died afterwards; another circumstance wherein a person was beaten by a peace officer and then charged with destroying public property when he bled on the officer's clothing—good reason to be in Ferguson.

A prosecutor who has decided that he will not recuse himself, notwithstanding his father's tragic circumstance—the father died at the hands of a person who happened to have been African American, who was a peace officer by the way, his father was—refuses to recuse himself, and he refuses to have a preliminary hearing with this case.

This case does not have to go to a grand jury. This case could be heard by way of a preliminary hearing after an arrest warrant has been issued.

I submit to you that there is sufficient probable cause to indict this officer or to arrest this officer, more appropriately. In any jurisdiction in the United States of America, there is probable cause to arrest.

Then you would go to a preliminary hearing, and you would have transparency. The world would hear what the witnesses have to say. There is good reason for the Justice Department to be in Ferguson.

So I am honored to be here tonight to stand with my colleagues, especially the Honorable LACY CLAY, who has been a real champion on behalf of this family. I am honored to be here because I understand that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere, and injustice in Ferguson unchecked can lead to injustice in Houston.

I think that the President of the United States of America made a wise choice when he chose the Honorable Eric Holder. I pray that the natural order of things will not continue to be circumvented. Mothers and fathers should not—n-o-t—should not bury their children. We must circumvent this kind of behavior. Thank God for you, Mr. President.

I thank you, sir, for yielding me the time.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his comments.

I would like to yield now to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, the great State of Wisconsin, and to extend whatever time she may need. I appreciate, again, her leadership, compassion, and dedication on so many issues, but particularly on bringing the voice and perspective of people who aren't always heard in this institution. I have great respect and admiration for her. I would like to yield time now to Representative GWEN MOORE.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you so much, Mr. HORSFORD.

I would first like to join my colleagues in grieving and celebrating the life of Michael Brown. I would hope that his short life will not have been lived in vain, that his death will teach us something that will serve the Nation, so that others will not have to endure this.

I am particularly feeling empathy with Ms. McFadden. Ms. McFadden is the mother. As the mother of two Black male children, Mr. HORSFORD, it has been a constant terror in my life that I would experience what Ms. McFadden has experienced.

After Ferguson, I watched an episode of a comedy, ''Girlfriends,'' and a young Black mother was chastising her son for being arrested. She mentioned that she didn't appreciate having to come down to the police station to pick him up. They had just recently moved to a suburb.

She asked him: What were you doing? He said: I was just walking down the street. She commented—and there was laughter in the audience—Why were you walking down the street? You know we haven't had our meet-and-greet with the police department yet.

I am saying that to say this: we need a truth and reconciliation in this country similar to what they experienced in South Africa about the plight of young Black males. They are marginalized.

Every social institution fails them by the time they are 18 years old, like Michael Brown. The educational system has failed them. So often, as a State legislator, we would build a prison bed based on the third grade reading tests of young Black men.

The economy has failed young Black men by the time they are 18 years old. So what we find in these communities is a hypervigilant police force that is dealing with a preponderance of social failure, and we lay all of society's failures at the feet of the police department.

I do applaud you, Mr. HORSFORD, for the efforts you have made in this House. I am a proud cosponsor of your Universal RESPECT Act, which directs the President to do a comprehensive review of law enforcement policies across the country in order to eliminate procedures that result in racial profiling.

I think that this is really a threshold toward that end of a reconciliation. I have long been a supporter of the End Racial Profiling Act, which has been offered by one of the deans of this House, Representative JOHN CONYERS, that makes it clear that law enforcement agencies cannot engage in racial profiling anywhere in the country.

I do think that there are baby steps that we can take. Certainly, one giant step toward increasing accountability is to install these lapel cameras on all law enforcement agencies. As a matter of fact, I was very proud, in 2009, to secure $100,000 for the police department in Milwaukee to purchase cameras for their cars.

I do think it is also important that law enforcement agency's members, police officers, be stakeholders in the communities that they are serving.

□ 2015

It did not escape my attention that the involved officer in the untimely death of Michael Brown lived 25 miles

away, and that is why I am tremendously concerned about efforts in my own State, where Governor Scott Walker acted to end the residency requirements for police officers over a year ago. That is currently in litigation for that very reason. You don't want police officers to become a military occupying force in a community. You force a kind of transparency and accountability when those police officers go to your churches, they shop at your grocery stores, and they are a part of your community.

I certainly applaud the Justice Department involvement in this issue.

I do think that no one had ever heard of Ferguson, Missouri, before August 9, and certainly the name Michael Brown is a name shared probably by millions of people. I say that to say that this is not about Ferguson or just about Michael Brown. It is about the direction and the future of America and where we are going with this.

To paraphrase Dr. Martin Luther King:

> We will either live together as brothers or we will perish as fools.

I think young Black men have tremendous talent. They have a lot to offer. The legacy of slavery has brought us to the point where seeing a 6-foot-4 Black man walking down the street in and of itself is a threat. We need some truth and reconciliation around that issue.

May Michael Brown rest in peace and may his life lift us to a greater understanding and reconciliation around this issue.

Thank you so much for this Special Order.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for your very compassionate remarks and the perspectives of so many people who are expecting this Congress to act. We will take heed of your words and your recommendations.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject matter of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HORSFORD. May I inquire as to how much remaining time we have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 22 minutes remaining.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to also include for the RECORD the fact that the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recently issued a 14-page-long scathing report on the United States' failure to fully comply with our obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in numerous areas affecting racial and ethnic minorities.

While the report commended the Obama administration for steps it has taken to combat racial discrimination, it highlighted the gaps stated commitments and the glaring reality of laws and practices that continue to discriminate against and disproportionately impact people of color and indigenous communities.

I think it is rather important for this body to know, particularly tonight, because I know there will be some who will ask: Why are they doing this Special Order on this topic? Why are they bringing attention to the need for reform?

Well, whether it is in your local community, in your State, or federally, we have an obligation to make sure that people are treated fairly and equally under the law, and where our laws or our practices fail to meet that standard, we have an obligation to change it.

For the United Nations to call into question the United States' failure in these areas I think speaks to the fact that this is not just a local issue, but it is also an international one. So I hope that my colleagues understand that that is, in part, why we are bringing attention to it.

I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for recognizing the fact that many Members have proposed legislation well before the Michael Brown case. Mr. CONYERS, the ranking member of the Judicial Committee, called for the End Racial Profiling Act. Representative HANK JOHNSON's legislation calls for greater accountability and a fundamental review of the militarization of our local law enforcement agencies. I am honored to be one of the sponsors for the Universal Respect Act, to have a review and meaningful change, again, of our local law enforcement so that their practices meet the intent of our laws.

I would like to now yield to my good friend and a fellow freshman Member. He is actually a redshirt freshman because he came in a little earlier than the rest of us. He has been a dynamic leader that came to this Congress with the commitment to serve his constituents from the great State of New Jersey. I yield to my friend, Representative DONALD PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me say thank you to my colleague, the gentleman from Nevada, and also the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), who have demonstrated true leadership in this freshman class and having shown and demonstrated time and time again during these Special Orders their commitment to this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Ferguson, Missouri, and the people across this Nation have suffered a tremendous blow with the circumstances surrounding Michael Brown's death. Not only did we lose a young man, we as a Nation were once again reminded that although we have come so far, we still have a long way to go. We are trying to achieve equality and fairness under the law, regardless of race, religion, or sexual orientation. Now is the time for all of us to reflect on what has happened and to find a way to come together going forward.

We lost a young man, Michael Brown, in heartbreaking and tragic circumstances. He was only 18 years old. His family will never be able to hold or talk to him ever again.

When something like this happens, local authorities, including the police, have a responsibility to be open and transparent about how they are investigating the death and how they are protecting the people in our communities. The people of Ferguson and the people of this Nation deserve a transparent and thorough investigation. We deserve the truth and we deserve justice.

I am very pleased that the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division has stepped in and has launched a thorough investigation into the circumstances that led to Michael Brown's death. I want to commend President Obama and also Mr. Holder for their involvement and their commitment on seeing justice brought in this situation.

This issue around racial profiling is about a young man that was walking in the street with a friend, is told to get on the sidewalk, and just a little bit later lay dead in the street. It started out with him being told to get on the sidewalk, and he loses his life. It is unconscionable. It is not understandable, and it is unjust.

This is a situation that young African American men have had to deal with for centuries. It is a situation that we all find ourselves in. Whether we are young men in Ferguson, Missouri; Newark, New Jersey; New York City; or Las Vegas, Nevada, we all have one common thread, and that is when you come across a police officer in certain circumstances, there is a manner in which you should conduct yourself to make sure you can get home alive that night.

I have been on that side of it, Mr. Speaker, on far to many occasions to count. One of the occasions that I remember so well, I was about 19 or 20. I was working for a company and had to go downtown in my hometown of Newark, New Jersey, to pay a bill at a department store. I was pulled over by the police.

I admit I made a driving infraction, and I was pulled over by the police. I was using my cousin's car. When the officer asked me for my identification, being a little nervous, I kind of scrambled and I didn't know where the registration of the vehicle was right away. This police officer decided to tell me that if I did not find that license and registration quick enough, he would throw me so far under the jail they would never find me.

Now, you can imagine the fright and panic that that would put in a young person. But I got my license—still looking for the registration—and I handed it to him, Mr. Speaker. But,

Mr. Speaker, because my family was well-known in that town and my father was a sitting councilperson in that municipality at the time, all of a sudden the police officer's demeanor changed, because all of a sudden I was someone now.

Why did it take me to be related to a council member in that town to be someone? No more than 2 minutes prior to that, I would have been thrown so far under the jail that they would never find me. Now it was, Well, don't you understand you need to be careful? You could get hurt or you could hurt someone. All of a sudden, now there is some concern for me. What changed it, Mr. Speaker? What changed it?

But what concerns me is the callous thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of African American men that can't pull that license out and become someone. Those are the people that I am concerned about. They wrestle with this issue every single day. That is why I am proud to say that my uncle, the former assemblyman, William Payne, is the author of the racial profiling bill in the State of New Jersey that stands now. Because this is an issue, has been an issue, and obviously, based on what has happened in Ferguson, Missouri, still is an issue.

So we will continue to speak out, as we have done in our homes, in Ferguson, and on this floor, because we need the United States of America to live up to its creed.

With that, sir, I just have one last thing to say. It is something that just came to me.

In these communities that we talk about, when will they know their local police for protect and serve rather than stop and frisk?

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. Thank you for sharing your own personal experience. I know each of us can probably recall an incident where we have felt that we were being profiled, targeted, singled out, not because it was warranted necessarily, but because of some characteristic. And that is part of what we are here to bring attention to tonight. So thank you for your honesty and for your genuineness in expressing that personal story.

□ 2030

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Empire State, New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), my fellow coanchor. I have great respect for this gentleman. We have gotten to know each other very well, and I know that this is an issue, in particular, that he has provided direct leadership on because of the communities in which he serves in New York. And the comment by the gentleman, the previous comment about ''stop and frisk'' is something that you have worked to challenge, and because of that there is a change that is underway. That is what we are hoping to bring tonight.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague from the Silver State for anchoring the CBC Special Order on this incredibly important topic related to the ongoing problem, I would argue, epidemic, of police violence largely directed at communities of color.

The most recent situation, of course, occurred in Ferguson, Missouri, with the tragic killing of Michael Brown, and we all join our colleague, Lacy Clay, as well as the CBC chair, MARCIA FUDGE, in pushing for justice, which we believe is most likely to occur through a Federal investigation that is now ongoing.

But, unfortunately, the problem brought to light for so many across America, particularly the neighborhoods that I represent in Brooklyn, New York, by the killing of Michael Brown is all too familiar for many communities across this great Nation.

In fact, back in July of 1967, President Lyndon Baines Johnson appointed what came to be known as the Kerner Commission, an 11-member commission to study the causes of civil unrest in urban America that had been taking place since 1964 and into 1965 and throughout 1966 into 1967, prompting Lyndon Johnson—one of our greatest Presidents, though that is not often acknowledged, given the leadership he demonstrated on domestic issues—to appoint this Kerner Commission.

The vice chair of the commission was the then-New York City Mayor, John Lindsay, a former distinguished Member of this House.

The Commission concluded that some of the unrest that had taken place in cities like Detroit, Michigan, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Los Angeles, in Watts, some of the things that had taken place, resulting in unrest, were caused by preexisting conditions of aggressive police activity in African American communities, followed by a triggering event, often a shooting of an unarmed African American, and then an overly aggressive police response.

This is what the Kerner Commission found when it issued its report in the late 1960s. But that same analysis could apply more than 45 years later in terms of what this country just witnessed in Ferguson, Missouri, a history, clearly, in that community of overly aggressive, excessive force, largely directed at the African American community, and then a triggering event, the killing of an unarmed African American, Michael Brown, who, of course, was shot twice in the head, and it appears a total of six times, and then, an overly aggressive police response, in fact, a military response.

The people at home in the district that I represent were shocked to see the images coming out of Ferguson, Missouri. It looked like Fallujah. It looked like a war zone in the Middle East or other parts of the world, not an American suburb.

What did we learn, if anything, from the Kerner Commission report?

Apparently, not much, and that is what we have got to confront in America.

There is a reality to police brutality and its impact, particularly on unarmed African American men, that, as a civilized society, we should no longer tolerate.

Now, let me pause, parenthetically, and agree with my good friend's point, Representative HORSFORD, that the overwhelming majority of police officers in America are good individuals, hard-working, decent men and women committed to enforcing the law in an evenhanded fashion.

But there are too many cases of excessive violence, often directed at unarmed African American men in America. We have got to address that epidemic.

Perhaps we could begin by just reviewing the Kerner Commission report issued under the Johnson administration. It is shameful that decade after decade after decade we have been unable to confront some of the realities brought to bear by that report. But perhaps the tragedy in Ferguson, Missouri, will wake us all up as a country.

Fannie Lou Hamer made the observation that she was sick and tired of being sick and tired. At what point will we in America be tired of seeing another unarmed African American man's life being taken away prematurely by an officer using excessive force?

That is why we are hopeful that we not just deal with the law enforcement problem, but that we confront some of the underlying socioeconomic conditions that create a climate for some of these things to occur.

I look forward to that discussion as we move forward under the leadership of our chair, and certainly working closely with the distinguished gentleman from Las Vegas.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my coanchor, for this Special Order hour, and for your bringing to this body a reminder of the Kerner report, which is very instructive on what should be done as a model to move community policing approaches forward.

I think that is one of the absolute objectives that must come from any action that this body takes. And there is a role for Congress to play. Absolutely, there is a responsibility for the Department of Justice, which has a statutory objective, a responsibility to ensure profiling does not occur in our Nation's law enforcement.

In addition to the example of the Kerner report, I would also like to bring to attention the work of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the COPS office, which is working to develop an initiative known as the collaborative reform model.

Now, they came to my home State of Nevada in January of 2012, following growing community concern and scrutiny of its use of deadly force practices, and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, under the leadership of our sheriff, voluntarily agreed to have

this review by the COPS department in order to identify areas of improvement.

So I believe that this report and this program, along with the Kerner report, are examples of what we could do to make sure that every local law enforcement agency has high standards and is not practicing profiling.

Mr. Speaker, I know our time has expired. I would like to thank my colleagues for this Special Order hour, and the gentleman from New York for coanchoring.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HORSFORD. The material I previously referred to is as follows:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In January 2012, under growing community concern and scrutiny of its use of deadly force practices, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) agreed to take part in an initiative sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), known as the ''Collaborative Reform Model.''

As part of this initiative, LVMPD agreed to an in-depth assessment of its use of deadly force policies and practices. In support, the COPS Office and CNA would assist the LVMPD in adopting national standards and best practices as they relate to officer-involved shootings (OIS), while ensuring that LVMPD's implementation was comprehensive and integrated. CNA conducted the assessment, focusing on four issue areas:

(1) policy and procedures, (2) training and tactics, (3) investigation and documentation, and (4) external view. CNA completed the assessment in November 2012, which documented a total of 75 reforms and recommendations. These included both new recommendations from the assessment team and reforms that LVMPD initiated before and during the assessment process. CNA published the final report Collaborative Reform Model: A Review of Officer-Involved Shootings in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (referred to as the ''2012 report'' throughout the remainder of this report) in November 2012.

The publication of the 2012 report did not complete the process. Sustainable policy and organizational change requires careful planning, implementation, and monitoring. The COPS Office, CNA, and LVMPD have continued in their collaboration throughout 2013. The COPS Office asked CNA to document reforms previously completed by LVMPD and to actively monitor those that resulted from the 2012 report. In September, CNA and the COPS Office published Collaborative Reform Model: Six-Month Status Report of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. The six-month report showed that LVMPD had made significant progress. A total of 56 reforms had been completed by the department and another 15 were in progress.

This report is the final assessment of LVMPD with respect to the Collaborative Reform Model. It has been two years since the beginning of the reform process, and one year since the reforms were recommended. The purpose of this report is to inform all stakeholders and interested parties of the progress made toward reforming LVMPD's policies and practices with respect to OISs.

APPROACH

CNA undertook a multifaceted approach in assessing LVMPD's progress, including site visits, direct observation, document reviews, and interviews. The assessment process was a holistic, comprehensive approach to assessing LVMPD's reforms that places an emphasis on the quality of the implementation as well as technical completion. The goal of the assessment was for the assessors to fully understand the steps the department had taken toward implementing the reforms, and to collect as much evidence as necessary to confirm that those steps had been completed.

Over the past year, LVMPD submitted for review more than 500 documents and files, including investigative reports, internal bulletins and memoranda, training videos and lesson plans, attendance records, evaluation plans, policies, audio recordings of review board hearings, and section manuals. The assessors critically reviewed these files for relevance and consistency with the recommendations, as well as for clarity and quality of the documents.

In this report, each recommendation is assigned one of five statuses, defined in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—RECOMMENDATION STATUS DEFINITIONS

Status	Definition
✔ Complete	The recommendation has been sufficiently demonstrated to be complete, based on the assessors' review of submitted materials, observations, and analysis.
P✔ Partially Complete.	The agency has submitted materials that they believe demonstrate completion of the recommendation. However, the assessors have deemed that additional effort is needed to complete the recommendation. As per the agency, no further work will be forthcoming on the recommendation.
▲ In progress	Implementation of the recommendation is currently in progress, based on the assessors' review of submitted materials, observations, and analysis.
X Not complete	The agency has not sufficiently demonstrated implementation of the recommendation, nor does the agency have future plans to do so.
No assessment at this time.	At the present time, not enough information is available to make a determination.

LVMPD PROGRESS

LVMPD has made impressive progress over the past year. The number of OISs by LVMPD continues to be historically low thanks, in part, to a cascade of events over the past three years that include changes to policy, and increased training, scrutiny, and oversight of OISs by LVMPD. LVMPD's internal review process for deadly force incidents continues to evolve as well. Over the past two years, the Use of Force Review Board (UoFRB) has issued an unprecedented number of findings that are critical of the officers' actions and how they were managed. Consequently, the board has recommended significant remedial action, including training, discipline, one demotion, and the termination of two officers.

Table 2 shows that, to date, LVMPD has initiated and completed 72 reforms, which account for 90 percent of the totality of reforms that have been initiated and recommended over the past three-plus years. Thirty-nine of the reforms were completed prior to the issuance of the 2012 report, whereas an additional 33 have been completed since. The department has made considerable progress on five reforms, but more work remains. Two reforms remain incomplete. Notably, one of the incomplete reforms is outside of the purview of the department and addresses the Police Protective Association's continued discouragement of officers involved in shootings to give interviews as part of the criminal investigation.

TABLE 2.—STATUS OF LVMPD REFORMS

Status	Recommendations/ Reforms (N)	Percent (%)
✔ Complete	72	90
P✔ Partially Complete	0	0
▲ In progress	5	6
X Not complete	2	3
No assessment at this time	1	1
Total	80	100

The department has completed two key policy reforms, regarding its use of force policy. The policy is now divided into smaller sub-components that can stand alone, making them easier to teach and learn for LVMPD officers. LVMPD has also begun an annual review of its policy to ensure that it is up to date with recent court rulings and other major events that can influence the direction in which the department wants to take the policy.

LVMPD has significantly revamped its training program and is now on the cutting edge of data-driven training. Ten training reforms have been implemented this past year. Together, the reforms enhance training requirements and departmental oversight of training development and delivery through audits. LVMPD officers are now being trained and recertified in essential skill sets more than ever before. There is still room for growth, however, with respect to de-escalation training. Although the department does well in training officers to tactically de-escalate a situation, more focus could be given to verbal de-escalation skills for all officers.

Use of force investigations and documentation in LVMPD has significantly improved. Ten out of 12 recommendations have been completed. The department has made significant changes to its administrative review of OISs. A new section manual dictates the review process and codifies a multi-tiered structure of findings that allows for remediating and disciplining officers when necessary. The process has now been split into two components, which, together, the department calls the Critical Incident Review Process (CIRP). A UoFRB, with a majority of citizen voting members, reviews the use of deadly force, whereas a Tactical Review Board (TRB), without voting citizen members, reviews all tactics and decision making of all officers, then makes recommendations. The process is impressive in many respects but is not without its design flaws. The assessors support the overall objectives, but remain concerned with the potential for conflict between the two boards. The department is actively working to address the conflict.

With respect to criminal investigations of OISs, the department has recently decided to reconstitute a stand-alone Force Investigation Team (FIT) that specializes in deadly force investigations. The team will be separate from the Robbery and Homicide Bureau. LVMPD plans to ensure that FIT detectives have specialized training on the unique circumstances of OISs. The department, however, declines to video-record officer interviews. On a related note, the police association continues to encourage officers involved in shootings to not give interviews to homicide investigators.

The department continues its impressive commitment to engage with the community and improve the transparency of OIS investigations. Various new policies have been put into place, which formalize the dissemination of OIS statistics and incident summaries. The department's new communications policy clearly describes the role of the Public Information Officer (PIO) and the sheriff's office in public information sharing with respect to OISs.

COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMBINED SEVENTH TO NINTH PERIODIC REPORTS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. The Committee considered the seventh to ninth periodic reports of the United States of America, submitted in one document (CERD/C/USA/7-9), at its 2299th and 2300th meetings (CERD/C/SR.2299 and SR.2300), held on 13 and 14 August 2014. At its 2317th meeting, held on 26 August 2014, it

adopted the following concluding observations.

A. INTRODUCTION

2. The Committee welcomes the combined seventh to ninth periodic reports submitted by the State party, which provides detailed information on the implementation of the previous recommendations of the Committee (CERD/C/USA/CO/6).

3. The Committee also welcomes the supplementary information provided orally by the large and diverse State party delegation to the issues raised by the Committee during the frank and constructive dialogue between the Committee and the delegation.

B. POSITIVE ASPECTS

4. The Committee notes with appreciation the legislative and policy developments in the State party to combat racial discrimination since its last report, including:

(a) The termination of the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System in April 2011, as recommended by the Committee in its previous concluding observations (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 14);

(b) The issuance of Executive Order 13583 to require agencies to develop strategies to identify and remove existing barriers to equal employment opportunity in Government recruitment, hiring, promotion, retention, professional development and training, as well as Executive Order 13515 in October 2009 to improve the participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in federal programmes and employment;

(c) The increased use of the ''Systemic Initiative'' by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to target ''class-based recruitment and hiring practices that discriminate against racial and ethnic groups'', resulting in an increased number of systemic lawsuits and financial settlements;

(d) The adoption of the Fair Sentencing Act in August 2010, which has reduced, although not eliminated, the disparity between more lenient sentences for powder cocaine charges and more severe sentences for crack cocaine charges, which are more frequently brought against members of racial and ethnic minorities;

(e) The adoption of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act in October 2009, which inter alia creates a new federal prohibition on hate crimes and simplifies the jurisdictional predicate for prosecuting violent acts undertaken because of actual or perceived race, colour, or national origin; and

(f) The enactment of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act in January 2009, which overrides the Supreme Court decision in Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and enables the 180-day statute of limitations for bringing a wage discrimination claim to be reset with each payment of wages, benefits, or other compensation.

C. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APPLICABILITY OF THE CONVENTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

5. While noting the applicability of the disparate impact doctrine in certain fields of life, the Committee remains concerned at its limited scope and applicability. It thus reiterates its previous concern that the definition of racial discrimination used in federal and state legislation, as well as in court practice, is not in line with article 1, paragraph 1 of the Convention, which requires States parties to prohibit and eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms, including practices and legislation that may not be discriminatory in purpose, but are discriminatory in effect (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 10). The Committee expresses further concern at the lack of progress achieved in withdrawing or narrowing the scope of the reservation to article 2 of the Convention and in prohibiting all forms of discriminatory acts perpetrated by private individuals, groups or organizations (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 11) (arts. 1(1), 2 and 6).

The Committee underlines the responsibility of the federal state for the implementation of the Convention, and calls upon the State party to take concrete steps to:

(a) Prohibit racial discrimination in all its forms in federal and state legislation, including indirect discrimination, covering all fields of law and public life, in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1 of the Convention; and

(b) Consider withdrawing or narrowing its reservation to article 2 of the Convention, and broaden the protection afforded by law against all discriminatory acts perpetrated by private individuals, groups or organizations; and

(c) Improve the system of monitoring and response by federal bodies to prevent and challenge situations of racial discrimination.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

6. While taking note of the creation of the Equality Working Group, the Committee reiterates its concern at the lack of an institutionalized coordinating mechanism with capacities to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention at the federal, state and local levels (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 13). Noting the role that an independent national human rights institution can play in this regard, the Committee expresses regret at the lack of progress in establishing a national human rights institution as recommended in its previous concluding observations (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 12) (art. 2).

The Committee recommends that the State party create a permanent and effective coordinating mechanism, such as a national human rights institution established in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions (the '' Paris Principles'', General Assembly resolution 48/134, Annex), to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention throughout the State party and territories under its effective control; monitor compliance of domestic laws and policies with the provisions of the Convention; and systematically carry out anti-discrimination training and awareness-raising activities at the federal, state and local levels.

SPECIAL MEASURES

7. Taking note of the Supreme Court decision of April 2014 in Schuette v. Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action and the measures adopted by several states against the use of affirmative action in school admissions, the Committee expresses concern at the increasing restrictions on the use of special measures as a tool to eliminate persistent disparities in the enjoyment of human fights and fundamental freedoms based on race or ethnic origin (art. 2(2)).

The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation to adopt and strengthen the use of special measures, which is an obligation arising from article 2, paragraph 2 of the Convention, when circumstances warrant their use as a tool to eliminate the persistent disparities in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms based on race or ethnic origin. In this regard, it recommends that the State party take into account the Committee's general recommendation No.32 (2009) on the meaning and scope of special measures in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Racial Discrimination.

RACIAL PROFILING AND ILLEGAL SURVEILLANCE

8. While welcoming the acknowledgement made by the State party that racial or ethnic profiling is not effective law enforcement practice and is inconsistent with its commitment to fairness in the justice system, the Committee remains concerned at the practice of racial profiling of racial or ethnic minorities by law enforcement officials, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Transportation Security Administration, border enforcement officials, and local police (arts.2, 4(c) and 5(b)).

Recalling its general recommendation No. 31 (2001) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system, the Committee urges the State party to intensify efforts to effectively combat and end the practice of racial profiling by federal, state and local law enforcement officials, including by:

(a) Adopting and implementing legislation which specifically prohibits law enforcement officials from engaging in racial profiling, such as the End Racial Profiling Act;

(b) Swiftly revising policies insofar as they permit racial profiling, illegal surveillance, monitoring and intelligence gathering, including the 2003 Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies;

(c) Ending immigration enforcement programmes and policies, which indirectly promote racial profiling, such as the Secure Communities programme and the 287(g) programme; and

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the implications of the crime committed against the late Michael Brown on August 9th, 2014 and the subsequent riots in Ferguson. It has been 59 years since the murder and kidnapping of Emmett Till, and in 2014, the cycle of mistreatment continues. What happened in Ferguson, Missouri was a tragedy. It is yet another reminder underlining the mistreatment of communities of color in the United States. The pain and discontent we all feel toward the Ferguson Police Department is valid, but we cannot express our anger without taking a formal stance against the militarization of law enforcement.

As Members of Congress who represent communities of color, the purpose of today's special order is to highlight community policing and lessons learned from Ferguson. Although, economic and social parity remain a constant issue in our communities, our focus now shifts to improper policing and blatant violations of civil rights. We are all citizens of this great nation, but we are also citizens of communities in crisis.

As a United States Congresswoman for over 20 years, I have fought to procure racial equity here in the United States. Though headway has been made, all of this work falls by the wayside when travesties like those seen in Ferguson continue to occur. Mr. Speaker, this is much more than a question of racial equality. It is a question of "what can be done today to safeguard human rights and the protection of human life in the future.''

In the 1960's, the world watched in horror as civil rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama faced local police officers armed with fire hoses and attack dogs. In 2014, the citizens of Ferguson faced local police officers armed with automatic weapons, sniper assault weapons and armored tanks provided by the Department of Defense. It is unconscionable that the local police could use military tactics and armaments against citizens exercising their right to peaceably assemble.

The Department of Justice has had the legal authority to investigate whether a law enforcement organization is engaging in a "pattern of

practice'' in civil rights violations, since 1994. However, despite dozens of allegations filed against law enforcement in the city of Ferguson, nothing has been done to address the use of excessive police force. As a result, heinous crimes like those seen in the cases of Michael Brown have become our reality.

For this reason, as we stand united against the crimes committed in Ferguson, we must also focus our efforts on ensuring that local police departments are not authorized to wage war against communities of color. We must put an end to the federal grants that encourage local police forces to create war zones within our communities. The lesson learned from Ferguson is clear. We must stand against the militarization of law enforcement and improper community policing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 606. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the ''Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1671. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the ''James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office''.

H.R. 2291. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office''.

H.R. 3472. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13127 Broadway Street in Alden, New York, as the ''Sergeant Brett E. Gornewicz Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 3765. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 198 Baker Street in Corning, New York, as the ''Specialist Ryan P. Jayne Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4386. An act to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to rely on State examinations for certain financial institutions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5195. An act to provide additional visas for the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution making an emergency supplemental apprpopriation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to provide funding to Israel for the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on August 5, 2014, she presented to the president of the United States, for his approval, the following bills and joint resolution:

H.J. Res. 76. Making an emergency supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to provide funding to Israel for the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats.

H.R. 606. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the ''Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1671. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the ''James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office''.

H.R. 2291. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office''.

H.R. 3472. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13127 Broadway Street in Alden, New York, as the ''Sergeant Brett E. Gornewicz Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 3765. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 198 Baker Street in Corning, New York, as the ''Specialist Ryan P. Jayne Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4386. To allow the Secretary of the Treasury to rely on State examinations for certain financial institutions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5195. To provide additional visas for the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3548. To amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the definition of trauma to include thermal, electrical, chemical, radioactive, and other extrinsic agents.

H.R. 4360. To designate the facility of the United States Forest Service for the Grandfather Ranger District located at 109 Lawing Drive in Nebo, North Carolina, as the ''Jason Crisp Forest Service Building''.

H.R. 4631. To reauthorize certain provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to autism, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4838. To redesignate the railroad station located at 2955 Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, commonly known as ''30th Street Station'', as the ''William H. Gray III 30th Street Station''.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 9, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second and third quarters of 2014, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, REBECCA TALLENT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN BETWEEN JULY 11 AND JULY 14, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Rebecca Tallent	7/11	7/14	Guatemala		649.00		[3] 332.46		365.84		1,347.30
	7/13	7/13	Honduras				([3])		107.19		107.19
Committee total					649.00		332.46		473.03		1,454.49

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

REBECCA TALLENT, Aug. 6, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MATT LEFFINGWELL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 11 AND JULY 14, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Matt Leffingwell	7/11	7/14	Guatemala		649.00		[3] 332.46		365.84		1,347.30
	7/13	7/13	Honduras				([3])		107.19		107.19
Committee total					649.00		332.46		473.03		1,454.49

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

MATT LEFFINGWELL, Aug. 5, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, STEVAN PEARCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 11 AND JULY 14, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Stevan E. Pearce	7/11	7/14	Guatemala		649.00				365.84		1,347.30
	7/13	7/13	Honduras				([3])		107.19		107.19
Committee total					649.00		332.46		473.03		1,454.49

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

HON. STEVAN PEARCE, Aug. 7, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Harold Rogers	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,227.00		706.11		1,170.67		
Hon. Henry Cuellar	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Anne Marie Chotvacs	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Jennifer Hing	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
BG Wright	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Brooke Boyer	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Clelia Alvarado	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Commercial airfare							426.23				
Hon. Mike Quigley	4/21	4/24	Ukraine		1,108.53		10,397.00				
Hon. Adam B. Schiff	5/11	5/14	Turkey		1,530.00						
	5/14	5/15	Jordan		403.00						
	5/15	5/15	Saudi Arabia								
	5/15	5/18	United Arab Emirates		1,718.00						
	5/18	5/19	Italy		348.00						
Hon. Henry Cuellar	5/11	5/14	Turkey		1,530.00						
	5/14	5/15	Jordan		403.00						
	5/15	5/15	Saudi Arabia								
	5/15	5/18	United Arab Emirates		1,718.00						
	5/18	5/19	Italy		348.00						
Will Smith	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		1,575.11				135.59		
Commercial airfare							6,874.52				
Mike Robinson	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		1,575.11				135.59		
Commercial airfare							6,874.52				
Jennifer Hing	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		1,575.11				135.59		
Commercial airfare							6,874.52				
Anne Marie Chotvacs	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		525.03				135.59		
Commercial airfare							7,246.02				
David Pomerantz	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
Commercial airfare							9,534.52				
Hon. Tom Latham	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		1,164.35						
	6/6	6/7	Singapore		450.27						
Committee total					39,547.51		57,599.37		16,193.13		113,340.01

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

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Turner, Chester L.	5/6	5/13	Seoul, Korea		2,122.75		9,771.50		403.40		12,297.65
Committee total					2,122.75		9,771.50		403.40		12,297.65

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

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Visit to China, Vietnam With CODEL Leahy, April 11–24, 2014:											
Hon. Jim Cooper	4/14	4/15	China		1,072.53						1,072.53
	4/15	4/20	Vietnam		928.00						928.00
	4/20	4/22	China		637.62						637.62
Visit to United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Pakistan With CODEL Roby, May 9–14, 2014											
Hon. Susan Davis	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Hon. Niki Tsongas	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commerical transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Hon. Tammy Duckworth	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Jaime Cheshire	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Debra Wada	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Delegation Expenses	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates						631.26		631.26
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan						792.37		792.37
Visit to Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates With CODEL Bachmann, May 24–28, 2014:											
Hon. Pete Gallego	5/25	5/25	United Arab Emirates								
	5/25	5/27	Afghanistan		14.00						14.00
	5/27	5/27	United Arab Emirates								
Commerical transportation							11,348.70				11,348.70
Visit to Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore With STAFFDEL Karem, May 30–June 7, 2014:											
Peter Villano	5/30	6/3	Philippines		267.55						267.55
	6/3	6/5	Vietnam		374.18						374.18
Commercial transportation											
Michael Casey	5/30	6/3	Philippines		267.55						267.55
	6/3	6/5	Vietnam		374.18						374.18
Commercial transportation											
Visit to Vietnam, Singapore With CODEL Kline, May 30–June 8, 2014:											
Hon. Mike McIntyre	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	6/6	6/8	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	6/6	6/8	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Committee total						8,016.30		70,021.70		1,423.63	79,461.63

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

HON. HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' McKEON, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. John Kline	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Juliane Sullivan	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Janelle Belland	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Elizabeth Podgorski	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Brian Newell	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. David ''Phil'' Roe	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. Richard Hudson	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,023.38						1,023.38
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		442.45						442.45
Hon. Tom Price	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. Frederica Wilson	06/13	06/15	Nigeria		1,072.78		9,706.50				10,779.28
Committee total					13,840.95		9,706.50				23,547.45

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

HON. JOHN KLINE, Chairman, July 29, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Renee Ellmers	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates				11,770.40				11,770.40
	5/10	5/11	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Hon. Henry Waxman	5/11	5/17	Israel		2,568.00		1,737.32		18,214.79		22,520.11

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. John Barrow	5/24	5/28	Asia				2,480.70				2,480.70
David Redl	6/23	6/25	England		1,057.13		1,185.20				2,242.33
Shawn Chang	6/23	6/25	England		1,057.13		1,085.20				2,142.33
Committee total					4,852.55		18,258.82		18,214.79		41,326.16

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

HON. FRED UPTON, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Patrick Murphy	5/25	5/27	Afghanistan				2,480.70				2,480.70
Hon. Michele Bachmann	6/2	6/4	Malta		828.00						828.00
	6/4	6/5	Belgium		516.00						516.00
	6/5	6/8	United Kingdom		1,557.00		18,183.80				19,740.80
Committee total					2,901.00		20,664.50				23,565.50

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

HON. JEB HENSARLING, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Piero Tozzi	4/13	4/17	Tanzania		1,358.44		6,761.10				8,119.54
Hon. David Cicilline	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,222.29		30,264.10				31,486.39
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		856.34						856.34
	4/23	4/25	Armenia		552.00						552.00
Hon. Alan Lowenthal	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		858.53		12,681.00				13,539.53
Hon. Ted Poe	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		911.60		10,332.50				11,244.10
Marcus Micheli	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		743.64		8,826.30				9,569.94
	4/23	4/25	Armenia		751.88						751.88
Elizabeth Heng	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,123.79		13,511.10				14,634.89
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		811.84						811.84
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		971.82						971.82
Shane Wolfe	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,109.29		13,475.80				14,585.09
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		801.34						801.34
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		1,063.82						1,063.82
Hon. Edward Royce	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,160.29		13,511.10		*186.81		14,858.20
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		846.64				*12,088.39		12,935.03
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		971.74				*4,984.59		5,956.33
Hon. Eliot Engel	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,182.29		13,124.40				14,306.69
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		826.34						826.34
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		1,110.82						1,110.82
Hon. Lois Frankel	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,222.29		13,591.00				14,813.29
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		856.34						856.34
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		1,160.82						1,160.82
Douglas Seay	4/21	4/24	Ukraine		1,024.53		1,854.00				2,878.53
Jason Steinbaum	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,162.29		8,771.40				9,933.69
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		806.34						806.34
Hon. Steve Chabot	5/13	5/15	China		654.00		19,428.00				20,082.00
	5/15	5/16	Mongolia		267.00				*1,104.99		1,371.99
	5/17	5/18	Ukraine		324.00						324.00
Kevin Fitzpatrick	5/13	5/15	China		664.00		19,428.00				20,092.00
	5/15	5/16	Mongolia		235.00						235.00
	5/17	5/18	Ukraine		324.00						324.00
Mark Walker	5/11	5/14	Mexico		1,086.00		856.00				1,942.00
Eric Jacobstein	5/11	5/14	Mexico		1,086.00		862.18				1,948.18
Thomas Alexander	5/12	5/13	Algeria		129.00		3,365.60				3,494.60
	5/13	5/15	Tunisia		480.00						480.00
	5/15	5/16	Germany		461.00						461.00
Thomas Hill	5/11	5/13	Algeria		129.00		3,454.00				3,583.00
	5/13	5/16	Tunisia		720.00						720.00
Mira Resnick	5/12	5/13	Algeria		48.00		3,454.70				3,502.70
	5/13	5/16	Tunisia		725.45						725.45
Karen Bass	5/21	5/23	Nigeria		302.00		9,458.80				9,760.80
	5/23	5/24	Ethiopia		325.00		325.00				650.00
	5/24	5/25	London		366.00						366.00
Travis Adkins	5/21	5/23	Nigeria		368.00		6,452.22				6,820.22
	5/23	5/24	Ethiopia		325.00						325.00
	5/24	5/25	London		366.00						366.00
Hon. Steve Stockman	5/23	5/27	Ukraine		124.63		15,537.94				15,662.57
Hon. Juan Vargas	6/1	6/4	Malta		1,324.48		(3)				1,324.48
	6/4	6/5	Belgium		375.00		(3)				375.00
	6/5	6/8	United Kingdom		1,206.00		(3)				1,206.00
Hon. Matt Salmon	5/30	6/1	Mexico		78.00		468.00				546.00
Leah Campos	5/30	6/1	Mexico		78.00		761.50				839.50
Hon. Edward Royce	6/21	6/21	Mexico		78.00		292.00				370.00
Hon. Matt Salmon	6/21	6/21	Mexico		78.00						78.00
Leah Campos	6/21	6/21	Mexico		78.00		614.00				692.00
Hon. Steve Stockman	6/13	6/16	Nigeria		1,103.86		8,417.50				9,521.36
Hon. Lois Frankel	6/13	6/15	Nigeria		820.00		8,861.50				9,681.50
Elizabeth Heng	6/13	6/15	Nigeria		1,066.81		9,636.50				10,703.31
Jacqueline Quinones	6/13	6/15	Nigeria		1,138.00		9,671.50				10,809.50
Hon. Mark Meadows	4/11	4/14	Colombia		807.00		(3)				807.00
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		1,340.00		(3)				1,340.00
Hon. Christopher Smith	5/12	5/16	Peru		990.54		1,984.74				2,975.28
Piero Tozzi	5/12	5/16	Peru		1,254.60		1,653.74				2,908.34

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Committee total					46,792.72		271,687.22		18,364.78		336,844.72

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

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Reynold Schweickhardt	6/10	6/14	Italy		1,443.57		2,425.10				3,868.67
Committee total					1,443.57		2,425.10				3,868.67

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

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER, Chairman, July 28, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Bob Goodlatte	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,977.39		1,180.79		3,800.18
Hon. Tom Marino	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,827.39		1,180.79		3,650.18
Hon. Steve King	4/13	4/16	Guatemala, Haiti		420.00		1,739.20		440.47		2,599.67
Hon. Luis Gutiérrez	4/10	4/12	Mexico		236.00		1,343.89		609.86		2,189.75
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	4/14	4/16	Mexico, Haiti		458.00		1,390.39		919.86		2,768.25
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	4/11	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		2,166.39		1,180.79		3,989.18
Kayla Munro	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3.760.18
Dimple Shah	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3,760.18
Robert Parmiter	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,977.39		1,180.79		3,800.18
Carrie Meadows	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3,760.18
Keenan Keller	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3,760.18
Hon. Louie Gohmert	6/4	6/5	Nigeria		236.00		11,858.00		None		12,094.00
Committee total					6,486.00		32,029.60		11,416.51		49,932.11

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

HON. BOB GOODLATTE, Chairman, Aug. 1, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Doc Hastings	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		368.00		796.35				1,164.35
	6/6	6/7	Singapore		144.00		306.27				450.27
Committee total					512.00		1,102.62				1,614.62

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

HON. DOC HASTINGS, Chairman, July 28, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Peter Welch	4/14	4/16	China		637.62						637.62
	4/16	4/20	Vietnam		928.00						928.00
	4/20	4/22	Hong Kong		637.62						637.62
Hon. Stephen Lynch	5/13	5/15	China		754.00						754.00
	5/15	5/16	Mongolia		245.17						245.17
	5/16	5/18	Ukraine		374.00						374.00
Commercial airfare							19,538.70				19,538.70
Hon. Darrell Issa	6/29	7/1	United Kingdom		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							1,045.60				1,045.60
Brien Beattie	6/29	7/1	United Kingdom		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							1,045.60				1,045.60
Christopher Knauer	6/29	7/1	United Kingdom		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							1,045.60				1,045.60
Committee total					5,232.41		22,675.50				27,907.91

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

HON. DARRELL. E. ISSA, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. David Schweikert	6/29	6/30	Georgia		105.00						105.00
	6/30	7/2	Azerbaijan		228.00						228.00
	7/2	7/3	Moldova		73.00						73.00
Committee total					406.00						406.00

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

HON. LAMAR SMITH, Chairman, July 29, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Stephen Claeys	5/17	5/21	Singapore		1,681.15		11,723.70		1,317.19		14,722.04
Jason Kearns	5/18	5/21	Singapore		1,210.07		12,825.30				14,035.37
Hon. Jim Gerlach	4/21	4/24	Ukraine		1,108.53		9,827.70		96.00		11,032.23
Hon. Vern Buchanan	5/11	5/14	Turkey		1,530.00		(3)				1,530.00
	5/14	5/15	Jordan		403.00		(3)				403.00
	5/15	5/15	Saudia Arabia				(3)				
	5/15	5/18	United Arab Emirates		1,718.00		(3)				1,718.00
	5/18	5/19	Italy		348.00		(3)				348.00
Committee total					7,998.75		34,376.70		1,413.19		43,788.64

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

HON. DAVE CAMP, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Katie Wheelbarger, Deputy Staff Director	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Chelsey Campbell, Professional Staff	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Geof Kahn, Professional Staff	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Ashley Barry, Chief Clerk	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Michael Bahar, Professional Staff	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Hon. Mike Thompson	4/21	4/24	Africa		992.00						
Commercial airfare							13,632.50				14,624.50
Linda Cohen, Professional Staff	4/21	4/24	Africa		992.00						
Commercial airfare							12,287.50				13,279.50
Michael Ellis, Lead Counsel	4/20	4/23	South America		1,010.00						
	4/23	4/25	South America		669.14						
Commercial airfare							2,089.89				3,769.03
Allison Getty, Professional Staff	4/20	4/23	South America		1,010.00						
	4/23	4/25	South America		669.14						
Commercial airfare							2,089.89				3,769.03
Hon. Michele Bachmann	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							16,732.80				18,956.47
Bryan Smith, Budget Director	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							15,490.00				17,713.67
Lisa Major, Research Assistant	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							15,490.00				17,713.67
Khizer Syed, Research Assistant	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							15,490.00				17,713.67
Nathan Hauser, Professional Staff	5/11	5/13	Asia		474.00						
	5/13	5/15	Asia		549.00						
	5/15	5/17	Asia		806.82						
Commercial airfare							15,246.20				17,076.02
Tom Corcoran, Professional Staff	5/11	5/13	Asia		474.00						
	5/13	5/15	Asia		549.00						
	5/15	5/17	Asia		806.82						
Commercial airfare							15,246.20				17,076.02
Khizer Syed, Research Assistant	5/11	5/13	Asia		474.00						

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	5/13	5/15	Asia		549.00						
	5/15	5/17	Asia		806.82						
Commercial airfare							15,246.20				17,076.02
Hon. Michele Bachmann	5/25	5/28	Asia				(3)				(3)
Andrew Keiser, Professional Staff	6/2	6/4	Asia		564.64						
	6/5	6/7	Asia		851.47						
Commercial airfare							12,237.80				13,653.91
Amanda Rogers Thorpe, Professional Staff	6/2	6/4	Asia		564.64						
	6/5	6/7	Asia		851.47						
Commercial airfare							12,237.80				13,653.91
Katie Wheelbarger, Deputy Staff Director	6/2	6/3	Middle East		252.52						
	6/3	6/7	Asia								
Commercial airfare							9,871.80				10,124.32
Chelsey Campbell, Professional Staff	6/2	6/3	Middle East		252.52						
	6/3	6/7	Asia								
Commercial airfare							9,871.80				10,124.32
Michael Bahar, Professional Staff	6/2	6/3	Middle East		252.52						
	6/3	6/7	Asia								
Commercial airfare							9,871.80				10,124.32
Committee total											256,549.88

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

HON. MIKE ROGERS, Chairman, July 29, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Michael Burges	5/23	5/27	Ukraine	Hryvnia	1,157.08		12,271.44				13,428.52
Hon. Christopher H. Smith	6/04	6/07	Nigeria	Naira	1,165.75		7,593.10				8,758.85
	6/08	6/09	Italy	Euro	449.71						449.71
Mark Milosch	5/23	5/27	Ukraine	Hryvnia	1,347.60		2,764.70				4,112.30
	6/04	6/07	Nigeria	Naira	1,136.80		7,558.10				8,694.90
	6/08	6/09	Italy	Euro	449.71						449.71
Committee total					5,706.65		30,187.34				39,893.99

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

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, Cochairman, Aug 5, 2014.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

6865. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Approved Tests for Bovine Tuberculosis in Cervids [Docket No.: APHIS-2014-0027] received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6866. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Fresh Blueberries From Morocco Into the Continental United States [Docket No.: APHIS-2013-0016] (RIN: 0579-AD81) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6867. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-14-0027; FV14-985-3 FIR] received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6868. A letter from the FSA Regulatory Review Group Director, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Cotton Transition Assistance Program and General Provisions for Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage Programs (RIN: 0560-AI22) received August 22, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6869. A letter from the Program Manager, BioPreferred Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Guidelines for Designating Biobased Products for Federal Procurement (RIN: 0599-AA18) received August 22, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6870. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; 2014 Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Quota Specifications [Docket No.: 140115049-4528-02] (RIN: 0648-XD092) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6871. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an emergency supplemental appropriations request for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014; (H. Doc. No. 113–144); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6872. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternative plan for monthly basic pay increases for members of the uniformed services, pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 1009(e); (H. Doc. No. 113–153); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

6873. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Standardizing Facility Condition Assessments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6874. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department's facility repair and recapitalization goals based on the Quality (Q) ratings; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6875. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 8 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6876. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2013 report on activities to preserve and promote minority ownership of minority depository financial institutions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

6877. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' final rule — Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations [Release No.: 34-72936; File No. S7-18-11] (RIN: 3235-AL15) received September 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6878. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a continuation of the national emergency regarding export control regulations, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 113–145); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6879. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 14-40, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6880. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting

a notice of a proposed lease with the Government of Guatemala (Transmittal No. 09-14) pursuant to Section 62(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6881. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-50, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6882. A letter from the Under Secretary, Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report on Sanctions on Exports and Reexports of Commodities that are used to support Oil and Gas Operation in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6883. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List [Docket No.: 140627545-4617-01] (RIN: 0694-AG22) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6884. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Amendments to the Export Administration Regulations: Update of Export Control Classification Number 0Y521 Series Supplement — Biosensor Systems and Related Software and Technology [Docket No.: 140711578-4578-01] (RIN: 0694-AG23) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6885. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Defense Priorities and Allocations Systems [Docket No.: 0912311453-4308-03] (RIN: 0694-AE81) received August 15, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6886. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Wassenaar Arrangement 2013 Plenary Agreements Implementation: Commerce Control List, Definitions, and Reports; and Extension of Fly-by-Wire Technology and Software Controls [Docket No.: 131224999-3999-01] (RIN: 0694-AG05) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6887. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 14-13 informing of an intent to sign the Memorandum of Understanding with the Republic of Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6888. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 10-14 informing of an intent to sign the Memorandum of Understanding with Australia, Canada, the French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6889. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum relating to the interdiction of aircraft engaged in illicit drug trafficking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6890. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-040, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6891. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of the U.S. supporting an operation to deliver humanitarian assistance to civilians in the town of Amirli, Iraq; (H. Doc. No. 113–146); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6892. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of an authorization of targeted airstrikes in Iraq; (H. Doc. No. 113–147); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6893. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of U.S. Armed Forces conducting targeted airstrikes in Iraq to protect American personnel; (H. Doc. No. 113–148); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6894. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of further targeted airstrikes to recapture the Mosul Dam; (H. Doc. No. 113–149); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6895. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to certain terrorist attacks is to continue for one year beyond September 14, 2014, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 113–150); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6896. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of a deployment of up to approximately 350 additional U.S. military personnel in Iraq; (H. Doc. No. 113–151); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6897. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternative plan for locality pay increases payable to civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule (GS) and certain other pay systems for 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5305(a)(3); (H. Doc. No. 113–152); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed.

6898. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-422, ''Fair Criminal Record Screening Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6899. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-385, ''Sustainable DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6900. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-386, ''Board of Elections Nominating Petition Circulator Affidavit Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6901. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-387, ''Party Officer Elections Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6902. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-388, ''Driver's Safety Clarification Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6903. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-389, ''Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System Conformity Temporary Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6904. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-415, ''Tenant Bill of Rights Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6905. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-416, ''Prohibition of the Harm of Police Animals Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6906. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-417, ''Marriage License Issuance Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6907. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-418, ''Child Development Home License Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6908. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-419, ''Small and Certified Business Enterprise Development and Assistance Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6909. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-420, ''Post-Arrest Process Clarification Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6910. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-421, ''Other Post-Employment Benefits Fund Amendment Act of 2014'', pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6911. A letter from the Human Resources Specialist, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6912. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6913. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6914. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, General Law, Ethics, and Regulation, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6915. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Nondiscrimination Provisions (RIN: 3206-AM77) received August 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6916. A letter from the Acting Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, ''Audit of the District's Eastern Market Program and Fund''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6917. A letter from the Architect, Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the semiannual report of disbursements for the operations of the AOC for the period of January 1, 2014

through June 30, 2014; (H. Doc. No. 113–143); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

6918. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve; Off-Road Vehicles [NPS-WRST-15781; PPAKWRSTPO, PPMPSAS1Z.YP0000] (RIN: 1024-AE14) received August 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6919. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a report on applications for delayed-notice search warrants and extensions during fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6920. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Positive Train Control Systems (RRR) [Docket No.: FRA-2011-0061, Notice No. 3] (RIN: 2130-AC32) received September 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6921. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's 2014 annual report on recommendations made by the Intelligent Transportation Systems Program Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6922. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Notice, Comment, and Appeal Procedures for National Forest System Projects and Activities and Project-Level Predecisional Administrative Review Process (RIN: 0596-AD18) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

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. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Supplemental report on H.R. 5078. A bill to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–568, Pt. 2).

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3670. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand and clarify the prohibition on provision of inaccurate caller identification information, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 113–572). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4701. A bill to provide for scientific frameworks with respect to vector-borne diseases; with amendments (Rept. 113–573). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5057. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to permit exemptions for external power supplies from certain efficiency standards, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–574). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5161. A bill to promote the non-exclusive use of electronic labeling for devices licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (Rept. 113–575). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 744. A bill to provide effective criminal prosecutions for certain identity thefts, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 113–576). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.J. Res. 120. A resolution approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution (Rept. 113–577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3109. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exempt certain Alaskan Native articles from prohibitions against sale of items containing nonedible migratory bird parts, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–578). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4751. A bill to make technical corrections to Public Law 110–229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–579). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3522. A bill to authorize health insurance issuers to continue to offer for sale current group health insurance coverage in satisfaction of the minimum essential health insurance coverage requirement, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–580, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 715. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5078) to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 644) condemning and disapproving of the Obama administration's failure to comply with the lawful statutory requirement to notify Congress before releasing individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and expressing national security concerns over the release of five Taliban leaders and the repercussions of negotiating with terrorists (Rept. 113–581). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3522 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

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. GOWDY (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.R. 5401. A bill to impose limitations on the immigration status and immigration benefits for Libyan and third country nationals acting on behalf of Libyan entities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 5402. A bill to amend the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that the Federal Trade Commission shall exercise authority with respect to mergers only under the Clayton Act and only in the same procedural manner as Attorney General exercises such authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUTZMAN (for himself, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BARR, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 5403. A bill to nullify certain guidance of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and to provide requirements for guidance issued by the Bureau with respect to indirect auto lending; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DENHAM (for himself and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 5404. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain expiring provisions of law administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and the Budget, 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. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. HURT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. STIVERS, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 5405. A bill to make technical corrections to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, to enhance the ability of small and emerging growth companies to access capital through public and private markets, to reduce regulatory burdens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. POE of Texas:

H.R. 5406. A bill to authorize the revocation or denial of passports and passport cards to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 5407. A bill to direct the Attorney General to conduct a study on the cost of the purchase and use of body cameras by State and local law enforcement agencies, and to require law enforcement agencies to purchase and use body cameras as a condition on the receipt of Federal funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 5408. A bill to amend section 349(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to add certain acts of allegiance to a foreign terrorist organization to the list of acts for which nationals of the United States lose nationality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. BARLETTA:

H.R. 5409. A bill to require consultation with State and local officials prior to awarding a grant or contract for housing facilities for unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 5410. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 New York Avenue in Sound Beach, New York, as the ''John Moerlins Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 5411. A bill to provide for the development and dissemination of evidence-based best practices for health care professionals to recognize victims of a severe form of trafficking and respond to such individuals appropriately, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 5412. A bill to facilitate and streamline the Bureau of Reclamation process for creating or expanding surface water storage under Reclamation law; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 5413. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that Federal, State, and local agencies to which surplus military equipment and personal property is sold or donated demonstrate that agency personnel are certified, trained, or licensed, as appropriate, in the proper operation of the equipment prior to the sale or donation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 5414. A bill to require a patent correction involving the Elkhorn Ranch and the White River National Forest in the State of Colorado to protect bona fide private property rights in the Elkhorn Ranch adversely impacted by a 1949 resurvey of the southern boundary of Section 18 of Township 7 South, Range 93 West, Sixth Principle Meridian, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WOLF (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois):

H.R. 5415. A bill to authorize the use of military force against international terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5416. A bill to repeal the War Powers Resolution and to provide for proper war powers consultation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. ISSA (for himself, Mr. ROSS, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. GOWDY, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas):

H.J. Res. 123. A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Ms. BORDALLO):

H. Res. 714. A resolution reaffirming the peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea as provided for by universally recognized principles of international law, and reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. LEVIN):

H. Res. 716. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President and the Secretary of State should ensure that the Canadian Government does not permanently store nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. GOWDY:

H.R. 5401.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 5402.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause ''to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes;'' Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause ''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;'' and, Article III of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects powers of the Judiciary that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 5403.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitutio which gives Congress the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 5404.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5405.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 5406.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 10, 11, and 15

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 5407.

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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 5408.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 and Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 5409.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 5410.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 5411.

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

The Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power ''to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 5412.

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

Article I, section 8, clause 18

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 5413.

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

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United State Constitution which reads: ''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 and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 5414.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: to make rules for the government and regulation of the land.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5415.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests in the preamble of the Constitution providing for the ''common defense'' and in the powers governing national security in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5416.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests in the preamble of the Constitution providing for the ''common defense'' and in the powers governing national security in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.J. Res. 123.

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

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution rests is the power of Congress as enumerated in Article I Section 8, Clause 11

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 129: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 140: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 171: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 292: Mr. TAKANO, Ms. HAHN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 310: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 318: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 411: Mr. VELA, Mr. STIVERS, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 494: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 543: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 676: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 713: Mr. PETERS of Michigan and Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 792: Mr. WOODALL.
H.R. 809: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 877: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 917: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 997: Mr. MCALLISTER.
H.R. 1010: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1084: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 1199: Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KIND, and Mr. VELA.
H.R. 1227: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 1250: Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 1313: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 1331: Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. MCALLISTER, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 1386: Mr. MASSIE.
H.R. 1427: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1428: Mr. JOYCE and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 1429: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 1527: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 1563: Mr. REED, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. COOK, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 1630: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 1812: Mr. CULBERSON.
H.R. 1821: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 1854: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1893: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 1971: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 1975: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 2058: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 2116: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2139: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2178: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2202: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 2315: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 2384: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2415: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2495: Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 2523: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2591: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 2673: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. GARDNER.
H.R. 2697: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2794: Mr. FARR and Mr. BARBER.
H.R. 2827: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 2835: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 2852: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 2856: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 3024: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 3040: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3043: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 3146: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 3215: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 3351: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3471: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 3481: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3522: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 3586: Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 3673: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 3698: Ms. SINEMA and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3708: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 3712: Mr. CUMMINGS and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 3723: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 3742: Mr. HECK of Nevada.
H.R. 3833: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 3850: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 3877: Mr. HONDA, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. GRAYSON.
H.R. 3892: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 3940: Mr. GARCIA.
H.R. 3954: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 3978: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 3997: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 4172: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 4190: Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. WALZ, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 4221: Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 4299: Mr. HARPER and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 4347: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 4351: Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. MICA, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 4368: Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 4426: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4446: Mr. NADLER, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.
H.R. 4498: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4538: Mr. SALMON.
H.R. 4567: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 4577: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. REED, Mr. RAHALL, and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 4613: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 4632: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 4664: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 4682: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 4695: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 4717: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 4720: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 4748: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 4749: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 4781: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 4811: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 4815: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 4837: Mr. HOLT and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 4857: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4878: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 4879: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 4885: Mr. MEEKS and Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 4886: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 4916: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 4920: Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4930: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. COTTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 4934: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee and Mr. BRIDENSTINE.
H.R. 4966: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 4969: Mr. OWENS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. BENISHEK, and Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 4978: Ms. DUCKWORTH and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4985: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 4987: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 5004: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 5033: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 5051: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 5059: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 5069: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MCALLISTER, and Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 5071: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 5083: Mr. MASSIE, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 5098: Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 5154: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 5159: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 5190: Mr. RIBBLE and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 5212: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 5219: Mr. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 5226: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. GRAYSON.
H.R. 5227: Mr. HANNA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STOCKMAN, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 5228: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 5233: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. CHAFFETZ.
H.R. 5239: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 5245: Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. HOLDING.
H.R. 5253: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 5262: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 5263: Mr. STIVERS and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 5266: Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 5279: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5285: Mr. JOYCE, Mr. FINCHER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 5296: Mr. DELANEY and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 5320: Mr. FINCHER.
H.R. 5321: Mr. SOUTHERLAND and Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 5360: Mr. BARR, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. FINCHER.
H.R. 5363: Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 5392: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.J. Res. 44: Mr. COHEN and Mr. HONDA.
H.J. Res. 50: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.J. Res. 113: Mr. WALZ.
H.J. Res. 119: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. BASS, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H. Con. Res. 51: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. DENHAM.
H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. HUDSON.
H. Con. Res. 95: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H. Res. 30: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H. Res. 109: Mr. DESANTIS and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H. Res. 147: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PERRY.
H. Res. 428: Mr. COBLE.
H. Res. 440: Mr. BYRNE.
H. Res. 526: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H. Res. 620: Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H. Res. 679: Mr. BARR.
H. Res. 688: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H. Res. 697: Ms. LOFGREN.
H. Res. 701: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H. Res. 705: Mr. CLAY.
H. Res. 707: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARINO, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. KEATING, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. Foster, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. HAHN, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESTY, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RYAN of

Ohio, Mr. WOLF, Ms. MENG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LANCE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. ROYCE.

H. Res. 711: Mr. JOLLY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FARR, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative DEFAZIO, or a designee, to H.R. 5078, the Waters of the United States Regulatory Overreach Protection Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Oh holy God of love, You have made us secure in Your love. Thank You that our right standing with You is based on what You have done and not on our feeble efforts. Set Your stronghold of protection firm against the foes of this land we love, as You use our lawmakers to fulfill Your purposes. Lord, in the midst of distracting problems, give our Senators a vision of what America can become. Make this a nation of justice and plenty where vice shall cease to fester. Prepare us for the role committed to our fallible hands so that our lives will glorify You. We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

WELCOMING EVERYONE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it is so good to see the President pro tempore and to be back in this place where we have spent a lot of years of our lives. I am glad to see everybody here ready to go so we can wrap up this double lame duck session.

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES INTENDED TO AFFECT ELECTIONS—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 471.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to calendar No. 471, S.J. Res. 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following my remarks and those of the Republican leader, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m. this evening. During that period of time until 5:30 p.m. Senators will be permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled by the two leaders or their designees.

At 5:30 p.m. the Senate will proceed to a rollcall vote and confirmation of a nomination to fill the vacancy in the Eleventh Circuit—Jill Pryor. Following the disposition of the Pryor nomination, there will be a rollcall vote on the nomination of Henry J. Aaron to be a member of the Social Security Advisory Board, followed by three voice votes in relation to Aaron, Cohen, and Chen.

Following disposition of these nominations, the Senate will proceed to a rollcall vote on cloture on the motion to proceed to the constitutional amendment.

Therefore, Senators should expect up to three rollcall votes after 5:30 p.m.

SENATOR HOLLINGS

The President pro tempore and I served for a long time with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, Fritz Hollings, who retired. Dealing with the constitutional amendment was his issue, and I can remember seeing this dignified, handsome, very articulate Senator talking about its importance. Before he left he spoke on this on many occasions. So it brings back memories—all very positive—about the good work that this man did before he left. By the way, he is still strong and vibrant, 90 years old or thereabouts, still playing tennis and as strong as we knew him when he was here.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 5230 AND H.R. 5272

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there are two bills at the desk due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5230) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 5272) to prohibit certain actions with respect to deferred action for aliens not lawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I object to any further proceedings as to both of these bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). The bills will be placed on the calendar.

MUST PASS LEGISLATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as the Senate returns from the State work period, we have a number of vitally important matters that require our attention. I only mention a few of them. There is a lot more than this. The matters coming out of the Judiciary Committee alone would fill this whole page and more, but we have been stopped from doing virtually everything for the last two Congresses, and so we are not getting much done. But I will mention a few of them.

We need to pass appropriations legislation to keep the government from shutting down as it has in the past because of the obstruction of the Republicans. We need to pass the extension of the Internet Tax Freedom Act; we need

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank; we need to pass the Travel Promotion, Enhancement, and Modernization Act, which was overwhelmingly passed by the House a short time ago; and we need to reconsider the issues of college affordability and equal pay for women.

But the bill before us today is Senator UDALL's and Senator BENNET's constitutional amendment. The good Senators from New Mexico and Colorado have joined together on a very important issue and we are going to consider that. The first vote will be tonight.

We have had in this country a flood of very dark money coming into this Nation's political system which is threatening to tear apart the fabric of American democracy. During the 2012 Presidential campaign, outside groups spent about $1 billion. That is about as much spending as took place in the previous 10 elections combined.

Last year was a Presidential election, so the money this year is focused on the Senate and House races. They will again break all records. This spike in the amount of money being pumped into elections is not surprising, as alarming as it is. Recent decisions rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court in the Citizens United and McCutcheon cases have destroyed our campaign finance laws and have left the American people with the status quo in which radical billionaires are attempting to buy our democracy.

Meanwhile, hard-working families who don't have endless funds to dump into political campaigns are expected to sit on the sidelines and watch as two brothers try to fix every election in America to their liking. And when I say every election—they are involved in elections in the State of Virginia—not for the Senate, but they are involved in that, I am sure, too—but for secretaries of State, and State legislative races in Vermont. All over the country they are spending money as if there is no end to it, and I guess with them there is no end to it.

Hard-working families, though, don't have those endless funds to dump into political campaigns. So they just sit on the sidelines and watch. When I say that Americans are watching the Koch brothers trying to influence November elections, I mean that literally.

Last week it was reported that Charles and David Koch and their political empire have funded 44,000 political ads for television so far during this election cycle—44,000. But that doesn't count money they hide in other organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations' ads they helped fund. But we can identify directly Charles and David Koch with 44,000 separate 30-second TV spots.

Putting that in perspective, if for 16 days there was nothing else on television except their 44,000 ads, the 30-second ads would run for 16 consecutive days, 24 hours a day. That is 16 consecutive days, around-the-clock, 30-second political ads, and that is just from them. Imagine—16 consecutive days of nonstop political ads, no 24-hour news coverage, no ESPN, no football games, no baseball games, no SportsCenter, no reality television, no anything—just the Koch brothers' paid ads and deceitful messaging all day, everyday for more than 2 weeks. This is the political environment that the Citizens United decision has hatched. It is a society inundated by the wrath of political misgivings and I guess some of the musings of the two billionaire brothers. They are multibillionaires.

While the Kochs and other special interests are using their vast resources to make their voices heard, Americans are being systematically disenfranchised from our democracy. To say that is wrong is a gross understatement. I don't know how else to say it. Our involvement with the government should not be dependent on somebody's checkbook. The American people reject the notion that money gives billionaires, corporations or special interests a greater voice in the government than our own voice, the voice of the voters. The American voter believes, as I do, that the Constitution doesn't give corporations a vote, and it doesn't give them—because of the dollars they have—extra votes.

The only people who don't see it that way are the Republicans here in Congress. They see money as speech. In fact, the Republican leader has said: ''In our society spending is speech.''

If spending is speech, where does that leave the rest of the American people? Should their role in democracy be diminished because they are paying a mortgage and sending kids to college? Should a family hard hit by a recession—let's say they are out of work—does that mean they shouldn't have any say at the ballot box? Should families hard hit by the recession take a back seat in our government to a couple of billionaires? Right now the answer is yes.

How could everyday American families afford to have their voices heard if spending money is speech? Families cannot compete with billionaires. Rich families can't, poor families can't, working families can't. The only people that would have a vote are these megabillionaires who are trying to buy our country.

They are trying to buy America at every level of government. Why? Because they want to make more money. They control vast amounts of tar sands, oil, gas, coal, chemicals, and on and on. They want to make more money. What they have now is not enough.

So we are faced with a choice: We can keep the status quo or we can change the system and restore the fundamental principle of one American, one vote.

When I was in law school one of the classes I had sent us over to the Supreme Court to listen to an argument—Baker v. Carr. The decision was on one man, one vote; one woman, one vote. I didn't realize that when I was there listening. Frankly, I didn't really understand a lot of the talk that went on before the Supreme Court, but I came to learn later. I have been in public office now for a few years, and I can remember the first time I ran for the State legislature in Nevada. Clark County, where Las Vegas is, was really growing at the time, but they had not totally reapportioned the State. They had done a little. Clark County is only 1 of 17 counties. They had 9 incumbent assemblymen. So I ran against those 9 incumbent assemblymen. Now the assemblymen run in single districts because reapportionment has taken place because of Baker v. Carr. When I was elected in the legislature one person, one vote did not apply. They hadn't completed that work yet. So I do believe that we should be a society where one vote equals one person.

Corporations should not have a vote and dollar bills should not have a vote. But that is where we are now. We are faced with a choice: Keep the status quo or change it. Senators UDALL of New Mexico and BENNET of Colorado want to change this system. Their constitutional amendment is about restoring freedom of speech for everyone in America. Whether you are a billionaire, a millionaire, upper middle class, middle class, lower middle class, poor, homeless—that is for whom we are fighting. It grants Congress the authority to regulate and limit the raising and spending of money for Federal political campaigns.

Senators UDALL and BENNET's amendment will rein in the massive spending of super PACs, which has grown exponentially since the Supreme Court's misguided decision in Citizens United. It also provides States with the authority to institute campaign spending limits at the State level, which they should have a right to do. This is common sense. It is a solution to an issue that is plaguing our political system. Yet, instead of joining with us to expel the undue influence of special interests from our government, Senate Republicans are doing their best to keep the status quo. What they are going to do, Mr. President—we are going to have a cloture vote tonight to stop debate on this, and they say: Well, great. We will go ahead and support that because we can stall.

They want us to not be able to do anything here. Remember, their whole political mantra is this: We have a Democratic President; we have a Democratic Senate. And they have done their best for the 6 years of the Obama administration to stop everything. That is what they agreed to do—stop everything. They have two goals: not allow the President to be reelected—they failed there miserably. During the first Congress of his Presidency, we had a lot of Democratic Senators so we were able to get a lot done during that time, but in the last two

they have been experts at stalling everything. That is what they are going to do again today.

But we are going to go ahead and vote on this tonight, and we are going to vote on it again Wednesday. There will be no amendments. It is not a difficult issue. You are either for campaign spending reform or not. So my Republican colleagues can stall for time. We are going to be very patient. We are going to see if there is a single Republican who believes an election in America today should be determined by how much money you have. That is what this vote is all about.

I am going to move this legislation forward regardless of any Republican obstruction because this issue is important. Simply put, this constitutional amendment is what we need to bring back sanity to elections and restore Americans' confidence in our democracy. We must overturn the status quo created by the Supreme Court and instead put in place a system that works for all Americans, not just the richest of the rich.

It is such a shame what this Republican-driven tea party has done in Congress to try to stop everything. Virtually everything is a filibuster. I do not know how much longer the American people are going to put up with it. These are artificial numbers anyway. Should not we be a democracy? We are not because everything in this Senate requires 60 votes. That is not the way of the Founding Fathers. And, of course, a number of the Founding Fathers were from the Presiding Officer's State. None from Nevada; we were not a State. But the Founding Fathers must be turning over in their graves. They must be looking down at this and saying: What in the world are they doing to our country?

We must overturn the status quo. This is what the entire issue boils down to: whether our democracy, as President Lincoln said, is a ''government of the people, by the people and for the people.'' That is what Lincoln said, and we know that is what he meant—or as we have it today: a government of the rich, by the rich, and exclusively for the rich.

Is America for sale? The American people want change. They want their place in government to be protected. The constitutional amendment before the Senate protects working families. It protects Americans. It protects their voice and participation in government because our voice—not the wealth of a few—is the very essence of American democracy.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

Mr. President, would the Chair announce the business of this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

Who yields time?

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are currently in a period of morning business.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I know we are going to hold our first vote relevant to S.J. Res. 19 later today, so let me speak about that for a few minutes. It is a constitutional amendment. It is something rare here, but this would restore to Congress and the States the authority to set reasonable limits on contributions and expenditures in our elections. The amendment would also allow Congress and the States to distinguish between natural persons and corporations when shaping legislation regarding the financing of elections.

Both the States and the national government have exercised this power for a long time in a responsible way until a narrow majority of Supreme Court justices ignored history, and, worse than that, they ignored the Court's own precedent. These Court opinions have now eviscerated campaign finance laws, and they have invited corruption into our political system. If we do not respond, we will continue on a path back to the days when only the wealthy few had access to our government. If we do not respond, corruption will flourish and hard-working Americans will lose any remaining faith they have in their elected officials. So I believe it is time to restore some sanity to our campaign finance laws but also to restore the true meaning and intent of the First Amendment.

I came to the Senate in January 1975, in the wake of the Watergate scandal. Americans were voicing concerns about the integrity and honesty of their elected leaders. They were concerned about the corrupting influence of anonymous money flowing into elections. The public's confidence in our democratic institutions was at a low point, so Congress passed the 1976 amendments to the Federal Election Campaign Act. As a freshman Senator—in fact, the junior most Member of the Senate—I was proud to vote for this law.

Decades later Democrats and Republicans again came together in 2002 to pass the McCain-Feingold Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act. It targeted the use of soft money donations and the unlimited spending that could be done anonymously, used to finance attack ads before an election. Just as we did in the wake of Watergate, our bipartisan effort recognized the need to pass important campaign finance reforms to protect our democracy from corruption and to preserve access to our popular democracy.

But it appears today that many of our elected officials and a narrow majority of the U.S. Supreme Court no longer even acknowledge the corrosive influence of unfettered, anonymous money flowing in to fund our elections. Anonymous money—somebody can try to buy an election, and they do not even have to put their fingerprints on it. They just spend the money. They can say it is the Committee to Bring Honesty and Openness to Government even though it might be funded by a group who wants just the opposite.

Over the last decade a slim majority of the Supreme Court has issued one dreadful campaign finance decision after another. In fact, in 2010, in a 5-to-4 ruling—five Republicans on the Supreme Court—in Citizens United, the Court reversed a century of precedent by declaring that corporations have a First Amendment right to spend endlessly to finance and influence elections. In effect, they said corporations were people. I have said this many times before, and sometimes people chuckle, but stop and think about it. This country elected General Eisenhower as President. If you really listen to what the Supreme Court said, we could elect General Electric to be President or General Motors to be President.

In this past year the same five Justices held that aggregate limits on campaign contributions are now somehow a violation of the First Amendment. In other words, if you are running in a local election somewhere where people would normally spend $300 or $400, but it is critical because that local board may decide what the tax policy of a big corporation might be in that community, they could say: OK, people running the board are going to spend $300 or $400 each. We will just put $1 million in to elect a different board that will give us a $10 million tax break.

The Court's radical reinterpretation of the First Amendment contradicts the principles of freedom, equality, and self-government upon which this Nation was founded. The consequence of the Court's opinions is that a small, tiny minority of very wealthy individuals and special interests are drowning out the voices of hard-working Americans and skewing our electoral process. What they are saying is: I have millions of dollars. I have a voice in elections. You? You are just an average hard-working man or woman, and you do not have any voice.

The expressed justification for time-honored campaign finance laws has been a genuine concern about the corrupting influence of money in politics. But despite this well-founded concern, Justice Kennedy's opinion in Citizens United nonsensically confined corruption to mean only quid pro quo corruption or bribery. In doing so, these five Justices discarded what our very

Founders understood to be the meaning of corruption. They have also rejected the definition of corruption upon which this Court has historically relied. As recently as 2003 when the Court initially upheld the McCain-Feingold Act before striking much of it down later, the Court stated:

> In speaking of 'improper influence' and opportunities for abuse' in addition to 'quid pro quo arrangements,' we [have] recognized a concern not confined to bribery of public officials, but extending to the broader threat from politicians too compliant with the wishes of large contributors.

In fact, I look at the distinguished Presiding Officer—a man who served with such great distinction as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia—and I think about the jury verdict handed down last week against another former Republican Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and it reminds us that when elected officials grant political favors in exchange for gifts and money, it certainly threatens the functioning of our democracy. What Justice Kennedy and those who joined with him fail to recognize is that more subtle forms of corruption are also corrosive and undermine public confidence.

Way back in the last century, we changed the Constitution to allow the direct election of Senators. One of the motivating factors was that in one State—at that time the legislatures appointed Senators—in one State, one major corporation in the mining industry so controlled the legislature that it picked who were going to be the Senators. We changed that because we said everybody should have a voice.

States and future Congresses should be able to recognize that corruption extends to the idea that money—particularly unregulated campaign contributions—buys access and influences the political process in disproportionate ways for a wealthy few.

This ''pay to play'' notion is corrosive to our democracy. The size of your bank account should not determine whether and how the government responds to your needs. The government should be there for all Americans, not just the most wealthy. Vermonters understand this. They have led the way by speaking out forcefully about the devastating impact of these Supreme Court decisions. So we ought to start listening to our constituents. We ought to vote to protect our democracy against corruption. We ought to restore democracy for all Americans.

Some have argued that money is speech so we should not allow the States or Congress to limit any spending in our elections. As Justice Stevens said in his testimony before the Rules Committee, ''while money is used to finance speech, money is not speech. Speech is only one of the activities that are financed by campaign contributions and expenditures. Those financial activities should not receive the same constitutional protection as speech itself.'' This is exactly right.

I have also heard the argument that this proposed amendment would silence nonprofit advocacy groups like the NAACP and the Sierra Club because it allows Congress and the States to distinguish between corporations and actual individuals. Do not believe it. Until Citizens United, prohibitions on corporate and union political spending were the norm at the Federal level and in many states. Those prohibitions never stopped nonprofit groups from engaging in vigorous issue advocacy. Nor would this amendment.

Moreover, I have received a letter of support signed by both the NAACP and the Sierra Club, among many others, that openly advocate for this proposed amendment. If this proposed amendment would have the potential effect of silencing their organizations, why would they support it?

For those who claim the threat of these Supreme Court decisions is not sufficient to warrant a constitutional amendment, let's get the facts straight. Even incremental measures to simply increase the transparency of the flood of money pouring into our elections have been repeatedly filibustered by Republicans. In fact, many of us have tried for years to pass a law to require greater transparency and disclosure of political spending. I have tried to practice what I have preached. I have disclosed every cent ever contributed to me, including one time for one for about 40 or 50 cents. It cost us more to disclose it than what it was, but I wanted people to know exactly who had contributed to my campaign. We tried to have that kind of disclosure.

Republicans have repeatedly filibustered that legislation, known aptly as the DISCLOSE Act. The statutory approach would allow the American people to at least know who is pouring money into the electoral system. It is bad enough that they can pour in an unlimited amount of money, but we ought to at least know who is doing it and why they are doing it.

I hope we will be able to convince enough Republicans to join this effort to overcome the Republican filibuster of a modest transparency bill. But because the Supreme Court based its rulings on a flawed interpretation of the First Amendment, a statutory fix alone will not suffice. Only a constitutional amendment can overturn the Supreme Court's devastating campaign finance decisions.

Our proposal to amend the Constitution simply restores the ability of future lawmakers—Republicans and Democrats—at both the Federal and State levels to rein in the influence that billionaires and corporations now have on our elections. It is necessary to restore the First Amendment so all voices can be heard in the democratic process, whether you are a millionaire or not, and it is vital to ensure that corruption does not flourish.

I hope Senators will join with me on this vote.

I do not see anybody seeking recognition. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

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

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

AMNESTY IN AMERICA

Mr. SESSIONS. President Obama announced Friday that he would not follow through on his promise to utilize Executive orders by the end of the summer to provide amnesty and work authorization for 5 to 6 million illegal immigrants who cannot work lawfully in America because they unlawfully entered the country or have overstayed their visas. That does not indicate he has in any way abandoned his plan to execute such an Executive amnesty.

Indeed, the President directly said he understands that the American people oppose what he is doing—this authorization to work and create a legal status by Executive action. The American people oppose it by more than 2 to 1. So is he going to back off and honor the wishes of the American people? No, not at all—this is the point the American people need to understand.

The President is now brazenly reaffirming in even clearer language that he will carry out his amnesty plan—but only after the election in November. This is an attempt to protect his Democratic Senate candidates. Just a few moments ago, his spokesman, Josh Earnest—Mr. Flack—said it would be wrong to inject this issue into the election.

What I say to Mr. Flack at the White House, whose salary is paid by the American people, is the American people have one chance to have their voice heard. The President is talking about unilateral, illegal action contrary to American law to legalize as many as 5 to 6 million people and we should not inject it into the election. There are Democratic Senators and other Senators who failed to object to that—should they now be protected from being criticized for allowing this to occur? Is that what we have gotten to in our democracy, that the President can make this decision and not involve the American people? They think they should stay out of this. That they should not talk about it in an election. Well, when should we talk about grave issues that are facing America if not during the election cycle?

I think it is time for the Senate, and all Senators, to be heard explicitly. Where do you stand? Do you support the legislation that the House of Representatives has passed that would effectively—as we often do around here—bar the President from spending any

money to execute such an illegal, unauthorized amnesty or not? Are you for it or not?

Well, we know one thing. If it is left up to the Democratic leader in the Senate, it will not be brought up. So it will take a lot of Senators to stand up to Majority Leader REID and President Obama and bring the legislation the House has passed that would bar the expenditure of any money to carry out an unlawful amnesty.

The President cannot give work authorization—as he and his people have said he intends to do—to people unlawfully in America. The law says they are not eligible to work in America, and they are not eligible to be hired in America. The President cannot say, as he has already done for the young people through the DACA program: You are authorized to work. They are now talking about 5 to 6 million more people. One article correctly said there were 10 times as many adults—many of them presumably have entered the country illegally only recently.

I think we have to understand what is going on, and we need to challenge our colleagues to stand up and be counted—counted with regard to the legitimate authority of Congress, which has passed laws of this country that are due to be executed and carried out faithfully by the President of the United States. He is not authorized to just not enforce the law and not utilize the ICE officers and Border Patrol officers and block them from doing their work.

The ICE officers have even sued the Administration, the head of DHS and the ICE director, because they have been blocked from following their oath to enforce the laws of the United States. No wonder this is an important issue. No wonder the American people's interest is rising on this issue, and they have every right to do so.

Well, I am going to explain why this amnesty is unlawful, how it will hurt the American worker, and how it will eviscerate any hope of ever establishing a lawful immigration system in the future if it goes forward. First, let's look at recent events. The President stated at the NATO conference a few days ago that he will give legal status to persons who are unlawfully here by utilizing Executive orders. I say to the American people and to my colleagues that he cannot do that. Those individuals are unlawfully here. He has no power to reverse the laws passed by the Congress of the United States and declare someone lawful who is unlawful. It is a thunderous, dramatic abuse of Presidential power.

He has made it clear previously that his amnesty will include work authorization, and he cannot do that either. It is plainly contrary to law. He has already provided executive amnesty and work permits to those who supposedly came here as young people, although the proof is very uncertain. ICE officers report that they are forced to take someone's word about qualifying for the amnesty. So they are certainly not very tight about verifying that. His advisers and allies openly boast about how broad this is going to be. They say you must go ahead, Mr. President, and do even more than you are saying you are going to do now under this plan. It is really all because of the opposition of the American people.

By a substantial majority, the American people oppose this action, but the President is intending to do it. According to the news reports, Members of the Senate went to the President and said: Don't do this now, Mr. President. I know you promised to do it before the end of the summer, but don't do it now because that might hurt me in my election. I might have to block votes in the Senate that will stop you from doing this, and I will get criticized for doing it. Please don't do this now. Don't do it now. You can do it after the election, when I have secured my 6-year term. Do it then, Mr. President.

No wonder Senator MCCONNELL referred to that as a cynical act by the President.

This was a dramatic event which occurred over weekend. This executive amnesty would include work permits for millions of people who illegally entered the United States or have overstayed their visas and they are here unlawfully. It is a violation of a sovereign, constitutional law passed by the people's representatives in the Congress. It wipes away the Immigration and Nationality Act's clear rules on who can enter the United States, who can work in the United States, and who can live in the United States. Don't we all agree that our Nation has a right to establish that? Shouldn't those rules and principles be established and followed? We are not against immigration. We have 1 million people come to our country every year legally. They apply, wait their time, and then they have the benefit of citizenship in America. We have one of the most generous immigration policies in the entire world. In addition to permanent immigration flows, we have a huge temporary guest worker program which allows people to come here and take jobs. The President wants to double the number of people who come here and take jobs, but the House has refused to do that.

These rules are the bedrock of any Nation's immigration policy and sovereignty, and in reality the President is actually and truly proposing to wipe away what amounts to the few immigration rules that are in effect. Through executive action, the President is proposing to repeal the lawful protections to which every American worker is entitled. His action would allow millions of illegal immigrants to instantly take precious jobs from struggling and unemployed American workers by the millions in every sector of the economy. These are not just agricultural and seasonal workers.

Under the President's plan, these people who are given work authorization would be entitled to take any job. They would be entitled to work at the county commission or the energy company or power company. They would be entitled to work at the manufacturing plants and drive the forklifts and heavy equipment. They would be eligible for good jobs—jobs that are good for America.

This is at a time of high unemployment and falling wages. We are now talking about another 5 million people who will be rewarded with the ability to take the best jobs in America when millions of Americans are struggling and wages are falling and we have the highest percentage of people outside of the workforce in America since the 1970s. We have a higher percentage of people who are working part-time instead of working full-time. There are people who are on welfare. Food stamps have gone up fourfold. We need to get our people working first.

Again, no one that I know of would say that the people who want to come to America and work are evil or bad people. We have a generous immigration plan. We are not saying bad things about them. We are simply saying that if you want to come to America, apply. If you don't qualify, we are sorry. We are not able to accept everybody who would like to come to America. We have rules and regulations to make sure we identify people who are likely to be successful in America and won't to be on the welfare rolls and won't demand health care from the government and will be able to pay their fair share of the cost of living in America. That is what any smart Nation does.

I think what people need to know right now is that this unconstitutional action—this planned executive amnesty—has not gone away. It is only a matter of months now that it has been delayed—unless the American people stop it from happening.

The New York Times reported a few days ago on the timing of these actions. They said this:

> President Obama will delay taking executive action on immigration until after the midterm elections, bowing to pressure from fellow Democrats who feared that taking action now could doom his party's chances this fall, White House officials said on Saturday.

Well, what does that mean? It was reported in a very neutral way. The New York Times, of course, favors amnesty. But how cynical is that? How cynical is it that the President is now going to take action on a different date than he promised repeatedly, because he is afraid that if he does it now, the American people will have an opportunity to register their opinion come November and members of his party will face election and they are going to be asked, Did they support and vote for this or not? He does not want that to happen.

What is wrong with the American people being able to influence their government? Is the President above that? Has he reached such a high level of popularity he doesn't have to worry

about what the American people say, think, or believe, and that he can advocate and carry out policy based on political deals he has made with big business and special-interest groups and politicians. Even when the American people don't support it and Congress won't pass it, he gets to do it anyway? Is this where we are in America today?

What is particularly disturbing is our Senate Democratic colleagues apparently don't object to the President carrying out unilateral executive amnesty; they only prefer that the President implement it after the election, after their race is over, so they don't have to explain it to the people they represent.

Politico reported one typical Senate Democrat office as saying: ''Obama should use his executive authority to make fixes to the immigration system, but after the November elections.'' After the elections. Don't let it blow back on me. Go ahead, Mr. President, we want you to do this fix, but don't do it now, do it after the election so nobody can hold me to account.

I think the American people are getting tired of this. I think they are wising up. The politicians work for the American people; the American people don't work for the politicians.

We held a vote in the Senate on July 31. I sought to block this action by bringing up a bill similar to a bill the House passed that would bar the President from spending any money to carry out this executive amnesty. Only one Senate Democrat—Senator MANCHIN—voted in support of allowing the bill to come up for a vote. And no one, to my knowledge, on the Democratic side has challenged Senator REID and his blocking of the House-type legislation.

It is a very serious matter that we are engaged in today. It is a very serious matter. The moral underpinnings, the integrity of the immigration law—already seriously damaged by the DACA action President Obama took—will be fatally wounded if he now legalizes 5 million to 6 million people unilaterally. How could we then tell anybody in the future they have to comply with the law?

The President himself said at the NATO conference that if we do his executive amnesty, it will, as he said, encourage legal immigration. Wrong, wrong, wrong. Rewarding millions more who have entered the country illegally—rewarding their illegal acts—is not going to cause more people to follow the law; it is going to be a further weakening of the law. And in the future, how will we be able to tell people who came across the border after that, that they shouldn't be given lawful status, rewarding them for their illegal act? It is that simple.

We are going to have to confront this issue. Congress needs to stand up, affirm the rule of law, do the right thing. We are not against immigration. We are not against immigrants. We don't believe this country ought to be isolationist. But we have a right—and the American people have a right—to believe their government will create an effective, honorable system of immigration and see that it is enforced fairly and resolutely. That is the moral thing to do. It is the right thing to do. It is what the American people have been demanding for 30 or 40 years, and the politicians have steadfastly refused.

I think it is time for the people's voices to be heard. The American people are right on this issue. They are exactly right. We are failing the future of our country, the lawful system of our country, we are failing the American people, and we are failing American workers who are having a difficult time today finding jobs and seeing their wages decline.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD NOMINEES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote on three nominees to positions on the Social Security Advisory Board. Two of these nominees—Alan Cohen and Lanhee Chen—are well suited for these positions, and that being the case I totally support their nominations.

However, I plan to vote against the remaining nominee, Dr. Henry Aaron, whom the President ultimately intends to serve as chairman of the board. I wish to take a few minutes today to explain why I have reached this decision.

Over the past decade or so, Dr. Aaron has spent most of his time and efforts focusing on health care issues and advocacy. Indeed, the vast majority of writings he offered in support of his nomination dealt with health care, not Social Security.

When the Finance Committee considered his nomination, I specifically asked Dr. Aaron if he had performed any Social Security analysis over the past decade. He could not produce anything substantive along these lines.

There is nothing wrong with focusing one's energies on health care instead of analyzing Social Security policy. However, given the specific focus of the Social Security Advisory Board, I am concerned about the extent to which Dr. Aaron has considered Social Security issues and analytical advances in the field over the past decade or more. It appears to me that Dr. Aaron's interests and skill set make him better suited for a position in the health care arena rather than advising on the current state of Social Security.

Dr. Aaron has written about Social Security more extensively in the past, but his conclusions were predominantly normative. His most recent Social Security writings too often imply that anyone disagreeing with his conclusions is dead wrong and likely has adverse motives.

In fact, this is a trend that pervades all of Dr. Aaron's writings. Far too often, in addition to reaching conclusions and making recommendations, Dr. Aaron finds it necessary to condemn potential critics, usually along partisan lines. Of course, I am not one to vote against a nominee simply because I disagree with their policy prescriptions or their analytical techniques. I generally believe in giving reasonable deference to the President on nominations, particularly those involving positions designed to provide advice to the President and his administration.

The Social Security Advisory Board, however, is set up to provide bipartisan advice on Social Security issues to Congress and the Social Security Commissioner, as well as the President. Given all of the challenges facing Social Security, this type of advice is crucial. The board chair must be able to work toward gathering bipartisan consensus and avoid turning the Social Security Advisory Board into another platform for political division and partisan rhetoric. Therefore, it is necessary to consider Dr. Aaron's nomination from the perspective of bipartisanship.

As I said, a nominee for board chair must demonstrate an ability to promote and garner bipartisan consensus. Unfortunately, the evidence does not convince me that Dr. Aaron would be able to set aside his partisan views and manage the board in a bipartisan fashion that aims at consensus in both analysis and conclusions.

Throughout much of his writings, Dr. Aaron has, far more often than not, opted for partisanship over sound policy. This not only makes me question his ability to be bipartisan, it also leads me to question his judgment on policy issues.

For example, he has recently advocated that the President disregard the Constitution and ignore the statutory limit on Federal debt. He has praised the President for ignoring the law by unilaterally deciding not to enforce provisions of the Affordable Care Act, identifying the administration's failure to enforce the law written by Congress and signed by the President himself as an act that, to quote Dr. Aaron, ''adroitly performs political jiu jitsu on ObamaCare opponents.''

He has written that the Independent Payment Advisory Board—the IPAB—an agency with virtually unchecked power to ration Medicare spending, should be given even broader authority.

He has scolded States that have, fully within their rights, decided against expanding Medicaid as part of the Affordable Care Act rollout. Dr. Aaron used particularly vitriolic words to describe State officials who opted not to expand Medicaid, saying: ''Officials in many states have adopted a stance reminiscent of massive resistance, the South's futile effort to block implementation of the Supreme Court's decision banning school segregation.''

When I asked Dr. Aaron a question at his confirmation hearing about the caustic nature of some of his comments, he alluded to writings for newspapers and op-eds as avenues in which inclusion of politically charged rhetoric is the ''coin of the realm.''

That may very well be the case, but that doesn't mean there is a place for it on the Social Security Advisory Board. I have serious concern about Dr. Aaron's ability to keep such rhetoric in check as he chairs the board that is by statute intended to exhibit impartiality.

Once again, our Social Security system faces a number of fiscal and structural changes and challenges. If we are going to address these challenges, we need serious discussions that will lead to serious solutions, not more partisanship.

Dr. Aaron has not convinced me that he is the one to help lead these types of discussions. For these reasons I intend to vote against this confirmation.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

(The remarks of Mr. CRUZ pertaining to the introduction of S. 2779 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Mr. CRUZ. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Ms. WARREN. Mr. President, I rise today to support an independent constitutional amendment offered by Senator UDALL of New Mexico which would restore to Congress and the States the authority to rein in the enormous sums of money that are flooding into our political process.

As they built our democracy, the Founders feared the impact of concentration of power. John Adams, a Massachusetts native and the author of our State Constitution, expressed this ideal well. He said:

> Power must be opposed to power, force to force, strength to strength, interest to interest, as well as reason to reason, eloquence to eloquence, and passion to passion.

Balance, said Adams, was critical.

But in Washington power is not balanced. Instead, power is concentrated all on one side. Well-financed individuals and corporate interests are lined up to fight for their own privileges and to resist any change that would limit their special deals.

I saw this up close and personal following the 2008 financial crisis when I fought hard for stronger financial regulations, and the biggest banks in this country spent more than $1 million a day to weaken reforms. But there are many more examples.

Big corporate interests are smart. They fight every day on Capitol Hill, every day in the agencies, every day in the courts, always with the same goals in mind—to bend the law to benefit themselves. The U.S. Supreme Court is doing all it can to help them.

Three well-respected legal scholars, including Judge Richard Posner of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, a widely respected and conservative Reagan appointee, recently examined almost 20,000 Supreme Court cases from the past 65 years. The researchers used multivariate regression analysis to determine how often each Justice voted in favor of corporate interests during that time. Judge Posner and his colleagues concluded that the five conservative Justices currently sitting on the Supreme Court are in the top 10 most procorporate Justices in more than half a century—and Justice Alito and Justice Roberts No. 1 and No. 2.

Perhaps the most egregious example of this procorporate shift is the Citizens United decision. In this new Citizens United era, the Supreme Court has unleashed a flood of secret corporate money into our political system and emboldened a powerful group of millionaires and billionaires who can toss out checks for millions of dollars to influence election outcomes.

Earlier this year the Supreme Court gave them even more room to operate. Congress had long ago put limits on how much money one rich person could contribute to a candidate, a party, or a political action committee in an election. These commonsense limits were intended to preserve the integrity of our democracy and to prevent corruption or even the appearance of corruption, but the Supreme Court struck down those limits.

As Justice Breyer noted in his dissenting opinion, the Court's decision ''will allow a single individual to contribute millions of dollars to a political party or to a candidate's campaign.''

The impact of this line of judicial decisions is powerful. In 2012, about 3.7 million typical Americans gave modest donations, $200 or less, to President Obama and Mitt Romney. These donations altogether added up to about $313 million. In that same election, 32 Americans gave monster donations to super PACs. Thirty-two people spent slightly more on the 2012 elections than 3.7 million typical Americans who sent in modest dollar donations to their preferred Presidential candidate. When 32 people can outspend 3.7 million citizens, our democracy is in real danger.

This is an extraordinary situation. The Supreme Court overturned a century of precedent, voiding campaign finance restrictions passed by Congress and making it far easier for millionaires, billionaires, and big corporations to flood our elections with massive amounts of money. The Supreme Court is helping them buy elections.

We are here to try to reverse the damage inflicted on our country by these decisions. We are here to fight back against a Supreme Court that says there is no difference between free speech and billions of dollars spent by the privileged few to swing elections and buy off legislators.

We are here to fight back against a Supreme Court that has overturned a century of established law in an effort to block Congress from solving this problem.

I support a constitutional amendment only with great reluctance. Our Constitution sets forth the fundamental structure of our government, the scope of that government's power, and the critical limits on that power. Any change to its text should be measured, should be carefully considered, and should occur only rarely. But there are times when action is required to defend our great democracy against those who would see it perverted into one more rigged game where the rich and the powerful always win.

This is the time to amend the Constitution. I urge my colleagues to support this effort. We were not sent to Congress to run this country for a handful of wealthy individuals and powerful corporations. We were sent here to do our best to make this country work for all our people.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I chair the Senate judiciary subcommittee entitled the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Human Rights. Obviously, the most serious charge of the subcommittee is to consider proposals to amend the Constitution. S.J. Res. 19, the democracy-for-all amendment, was the first amendment considered by the constitution subcommittee since 2009, when I became its chair.

The U.S. Constitution and the wisdom of its Framers has endured for generations. I have established—and so have many of my colleagues—a very high bar for suggestions to amend that Constitution. That is the way it should be. That is why Majority Leader REID, Chairman PATRICK LEAHY of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and I were committed to ensuring this proposal would be thoroughly vetted and that it move through the Senate by regular order.

It is important to recall that until the early 20th century most Americans were not allowed to vote. Even after the franchise was legally expanded, a violent racist campaign prevented many African Americans from voting.

Six constitutional amendments, landmark civil rights legislation, and

Supreme Court decisions helped make the promise of one person and one vote a reality. We must, in our time, in our generation, be constantly vigilant against threats to these victories which were won through the blood, sweat, tears, and even the lives of many Americans. That is why we are engaged in this debate today, because the right to vote is under siege. It is in peril. A well-funded, coordinated effort has made it harder for millions of Americans to vote and at the same time unleashed a tidal wave of special interest and corporate money into elections to drown out the voices of average Americans.

Opponents of our amendment say, oh, they are just trying to repeal the First Amendment. They have it backwards. Our efforts would protect and restore the First Amendment.

The amendment before the Senate would begin to undo the damage done by five activist, conservative Supreme Court Justices who have rewritten and distorted the First Amendment. With decisions like Citizens United and McCutcheon, these five Justices overturned a century of legal and constitutional precedent to give a privileged clique and corporate titans the power to drown out the voices of ordinary Americans—and that is exactly what is happening.

Big-money donors—and their names are familiar to those who follow the world of politics; the Koch brothers, Sheldon Adelson, and the corporate interests they represent—certainly deserve a seat at the policymaking table. But the size of their bank accounts does not entitle them to buy every seat at the table, control the agenda, and silence their critics. Unfortunately, this is exactly what we are seeing across the Nation being played out, even as I speak, in this current election campaign. Big-money campaign donors and special interests, emboldened by the Supreme Court, have flooded our elections, unfortunately, to a great degree with secret contributions.

Listen to these statistics: Spending by outside groups has tripled since the last midterm election. They spent $27.6 million in 2010 compared to $97.7 million so far this year. In 2006, before this awful decision in Citizens United, these groups spent $3.5 million. And now the running total for this year: almost $100 million from outside special interest groups and well-heeled individuals.

In 2012, super PACs spent more than $130 million on Federal elections, and 60 percent of all super PAC contributions that year came from an elite class of 159 people. In North Carolina, that elite group had just one member, that State had just one person. Seventy-two percent of all outside spending in 2010 in North Carolina came from one man, Art Pope, a millionaire, conservative, rightwing activist.

As I stand and speak, there is a super PAC on the air attacking me in my home State. As best we can trace it, it is to one individual who so far apparently has spent $700,000 in negative ads against me on radio and television. Perhaps more will follow. That is the nature of the world we live in.

Members of Congress who run for office, for election and reelection, abide by strict rules on disclosure, money raised, how much is being spent. But when it comes to these individuals, since Citizens United, all bets are off.

Although some of the biggest and most frequent spenders are on the Republican side of the aisle, the influx of secret money from super PACs and wealthy donors is happening on the right and on the left. Many have created super PACs on the other side as a defense. Unfortunately, it is a tactic or strategy that has been dictated by the Supreme Court decisions. Sadly, all of this money fight is eroding our democracy and drowning out the voices of everyday citizens.

One year ago, in the Shelby County decision, the same five Justices gutted the Voting Rights Act, civil rights legislation that had protected the constitutional rights of average Americans for 50 years. Emboldened by the Shelby County decision, more Republican-dominated State legislatures followed suit by pursuing legislation to restrict the right to vote. It is no coincidence that these laws have a disproportionate impact on minority, young, and low-income voters.

During his confirmation hearings, Chief Justice John Roberts of the Supreme Court said this of the right to vote. It was ''the right preservative of all other rights.'' And he pledged to be a neutral umpire, calling balls and strikes when it came to issues such as the right to vote. But because of the judicial activism of Chief Justice Roberts and his four conservative allies, the right to vote of average Americans is now at greater risk than any time since the Jim Crow era.

Two years ago I decided to take my subcommittee for hearings in the States of Ohio and Florida. In both of those States, the Republican-dominated legislatures, inspired by a group known as ALEC that is not a lobbying group but creates so-called model legislation, had dreamed up ways to restrict the opportunity to vote. How did they do this? Some of them called for the presentation of identification cards when you vote. Others said: We will limit the time that you can vote—no early voting. We will restrict the opportunities for people to vote.

My first table of witnesses consisted of a bipartisan gathering of election officials in both Florida and Ohio, States that had passed these restrictive voting laws. I asked the first panel, under oath, a basic question: Tell me about the incidents of voter fraud and voter abuse in your State which led to these changes in the legislature. There were none.

Tell me the number of individuals who had been prosecuted for voter fraud in Ohio and Florida that led to these changes in State legislation. There were virtually none. One said he could remember maybe one case or two in the course of years.

I think it is pretty clear. These efforts to restrict the right to vote have nothing to do with the integrity of elections. There isn't a single one of us in either political party who condones voter fraud and voter abuse, period. But to restrict the right to vote of millions of Americans in the name of stopping voter fraud that doesn't exist—well, it is time to ask the more basic question: What is the real reason? The real reason is to restrict the right to vote.

It is hard to believe that Republicans in State legislatures, and even some in this Chamber—the party of Abraham Lincoln, for goodness' sake—is party to this effort to restrict the right to vote across America. For goodness' sake, I have been involved in election campaigns which I have won and those which I have not won. I always felt, if it was a fair election, so be it; let the people speak. That is what a democracy is all about. But when you start playing with the rules, when you start saying, well, we are going to try to make it tougher for people to vote—even those who are legally entitled to vote—I frankly think we have crossed a line which we should not ever cross in this country. Fire hoses, growling dogs, and insidious poll taxes have now been replaced with a well-funded campaign denying millions their right to vote and a flood of special interest money drowning out the voices of average Americans.

Is that your vision of America? Is that your vision of this country in the future, where your opportunity to vote is now restricted more and more, even without any indication of voter fraud or voter abuse, when your opportunity to be informed about the candidates and their positions is in fact overwhelmed by those who come in—such as the Koch brothers and those on the left, too—to spend millions of dollars?

I introduced a bill a few years back for public financing and campaigns. There was one valiant Republican who stood, who agreed to cosponsor my bill, and only one: Arlen Specter, a Senator from Pennsylvania, a Republican Senator. What happened to him? I can tell you what happened. The late Arlen Specter was challenged in his Republican primary by one of those on the far right in his party. He couldn't win as he looked at the polls. He switched parties and became a Democrat. I lost my only Republican on public financing when he joined us on this side of the aisle. He lost the Democratic primary, went on and finished his term and passed away. But he was the only Republican with the courage to stand for public financing to change this mess we have.

I can tell you we are reaching a point where mere mortals—individuals who don't happen to be multimillionaires—want nothing to do with this political business. It has become the hobby of

high rollers. The two candidates for the highest offices in my home State now are multimillionaires playing with their own money now, putting millions into their campaigns.

I am not envious of their wealth. I have said it publicly and I will say it again: I am only one Powerball ticket away from matching their wealth. So I am not jealous of them, but it says something about the political process, doesn't it, that someone could put in $10 or $12 million of their own money and the Supreme Court can say, well, they are just exercising their right to free speech. Really? I didn't see the word ''cash'' in the First Amendment. I didn't even see the word ''money'' in the First Amendment. That is what we are up against.

S.J. Res. 19, which is before us, is a constitutional amendment. It is narrowly tailored and it is a proposal to protect and restore the First Amendment. It empowers Congress and State legislatures, the elected representatives of the American people, to set reasonable, content-neutral—let me underline that—content-neutral limits on the amount of money wealthy individuals and special interest donors can give to candidates. It overturns Citizens United by authorizing Congress and State legislatures——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for 5 additional minutes.

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

Mr. DURBIN. I thank the Senator from Texas.

It overturns Citizens United by authorizing Congress and State legislatures to prohibit corporations and unions from spending money from their treasuries to influence elections. Our amendment will ensure that elections are contests for the best ideas, a contest where mere mortals—the group I mentioned earlier—have the same chance to succeed as multimillionaires. That is why our amendment is supported by 60 diverse advocacy organizations and the majority of the American people. Politicians may not get it, but the American people do. They could see what is happening to this bidding war we now call elections. They understand the flood of television.

We have one Senatorial candidate on our side, who she has been subjected to $15 million in independent expenditures, negative ads in her State. That has been going on for almost 1 year. She is going to weather the storm and be reelected, incidentally. But imagine that $15 million of special interest groups just showering her with hate and venom for month after weary month. Is that what our political process has come down to?

Opponents of our amendment argue that any limit whatsoever on election spending violates the First Amendment. Just as there is no constitutional right to buy an election, freedom of speech doesn't give anyone the right to violate or overwhelm the constitutional rights of others. Apparently five conservative Supreme Court Justices believe the wealthy and elite have a greater right to free speech because they have more money.

Our opponents also argue that corporations are people. Give me a break. Corporations are granted the advantages of perpetual life, property ownership, and limited liability to enhance their efficiency as an economic entity, according to Justice Rehnquist in one of his opinions, but he went on to say in the same opinion, ''Those properties so beneficial in the economic sphere pose special dangers in the political sphere.''

That was Justice Rehnquist speaking about giving powers to corporations which exceed the obvious. While some First Amendment protections have rightfully been extended beyond everyday Americans to corporations, Citizens United went way too far. Living, breathing Americans face challenges these legally created entities will never face. Corporations never get married, they don't raise kids, they don't care for sick relatives, and they cannot vote in elections or run for office. Corporations have the right to be heard, for sure, but the right to control an election with their bank account? There is something wrong with that decision.

Our amendment restores the basic longstanding principle that corporations shouldn't be able to wield their enormous economic power to sway Federal elections. Our amendment restores and protects the First Amendment for all Americans. I encourage my colleagues to vote for S.J. Res. 19, and I expect a strictly partisan vote. I am sorry if that happens, but I expect it.

When we brought up the issue of disclosure, to disclose who was giving to campaigns, we couldn't get the Republicans to give us support. Just disclose who is giving the money. Nope. Keep it secret. That was their position. Now they not only want to keep it secret; they want to make sure those who are abusing the process by sending in huge sums of money on behalf of corporations and individuals are going to be protected. They may protect the special interests, but they will do it at the expense of average Americans who are losing their faith—losing their faith in this process and in the institutions it creates.

Restore that faith. Support S.J. Res. 19. Let's amend the Constitution and make Citizens United a vestige of a wrong-headed decision by the Supreme Court.

I yield the floor.

I again thank my colleague from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I am glad I got to catch a few of the tail-end remarks of my colleague from Illinois. I didn't realize what this debate was truly all about, but he made that clear.

This is all about public financing of elections, according to him, because anybody contributing any of their hard-earned money to support a candidate whom they happen to believe in or someone espousing or advocating for the principles they believe in—there is something inherently wrong with that according to the distinguished majority whip, the Senator from Illinois, because to him the only answer is let's take your money and use that to finance an election perhaps to benefit a candidate who doesn't agree with anything you believe in. Is that what this is all about, public financing of elections?

He said something else I don't think I ever heard anybody have the audacity to say before. He said voter fraud doesn't exist. I am sure in Chicago they have had a few instances of voter fraud. We have unfortunately had some in Texas, some that resulted in the nomination of Lyndon Johnson to be Democratic nominee for President of the United States in box 13 in Duvall County, TX, and there have been a number of other instances investigated and found cases of voter fraud that have been found to exist.

What is the problem with issuing or requiring somebody to have a photo ID to vote? In Texas to get a voter ID, for which the Attorney General has sued the State of Texas, saying somehow it is discriminatory to require somebody to have a voter ID to prove they are who they say they are so they can then cast their vote, even though it takes a photo ID to get into the Department of Justice—you cannot go see Eric Holder or anybody at the Department of Justice unless you have a photo ID. Oh, by the way, you cannot buy tobacco products, you cannot buy alcohol, you cannot fly on an airplane without a photo ID, and if for some reason you don't have one in the State of Texas, well, you get one for free. How does that possibly burden the right to vote?

It is no surprise that 70 percent of the respondents in most of the polling I have seen—Independents, Democrats, and Republicans alike—say they think voter ID is a good idea, because what does it do? It protects the integrity of the ballots for people who are qualified to vote and doesn't permit illegal votes to dilute those votes.

We spent the last several weeks back home meeting with our constituents. I know some people like to call it recess. I know it doesn't feel like recess, at least not in the elementary school sense of the word, because most of the time this is a period during which we get to travel our States and interact with our constituents and do something we need to do more of, which is to listen to what they have to say and what their concerns are, and I did that in Texas.

My constituents did not say the most important thing we can do is pass a constitutional amendment gutting the First Amendment, the right to free speech. That didn't come up one time.

What did come up were their concerns about the economy, about the access to health care, about immigration, about the challenges imposed by radical Islamic terrorists and the Russian strongman Vladimir Putin. All of those came up. Not a single time did my constituents say: We want you to go back to Washington, DC, and vote to gut the First Amendment right to free speech. At this time of high unemployment and stagnant wages, with the labor participation rate at historic lows—that is, the percentage of people actually in the workforce looking for jobs is at a historic low—and millions of Americans concerned about losing their health insurance or facing higher deductibles or premiums, with a crisis on the southwest border which has not gone away with this wave of unaccompanied minor children coming across from Central America, with terrorists on the march in the Middle East, with Russian military forces continuing a full-blown invasion of Ukraine, despite all that, the majority leader in his wisdom has decided to bring up this amendment because he thinks the most urgent order of business is to replace the current First Amendment which has stood the test of time for lo all these many years since our country's founding and replace it with one that empowers incumbent politicians to control who has access to the resources in order to get their message out.

Now everyone is entitled to their priorities, but it is painfully clear the majority leader's priorities have everything to do with November 4, the coming midterm elections, so it is all politics all the time, no matter what. I am embarrassed, frankly, to confront my constituents when they say: What are you going to be doing when you return to Washington, DC? Are you going to be dealing with jobs or the energy sector—which is a very bright spot in our economy—or what are we going to do to make sure the millennials—the young adults—can actually find jobs so they can pay down their college loans and so they can get to work? What are you going to do to keep the promises the President made on health care; that if you like what you have you can keep it, the premiums for a family of four are going to go down by $2,500, and you can keep your doctor if you like your doctor—what are you going to do to make sure those promises are kept?

Instead of dealing with all of those very important issues, it is embarrassing for me to tell my constituents that, look, the majority leader is the one who controls the agenda in this Senate. He is the traffic cop, and an individual Senator—and certainly not one in the minority—doesn't have any ability to control the agenda of the U.S. Senate.

So this is all Senator REID's choice as the majority leader, and he claims this proposed constitutional amendment is all about getting so-called dark money out of the political system. In reality, if that was all this was about, we might have a good debate and a vote. But in reality what he is concerned about is opposition—political support that is going to make it more likely that Republicans regain the majority of the Senate and Democrats become a member of the minority. That is what is motivating this vote. In reality what this amendment would do would be to undermine some of our most cherished, most fundamental, and most important liberties.

If this proposed amendment ever becomes law, State and Federal lawmakers would suddenly have vast new powers to regulate or even criminalize political speech. So to state the blindingly obvious, the Founding Fathers proposed and readopted the First Amendment precisely because they saw how dangerous it was to let politicians restrict the exercise of free speech. The Founders understood that without the First Amendment we could end up with a never-ending cycle of elected officials shrinking the boundaries of permissible speech. A political system such as that would be totally incompatible with the principles and values of a free society. Yet that is exactly the type of political system we would have if this constitutional amendment being proposed ever were to take effect.

I heard the majority whip saying this isn't about political speech, this is just about the money, but that argument quickly falls apart.

For starters, my colleagues amendment would allow Congress to restrict freedom of assembly and freedom of petition as well, both of which are essential to safeguarding political speech. While the amendment might not give Congress the power to curtail freedom of the press per se, it would give Congress the power to curtail political speech by individuals and activists, which begs the question: Why should the political speech of newspapers and magazines be any different from the political speech of you and me? Why should theirs be carved out and unrestricted in terms of the financial resources that could advance those points of view in newspapers and magazines? Yet our ability to communicate about the things we care about the most would be restricted by limiting the amount of money we could spend to advocate those points of view.

After all, when newspapers publish editorials about public policy, they are trying to persuade politicians and other elected officials to adopt a given position, and that is an important part of our system.

I ask unanimous consent for an additional 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Newspapers are trying to persuade voters all the time to elect a given candidate because they endorse those candidates.

I remember when I ran for my first public office as a district judge in Bexar County, San Antonio, TX, one of the most important things I sought was the endorsement of the editorial board of the local newspaper. I knew that even if nobody knew anything else about me, if the newspaper editorial board thought I was a credible candidate, that might help in my election.

Neither Federal nor State lawmakers should have the power to decide what type of political speech is permissible. Free speech is free speech. The solution to speech is more speech, not less speech.

For 225 years the First Amendment has served as the guarantor of American democracy. It was designed to protect all speech, not just speech we happen to agree with or that supports our particular point of view. A recent Supreme Court decision put it this way: ''There is no more basic right to our democracy than the right to participate in electing political leaders.''

Unfortunately, this amendment would undermine that right, and it would roll back perhaps the most elemental freedom of our founding document by creating a system in which vital, indispensable liberty would be contingent on the ever-shifting tides of partisan politics. These efforts should not only be not supported, they should be repudiated firmly, loudly, and unapologetically, nothing less than the very bedrock of American democracy is at stake.

As I close, I wish to add that the Founders wisely put the process by which the Constitution can be amended in our Constitution. Two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate must vote for a constitutional resolution and then it goes to the States where three-quarters of the States must ratify this constitutional amendment. I can tell you that there is no doubt in my mind that this would ever happen with this amendment.

Why is the majority leader bringing this up now, less than 60 days before the midterm elections? Perhaps it is to motivate his own political base in the hope that will mitigate some of the losses in the November 4 election. But it certainly cannot be without any hope or pipedream that it would ever become the law of the land, and for the reasons I have stated it should not.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I say to my good friend the Senator from Texas that there are very important reasons for bringing up this issue now, and it is because of the elections that are going on. He makes it sound as though this is some kind of a political process. What is going on in our elections right now—and here are the nine top Senate races in the country. The blue on this chart indicates partial or nondisclosed money. This is the dark money. Nobody knows where this money is coming from. It could be billionaires or large corporations. It could be almost anyone with a secret agenda.

As an example, more than half the money in this race in Arkansas is dark money. In Georgia we can see that almost all of the money is in this category of partial or nondisclosure. In Kentucky and North Carolina almost half the money is in the category of partial or nondisclosed money, and there is a significant amount of partial or nondisclosed in the other nine States. This issue has to do with what is happening right now in our elections.

Just 6 months ago I went over to the Supreme Court and listened to the McCutcheon argument and the ruling—well, I went over there longer than 6 months ago. They made the ruling about 6 months ago. That ruling said one individual can give $3.6 million, and that is what this is about. We are trying to get to the bottom of what is happening in our elections and how our elections are being taken away from us and how they are being influenced in terms of dark money. This is a very good time to have this debate.

I will also say to my friend from Texas, this is a bipartisan amendment. This amendment started back in 1983 with Ted Stevens, a Republican. Ernest Hollings could not be more of a bipartisan figure in the Senate, and he picked it up. From 1983 to today, we have had 11 Republicans either vote for the amendment or a similar amendment or beyond the amendment. This is not anything that should be partisan. This dark money and the impact it is having is something the American people are very worried about. I will come back to this chart in a minute.

This is a crucial period in our history. Americans will go to the polls and vote. It is our heritage, it is something to celebrate, and it is something to protect. The integrity of our elections is crucial, but our campaign finance system is under siege, drowning in cash and record amounts of money. Much of the money is from outside groups and much of it is hidden. Our elections should not be for sale to the highest bidder. Money has poisoned our political system. The American people have lost faith in us as they have watched this merry-go-round and constant money chasing from special interests and very little has been getting done.

Folks want Congress to get to work and work together so we can find real solutions to real problems and spend our time raising hopes instead of raising cash. That is why Senator BENNET and I have introduced our constitutional amendment and that is what I wish to talk about today.

Total spending on Federal elections was over $6 billion in 2012. That is double what was spent in 2000, just 12 years before. That is a lot of money. Where does it come from? Most of it comes from a tiny fraction of the population, and there are billionaires and special interests writing checks—often in dark corners with a lot of the dark money, as I talked about at the beginning of my speech. Nobody knows who is behind that dark money, and that dark money is in our elections in a big way.

There are basically two questions: How did we get into this mess and how do we fix it? First, we need to look at the history, which is important to understand because folks can change the subject, but they cannot change the facts and the facts are very clear. Our campaign finance system is being destroyed by misguided Supreme Court decisions, one after another with narrow 5-to-4 decisions, giving a hammer to big money and chipping away at our democracy.

Normally the tradition in the Supreme Court has been that of Justices deciding on issues with a vote of 9 to 0 or 8 to 1 after trying to work things out, but these are narrow 5-to-4 decisions which are dividing the country and dividing the Court.

We can go all the way back to a Supreme Court decision back in 1976 in a case called Buckley v. Valeo, when the Court said money and free speech are the same thing. Four years ago in a case that involved Citizens United, the Court said corporations are persons and they can spend all they want.

Basically the Supreme Court put a for sale sign on elections. These elections and decisions opened the door and allowed a flood of money. They ignored political reality and drowned out the voices of ordinary Americans.

Most recently the McCutcheon decision knocked down aggregate contribution limits. What we are talking about in that case is that one person can dole out $3.6 million directly to candidates and parties in all 50 States. Let's put that in perspective for the average American working full time and making minimum wage. He or she would have to work 239 years to make that much money. Because of the McCutcheon decision, one person can dole out $3.6 million directly to candidates and parties in all 50 States. It would take the average American, working full time and making minimum wage, 239 years to make that much money. Look at the imbalance and inequality there.

Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg said in a recent interview in the National Law Journal:

> I think the biggest mistake this Court made is in campaign finance. . . . It should be increasingly clear how [money] is corrupting our system.

Justice Ginsburg is right. It is clear to most Americans, which is why opponents of reform either change the subject or muddy the water, which I will get into in a minute. But the point must be made that the five conservative Justices on the Supreme Court are not done. If left unchecked, the hammering will continue and the destruction will go on.

Chief Justice Roberts made a troubling statement in the McCutcheon decision. He said preventing bribery is the only basis, the only justification for Congress to pass campaign finance laws.

What does this mean? It means more bad decisions from the Court, the floodgates stay open, and the money keeps pouring in. Short of prohibiting out and out bribery, Congress is powerless to act and the American people must step aside. Billionaires will stay at the front of the line. All of this, folks, defies common sense.

Senator MCCAIN said after the ruling on McCutcheon: ''There will be scandals involving corrupt political officials and unlimited, anonymous campaign contributions that will force the system to be reformed once again.''

I am afraid my friend is right. There will be scandals. We are setting the stage for scandals. Just look at the millions of dollars of undisclosed money pouring into our elections.

How can there be reform? The Court has tied the hands of Congress. Until the Constitution is amended, we cannot enact real reforms—reforms such as McCain-Feingold. The Court will just strike them down. We are headed back to the pre-Watergate era.

In 2012 outside groups spent $450 million to influence Senate and House races. In 2008, before Citizens United, they spent $43 million. That is a tenfold increase. There is an obvious trend and it is deeply troubling. Much of that money is hidden.

According to a recent report by the Brennan Center, over half the money spent in this year's top nine Senate races is not fully disclosed. So in 2 months we will know the outcome of these elections, but we won't know who paid for them.

This chart is a great indication. We have the top-most contested Senate races, and here in the red we have full disclosure of the money. So the red shows us what people know and that they know who the contributors are, but the blue, which is more than half if we average it through all of the elections, represents partial or absolute nondisclosure.

This clearly shows we have a broken system. There are only two ways to fix it. The Court can reverse itself—that is unlikely—or we can amend the Constitution, making clear in the Constitution that people have the right to regulate campaign finance. Until then, we will fall short of real reform. That is why a constitutional amendment is essential—because the time has come to give power back to the elected representatives of the people.

Opponents say this is just an election year stunt, but, again, this ignores history. Our amendment is similar to other bipartisan amendments introduced in nearly every Congress since 1983 when Ted Stevens—a Republican—was the lead sponsor. Many prominent Republicans cosponsored and voted for these amendments over the course of three decades, people such as John Danforth, Strom Thurmond, Nancy Kassebaum, Arlen Specter, JOHN MCCAIN, and THAD COCHRAN. This was always a bipartisan effort. And this was before Citizens United, before

McCutcheon, when things went from bad to worse.

It is not a radical idea. In fact, it is pretty simple. It would give back power to Congress to regulate campaign finance at the Federal level and to States at the State level. That is it, period. We do not dictate specific reforms. We can debate the specifics, and we should, but Congress has a duty and a right to enact sensible campaign finance reform.

The American people support reform because they know a basic truth: No matter how hard some may try to obscure it, when the Court says money is free speech, there is a great risk that special interests can drown out the voices of everyone else because we know we don't get something for nothing. Folks writing those checks want something in return. Whether they are Democratic billionaires or Republican billionaires, they want value for their money, which usually means less compromise and which usually means less compromise and more gridlock.

Opponents of reform are in full throttle by ignoring history and torturing logic. But let's be clear. Here is the bottom line: They oppose any limits, they oppose any restrictions on how big the checks are or even saying which billionaires are writing them. It is hard to defend that. Instead, they change the subject and talk about threats to free speech, which goes something like this: If Congress can regulate campaign finance spending, then it can also regulate free speech. I think this is a straw man argument not supported by history, logic, or the law. It isn't persuasive, and it is basically a scare tactic.

Congress has a long history of regulating campaign finance, often in the wake of scandal. Since 1867 Congress has been in the business of regulating campaign finance by banning solicitation of campaign funds from naval yard government employees. We have had the Pendleton Act, the Tillman Act, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, the Hatch Act, the Federal Campaign Election Act of 1974, and the Bipartisan Campaign Act of 2002.

First scandal and then reform—that is the unfortunate pattern. Every generation has faced that challenge for ethical government, for standing up to the power of big money, and the Congress has acted. It has not banned books, suppressed preachers, or stopped printing presses. Reform has been modest, reasonable, and responsive, sensible enough to pass both Houses of Congress and get the signature of the President. We have to answer to our constituents, unlike Supreme Court Justices.

Further, our amendment does not give Congress free rein. There is still a reasonableness requirement in the Court's interpretation of any constitutional amendment. If Congress did pass extreme laws, the Court could still overturn them as unreasonable. The First Amendment is in full effect. So in the classic example, we protect free speech, but we cannot yell ''fire'' in a crowded theater. ''Reasonable'' is not a complicated idea—except maybe here in Washington or to billionaires who demand their way or the highway.

Opponents also argue that our amendment protects incumbents. This, again, misses the point. If anything, the current system favors incumbents. Raising $10 million, $15 million, or $20 million for a Senate seat is a tall order—one many qualified candidates will decline. If a person is elected, it is just the beginning of this endless campaign cycle to compete, to keep up, to raise more money. Every Member in this body can speak to the hours on the phone dialing for dollars when our time could be better spent meeting the real needs of our constituents and serving the folks who sent us here in the first place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. I ask unanimous consent for 1 more minute to sum up.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, this is not about free speech, and the American people know it. It is about the wealthiest interests trying to buy elections in secret, with no limits, period. That is it.

Let me finally say that I have had a great group of Senators working with me on this amendment over the years. One of them we are going to hear from right now—Senator BERNIE SANDERS from Vermont. All of us—Senator LEAHY, Senator DURBIN on the Judiciary Committee—have worked and refined this amendment to do everything we can to make sure that it is responsive to the American people and that it will make us responsive to the American people in terms of having a good, solid electoral system other than the one the Supreme Court is leading us down the path with.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, let me begin by thanking Senator TOM UDALL for his extraordinary work over the years in calling attention to this disastrous Supreme Court decision called Citizens United which is doing so much to undermine the foundations of American democracy. It has been a pleasure working with him, and we will continue to fight.

My colleagues may not know it by reading the newspapers or watching TV, but this week we are going to be having a debate on what I consider to be the most important domestic issue facing the United States of America; that is, whether this great country retains its democratic foundations—one person, one vote—or whether we move into an oligarchic form of society where a small handful of billionaires is able to control not only the economic life of our Nation but the political life as well.

Whether one is a Democrat, whether one is a Republican, or whether one is—as the Presiding Officer and I are—an Independent, the overwhelming majority of the American people do not believe free speech has anything to do with billionaires being able to buy elections.

The Washington Post reported earlier this week that one family, the Koch brothers—a family worth $80 billion—has already put on the air some 44,000 ads, and this campaign has 2 months left to it—44,000 ads. America is supposed to be about debates on issues. It is not supposed to be a process where a billionaire can come into a small State such as Maine or Vermont and plop $50 million down or $20 million down to elect candidates whose sole job in life is to represent the wealthy and the powerful.

Men and women have put their lives on the line and died to defend American democracy—the right for all of us to be involved in the political process, not to create a situation where a handful of superwealthy families can elect the candidates they want.

I think some people, when they hear about Citizens United, say: Well, it is kind of an esoteric issue; it is not really relevant to my life.

Those who believe that are dead wrong. If people are concerned about the collapse of the middle class; if people are concerned about the fact that more people today are living in poverty than at any time in American history; if people are concerned about the fact that we have more wealth and income inequality in America today than any other major country on Earth; if people are concerned that we are the only major country on Earth without national health care, guaranteeing health care to all people; if people are concerned about the crisis of global warming and many other issues, people have to be interested in the issue of Citizens United and how we elect Members of the House and Senate and Governors, and so forth and so on, because ultimately what this is about is whether the wealthy can determine the agenda of the House and the Senate, whether they can say to candidates: Here it is—we are going to put $50 million into your campaign, and all you have to do is support us on A, B, C, D, and E. You have to make sure the rich get more tax breaks—despite the fact that the wealthy are doing phenomenally well. You have to make sure we cut food stamps or education or we eliminate the Environmental Protection Agency. That is why we are giving you the money we are giving you.

People do not spend hundreds of millions of dollars on campaigns for fun, for the hell of it; they are spending money because they have an agenda. And the billionaire agenda is not the agenda of the American people.

I wish to read for a moment exact language from the 1980 Libertarian Party, whose Vice Presidential campaign and major funder was one David

Koch—one of the two Koch brothers. What I am going to read to my colleagues today is what I believe remains their agenda today because I see no evidence that it has changed.

When we turn on the TV and we see an ad coming from one of the Koch brothers' organizations, know what they stand for.

''We favor the abolishment of Medicare and Medicaid programs.''

That doesn't mean cutting them; that means ending them.

''We favor the repeal of a fraudulent, virtually bankrupt and increasingly oppressive Social Security system.''

That does not mean they are opposed to raising the minimum wage, which many of us want to do; they want to do away with Social Security entirely—not cut Social Security but do away with it.

''We support repeal of all laws which impede the ability of any person to find employment, such as minimum wage laws.''

What that means in English is that while we are trying to raise the minimum wage, they want to abolish the concept of the minimum wage. So in high-unemployment areas, an employer can pay a worker $3 an hour or $4 an hour.

This is also from the Koch brothers' platform: ''We oppose all government welfare, relief projects, and aid to the poor programs. All of these government programs are privacy-invading, paternalistic, demeaning, and inefficient. The proper source of help for such persons is the voluntary efforts of private groups and individuals.''

That means goodbye to good jobs, nutrition programs, Federal aid to education, and goodbye to unemployment insurance.

This is not a conservative agenda. This is not a small-government agenda. This is an extremist agenda designed to eliminate virtually every piece of legislation passed by Congress in the last 80 years which protects the middle class, working families, low-income people, seniors, and the system. That is their agenda.

I am not saying every Republican adheres to every aspect of this agenda, but these guys are pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into the political process for a reason, and that reason is to make the wealthiest people in this country even wealthier while they do away with all legislation that protects working families.

Citizens United is one of the worst decisions in the history of the U.S. Supreme Court. I hope every Member of the Senate votes this week to start the process for a constitutional amendment to overturn Citizens United.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

REMEMBERING TRUETT CATHY

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, today the State of Georgia lost a great citizen and America lost a great patriot. Truett Cathy, 93 years old, the founder of Chick-fil-A restaurants, passed away this morning. One of the great entrepreneurs of all time, Truett Cathy started a restaurant called the Dwarf House in College Park, GA, years and years ago. He turned it into the Chick-fil-A restaurant, which now has over 1,800 restaurants in 40 States and the District of Columbia. It is a family-owned business. It is not a public corporation. It is a business that is built on the principles that Truett Cathy believed in and believed in to this day. Truett Cathy's stores are never open on Sunday. He is a devout Christian and believes Sunday is a day of rest. So he operates 6 out of the 7 days. Everybody who competes with Truett Cathy operates for 7 days. But everybody who competes with Truett Cathy finishes second in gross sales, second in quality, and second in the line.

Truett Cathy was an extra-special man whose life has been a great tribute to all the right things in life that all of us believe in.

Truett Cathy also gave back to his community probably more than any other person I know of. He founded WinShape Homes, WinShape to build boys, WinShape to take children who could not find a foster parent, put them in a home and turned their life around. He was a prolific writer of book after book after book about his belief in life. His greatest book is one I gave to each Member of the Senate about 5 years ago: ''It's Better to Build Boys than Mend Men.'' Because he knew the citizens of our country would be better if we had good foundations from the beginning. So he tried to make sure all those who were less fortunate, who did not have the advantages he or others had, had a chance to grow up in a home with a warm and nurturing environment, a Christian environment, an environment that was dedicated to the principles of this country, and freedom and democracy.

Atlanta and Georgia will miss Truett Cathy. He is irreplaceable. It is said that nobody is irreplaceable. Truett Cathy is. But the legacy and the legend he built and his restaurants will go on as a flagship for everything that is right about free enterprise and about the United States of America.

On this day on the floor of the Senate, to his family and to his legion of friends and to all he stood for and stands for, I mourn the loss of Truett Cathy, a great American and a great citizen.

I urge everybody, when they get the chance, to read the story of his life, because it is the story of the American way of life. It is the story of principles you are committed to, vision you hope for, taking a risk to try and create a reward, and giving back to the community when you earn the money from that reward, to see to it you leave this world a better place than you found it.

For America and Georgia today, Truett Cathy has left us. He has gone to a much better place. But he has left our city, our State, and our country a better place than what he found. May God bless the life of Truett Cathy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

(The remarks of Mr. NELSON pertaining to the introduction of S.J. Res. 42 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Mr. ROBERTS. This evening the Senate will vote on whether it should proceed to the consideration of a constitutional amendment that would, of all things, alter the Bill of Rights. Specifically, it seeks to amend the First Amendment to permit this Congress to regulate the speech and political activity of American citizens.

As written, the First Amendment does not permit regulation of the sort the majority wishes to impose, so they have decided to rewrite it. This is incredible and a sad demonstration of the lengths to which this majority is willing to go in its quest to retain power.

It is particularly sad when you realize that in just over 2 weeks we will be celebrating the anniversary of the Senate action that made ratification of the First Amendment possible. It was on September 25, 1789, that this body passed the first 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States. That was 225 years ago. The ratification process was completed when Virginia became the 11th State to approve the amendments on December 15, 1791.

Since then, for over two centuries, the First Amendment has guaranteed all Americans will have the right to express themselves and participate in the political process without fear of government reprisal. While other nations have struggled to build and sustain democracy, the liberties guaranteed by our Constitution have given us a stability that allowed the United States of America to grow, to prosper, and to become a beacon of freedom around the globe.

Our Founders knew that the free expression of ideas was essential to the life and health of our democracy. Many other nations have yet to learn this lesson and still punish and imprison their citizens for daring to speak out and challenge those in power.

That does not happen here because of the system our Founders gave us. It does not happen because of the First Amendment. These things should be obvious. We might even call them self-evident. One would think that even in these polarized times we would have a consensus or could have a consensus on the wisdom of the Founders on this point.

You would think that Senators on both sides of the aisle would recognize and agree that the First Amendment, which has preserved our liberty, must itself be preserved.

I am very sorry to say that if you thought that, you would be wrong. I am very sorry to say that as we stand here today in September 2014 those on the other side of the aisle now want to reverse the decision this body made that September 225 years ago. Forty-nine Members of the majority have chosen to cosponsor S.J. Res. 19, an amendment to the Bill of Rights.

I am pleased to say that not a single one of my Republican colleagues has joined them, but I am saddened that so many of those across the aisle have taken the extraordinary step of supporting it.

I think the reason is clear. They want to silence their opponents. The First Amendment does not allow them to do so, so they are going to try and change it.

The First Amendment begins with ''Congress shall make no law''—for a reason. Our Founders knew a great deal about human nature. They knew that those in power would be inclined to retain it and unless constrained would use their power to punish those who would seek to challenge them or remove them from office.

The First Amendment denies us that power. It explicitly prohibits this Congress from passing laws that restrict the speech of the American people.

Now the majority wants to remove that prohibition. They want to grant themselves the power to control speech, to silence their opposition.

We will hear from the other side that there is nothing to worry about, that all they wish to do is impose reasonable regulations.

Of course, the point of the First Amendment is to prevent this Congress from making determinations about what speech is reasonable—and, therefore, permitted—and what is unreasonable and, therefore, prohibited. We don't need to speculate about what the majority will deem reasonable and what it will deem unreasonable.

As I described at a recent Rules Committee hearing on the DISCLOSE Act, prior consideration of that legislation has shown us what the majority regards as reasonable. The DISCLOSE Act is the majority's most recent version of their now biannual attempt to create a new regulatory structure to deter speech. It is precisely the kind of legislation we can expect to see more of if the majority grants itself the power to regulate speech through the amendment we are debating today.

So with past as prologue, let us recall what happened when the DISCLOSE Act was considered by the House in 2010. Not surprisingly, the restrictions and obligations it imposed were applied to groups disfavored by the majority at that time. A number of corporations were simply prohibited from speaking. Government contractors and TARP recipients were prohibited from making independent expenditures.

During floor consideration an amendment was added also to prohibit speech by companies that explore and produce oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf. The bill was on the floor soon after the Deepwater Horizon spill, so this was an easy target.

Not surprisingly, the majority thought it was perfectly reasonable to prevent any of these companies from speaking but did not think it was necessary to extend those restrictions to the unions that might represent the workforce in these companies. Republican amendments to extend the restrictions to those unions were rejected. The majority did not find them reasonable, apparently.

In some cases groups were excluded from the disclosure obligation solely because the votes were not there to include them. That is what happens once the Congress starts imposing speech restrictions—restrictions get applied to whoever doesn't have enough votes in the Congress to prevent them. Imposing speech regulations based on the whims of whatever party happens to be in the majority in the Congress at a given time is not reasonable, but it is exactly what happens once we start down this path and the majority has not deviated from it.

The Rules Committee hearing revealed the DISCLOSE Act continues to exempt groups sympathetic to the majority from the obligations it would impose on others.

It may be a natural impulse to wish those who are criticizing us would stop—everybody understands that—but the First Amendment does not allow us to make it stop. We should not have the power to silence our critics and we should never have it.

I know many Members on the other side of the aisle are upset about the ads that are attacking them and their agenda. I know they want those ads to stop. Well, we don't get to choose who gets to speak.

The proponents of this amendment and the critics of the Citizens United decision are clearly exercised by the prospects of corporate speech. It is obvious they fear how such speech might influence public policy debate in this country and their own electoral prospects. They have decided these voices should not be heard and must be suppressed.

They claim to be motivated only by a desire to promote the health of this democracy. They claim they just want all voices to be heard and want to make sure powerful corporations do not drown out the voices of others.

This claim is belied by one simple fact that there are and always have been powerful and wealthy corporations that have exerted enormous influence over our politics in this country and in our culture even. But the majority has not had a problem with them. I am speaking, of course, of media corporations. They were never limited by the electioneering restrictions imposed on other corporations. The Citizens United decision simply leveled the playing field and ended that nonsensical distinction.

That logical and constitutional result alarms the majority, though, because they fear that other corporations may not be as sympathetic to them as media corporations have been. They therefore regard it as perfectly reasonable to allow media corporations to say whatever they want, while at the same time regarding it as intolerable that other corporations be permitted to do the same.

While the amendment they propose would allow them to prohibit speech by any corporation—including the media—we can expect their allies will continue to enjoy the right to free expression. Their opponents, however, will be targeted. Those whose views align with the majority should draw no comfort from this fact though. Majorities do change. The whole point of the First Amendment is to ensure that the people's right to speak is not dependent on the whims of whatever majority happens to be in power at a given time in the Senate.

People have a right to express themselves and that right is not limited to whatever this body might deem to be reasonable.

We have a free marketplace of ideas. We do not entrust this Congress with the power to decide what ideas will get expressed or how much they will be expressed. Again, we don't entrust this Congress with the power to decide what ideas will get expressed or how much they will be expressed.

The majority proposes this amendment because they want that power, but they should never have it, and neither should any future majority. We have already seen from the rule change they imposed unilaterally only a few months ago that this majority is willing to jettison longstanding traditions and practices for short-term political gain. This mentality has already done serious and possibly irreparable damage to this body, but apparently destruction of the Senate rules will not suffice. Now the Constitution itself must yield. The interests of the majority are paramount and everything—even our most basic principles—must be sacrificed on the altar of the majority.

Well, thankfully, the rules for ratification cannot be discarded as easily as the rules of this body. To ensure against precisely what the majority wishes to do—to alter the Constitution for their own benefit—the Founders made it very hard to amend. Two-thirds of each House of Congress must agree to an amendment. Then three-quarters of the States must ratify it. That is just not going to happen.

But the fact that they will not succeed does not mean that we should not take their threat seriously. To even begin down this path shows a remarkable contempt for our political traditions and founding documents. It reveals the desperation of the majority and at the same time it reveals the wisdom of our Founders. In seeking to amend the First Amendment to protect

themselves, the majority reminds us again how lucky we are to live in a country with a Constitution that prevents such abuses.

I am profoundly grateful for the wisdom of the Founders and proud to stand here today to defend the First Amendment that they gave us.

I will oppose this amendment today, tomorrow, and forever, and I ask my colleagues to do the same.

I suggest the absence of a quorum, and I ask unanimous consent that the time be charged equally to both parties.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE TO THE FAMILIES OF JAMES FOLEY AND STEVEN SOTLOFF

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, these last few weeks have been very trying for America. In August, as the result of the cowardly and barbaric acts of the terrorist group ISIS, America lost two courageous and inspiring journalists, James Foley and Steven Sotloff.

Along with my colleagues Senators AYOTTE, NELSON, and RUBIO, and Chairman MENENDEZ, I am submitting a resolution to honor the lives of James Foley, who was born and raised in New Hampshire, and Steven Sotloff, a Florida native but a graduate of Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, NH.

Our resolution mourns James and Steven, two outstanding journalists who pursued their profession under the most difficult and dangerous conditions in order to tell the stories that needed to be told of the struggles that people on the ground were facing in the middle of difficult conflicts. We will never forget the bravery of James and Steven and their dedication to the ideals of freedom they so embodied.

Our resolution strongly condemns the terrorist group ISIS, a group that has committed unspeakable atrocities against humanity and attempted to justify them through a perverted interpretation of Islam. ISIS fighters have targeted Iraqi Christians, killing many and forcing others to flee their ancient homeland, they have massacred Muslims who do not subscribe to their depraved ideology, they have threatened genocide against the ancient Yazidi population of Iraq, and they have targeted other religious and ethnic minority groups. They have threatened to conduct terrorist attacks internationally, including here in the United States. And of course ISIS brutally murdered these two American journalists, Jim Foley and Steven Sotloff.

Let us be clear. We must hold ISIS accountable for their despicable acts. We must vigorously pursue those responsible and bring them to justice, and we must not let the deaths of these two Americans go unanswered. The terrorists who murdered Jim Foley are deeply mistaken if they think their barbaric acts will lessen Americans' resolve and pave the way for ISIS to continue terrorizing. We will bring an end to those who stand against everything these men stood for.

I hope the entire Senate—Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—will stand together to adopt this resolution. Let us show the world our Nation is united in its commemoration of the lives of James Foley and Steven Sotloff, and in our condemnation of the barbaric group that took these Americans from us.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ISAKSON. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

PRYOR NOMINATION

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, in about 19 minutes the Senate will exercise one of its constitutional responsibilities of advice and consent to President Obama on the appointment of Jill A. Pryor to be a U.S. Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit of Georgia. I urge all of my colleagues to vote favorably for Ms. Pryor, a lawyer from the city of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, a great nominee and a great appointee.

As I make this recommendation, I want the Chamber to know loudly and clearly that I praise the President and his staff—particularly Kathy Ruemmler—for the job they did in coordinating with Senator CHAMBLISS and myself in seeking advice and consent to come up with a series of appointees to the district and circuit courts of Georgia.

Jill Pryor is an outstanding lawyer and an outstanding attorney. She is a graduate of William & Mary and Yale University, and was editor of the Yale Law Review.

An outstanding jurist and an outstanding person, she has practiced and specialized in business law, representing plaintiffs and defendants—not in the same case, I might add—in the areas of business torts, corporate governance, and shareholder disputes, class actions, trade secrets, fraud, intellectual property fraud, and the Georgia and Federal RICO statutes.

She is an outstanding member of the firm of Bondurant, Mixson & Elmore, and clerked for an Eleventh Circuit judge when she got out of Yale University Law School. She is an outstanding individual of impeccable credentials, impeccable integrity, and will be a great credit to the Federal bench of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

I commend her to each of my colleagues here today with my highest recommendation, and I again thank the President of the United States and his staff for their cooperation in nominating a superior judge to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, with all the problems facing the country and the world, the majority has decided the time has come to cut back on the Bill of Rights to be amended for the first time in our history.

We hear from the other side repeatedly that they revere the Constitution. But they want to restrict the core of free speech. That is speech that allows a self-governing people to choose in elections the people who will represent them. This proposed amendment would enshrine in our Constitution the ability of elected officials to criminally punish those who would dare to criticize them more than the elected officials think is reasonable.

Today Americans are free to spend unlimited money on behalf of candidates and political issues and messages of their choice. The amendment being proposed would put those who would engage in political speech on notice that they may be prosecuted for being active citizens in our democracy. That threat of criminal prosecution would not just chill speech, it would freeze political speech. This proposed amendment would be the biggest threat to free speech that Congress would have enacted since the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798.

The First Amendment creates a marketplace of ideas. When people disagree on political speech, competing voices respond to each other and the public then decides. When speech is free, people are not shut up with the threat of jail if the government thinks they speak too much.

Since the 1970s, the Supreme Court has ruled repeatedly that because effective speech can only occur through the expenditure of money, government cannot restrict campaign expenditures by candidates or anybody else. The Court has recognized that effective campaign speech requires that individuals have the right to form groups that

might actually spend money on campaign speech.

The proposed amendment is very radical. It would not overturn just 1 or 2 but it would overturn 12 Supreme Court decisions. That was the testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the country's foremost First Amendment lawyer, Floyd Abrams.

The other side may think the Senate can simply filibuster the motion to proceed and then move on to some other political vote they may want to have us take. Proposals to amend our fundamental charter of liberty, the Bill of Rights, should be treated more seriously. We should have debate on this important amendment. The majority should be made to answer for why they want to silence their critics under threat of criminal prosecution.

I look forward to supporting the vote to move to that debate, and I now yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

PRYOR NOMINATION

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the nomination of Jill Pryor to serve as circuit judge for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.

Ms. Pryor's educational pedigree is beyond reproach. She worked to put herself through college at William & Mary, graduating phi beta kappa. She then went on to Yale Law School where she was the senior editor in chief of the Yale Law Journal. After finishing law school she clerked for Judge Edmundson on the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, the very court for which she is today being considered.

Once she finished her clerkship, she decided to stay in Atlanta in private practice, where she has been practicing for the last 25 years. During that time she has played a pivotal role in some of the largest, most complex cases in the history of our legal system and in our great State of Georgia. But like any other well-rounded attorney, Ms. Pryor has taken time to give back outside the courtroom. She is currently on the State Bar of Georgia Board of Governors, and she is also on the Board of Governors of the Georgia Legal Services Program. She is the former chair of the appellate practice section of the State bar, and she is a past president of the Georgia Association for Women Lawyers.

The Eleventh Circuit will be well served by the addition of Ms. Pryor, and as I said in July before the Senate unanimously confirmed Judge Julie Carnes to this very same court, this is a vacancy that needs to be filled and needs to be filled quickly. Ms. Pryor certainly has the judicial as well as educational background to serve on the Eleventh Circuit. She has done extensive work inside the courtroom as well as at the appellate level, and she is well qualified to now go to the Eleventh Circuit.

I am pleased to speak on behalf of this highly qualified nominee, and I urge my colleagues to vote in support of Jill Pryor to the Eleventh Circuit judicial court.

Thank you very much. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF JILL A. PRYOR TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jill A. Pryor, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today we will finally vote on the confirmation of Jill Pryor of Georgia to fill a judicial emergency vacancy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit. Her nomination has been pending in the Senate since February 2012—more than two and one-half years, which is longer than any other currently pending judicial nominee. She received the American Bar Association's highest rating of unanimously well qualified and has the support of both of her Republican home State Senators—Senator CHAMBLISS and Senator ISAKSON. Rather than vote to confirm her before the August recess, some Senate Republicans continued their senseless obstruction to keep the Senate from fulfilling its constitutional duty of advice and consent by filibustering her nomination for the sake of delay.

Despite this unyielding partisan strategy, the Senate has made great strides to fill vacancies on courts around the Nation. This year the Senate has confirmed 61 nominees to the circuit and district courts and in doing so, it has hit an historic milestone for diversity on the Federal appeals courts. More women and people of color are serving on the Federal appellate bench than ever before. Today I am happy that we will add to this laudable record with yet another well-qualified nominee.

From the outset, President Obama has understood that our Federal courts should reflect the diverse communities that it serves. He has nominated more women and more lawyers of color than any previous President in American history. Since the first day of the Obama administration, former Senate staffer Christopher Kang has worked with home State Senators to implement President Obama's goal of finding judicial nominees who not only embody the necessary integrity, intellect, and commitment to the rule of law, but who are also drawn from diverse backgrounds. I urge my fellow Senators to vote to confirm Jill Pryor of Georgia and to agree to votes on the remaining district court judges on the calendar without delay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Jill A. Pryor, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit?

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELLY). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 257 Ex.]

YEAS—97

Alexander	Graham	Murray
Ayotte	Grassley	Nelson
Baldwin	Hagan	Paul
Barrasso	Harkin	Portman
Begich	Hatch	Pryor
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Heitkamp	Reid
Booker	Heller	Risch
Boozman	Hirono	Roberts
Boxer	Hoeven	Rockefeller
Brown	Inhofe	Rubio
Burr	Isakson	Sanders
Cantwell	Johanns	Schatz
Cardin	Johnson (SD)	Schumer
Carper	Johnson (WI)	Scott
Casey	Kaine	Sessions
Chambliss	King	Shaheen
Coats	Kirk	Shelby
Coburn	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cochran	Landrieu	Tester
Collins	Leahy	Thune
Coons	Lee	Toomey
Corker	Levin	Udall (CO)
Cornyn	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Crapo	Markey	Vitter
Cruz	McCain	Walsh
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	McConnell	Warren
Enzi	Menendez	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Merkley	Wicker
Fischer	Mikulski	Wyden
Flake	Moran	
Franken	Murphy	

NOT VOTING—3

Blunt	Gillibrand	Murkowski

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATION OF HENRY J. AARON TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the first nomination.

The bill clerk reported the nomination of Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2014.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote on confirmation.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, at an important time for the Social Security program, the Senate now votes on three nominations to the Social Security Advisory Board which the Congress established to provide critical input and perspective on the Social Security Program. All three of these nominees are very well qualified, and they are strong and independent thinkers.

The first is Dr. Henry Aaron. Dr. Aaron is one of America's foremost experts on Social Security. His many publications and contributions to the program make him an invaluable asset. I strongly urge Senators to support his confirmation on this bipartisan board.

The second is one of the Senate's own, Dr. Alan Cohen, a veteran economist of the Finance Committee staff. He will be an excellent board member.

The third is Dr. Lanhee Chen. Dr. Chen has a particularly commendable academic record.

I yield the additional time to Senator CARDIN, who has great expertise on Social Security.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I support all three of these nominations, but I want to talk a moment about Dr. Henry Aaron. I have had a chance to work over my legislative career with Dr. Aaron. I do not know of a person who is more qualified to serve on this board. He has been involved with Social Security his entire professional life dating back to 1979 when he chaired the Advisory Council on Social Security, which is a bipartisan group that works on Social Security.

He is an individual who will work across party lines in order to deal with the short-term and long-term needs of Social Security. He is currently the Bruce and Virginia MacLaury senior fellow in economic studies at Brookings, a fellow faculty member at the University of Maryland, Stanford University. He is very well qualified.

I know personally of his commitment to work with all Members of the Senate.

I urge my colleagues to support all three of these nominees.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I yield the floor and urge their confirmation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2014?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 43, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 258 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Heinrich	Nelson
Begich	Heitkamp	Pryor
Bennet	Hirono	Reed
Blumenthal	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Booker	Kaine	Rockefeller
Boxer	King	Sanders
Brown	Klobuchar	Schatz
Cantwell	Landrieu	Schumer
Cardin	Leahy	Shaheen
Carper	Levin	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McCaskill	Udall (NM)
Durbin	Menendez	Walsh
Feinstein	Merkley	Warner
Franken	Mikulski	Warren
Hagan	Murphy	Whitehouse
Harkin	Murray	Wyden

NAYS—43

Alexander	Fischer	Moran
Ayotte	Flake	Paul
Barrasso	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Grassley	Risch
Burr	Hatch	Roberts
Chambliss	Heller	Rubio
Coats	Hoeven	Scott
Coburn	Inhofe	Sessions
Cochran	Isakson	Shelby
Collins	Johanns	Thune
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Toomey
Cornyn	Kirk	Vitter
Crapo	Lee	Wicker
Cruz	McCain	
Enzi	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—3

Blunt	Gillibrand	Murkowski

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, have we finished all of our work on the last vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The last vote has concluded.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we are now going to have three voice votes on nominations. There will be one more rollcall vote tonight. That is it.

NOMINATION OF HENRY J. AARON TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the second nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2020.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote on the Aaron nomination.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that all time be yielded back.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2020?

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATION OF ALAN L. COHEN TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the Cohen nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Alan L. Cohen, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2016.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote on the Cohen nomination.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that all time be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Alan L. Cohen, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2016?

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATION OF LANHEE J. CHEN TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the Chen nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Lanhee J. Chen, of California, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2018.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote on the Chen nomination.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that all time be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, all time is yielded back.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Lanhee J. Chen, of California, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2018?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, with respect to those nominations confirmed, the motions to reconsider are considered made

and laid upon the table and the President shall be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to calendar No. 471, S.J. Res. 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

Harry Reid, Patrick J. Leahy, Tom Udall, Debbie Stabenow, Christopher Murphy, Christopher A. Coons, Charles E. Schumer, John D. Rockefeller, IV, Maria Cantwell, Patty Murray, Dianne Feinstein, Bill Nelson, Tom Harkin, Richard J. Durbin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Al Franken, Amy Klobuchar.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) is necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 79, nays 18, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 259 Leg.]

YEAS—79

Alexander	Corker	Johnson (SD)
Ayotte	Cornyn	Kaine
Baldwin	Donnelly	King
Begich	Durbin	Kirk
Bennet	Feinstein	Klobuchar
Blumenthal	Fischer	Landrieu
Booker	Flake	Leahy
Boozman	Franken	Levin
Boxer	Graham	Manchin
Brown	Grassley	Markey
Burr	Hagan	McCain
Cantwell	Harkin	McCaskill
Cardin	Hatch	McConnell
Carper	Heinrich	Menendez
Casey	Heitkamp	Merkley
Coats	Heller	Mikulski
Cochran	Hirono	Moran
Collins	Hoeven	Murphy
Coons	Johanns	Murray
Nelson	Schumer	Walsh
Pryor	Sessions	Warner
Reed	Shaheen	Warren
Reid	Stabenow	Whitehouse
Rockefeller	Tester	Wicker
Rubio	Udall (CO)	Wyden
Sanders	Udall (NM)	
Schatz	Vitter	

NAYS—18

Barrasso	Inhofe	Risch
Chambliss	Isakson	Roberts
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Scott
Crapo	Lee	Shelby
Cruz	Paul	Thune
Enzi	Portman	Toomey

NOT VOTING—3

Blunt	Gillibrand	Murkowski

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 79, the nays are 18. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES INTENDED TO AFFECT ELECTIONS—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to speak as in morning business for 15 minutes.

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

(The remarks of Mr. INHOFE pertaining to the introduction of S.J. Res. 43 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

NDAA

Mr. INHOFE. There is another issue I wish to talk about, and I have talked to our leader, Chairman LEVIN, on the Armed Services Committee. There are several members of the Armed Services Committee, including the chair, on the floor.

I think we wanted a vote on what happened last year. Last year we did not pass an NDAA—keep in mind we passed an NDAA every year for 52 years. Perhaps, in my narrow view, I think it is the most significant bill we address every year.

Now we have this year's NDAA that we passed on May 22. It passed our committee 25 to 1. It had the overwhelming support of Democrats and Republicans to go ahead and have an NDAA bill. Chairman LEVIN and I have come to the floor and begged our colleagues to send down amendments if they want. We have several amendments now, a couple hundred amendments. We are looking those over. We are going to try to see what can go into a managers' amendment, and maybe we can come up with something. I am hoping we can do it before the election, to come up with a bill that will consider the amendments. If we were able to say to the Democrats and Republicans in this vote that we would restrict it to ''X'' number of amendments, 3, 5, 6 amendments on each side, then I believe our leader would allow this to come to the floor so we could have an NDAA vote.

I have a number; 140 amendments have already been filed. The staff has been working over the August recess to put together a managers' package that is going to consider varieties of all these 140 amendments, but we need more. What I don't want to happen is in the last minute everyone comes up and says: Wait a minute. I have amendments and I want to have them included. Now is the time to do it.

We have thousands of men and women serving today in harm's way, risking their lives for us, for our Nation, and they are dealing with the most complex and volatile global security environments I have ever seen in my life. We rely on them to do their job to keep our Nation safe and they should rely on us to do the same.

Let's remember what happened last year. Last year we didn't do it and we came up to the year-end, and it wasn't until then we decided we were not going to be able to do it in the legitimate way that we have been doing for 52 years. And so I happened to be the ranking member of the minority, and of course we have Chairman LEVIN and we had the two on the House side. The big four got together in a room, took all the amendments that had been considered, weeded through them, satisfied most of the people, and in 3 hours we designed a bill, brought it out to the floor and passed it on the 26th of December. Now we have gone beyond that. We have gone to December 31.

We have kids out there risking their lives without hazard pay, without reenlistment bonuses. It costs some $15 million to train a fighter in the air to the standards of an F–22, and the reenlistment bonus would be about $200,000. So the economics are there. Assuming we had gone beyond that point, it would have been an absolute disaster.

So I am pleading with all of our Members on the Republican side and on the Democratic side to do what is necessary to bring their amendments down to the floor.

The President recently submitted an OCO request for $59 billion to fund operations in Afghanistan and around the world. The request includes a new $4 billion counterterrorism partnership fund and $1 billion for the European reassurance funds. Many questions remain about these funds. I have questions about it. I haven't talked to one member of our Senate Armed Services Committee who knows the details of this request.

We are the ones who should be doing this. These are measures we can include in the NDAA, and I am going to ask and plead with our fellow Members on the Democratic and Republican side to get your amendments in and let's go ahead and let us take a number of amendments on each side so we can have the ability to do it the way it should be done.

The only alternative is to do what we did last year, and that doesn't include anyone except four people in the House and Senate.

With that, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

RECOGNIZING THE MARSHFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, true to their Vermont roots, the citizens of Marshfield, VT, are bringing to fruition a new vision for the Marshfield Historical Society, an organization dedicated to preserving—and sharing—the long history of this 44-square mile town in the foothills of Vermont, just outside our State capital of Montpelier.

In the late 17th century, the land that came to be known as Marshfield was home to the Abenaki. Then, just as now, its inhabitants enjoyed the Winooski River to fish and the surrounding hills to hunt. Marshfield is a community that upholds tradition and passes stories from generation to generation. The land is clearly different than it was centuries ago, but these customs can make it difficult to notice the sometimes subtle changes Marshfield has borne. Creating a public space to commemorate the town's past is the mission of the Marshfield Historical Society.

On September 12, with the support of the Vermont Historical Society, the Marshfield Historical Society will host its grand opening, a reopening of sorts. In concert with the support of the local Selectboard, the Jaquith Public Library, a generous anonymous donor, the perseverance of a dedicated core of volunteers, and, of course, the residents of Marshfield, the history of this small but vibrant town will now be accessible to the public. Local artifacts and memorabilia, cloistered for years, will be publicly accessible in the Old Schoolhouse Common. The Marshfield Historical Society is returning to the residents of Marshfield their own history.

The Marshfield Historical Society owes much to the memory of Hap Hayward, a longtime resident, who was an original inspiration for the establishment of a local historical society. The society's new site, organized content, and new exhibits will surely attract visitors and locals. Some of their most noteworthy collections include a rare copy of Militia Law of the State of Vermont from 1843, as well as an extensive collection of postcards of Marshfield buildings and landscapes. These artifacts belong to the residents of Marshfield, and to all Vermonters. As a longtime supporter of the historic preservation of our communities, our downtowns and our local histories, I am eager to visit the new historical society.

I congratulate the people of Marshfield on successfully undertaking this impressive effort to protect their history for generations to come.

REMEMBERING JAMES FOLEY

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I would like to honor James Foley, a proud son of New Hampshire, whose life was guided by love—love for the humanity he devoted his life to documenting, love for his family members who worked tirelessly to secure his release, and love for God who brought him strength and comfort, even in the darkest moments.

The entire Nation was saddened to hear the news about Jim. It was with a heavy heart that I joined the Foley family and a crowd of nearly 1,000 on August 24 at Our Lady of the Holy Rosary parish in Rochester, NH, to memorialize Jim and reflect upon how he chose to live his life.

As we here pause to remember Jim, we cannot allow those responsible for his death to fill us with sorrow and despair. Though the sense of loss remains, through Jim's life we may hope to rediscover a sense of optimism and goodness—the same feelings that motivated him as a journalist to search for humanity in the world's darkest and most dangerous places.

When I think of Jim, I will remember his fierce passion for his work and for the people whose stories he lived to tell. I will remember the interminable spirit of his parents, Diane and John. And I will remember how New Hampshire, and Americans across the country, came together to support the Foleys.

Jim Foley's life began in Wolfeboro, a small New Hampshire town on the shores of Lake Winnipesauke. He graduated in 1992 from Kingswood Regional High School, where classmates remember him as light-hearted, but also caring and eager to see the world. As the oldest of Diane and John Foley's five children, James developed a strong sense of responsibility for others.

Jim was known in his family for running late because wherever he went he ran into friends and colleagues who wanted to stop and catch up with him. Jim's uncommon kindness earned him the trust and friendship of people across the United States and the world.

Jim's compassion for others and his desire to learn their stories is what motivated his life's work. According to his parents, Jim's exposure to the poverty of inner-city Milwaukee while attending Marquette University led him to realize that people are often shaped by events and circumstances out of their control, and that it was within his power to tell their stories.

He carried this mission with him throughout his life and used it as a basis for his work in conflict zones.

After graduating from Marquette, Jim started down the path that would turn him into the successful journalist he became. He first taught history for 3 years at middle school in Phoenix, AZ, a world away from his upbringing in the Lakes Region of New Hampshire.

Eager to learn how best to turn his experiences into compelling stories, he went on to complete master's degrees in writing and journalism at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst and Northwestern University. Classmates of Jim's at Northwestern recall that when one of his professors assigned him to cover a neighborhood in the Lower West Side of Chicago, Jim decided to move there, a telling decision for a future frontline journalist.

Jim later gained experience in conflict reporting while covering U.S. military operations as an embedded reporter in Iraq and Afghanistan, but he worried that being removed from the local population detracted from his reporting to people back home.

When a wave of popular revolutions swept the Middle East and North Africa in the spring of 2011, Jim knew that he needed to bear witness to this incredible phenomenon from the perspective of those living through it.

Jim left for Libya, where he provided critical stories on the Libyan civil war until he was captured and imprisoned for 44 days by pro-Gadhafi forces.

Others who were detained with Jim tell stories of his unending selflessness toward his fellow prisoners—how he shared food, blankets and an endless stream of jokes to help everyone cope with a difficult and scary situation.

Furthermore, when Jim returned to the U.S. after his release, he was frequently asked to tell the story of his capture and detention. Instead of focusing on his own experience, Jim used the publicity to raise money for the family of a colleague who had been killed in the attack that led to Jim's capture. It was Jim's nature to care more about others than he did about his own personal successes or accolades.

In his reporting from Libya, Jim discovered that his passion was in helping the world relate to those in the middle of unimaginable conflict, and he would soon return to the region, this time to Syria, where Bashar al-Assad was escalating his brutal tactics of repression to maintain control of the country.

It was in the Syrian chaos that observers began to talk about rise of a group of militant Islamists calling themselves the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, the same group that would later hold Jim hostage for 637 days

alongside a handful of other innocent journalists and aid workers.

Thanks to a message Jim passed to his family through a fellow prisoner who was released, we know that his close relationship with God and his family provided him with strength in captivity.

In the letter, he thanked his family and friends for their thoughts and prayers, and recounted treasured memories from time spent together. Most strikingly, he spent most of his words offering encouragement and support to those he loved. Even in the most trying circumstances, Jim Foley refused to abandon his core concern for others over himself.

We will always remember Jim for his compassion and devotion to the lives and stories of others, even in the most difficult conditions.

We are all proud to call James Foley our fellow American.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ARNOLD

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to recognize and congratulate John Arnold and recognize the 47th anniversary of Portable Practical Educational Preparation. This is a noteworthy milestone, an opportunity to recognize them for their remarkable history and the important results they continue to achieve.

The story of Portable Practical Educational Preparation begins with John Arnold and his vision of what could be done to address the problems being faced by the poor and those who came to America in search of a better life. His response was to roll up his sleeves and get to work. He knew an education would be the key these individuals would need to create a better life for themselves and their families. Over the past 47 years the success he began in that and so many other efforts has been nothing short of extraordinary.

The work that began in Arizona proved to be just the beginning. John has since reached out to those in need across the country and around the world. When Hurricane Katrina devastated so many of our Southern States, he was there to help provide those whose lives were forever changed with a reason to hope for a better future because he cared enough to help. His other projects have reached out to people in Africa to provide them with the resources they needed to improve their lives, their communities, and their countries.

As has been said before, John Arnold leads the best way—by example. By so doing, he has provided us with a chance to see what can be done if we are sufficiently motivated and determined to take on the greatest challenge of them all—changing the world—and creative and enthusiastic enough to make it happen.

I want to offer my congratulations to John and all those who have worked with him over the years. He has made so many things happen, and we are all looking forward to seeing what he will take up in the years to come.

NEW HARMONY, INDIANA BICENTENNIAL

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the outstanding citizens of New Harmony, IN as they celebrate their town's 200th anniversary and to recognize the many contributions of New Harmony's citizens to the great State of Indiana and our Nation as a whole.

New Harmony was founded in 1814 by the Harmonie Society, led by Georg Johann Rapp. Just 5 short years after purchasing land along the Wabash River, the settlers had developed the area into a productive and prosperous community. In 1825, the community was sold to Robert Owen and his financial associate William Maclure. With the continued developments of Owen, a Welsh industrialist, and Maclure, who some consider ''the father of American geology,'' New Harmony became a magnet for intellectual and academic innovators of the 19th century. The town had been called ''the Athens of the West'' because of the many scholars and scientists that called New Harmony home, such as the renowned American entomologist Thomas Say, French educator Marie Duclos Frategeot, and Dutch naturalist Gerard Troost.

Throughout its history, New Harmony has demonstrated a constant spirit of innovation, especially in the educational and scientific fields. New Harmony was the home of the early kindergarten movement in America, as well an early example of what is now called a technical school. Robert Owen's son, David Dale Owen, led the early geological surveys of the Midwest, and another son, Robert Dale Owen, was a U.S. Representative from New Harmony, who wrote the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution and chaired the Building Committee. Robert Dale Owen was also an abolitionist who was influential in shaping President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

New Harmony has long sustained its spirit of cultural innovation. In 1979, world-renowned architect Richard Meier designed the Atheneum of New Harmony. Since its construction, the Atheneum has been recognized with the prestigious Progressive Architecture Award and the American Institute of Architects' Twenty-Five Year Award.

I wish to congratulate the council members of New Harmony, Joe Straw, Don Gibbs, Linda Warrum, Karen Walker, and Andrew Wilson; the entire Bicentennial Commission and its co-chairs, Connie Weinzapfel and Raymond McConnell; as well as the citizens of New Harmony for their ongoing support and contributions to their community and the State of Indiana.

Today, New Harmony remains a bastion of the hard work, dedication, and innovation that are such an integral part of the Hoosier spirit that makes Indiana the great State it is today. On behalf of the citizens of Indiana, I congratulate each and every member of the New Harmony community on the town's 200th Anniversary. I wish them continued success and growth for many more years to come.

2014 GREEN RIBBON SCHOOLS

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. President, today, I wish to applaud the Saint Thomas Aquinas School of Indianapolis and Carmel High School of Carmel, IN for being recognized as 2014 Green Ribbon Schools by the U.S. Department of Education.

Established in 2011, the Green Ribbon School program is the Federal Government's first comprehensive green school initiative. Since its inception, the program has offered the opportunity for schools in every State to gain recognition for educational and environmental accomplishments. Recognition as a Green Ribbon institution is based on a school's ability to reduce environmental impact, improve the health of students and staff, and provide environmental education. Both of these exceptional Hoosier schools have made great strides in these areas.

In 2003, Saint Thomas Aquinas School constructed a National Wildlife Federation-certified schoolyard where students can learn about the environmental sciences as they grow vegetables for a local food pantry. In addition, Saint Thomas Aquinas School has also greatly reduced its carbon footprint through the installation of new energy efficient windows and low-flush toilets, the implementation of an extensive recycling program, and the encouragement of walking and biking to school. As a result, Saint Thomas Aquinas has reduced its solid waste by nearly 30 percent and carbon-emissions by nearly 19 percent.

Similarly, Carmel High School has made its campus and the surrounding community environmentally friendly. Carmel has embraced energy saving technology such as energy efficient bulbs and LED lighting and has moved to a fuel efficient bus fleet. After two decades of implementing these impressive measures, Carmel High School has reduced its energy consumption by 72 percent, its greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 50 percent and its water consumption by 55 percent. The school also established Carmel Green Teen, a board that dispenses microloans for student projects that work towards pollution reduction, conservation, and energy savings.

I would like to thank Principal Cara Swinefurth of Saint Thomas Aquinas School and Principal John Williams of Carmel High School, their entire staffs, and their students for the hard work and dedication it undoubtedly took to receive this prestigious award.

On behalf of the citizens of Indiana, I congratulate both the Carmel High

School and Saint Thomas Aquinas communities, and I wish them continued success in the future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RAYMOND, NEW HAMPSHIRE

• Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the town of Raymond, NH, which is celebrating the 250th anniversary of its founding this month. I am proud to recognize this historic milestone.

Located in Rockingham County along the Lamprey River in southeast New Hampshire, the geographic area that Raymond now occupies was originally a parish of Chester called Freetown by its early settlers who came from nearby Exeter. Later, in 1764, the town was incorporated by colonial Governor Benning Wentworth and was officially named Raymond.

Since its incorporation in 1764, the population in Raymond has grown to approximately 10,000 residents, whose dedication to preserving the town's unique character and historical charm is a testament to their patriotism and pride. Raymond is also a hub for commerce with a vibrant downtown.

Raymond's town common serves as a central gathering place for the community and helps makes this town a quintessential New England treasure. Each year Raymond's residents come together for the annual Christmas parade and tree lighting, the Fourth of July parade, Veterans Day, and other special events. The town is also home to several historic sites, including the Raymond Congregational Church, which was established in 1874, the Dudley-Tucker Library, and the old Raymond Railroad Depot, which now houses the Raymond Historical Society.

The theme for Raymond's 250th anniversary celebration is ''My Town, Your Town, Our Town.'' These words reflect the deep pride and spirit of citizenship that have defined Raymond over the course of the past 250 years—and which will continue to guide the town's future. Among the many activities planned as part of Raymond's 250th celebration is a parade that will bring together local residents, community organizations, businesses, veterans, and students. I am truly honored to be joining residents of Raymond for this special and historic event.

On behalf of the people of New Hampshire, I am delighted to congratulate the citizens of Raymond on this important occasion in the town's history and commend them for their many contributions to our State and their spirit of community—which will endure for the next 250 years and beyond.•

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL SIELICKI

• Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the exceptional public service of my good friend Police Chief Michael Sielicki. Mike Sielicki has worked as a New Hampshire law enforcement officer for more than 26 years, retiring as the chief of police of the Kensington Police Department.

After serving in the U.S. Army with the 82nd Airborne Division from 1979 to 1983, then as a combat engineer in Germany from 1983 to 1986, Chief Sielicki returned to New Hampshire to serve in the New Hampshire criminal justice system. He first joined the Hillsborough County Department of Corrections in 1986 and then the Coos County Department of Corrections in 1987. Mike Sielicki began his law enforcement career with the Colebrook Police Department in 1987 and attended the New Hampshire Police Academy in 1989. Through his hard work and dedication, he rose through the ranks and became the chief of the Colebrook Police Department in 1993, serving in that capacity until 1999, when he accepted the chief's position in Hancock, where he worked from 1999 to 2003. In 2003, he was appointed the chief of police of the Rindge Police Department, where he served until accepting the chief's position in Kensington in 2012.

In a career that has spanned three decades, Mike has established a reputation as a knowledgeable, respected and compassionate public safety professional and engaged community member. He established the Colebrook Police Athletic League in 1994. Chief Sielicki became a foster parent and subsequently served as the president of the New Hampshire Foster Parent Association from 1999 to 2004. He led the Law Enforcement Torch Run for NH Special Olympics from 2008 to 2011.

During my tenure as New Hampshire's attorney general, it was my privilege to work directly with Chief Sielicki on many important law enforcement initiatives. Mike earned the respect and admiration of his peers and has been a thoughtful, effective leader in efforts to improve the criminal justice system and public safety in New Hampshire. Active in the New Hampshire Association of Chiefs of Police, Chief Sielicki rose through the executive board chairs and served as its president from 2013 to 2014, a term he just completed. A courageous and respected leader, Mike often spoke out on important public policy issues, such as opposing the legalization of marijuana, and the expansion of gambling.

As Chief Sielicki celebrates his retirement, I want to commend him on a job well done and ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him, his wife Kim, and their family well in all future endeavors.•

REMEMBERING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR HOWARD A. McRAE

• Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, it is my pleasure to memorialize a decorated veteran from the Alaska community of Haines, CSM Howard A. McRae. Born in 1929, he wanted to see more of the world, so, with his buddy Dave Berry, he made his way to Seattle. In that short distance, the two young men found themselves broke, so they joined the U.S. Army, where they received training in electronics. That was 1948.

For Howard it was a turning point. Described by a family member as ''a little disheveled,'' the Army changed his life. He was now on his way to a 23-year military career, including 11 in the Green Berets.

Howard got his wish to see more of the world, although perhaps not as originally intended. Assignments took him to Korea, Japan, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam. He did four tours of duty in Korea and three in Vietnam.

Described as courageous and disciplined, Howard McRae received many citations and medals for his bravery, his dedication to duty, and his leadership. Among them: an Army Commendation Medal with three Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters to include a ''V'' for valor; a Korean Service Medal with four Bronze Service Stars; a Vietnam Service Medal with three Bronze Service Stars, a United Nations Service Medal given by the U.N. for participation in the Korean war; and an Army Commendation Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster for meritorious service as chief instructor of the Advance Training Committee and as sergeant major and director of instruction at Fort Bragg, NC.

Exemplifying the military's own respect for Command Sergeant Major McRae, he was among the 44 Special Services soldiers chosen to stand guard over President John F. Kennedy's body as he lay in State in the White House. McRae had said that this was his proudest moment.

In his later military career, McRae was command sergeant major of the Special Forces School and the High Altitude Low Opening Military School, parachute at Fort Bragg, NC. As the highest ranking noncommissioned officer at the post, he was in charge of oversight for those who taught tactical training skills. Truly, he was a leader among leaders.

Unfortunately, and likely due to the effects of agent orange connected to his service in Vietnam, Command Sergeant Major McRae was medically retired in 1971. With wife Sarah Elizabeth, whom he met at Fort Bragg, he returned to Haines. There, he continued in service but this time through the city and borough of Haines, where he served in the borough assessor's office. In 1976 he and Sarah moved to Juneau, where he served as a budget analyst for the Alaska Department of Education.

Every inch a soldier, McRae raised his blended family of 8 children and 34 grandchildren to serve. His son Guy served in the Army, as did grandsons Steven and Joshua. Grandson Thomas joined the Marines and, given his grandfather's indomitable spirit, survived serious injuries in Afghanistan.

Sadly, we lost Command Sergeant Major McRae in 1987, but given his service through the military, his community, and State, it is only fitting that his home community of Haines has placed his name in partnership with another great Alaskan leader, Walter Soboleff, on a veteran's home. The Soboleff-McRae Veterans Village and Wellness Center will forever serve as a reminder of the exemplary service of this man gave to his country. We are eternally grateful.●

RECOGNIZING KRAFT FOODS

● Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, Kraft Foods has a long history in Springfield, MO, and is observing two anniversaries this year. Kraft started production of processed cheese in 1939 on the second floor of a building on West Mill Street. After 15 years, Kraft made the decision to expand and build a ''modern new plant'' on property on the outskirts of town off Bennett Street east of Glenstone. This plant is now home to more than 800 employees who enjoy good-paying jobs. The 780,000-square-foot plant turns out hundreds of millions of pounds of product annually, including Kraft American Singles, Kraft Macaroni & Cheese in boxes and microwaveable cups, and Kraft natural cheeses. The dozens of different products made at Kraft Foods-Springfield are distributed throughout the South, the Midwest, and the mountain States.

The current Springfield plant was expanded again in 1976, adding 219,000 square feet of modernized production space for new lines of pasta products; shredded cheese joined the product mix, and a 100,000-square-foot warehouse was completed in 2000. Kraft-Springfield receives raw products by the train car load every day, and a fleet of trucks sends the finished products to the marketplace. In 2010, working with the city of Springfield, bonds were issued to allow Kraft to expand, which included an $18 million pasta press, drying equipment, and a natural cheese project. Another $20 million funded new technology for Kraft Singles, and a third project funded improvements to the EZ Mac cup line.

Critical to the success of the Kraft-Springfield operation is the offsite warehouse in the Springfield Underground. Opened more than 50 years ago when below-surface storage was untested, offsite space today boasts reduced energy costs and performance sustainability. At 36 degrees Fahrenheit, the Kraft Foods space in the underground stores cheeses, Oscar Mayer meats, and Jell-O puddings. Kraft officials believe that the facility uses about 65 percent less electricity than a comparable surface warehouse. It is another part of the emphasis Kraft places on its environmental stewardship. The Kraft facility achieved the Ozarks GreenScore Green Level in 2013—the highest level of environmental achievement—and the Ozarks GreenScore Gold Level in 2011.

Kraft employees and the company also give back to the community through product donations, employee time and fundraising to support the Ozarks Food Harvest, Boys & Girls Clubs of Springfield, United Way Day of Caring, and Park Board Dairy Days, among numerous other organizations.

I remember touring the plant during our Congressional Agriculture Tour in 2000 and later at the Underground. It was a remarkable facility then and is even more advanced now. The commitment Kraft Foods has made to Springfield is reflected in the commitment Springfield has made to Kraft. On this 60th anniversary of the plant and Kraft's 75th year in Springfield, I hope this unique public-private partnership survives for many generations to come.●

JACKIE ROBINSON WEST LITTLE LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

● Mr. KIRK. Mr. President, I wish to recognize Chicago's very own Jackie Robinson West Little League team, who are the reigning 2014 Little League World Series U.S. Champions. Jackie Robinson West is the first team from Chicago to reach the Little League World Series in more than 40 years. They have brought immense pride to our city, and I commend them on their incredible achievement.

From Chicago's South Side, the Jackie Robinson West team consists of 13 players aged 11–13 years old. The last Little League team from Chicago to make it nearly this far was in 1967, and we were long overdue for another run at the championship. These 13 players worked together for countless hours to bring their A-game to the field. During their season, they outscored their opponents by a score of 212 to 28! Their teamwork, dedication to their teammates and coaches, and perseverance to become champions is nothing short of an inspiration to myself and our entire country.

Jackie Robinson West showed us all what true dedication, tireless effort and teamwork can achieve. They represented our Nation with great pride and sportsmanship on and off the field, and I am proud of each and every one of these young men for what they have achieved and for the sense of pride and accomplishment that they have brought to our city. They are an inspiration to young men and women across Chicago and throughout the Nation.

I want to personally congratulate DJ Butler, Lawrence Noble, Jaheim Benton, Ed Howard, Cameron Bufford, Brandon Green, Darion Radcliff, Marquis Jackson, Joshua Houston, Eddie King, Prentiss Luster, Pierce Jones, Trey Hondras, their coach Darold Butler, director Bill Haley, and assistant coaches Jerry Houston and Jason Little on their historic win. I am exceedingly proud of their accomplishments and wish them best of luck in this upcoming school year.●

REMEMBERING JOSEPH CALNAN

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I honor Mayor Joseph Calnan, of Anaconda, MT. It is with pride that I recognize his dedication and service to those Montanans who most needed a helping hand.

Joseph Calnan believed in the value of hard work. He spent 30 years working for the Butte Anaconda Pacific Railroad. Each night he returned home for dinner with his wife and seven children before heading out to his second job at a local store. The only interruption in his long career was the 4 years he spent working as the mayor of Anaconda.

Mayor ''Joe'' Calnan took office in 1963 and immediately began fighting for a better Anaconda. He worked to beautify Anaconda's Common, taking it from a weedy field to the lush, tree-filled park it is today. Joe fought to open land for business development at a time when one in five Americans was living below the poverty line. He knew the importance of creating jobs so hardworking folks would have a chance to provide for their families. His own children still remember him saying time and again, ''We have plenty of picnic tables in Anaconda. But without jobs, there won't be food to put on those tables.''

As he worked on the local level, Joe also kept an eye on national politics. On August 20 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Economic Opportunity Act into law, creating the Job Corps. Job Corps allows young people from low income families to get the training they needed to enter the workforce, free of charge. Joe began his campaign to bring a Job Corps center to Anaconda immediately.

First, Joe wrote to Sergeant Shriver, Special Assistant to the President, to request the establishment of a Job Corps center at the Forest Creek Picnic Area just west of Anaconda. He received an encouraging reply, and traveled to Washington to meet with Senators Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf and Representative Arnold Olsen to finalize his proposal. When the first three Job Corps students arrived in Anaconda in 1966, they got off the bus to find Joe waiting there for them in his personal car. Through a partnership with the Forest Service, the Job Corps program thrived at the Anaconda Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.

The Anaconda Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center has graduated over 14,000 students since it opened its door, over 160 students are currently enrolled, and most importantly, 86 percent of enrolled students get jobs.

On August 20, Job Corps celebrated its 50th anniversary. At the Anaconda Center, the Forest Service dedicated its newly completed dining hall to Mayor Calnan in honor of his hard work to bring the Job Corps to his town. While Joe has passed away, his children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren were there to celebrate

the event. Job Corps students had created the metal sign dedicating the dining hall, the same sort of hard-working young people that Joe spent so much time helping during his time as mayor. They put it best. The sign reads simply, ''Joseph F. Calnan Thank You for Your Vision.''●

HONORING TERESA LAWRENCE

● Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I wish today to honor Teresa Lawrence, CEO of Delta Personnel and the 2014 recipient of the Excelencia Award for Small Business Leadership by the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Louisiana.

Teresa was born in Cuba and came to the United States in 1973 to escape tyranny. She came here with her mother, brother, and grandmother. Tragically, her father was unable to join the family in leaving Cuba and was killed 4 years later.

Teresa's mother, along with her grandmother, instilled in her a strong work ethic. She began working at the age of 14 by bagging groceries, and eventually worked her way up to the position of advertising account executive. She attended college for 2 years until her mother was injured and needed her help. Teresa then took a full time job at a large architectural firm to help support the family. She said this position helped sharpen her skills and expand her vocabulary.

In 1988, Teresa married David Lawrence, whose family owned and operated a staffing agency, Delta Temporaries. That same year, the business was struggling and her father-in-law was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, so David and Teresa quit their jobs and began running the company. With no formal training in the staffing profession, they spent years trying to run the business, get out of debt, and just survive.

In 2000, Teresa became the sole owner of Delta Personnel. Just when she felt she had really turned things around, the community was devastated by Hurricane Katrina, which brought immeasurable changes not only to her business, but also to southeast Louisiana. Through a lot of hard work, Teresa and her staff were able to re-open the business in Baton Rouge before eventually being able to locate the business back home in Metairie.

Teresa is known as a great leader who places an emphasis on empowering her staff to make decisions needed to help their business grow and thrive. She participated in and graduated from the Goldman Sachs 10,000 Small Businesses program in New Orleans in March of 2012. Since joining 10,000 Small Businesses, her company has more than doubled their sales from $2.3 million with expectations to exceed $5 million this year. Teresa says the great reward is that she and her staff have placed more than 950 people in jobs across the Gulf Coast.

I am pleased to join with the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Louisiana in honoring Teresa Lawrence.●

NORTHWEST YOUTH CORPS ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, this weekend, the Northwest Youth Corps celebrated its 30th year of providing young people with opportunities to learn and lead. For three decades, Northwest Youth Corps has educated youth and young adults and instilled in them a strong sense of leadership, community, and environmental stewardship.

Northwest Youth Corps, NYC, founder Art Pope created NYC in 1984. Mr. Pope's inspiration for the NYC stemmed from the 1930s-era Civilian Conservation Corps, CCC, which provided work to the unemployed during the Great Depression. Mr. Pope was inspired by the hands-on, education-based model of the CCC and wanted to extend the vision of hard work and service to modern youth. The NYC philosophy encourages youth to pursue individual achievement, develop a solid work ethic and leadership skills, all while benefitting their communities and the environment.

Thirty years ago, NYC extended this vision to its first class of 52 students. Today, NYC serves more than 1,000 teens per year across 5 States. NYC offers a wide variety of programs for youth and teens from 12 to 19 years old. Youth enrolled in NYC summer programs learn conservation values in a hands-on learning environment. Summer programs range from teaching youth how to build trails and enhance natural habitats to 6-week camping programs where teens learn reforestation techniques. At the summer program graduation last year, I saw firsthand the sense of accomplishment and pride NYC students feel upon completing 6 weeks of conservation efforts in our State's beautiful forests.

In 1997, NYC drew from the success of its summer programs and established a full-year high school. Over the past 17 years, the OutDoor High School has grown into a fully-accredited, tuition-free, private high school with a strong focus on applied learning and environmental stewardship.

NYC's hands-on conservation education programs have enriched the lives of more than 16,000 students over the past 30 years, and have touched countless communities and ecosystems across the west. It is my pleasure to recognize Northwest Youth Corps 30th anniversary. I look forward to NYC's continued contribution to the community for many, many more years.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5230. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5272. An act to prohibit certain actions with respect to deferred action for aliens not lawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

S. 2779. A bill to amend section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to deem specified activities in support of terrorism as renunciation of United States nationality.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–6722. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to the authorization of targeted airstrikes and humanitarian assistance in Iraq, received during adjournment of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6723. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to the authorization of targeted air strikes in Iraq, received during adjournment of the Senate on August 18, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6724. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to the authorization of targeted airstrikes in Iraq, received during adjournment of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6725. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to the deployment of certain U.S. forces to Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6726. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to the authorization of targeted airstrikes in Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6727. A communication from the Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive Secretary and Chief of Staff of the National Security Council, transmitting, pursuant to

law, a report relative to the War Powers Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–6728. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Importation of Fresh Blueberries From Morocco Into the Continental United States'' ((RIN0579–AD81) (Docket No. APHIS–2013–0016)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6729. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approved Tests for Bovine Tuberculosis in Cervids'' (Docket No. APHIS–2014–0027) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6730. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Notice, Comment, and Appeal Procedures for National Forest System Projects and Activities and Project-Level Predecisional Administrative Review Process'' (RIN0596–AD18) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6731. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Law Enforcement Support Activities'' (RIN0596–AB61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6732. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Nondiscrimination in Programs or Activities Conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture'' (RIN0503–AA52) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–6733. A communication from the Director of Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Foreign Commercial Satellite Services'' ((RIN0750–AI32) (DFARS Case 2014–D010)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6734. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Robert E. Milstead, Jr., United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6735. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral and an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of rear admiral (lower half) in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6736. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting the report of eight (8) officers authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6737. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department of Defense's facility repair and recapitalization goals; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6738. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to an alternative plan for monthly basic pay increases for members of the uniformed services for 2015; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6739. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the continuation of the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13396 on February 7, 2006, with respect to Cote d'Ivoire; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6740. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Removal of Emergency Homeowners' Loan Program Regulations'' (RIN2502–AJ24) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 14, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6741. A communication from the Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to China; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6742. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Debris Removal: Eligibility of Force Account Labor Straight-Time Costs under the Public Assistance Program for Hurricane Sandy'' ((RIN1660–AA75) (44 CFR Part 206) (Docket No. FEMA–2012–0004)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6743. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility'' ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6744. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility'' ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 2, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6745. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' ((44 CFR Part 67) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 13, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6746. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' ((44 CFR Part 67) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 13, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6747. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Flood Elevation Determinations'' ((44 CFR Part 67) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 13, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6748. A communication from the Acting Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Suspension of Community Eligibility'' ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA–2014–0002)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 13, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6749. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Multifamily Mortgage Insurance; Capturing Excess Bond Proceeds'' (RIN2502–AJ16) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 13, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6750. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the continuation of a national emergency declared in Executive Order 13222 with respect to the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6751. A communication from the Regulatory Specialist of the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Capital Rules: Advanced Approaches Risk-Based Capital Rule, Revisions to the Definition of Eligible Guarantee'' (RIN1557–AD83) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 13, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6752. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to Defense Priorities and Allocations System Regulations'' (RIN0694–AE81) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 15, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6753. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Regulatory Capital Rules: Advanced Approaches Risk-Based Capital Rule, Revisions to the Definition of Eligible Guarantee'' (RIN3064–AE13) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 14, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6754. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Wassenaar Arrangement 2013 Plenary Agreements Implementation: Commerce Control List, Definitions, and Reports; and Extension of Fly-by-Wire Technology and Software Controls'' (RIN0694–AG05) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6755. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Technical Amendments to the Export Administration Regulations: Update of Export Control Classification Number 0Y521 Series Supplement—Biosensor Systems and Related Software and Technology'' (RIN0694–AG23) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6756. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List'' (RIN0694–AG22) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 31, 2014; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–6757. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of the President's intent to exempt all military personnel accounts from sequester for fiscal year 2015, if sequester is necessary; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–6758. A communication from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to discretionary appropriations legislation; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–6759. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the designation as an emergency requirement all funding so designated by the Congress in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Resolution, 2014, pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, for the following account: ''Department of Defense-Procurement-Procurement, Defense-Wide''; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC–6760. A communication from the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the detailed boundaries for the Virgin Wild and Scenic River in Utah; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–6761. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Texas Regulatory Program'' ((SATS No. TX–066–FOR) (Docket No. OSM–2014–0001)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2014; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–6762. A communication from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Generator Relay Loadability and Revised Transmission Relay Loadability Reliability Standards'' (RIN1902–AE81) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 11, 2014; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–6763. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve; Off-Road Vehicles'' (RIN1024–AE14) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 13, 2014; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of August 5, 2014, the following reports of committees were submitted on August 26, 2014:

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2113. A bill to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–243).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

Report to accompany S. 2117. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to change the default investment fund under the Thrift Savings Plan, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–244).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2640. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to require information on contributors to Presidential library fundraising organizations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–245).

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

S. 1447. A bill to make technical corrections to certain Native American water rights settlements in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–246).

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1468. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Network for Manufacturing Innovation and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–247).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1691. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the security of the United States border and to provide for reforms and rates of pay for border patrol agents (Rept. No. 113–248).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2323. A bill to amend chapter 21 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that fathers of certain permanently disabled or deceased veterans shall be included with mothers of such veterans as preference eligibles for treatment in the civil service (Rept. No. 113–249).

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 4002. A bill to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma at the request of that tribe, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 919. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

S. 1474. A bill to encourage the State of Alaska to enter into intergovernmental agreements with Indian tribes in the State relating to the enforcement of certain State laws by Indian tribes, to improve the quality of life in rural Alaska, to reduce alcohol and drug abuse, and for other purposes.

S. 1574. A bill to amend the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 to facilitate the ability of Indian tribes to integrate the employment, training, and related services from diverse Federal sources, and for other purposes.

S. 1622. A bill to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes.

S. 1948. A bill to promote the academic achievement of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian children with the establishment of a Native American language grant program.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2041. A bill to repeal the Act of May 31, 1918, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 2188. A bill to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian tribes.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 2299. A bill to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to reauthorize a provision to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2442. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land and mineral rights on the reservation of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana and other culturally important land into trust for the benefit of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2465. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust 4 parcels of Federal land for the benefit of certain Indian Pueblos in the State of New Mexico.

By Mr. TESTER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2479. A bill to provide for a land conveyance in the State of Nevada.

S. 2480. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to Elko County, Nevada, and to take land into trust for certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2665. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide eligibility for broadcasting facilities to receive certain disaster assistance, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 113–250).

By Mr. HARKIN, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2511. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the definition of substantial cessation of operations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2777. A bill to establish the Surface Transportation Board as an independent establishment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. NELSON):

S. 2778. A bill to require the Secretary of State to offer rewards totaling up to $10,000,000 for information on the kidnapping and murder of James Foley and Steven Sotloff; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2779. A bill to amend section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to deem specified activities in support of terrorism as renunciation of United States nationality; read the first time.

By Mr. NELSON:

S.J. Res. 42. A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. INHOFE:

S.J. Res. 43. A joint resolution to authorize the use of force against the organization called the Islamic State in order to defend the American people and assist the Iraqi Government in expelling the Islamic State from their territory; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 434

At the request of Mr. WALSH, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 434, a bill to authorize and implement the water rights compact among the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and the State of Montana, and for other purposes.

S. 734

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 734, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation.

S. 759

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 759, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for amounts paid by a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces for a new State license or certification required by reason of a permanent change in the duty station of such member to another State.

S. 822

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 822, a bill to protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

S. 897

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 897, a bill to prevent the doubling of the interest rate for Federal subsidized student loans for the 2013–2014 academic year by providing funds for such loans through the Federal Reserve System, to ensure that such loans are available at interest rates that are equivalent to the interest rates at which the Federal Government provides loans to banks through the discount window operated by the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes.

S. 942

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 942, a bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

S. 948

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage and payment for complex rehabilitation technology items under the Medicare program.

S. 1008

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1008, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from implementing proposed policy changes that would permit passengers to carry small, nonlocking knives on aircraft.

S. 1463

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1463, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to prohibit importation, exportation, transportation, sale, receipt, acquisition, and purchase in interstate or foreign commerce, or in a manner substantially affecting interstate or foreign commerce, of any live animal of any prohibited wildlife species.

S. 1533

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1533, a bill to end offshore tax abuses, to preserve our national defense and protect American families and businesses from devastating cuts, and for other purposes.

S. 1556

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1556, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify authorities relating to the collective bargaining of employees in the Veterans Health Administration.

S. 1562

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1562, a bill to reauthorize the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

S. 1688

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1688, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), collectively, in recognition of their superior service and major contributions during World War II.

S. 1691

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1691, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the security of the United States border and to provide for reforms and rates of pay for border patrol agents.

S. 1811

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1811, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit voice communications through mobile communication devices on commercial passenger flights.

S. 1828

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1828, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to modify the definitions of a mortgage originator and a high-cost mortgage.

S. 2037

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2037, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove the 96-hour physician certification requirement for inpatient critical access hospital services.

S. 2042

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2042, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program, and for other purposes.

S. 2100

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2100, a bill to promote the use of clean cookstoves and fuels to save lives, improve livelihoods, empower women, and protect the environment by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions.

S. 2207

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2207, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require all political committees to notify the Federal Election Commission within 48 hours of receiving cumulative contributions of $1,000 or more from any contributor during a calendar year, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2207, supra.

S. 2231

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2231, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide an individual with a mental health assessment before the individual enlists in the Armed Forces or is commissioned as an officer in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 2377

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2377, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain compensation received by public safety officers and their dependents from gross income.

S. 2481

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2481, a bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide authority for sole source contracts for certain small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and for other purposes.

S. 2501

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2501, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make improvements to the Medicare hospital readmissions reduction program.

S. 2508

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2508, a bill to establish a comprehensive United States Government policy to assist countries in sub-Saharan Africa to improve access to and the affordability, reliability, and sustainability of power, and for other purposes.

S. 2529

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2529, a bill to amend and reauthorize the controlled substance monitoring program under section 399O of the Public Health Service Act.

S. 2530

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2530, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the importation or exportation of mussels of certain genus, and for other purposes.

S. 2545

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2545, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to revoke bonuses paid to employees involved in electronic wait list manipulations, and for other purposes.

S. 2570

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2570, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to recognize Indian tribal governments for purposes of determining under the adoption credit whether a child has special needs.

S. 2621

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as cosponsors of S. 2621, a bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act to increase the price of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps to fund the acquisition of conservation easements for migratory birds, and for other purposes.

S. 2692

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2692, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act to combat campus sexual violence, and for other purposes.

S. 2693

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2693, a bill to reauthorize the women's business center program of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 2694

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2694, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the application of the Medicare payment rate floor to primary care services furnished under Medicaid and to apply the rate floor to additional providers of primary care services.

S. 2701

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2701, a bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to address certain inconsistencies between the self-attested information provided by an applicant in enrolling in a health plan on an Exchange and being determined eligible for premium tax credits and cost-sharing reductions or in being determined to be eligible for enrollment in a State Medicaid plan or a State child health plan under the State Children's Health Insurance Program and the data received through the Federal Data Services Hub or from other data sources.

S. 2702

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2702, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the social security number of the student and the employer identification number of the educational institution for purposes of education tax credits.

S. 2704

At the request of Mr. LEVIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2704, a bill to prohibit the award of Federal Government contracts to inverted domestic corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 2710

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2710, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt private foundations from the tax on excess business holdings in the case of certain philanthropic enterprises which are independently supervised, and for other purposes.

S. 2714

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2714, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of World War I.

S. 2732

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2732, a bill to increase from $10,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000 the threshold figure at which regulated depository institutions are subject to direct examination and reporting requirements of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes.

S. 2737

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2737, a bill to ensure that transportation and infrastructure projects carried out using Federal financial assistance are constructed with steel, iron, and manufactured goods that are produced in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2742

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2742, a bill to provide for public notice and input prior to the closure, consolidation, or public access limitation of field or hearing offices of the Social Security Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 2757

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2757, a bill to invest in innovation through research and development, to improve the competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 38

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 38, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Warren Weinstein should be returned home to his family.

S. RES. 410

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 410, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

S. RES. 530

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 530, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State, formerly known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq.

S. RES. 536

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 536, a resolution designating September 2014 as ''National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month''.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2779. A bill to amend section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to deem specified activities in support of terrorism as renunciation of United States nationality; read the first time.

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise to address an issue of grave importance to the national security of the United States; that is, the threat from the radical Sunni terrorist organization known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria or simply as the Islamic State.

Now it claims to control territory in a grotesque parody of a nation state. ISIS is a study in oppression and brutality that is conducting ethnic cleansing against religious minorities in the region; that is, targeting and persecuting Christians and that is attempting to subject the local population to the strictest forms of Sharia law. ISIS has grotesquely murdered U.S. civilians and indeed journalists on the public stage. It should come as no surprise that the people of the United States are deeply concerned about this development. We are concerned about the inability of our government to anticipate this gathering threat. We are concerned about the brutal acts of oppression against the weak and the helpless.

We are concerned about ISIS's seizure of financial and military assets that have fueled their murderous rampage. Above all, we are concerned about the threat ISIS poses, not only to our close allies in the region but also to our citizens and even here in our homeland.

There has been a lot of talk in recent days about developing a strategy to combat ISIS. I would like to propose a couple of commonsense steps that we should take immediately to combat this scourge.

First, the time has come—it is beyond time—for us to secure our borders. Representing the State of Texas, which has a border nearly 2,000 miles long, I know firsthand how unsecure the border is right now. This week of all weeks, with the anniversary of the September 11 attacks upon us, we can have no illusions that terrorists will not try to make good on their specific threats to attack America. As long as our border is not secure, we are making it far too easy for the terrorists to carry through on those promises.

Rumored ISIS activities on the southern border should unite us all in the resolve to make border security a top priority rather than an afterthought or rather than something to be held hostage for political negotiations in the Congress. Second, we should take commonsense steps to make fighting for or supporting ISIS an affirmative renunciation of American citizenship. We know there are over 100 Americans who have joined ISIS who have taken up arms alongside the jihadists, along with thousands of others from the European Union.

We also know they are trying to return to their countries of origin to carry out terrorist attacks there. We know this because on May 24 an ISIS member returned to Belgium where he attacked innocent visitors at a Jewish museum, slaughtering four people. It was reported today he had been plotting an even larger attack on Paris on Bastille Day.

In addition, on August 11 of this year, an accused ISIS sympathizer, Donald Ray Morgan, was arrested at JFK Airport trying to reenter the United States. So we know this threat is real. That is why I have today filed legislation, the Expatriate Terrorist Act of 2014, which would amend the existing statutes governing renunciation of U.S. citizenship to designate fighting for a hostile foreign government or foreign terrorist organization as an affirmative renunciation of citizenship.

By fighting for ISIS, U.S. citizens have expressed their desire to become citizens of the Islamic state. That cannot and will not peacefully coexist with remaining American citizens, the desire to become a citizen of a terrorist organization that has expressed a desire to wage war on the American people, has demonstrated a brutal capacity to do so, murdering American civilians on the global stage and promising to bring that jihad home to America.

We should not be facilitating their efforts by allowing fighters fighting alongside ISIS to come back to America with American passports and walk freely in our cities to carry out unspeakable acts of terror. It is my hope the legislation I am introducing today will earn support on both sides of the aisle, that we will see this body come together and say: While there are many partisan issues that divide us, when it comes to protecting U.S. citizens from acts of terror, we are all as one. That is my fervent hope.

The third thing we should do is we should do everything possible to make ISIS understand there are serious ramifications for threatening to attack the United States, for murdering American citizens. While damaging ISIS's financial assets is certainly a part of this action, because of the very nature of ISIS, the response must be principally military.

All Americans are weary of the long and costly wars in the last decade. We

are tired of sending our sons and daughters potentially to die in distant lands. No one wants to see an extended engagement in Iraq, but at the same time I do not believe the American people are one bit reluctant to defend our national security, to defend the lives of fellow Americans. The American people can see the grim threat represented by ISIS and the need for decisive action.

We should concentrate on a coordinated and overwhelming air campaign that has the clear military objective of destroying the capability of ISIS to carry out terror attacks on the United States. We must remain focused on this clear military objective if we hope to be successful. We cannot engage in photo op foreign policy or press release foreign policy of dropping a bomb here, shooting a missile there, and not have a strategy that is dictated by clear and direct military objectives in furtherance of U.S. national security interests.

We should be perfectly clear as well that any action we take against ISIS is in no way contingent on resolving the civil war in Syria. That conflict is a humanitarian tragedy, pitting a brutal dictator against radical Islamic terrorists. The sad reality is there are no good options for the United States in this fight. We may have had less radical options 3 years ago, but those are not currently available.

The Obama administration had proposed arming rebel forces that contained terrorist factions associated with ISIS. Previously, we were told the rebels fighting alongside ISIS were our friends and Assad and Iran were our enemies. Now, in the face of ISIS, we are hearing Assad may be our friend, Iran may be our friend, and ISIS is now our enemy. This makes no sense. Indeed, it is a dangerous cycle reminiscent of George Orwell's ''1984.'' Orwell wrote:

> At this moment, for example, in 1984. . . . Oceania was at war with Eurasia and in alliance with Eastasia. . . . Actually . . . it was only four years since Oceania had been at war with Eastasia and in alliance with Eurasia. But . . . [o]fficially the change of partners had never happened. Oceania was at war with Eurasia; therefore Oceania had always been at war with Eurasia. The enemy of the moment always represented absolute evil, and it followed that any past or future agreement with him was impossible. . . .

This administration seems to have no sense of past or future. All of those familiar with the terribly human carnage inflicted by the civil war in Syria pray for its end. But the goal of our action against ISIS should not be to end it by supporting Assad. The enemy of my enemy is not always my friend. Sometimes the goal is the destruction of the enemy who poses an imminent threat to our national security, not the enabler of yet another enemy of America.

It should also be clear that any action we take against ISIS should in no way be contingent on political reconciliation between Sunnis and Shiites in Baghdad. This administration has often become distracted by the hope to achieve this reconciliation, but the sad truth is the Sunnis and Shiites have been engaged in a sectarian civil war since 632 A.D. It is the height of hubris, it is the height of ignorance to suggest the American President can come and resolve a 1,500-year-old religious civil war and have both sides throw down their arms and embrace each other as brothers. That should not be our objective, although we of course always hope for reconciliation and peace. We should not be so naive as to make defending our national security contingent on resolving millennia-old sectarian religious civil wars. Doing so, seeking to promote a utopia, seeking to transform Iraq into Switzerland is nothing less than a fool's errand.

Likewise, it should be perfectly clear that any action we take to stop ISIS from attacking and murdering Americans is in no way contingent on consensus from the so-called international community. America is blessed to have many good friends and allies in the region and beyond who understand the threat of ISIS and are eager to do what they can to combat it. We welcome their support. But in order that this action be done right, it must be led by the United States, unfettered by other nations' rules of engagement that might impede our effective action.

Achieving some preordained number of countries in a coalition is not a strategy. For as has often been remarked: In the most effective efforts, the mission determines the coalition, not the other way around. It is heartening to hear the voices from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, raising the alarm of the threat posed by ISIS. President Obama has signaled his intention of addressing the issue later this week.

It is well past time for him to do so. His recent statements from his admission on August 28 that ''we don't have a strategy yet'' to his suggestion on September 3 that ''our best bet is to try to 'shrink' ISIS's sphere of influence until they are a manageable problem,'' those comments are not encouraging. The objective is not to make ISIS manageable. The objective is to protect the national security interests of the United States and to destroy terrorists who have declared jihad on our Nation.

Neither are the two things we already know that the President will propose in his new ''game plan''—namely, that he will not be requesting authorization from Congress for military action against ISIS and that his model is the counterterrorism policies pursued by his administration the past 5 years. Neither of these is encouraging. I ask the President to reconsider both of these points.

While ISIS is obviously part of the scourge of radical Islamic terrorism that has bedeviled the West for decades, it equally obviously represents a new and particularly virulent strain. The President is reportedly considering an action that could last as long as 3 years and may require a range of actions. If this is indeed the case, then it is incumbent on him to come to Congress and lay out his strategy so that we and the American people are clear on it.

I would note that the Presiding Officer has been particularly vocal and clear defending the constitutional authority of Congress to declare war. I would note as well that it is beneficial for the effort for the President to come to Congress, because in doing so it will force the President to do what has been lacking for so long, which is lay out a specific and clear military objective: What is it we are trying to accomplish that is tethered directly to the U.S. national security interests of America?

The Constitution is clear. It is Congress and Congress only that has the constitutional authority to declare war. Any President, as Commander in Chief, has constitutional authority to respond to an imminent crisis, to respond to a clear and present danger. But in this instance, the President is not suggesting it. He is suggesting engaged military action, and it is, therefore, inconsistent with the Constitution for him to attempt to pursue that action without recognizing the constitutional authority of this body.

It is my hope that he will do so, and it is my hope we will have a substantive and meaningful debate about the military objective we should be united in achieving, which is, namely, destroying ISIS and preventing them from committing acts of terror and murdering innocent Americans.

Given the need to consider such action against a new actor such as ISIS, it also must be admitted that the Obama administration's counterterrorism policy has not been a success. They have labeled the 2009 attack on Fort Hood in my home State of Texas as an act of ''workplace violence'' even though the terrorist attacker Nidal Hasan recently asked to become a citizen of the Islamic State.

They also missed connecting the dots that would have uncovered the radicalization of the Tsarnaev brothers that resulted in the attack on the Boston Marathon. It should be noted that Tamerlan Tsarnaev, the elder brother, worshipped at the same Cambridge, MA, mosque where the ISIS head of propaganda worshipped. This jihad can reach back and directly take the lives of Americans citizens at home.

The administration has failed to respond effectively to the attack on our facilities in Benghazi on September 11, 2012, in which four Americans were murdered, including the first ambassador killed in the line of duty since 1979, an event that inaugurated Libya's spiral into terrorist anarchy that continues unchecked to this day. They completely missed the gathering threat of ISIS to the point that the President himself was under the misapprehension that the group was the terrorist equivalent of the junior varsity only a few months ago.

We cannot afford to return to these destructive policies, given the acute threat posed by ISIS. It is my hope that this body will stand together as one in bipartisan unity to secure the borders and to change our laws to pass the legislation I am introducing today to make clear that any American who takes up arms with ISIS has, in doing so, constructively renounced his or her American citizenship so that the Congress, with one voice, can protect Americans at home. This requires clear, decisive, unified action, and it is my hope that all of us will come together supporting such action and that the President will submit to the authority of Congress seeking authorization to protect America against ISIS and to engage in a concentrated, directed military campaign to take them out.

By Mr. NELSON:

S.J. Res. 42. A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I have introduced today a Senate joint resolution. This is a resolution that will express the authorization for the use of the U.S. Armed Forces against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant. It is a resolution that has been necessitated by legal scholars.

Since the President has used his existing authorization for the use of military force in Iraq, most recently against ISIS—ISIL/ISIS; it is the same thing. The Levant is that area broadly from about Baghdad all the way to the Mediterranean. That is ISIL. ISIS, I-S-I-S, is the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. Of course, we know that this organization that is calling itself an Islamic caliphate knows no jurisdictional boundaries. It has taken large swaths of territory in Syria as well as Iraq. When the President successfully employed the use of air power, both manned and unmanned, against ISIS targets as they were marching toward Erbil, the capital of Kurdistan, and then likewise as they were marching toward the Mosul dam, the President used his authority in Iraq and also his authority as Commander in Chief to protect Americans.

There are Americans in Erbil. There are Americans in Baghdad. There are Americans in other places in Iraq. The protection of the dam in Mosul was to protect those Americans downriver, because if the dam were blown, that would have flooded all downriver and it would have flooded Baghdad.

Legal scholars disagree with me that the President has the authority under the Constitution as Commander in Chief to go after ISIS in Syria. I describe ISIS as a snake. If the head of the snake is in Syria, which it is—a lot of their organization, a lot of their leadership is there—then we ought to go after the snake where the head is and decapitate the snake. In doing that, we are going to have to go into Syria.

I believe the President has the authority to do this under the Constitution anyway, but there are some who disagree. So rather than quibble about legalities, I have introduced this legislation. There is no pride of authorship. The Senate is obviously going to debate this. I believe if you are seeing the polls from today, where 90 percent of the people of this country are concerned about ISIS, and some huge number want us to go on and attack ISIS in other places than where we are attacking now, then I think it is obvious the United States is going to have to continue this attack on ISIS.

I want to compliment the President. Often, as I have talked about this issue, people have come—or members of the press—and said: Well, the President has dillydallied and so forth. I do not think he has at all. I think the President indeed has employed a very successful strategy of going after ISIS in Iraq—in fact, stopped their march on Erbil, in fact, stopped their march on the Mosul dam, and is going after them in other locations in coordination with the Peshmerga of the Kurds, as well as the Iraqi Army.

Indeed, the President started on August 25 the surveillance flights over Syria so that we can collect the intelligence that is necessary to prepare to go after them in Syria. But the President has done something more. He has started to put together a coalition, realizing that the American people have no appetite for American boots on the ground in Syria—to put together a coalition so that maybe the Free Syrian Army, maybe other members of the Arab League, maybe some other members of NATO would participate.

But the way we drew this resolution, it talks about there would not be a recurring military presence and the employing of an American army on the ground. It leaves the flexibility that clearly there will be American boots on the ground, just as there already have been when we sent our special operations forces in there to try to rescue the two American journalists who subsequently met such a brutal and uncivil end in their beheading. So American boots have been there. We might need special operations kinds of missions in the future. We might need forward air observers actually on the ground to direct air strikes. So there is flexibility in this resolution.

I want to say if there is anybody with any doubt about the intent of ISIS, they have made it so clear, not only taking the lives of these journalists, the second one of which was from my State of Florida, but in their statements of what they intend to do, setting up an Islamic caliphate. The leader, al-Baghdadi, even calls himself the caliph or religious leader.

But they have also said they will not stop until the black flag of ISIS is hanging and flying over the White House. Their intent is pretty clear. We are going to have to deal with them, not only in Iraq as we are now, but elsewhere. It is going to be sooner or later. It is not going to be a 1-day or 2-day operation. As the President has already indicated, this is going to be a long-term kind of operation. The fact is, the United States is the one that has to lead the coalition.

To get this right out front and center of what we need to do, I have introduced, and it is printed as a part of the RECORD, this resolution to give the legal authorization from the Congress for the President to strike ISIS in Syria and to do as the President has said, to bring to a successful conclusion, to stop this horrendous uncivil, extraordinary kind of inhumane behavior that is being illustrated by these folks.

By Mr. INHOFE:

S.J. Res. 43. A joint resolution to authorize the use of force against the organization called the Islamic State in order to defend the American people and assist the Iraqi Government in expelling the Islamic State from their territory; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, when you look at what is happening with ISIS, we have gone through all kinds of terrorist activities. We all know we are in a crisis right now. I am inclined to agree—and I don't always agree—with Secretary Hagel, but on the day when he said that ''ISIS is an imminent threat to every interest we have, whether it is in Iraq or anywhere else,'' this is a big deal.

As America sat back and looked and observed and saw the beheading of two Americans, a lot of people said that was an act of war. I found out recently that as of yesterday—and it will be announced in the next few days that there is a poll that has been conducted, that if we take all the problems that are out there that people have been talking about for a long period of time, including the borders and all the other issues, nothing is even close to ISIS.

I think it was very interesting that on August 28, just a few days ago, the President made the statement, ''We don't have a strategy yet'' to deal with ISIS in Syria. If there is not a strategy now, there has to be a strategy.

I am introducing an AUMF resolution for action against ISIS. An AUMF is Authorization for Use of Military Force. This is something that perhaps the President has anyway—we don't know that—but we have to take away the doubt that is out there. Something has to be done. I know the President is going to make a speech—I guess it is on Wednesday—and he may come out with a specific strategy. If he doesn't, he has had all the time in the world he needs to do it, and he hasn't done it. My AUMF is specific to ISIS. There are other AUMF's dealing with Al Qaeda and other things, but to me that just confuses the issue. This has now become the No. 1 issue in America, and

there is no tolerance to continue doing nothing, as we have been doing. We need to make sure the President has the authority, and this requires the President, within 15 days and then with 90-day updates, to submit in writing to Congress a comprehensive strategy to defeat the global threat posed by ISIS.

Keep in mind, it seems as if this President is inclined, anytime there is a problem out there, let's drop a bomb here and let's do something over there. That is not a strategy. I stated 1 year ago, on this same day, that the President cannot continue to operate without a clear-cut strategy.

So the congressional authorization for the President is to use all necessary and appropriate force to protect Americans in defending national security in the United States against a threat posed by ISIS and any successor terrorist organization. It allows the President to use all tools available and necessary to defeat ISIS, with flexibility to adjust efforts as the terrorist organization evolves. So this is not just limited to any boundaries. As you know, there are no boundaries with ISIS. It is not just Syria, it is not just Iraq. This is something that is spread all over. It is huge, and it is a threat unlike anything we have seen in our country before.

So I am asking my good friends—I have already talked to several friends on the Democratic side and the Republican side—to join me, and I think hopefully we will be able to do it.

It is estimated that 12,000 foreign fighters have joined ISIS, about 2,500 of which hold Western passports to give them easy access. What is going to happen is they will come back and be trained terrorists. I think that is a major issue that I want to at least have announced.

I have introduced this resolution. It is out there right now and we are going to be asking for support.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3783. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 530, expressing the sense of the Senate on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State, formerly known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SA 3784. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 530, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SA 3785. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 530, supra; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SA 3786. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 19, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3783. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 530, expressing the sense of the Senate on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State, formerly known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas Iraq is currently embroiled in a surge of violence arising from an ISIL-led offensive that began in Anbar province and has spread to key locations such as Mosul, Tikrit, and Samarra and continues to engulf the region in violence and instability;

Whereas, on June 29, 2014, ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi renamed the group the Islamic State and pronounced himself Caliph of a new Islamic caliphate encompassing the areas under his control, and Mr. al-Baghdadi has a stated mission of spreading the Islamic State and caliphate across the region through violence against Shiites, non-Muslims, and unsupportive Sunnis;

Whereas Iraq's population is approximately 31,300,000 people, with 97 percent identifying themselves as Muslim and the approximately 3 percent of religious minorities groups comprising of Christians, Yezidis, Sabean-Mandaeans, Bahais, Shabaks, Kakais, and Jews;

Whereas the Iraqi Christian population is estimated to be between 400,000 and 850,000, with two-thirds being Chaldean, one-fifth Assyrian, and the remainder consisting of Syriacs, Protestants, Armenians, and Anglicans;

Whereas the Iraqi constitution provides for religious freedom by stating that ''no law may be enacted that contradicts the principles of democracy,'' ''no law may be enacted that contradicts the rights and basic freedoms stipulated in this Constitution,'' and ''[this Constitution] guarantees the full religious rights to freedom of religious belief and practice of all individuals such as Christians, Yazidis, and Mandean Sabeans'';

Whereas the fall of Mosul in particular has sparked enough anxiety among the Christian population that, for the first time in 1,600 years, there was no Mass in that city;

Whereas over 50 percent of Iraq's Christian population has fled since the fall of Saddam Hussein, and the government under Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki did not uphold its commitment to protect the rights of religious minorities;

Whereas the United States Government has provided over $73,000,000 of cumulative assistance to Iraq's minority populations since 2003 through economic development, humanitarian services, and capacity development;

Whereas 84,902 Iraqis have resettled to the United States between 2007 and 2013 and over 300,000 Chaldean and Assyrians currently reside throughout the country, particularly in Michigan, California, Arizona, Illinois, and Ohio; and

Whereas President Barack Obama recently declared on Religious Freedom Day, ''Foremost among the rights Americans hold sacred is the freedom to worship as we choose . . . we also remember that religious liberty is not just an American right; it is a universal human right to be protected here at home and across the globe. This freedom is an essential part of human dignity, and without it our world cannot know lasting peace.'': Now, therefore, be it

SA 3784. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 530, expressing the sense of the Senate on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State, formerly known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: ''That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms its commitment to promoting and to protecting religious freedom around the world;

(2) calls on the Department of State to work with the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, neighboring countries, the diaspora community in the United States, and other key stakeholders to address the urgent plight of those Iraqi minority groups seeking safety and protection from persecution in Iraq;

(3) respectfully requests the Government of Iraq to prioritize the issue of protecting religious minorities and take concrete action to enact and enforce laws protecting religious freedom; and

(4) urges the President to ensure the timely processing of visas for Iraq's minority groups fleeing religious persecution, in accordance with existing United States immigration law and national security screening procedures.

SA 3785. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution S. Res. 530, expressing the sense of the Senate on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the Sunni Islamist insurgent and terrorist group the Islamic State, formerly known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), as it expands its control over areas in northwestern Iraq; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: ''A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the current situation in Iraq and the urgent need to protect religious minorities from persecution from the terrorist group the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).''.

SA 3786. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 19, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the ''No Exemption for Washington from Obamacare Act''.

SEC. 2. HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN CONGRESSIONAL STAFF AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

Section 1312(d)(3)(D) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(d)(3)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking the subparagraph heading and inserting the following:

''(D) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, CONGRESSIONAL STAFF, AND POLITICAL APPOINTEES IN THE EXCHANGE.—'';

(2) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(A) by striking ''and congressional staff with'' and inserting '', congressional staff, the President, the Vice President, and political appointees with''; and

(B) by striking ''or congressional staff shall'' and inserting '', congressional staff, the President, the Vice President, or a political appointee shall'';

(3) in clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (II), by inserting after ''Congress,'' the following: ''of a committee of Congress, or of a leadership office of Congress,''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(III) POLITICAL APPOINTEE.—In this subparagraph, the term 'political appointee' means any individual who—

''(aa) is employed in a position described under sections 5312 through 5316 of title 5, United States Code, (relating to the Executive Schedule);

''(bb) is a limited term appointee, limited emergency appointee, or noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service, as defined under paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively, of section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code;

''(cc) is employed in a position in the executive branch of the Government of a confidential or policy-determining character under schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations; or

''(dd) is employed in or under the Executive Office of the President in a position that is excluded from the competitive service by reason of its confidential, policy-determining, policy-making, or policy-advocating character.''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.—No Government contribution under section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, shall be provided on behalf of an individual who is a Member of Congress, a congressional staff member, the President, the Vice President, or a political appointees for coverage under this paragraph.

''(iv) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF TAX CREDIT OR COST-SHARING.—An individual enrolling in health insurance coverage pursuant to this paragraph shall not be eligible to receive a tax credit under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or reduced cost sharing under section 1402 of this Act in an amount that exceeds the total amount for which a similarly situated individual (who is not so enrolled) would be entitled to receive under such sections.

''(v) LIMITATION ON DISCRETION FOR DESIGNATION OF STAFF.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Member of Congress shall not have discretion in determinations with respect to which employees employed by the office of such Member are eligible to enroll for coverage through an Exchange.''.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mrs. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public, that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will hold a business meeting on Thursday, September 11, 2014, at 10 a.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to consider the nomination of Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall to be Deputy Secretary of Energy.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224–7571, or Sallie Derr at (202) 224–6836.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Amanda Figueroa, a Defense fellow serving on our office staff, and Bale Dalton, also a Defense assistant, be granted privileges of the floor for the remainder of the 113th Congress.

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

MEASURE DISCHARGED AND INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—S.J. RES. 39

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 39; also, as part of that unanimous consent request, I ask that the joint resolution be indefinitely postponed.

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

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2779

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am told S. 2779 is due for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2779) to amend section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to deem specified activities in support of terrorism as renunciation of United States nationality.

Mr. REID. I object to any further proceedings with regard to this matter at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will be read for a second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2014

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until tomorrow morning, September 9, at 10 a.m.; that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, there be a period of morning business for 1 hour with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the Republicans controlling the first 30 minutes and the majority controlling the next 30 minutes; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S.J. Res. 19 postcloture; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.; finally, that the time during any period of morning business, adjournment or recess count postcloture.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:27 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 9, 2014, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

RONALD ALAN PEARLMAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 14, 2015, VICE NANCY KILLEFER, TERM EXPIRED.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

DEVEN J. PAREKH, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 17, 2016, VICE KATHERINE M. GEHL, RESIGNED.

TODD A. FISHER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 17, 2016, VICE JAMES A. TORREY, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CARLOS A. MONJE, JR., OF LOUISIANA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, VICE POLLY TROTTENBERG, RESIGNED.

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

COLETTE DODSON HONORABLE, OF ARKANSAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2017, VICE JOHN ROBERT NORRIS, RESIGNED.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

VIRGINIA TYLER LODGE, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2019, VICE WILLIAM B. SANSOM, TERM EXPIRED.

RONALD ANDERSON WALTER, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 18, 2019, VICE BARBARA SHORT HASKEW, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SETH B. CARPENTER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE MATTHEW S. RUTHERFORD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SHEILA GWALTNEY, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC.

JENNIFER ANN HAVERKAMP, OF INDIANA, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR OCEANS AND INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS, VICE KERRI–ANN JONES, RESIGNED.

PETER MICHAEL MCKINLEY, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN.

NANCY BIKOFF PETTIT, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA.

PEACE CORPS

CARLOS J. TORRES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS, VICE CAROLYN HESSLER RADELET, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

RUSSELL C. DEYO, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE RAFAEL BORRAS, RESIGNED.

SARAH R. SALDANA, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY, VICE JOHN MORTON, RESIGNED.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MICHAEL P. BOTTICELLI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, VICE R. GIL KERLIKOWSKE, RESIGNED.

DANIEL HENRY MARTI, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE VICTORIA ANGELICA ESPINEL, RESIGNED.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

GILBERTO DE JESUS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE CHIEF COUNSEL FOR ADVOCACY, SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, VICE WINSLOW LORENZO SARGEANT.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C, SECTION 271(E):

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. STEVEN J. ANDERSEN
CAPT. PAT DEQUATTRO
CAPT. WILLIAM G. KELLY
CAPT. JOHN P. NADEAU
CAPT. JOANNA M. NUNAN
CAPT. KEITH M. SMITH
CAPT. DAVID G. THROOP

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. TOD D. WOLTERS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. VERALINN JAMIESON

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. DENNIS D. GRUNSTAD II

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. NICHOLSON, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. PAUL M. BENENATI

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. MICHAEL A. CALHOUN

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. BRET D. DAUGHERTY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COLONEL RAUL E. ESCRIBANO
COLONEL TIMOTHY J. MCATEER
COLONEL JEFFREY L. MILHORN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

HERBERT J. BROCK IV
THOMAS W. HANLEY
GREGORY S. PHIPPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

SYED AHMED
KEVIN S. AKERS
SHAWN M. ALDERMAN
MUSTAFA M. ALIKHAN
ASNA A. AMIN
ZACHARY M. ARTHURS
CRAIG H. BARSTOW
DANIEL A. BELLIN
MATTHEW A. BORGMAN
JOANNA G. BRANSTETTER
ELIZABETH L. BRENT
JAMIE D. BULKENHOOVER
MARK D. BUZZELLI
JOSEPH G. CHEATHAM
ERIC CHIN
SUNGHUN CHO
PAUL CLARK
DANIEL V. CORDARO
DAVID A.T. CORTESE
DANIEL CUADRADO
AMANDA S. CUDA
SCOTT P. CUDA
RACHEL A. CUENCA
NEIL B. DAVIDS
DAVID C. DEBLASIO
CHAD A. DEROSA
JAY M. DINTAMAN
BRAD M. DOLINSKY
DUANE DUKE
ELIZABETH H. DUQUE
LEE A. EVANS
BYRON J. FALER
EDWIN A. FARNELL IV
COLLIN J. FISCHER
ERIN FLAHERTY
SHANNON K. FLOODNICHOLS
ERIC C. GARGES
JEFFREY R. GIULIANI
TRISA A. GIULIANI
DAVID L. GREENBURG
CHRISTINA D. HAHN
JASMINE J. HAN
UEL D. HANSEN
SCOTT HARRINGTON
PENELOPE J. HARRIS
DOROTA J. HAWKSWORTH
MELVIN D. HELGESON
EREK K. HELSETH
PETER M. HENNING
MARC W. HERR
MARY K. HINKLE
COURTNEY A. HOLLAND
KEVIN G. HUEMAN
EDWARD A. HULTEN
CHESTER C. JEAN
CHRISTOPHER S. JOHNSON
WILLIAM J. JORDAN
CHARMAINE F. KAULA
DAVID S. KAUVAR
JOSEPH F. KELLY
KEVIN M. KELLY
AARON D. KIRKPATRICK
PETER KREISHMAN
ADRIAN T.G. KRESS
ANJALI N. KUNZ
ANTON P. LACAP
JEFFREY N. LACKEY
JEFFREY T. LACZEK
JEFFREY B. LANIER
CYNTHIA L. LAUER
ABIGAIL J. LEE
SUKHYUNG LEE
LUCAS R. LEONARD
CHRISTINA LONG
JOSEPH M. LURIA
DUSTEN MACDONALD
MICHAEL A. MAHLON
ASHLEY MARANICH
SCOTT A. MARSHALL, JR.
THERESA M. MCKAY
NEIL MCMULLIN
GEORGE J. MEYERS IV
PAUL M. MICHAUD
ETHAN A. MILES
CAELA MILLER
LUKE M. MILLER
FOUAD J. MOAWAD
RYAN T. MOORE
JASON M. NAKAMURA
SHAHIN NASSIRKHANI
EMUEJEVOKE J. OKOH
JUSTIN D. ORR
DAVID OWSHALIMPUR
JAMES O. OYEKAN
MATTHEW PFLIPSEN
MATTHEW A. POSNER
JENNIFER PUGLIESE
ERIC W. RAWIE
JOHN R. REAUME
THEODORE T. REDMAN
MEAGAN M. RIZZO
JUSTIN ROBBINS
ROSEMARIE RODRIGUEZ
KATHLEEN M. SAMSEY
SHAWN C. SHAFFER
EVA SMIETANA
DAVID R. STAGLIANO
JUSTIN J. STEWART
BRENDA L. STRYJEWSKI
GERALD W. SURRETT
MICHAEL P. SZCZEPANSKI
MICHAEL F. TRAVER
JACOB L. TURNQUIST
PAUL S. URIBE
CHRISTINE M. VACCARO
MICHELLE S. VAL
TIMOTHY D. WAGNER
JAMES Y.L. WANG
ERIC D. WEBER
TIMOTHY S. WELCH
RYAN A. WITHROW
ROSS A. WITTERS
SCOTT E. YOUNG
BRADLEY ZAGOL
AMY ZINGALIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

BRADLEY AEBI
JAMES P. ARNOLD
TRAVIS J. AUSTIN
CHAD BANGERTER
CHUN Y. CHAN
HUI F. CHIU
MICHAEL FORAN
KEITRA T. GEORGE
JOHN K. GOERTEMILLER
THOMAS R. GUNNELL
KELLY J. JOHNSON
DANIEL D. KERSTEN
SOOMO LEE
WILLIAM A. MACNAUGHTON
MICHAEL R. MANSELL
DAVID D. NELSON
LISA NORBY
KEVIN PARKER
JERROD L. SANDERS
JILL E. SANDERS
NALORN N. SENGAMPHAN
DANIEL C. SHIN
DAVID TUCKER
AZURE L. UTLEY
RUSSELL M. WEAVER
KEVYN WETZEL

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

GREGORY E. OXFORD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

BENJAMIN I. ABNEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

JOEL N. PETERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be captain

GREGORY C. CATHCART
JAMES M. EDWARDS
YOLANDA L. A. GILLEN
STEPHEN M. LEE
CHRISTOPHER MERRIS
WILLIAM J. MUHM
MICHAEL W. SNEATH
MICHAEL D. WILLIAMS

THE JUDICIARY

JEANNE E. DAVIDSON, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, VICE DONALD C. POGUE, RETIRED.

HAYWOOD STIRLING GILLIAM, JR., OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE CLAUDIA WILKEN, RETIRING.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 8, 2014:

THE JUDICIARY

JILL A. PRYOR, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

ALAN L. COHEN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2016.

LANHEE J. CHEN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2018.

HENRY J. AARON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2014.

HENRY J. AARON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2020.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on September 8, 2014 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

ANNETTE TADDEO-GOLDSTEIN, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER–AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 20, 2018, VICE JOHN P. SALAZAR, TERM EXPIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON FEBRUARY 27, 2014.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING THE ANGELINA COLLEGE LADY ROADRUNNERS FOR CLAIMING NJCAA CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

HON. LOUIE GOHMERT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to recognize the incredible 2013–2014 Angelina College Lady Roadrunner Softball team members who merit congratulations for their success, both on and off the field. This group of extraordinary women attained for their school the coveted title of NJCAA Division I National Softball Champions, an accomplishment which also represents the first national title for Angelina College.

In addition, the Lady Roadrunners became the first team from Texas to win the NJCAA Division I World Series since the tournament's inception in 1977.

From start to finish, this team had to overcome adversity at every turn—including mechanical malfunctions, bad weather and sleep deprivation. But on the field, this team exemplified what determination could accomplish.

The team lost in game one of the championship tournament, but the Lady Roadrunners rallied behind their defeat and triumphed in game two over Central Florida with a score of eight to five. The team finished out their season with forty-two wins, sixty-two homeruns and a national title.

Off the field and in the classroom, this group of women illustrate that determination can translate into success no matter the arena. These young women finished their championship season with a total grade point average for the team of three point three, landing them an appearance on the Academic All-American list.

It is my privilege to honor team members Madalyn Sumrall, Trina Deyo, Katelyn Barker, Kaylon Morvant, Kristin Boulware, Gia Johns, Taylor Harper, Shelby Bruner, Sage Martinez, Kassie James, Sidney Allen, Kayleigh Roy, Meranda Rodriguez, Samantha Moore, Melissa Boland, Ashley Ingle, and Tessa Thomas.

The team undoubtedly thrived under the skillful leadership of Head Coach Mark Mattson, Assistant Coach Barbara Mattson, Student Trainer Bridget Chandler, Athletic Secretary Debbie Mareno, Sports Information Director Gary Stallard, Athletic Director Guy Davis, and Angelina College President Dr. Larry Phillips.

It is with great pride that I join the constituents of the First District of Texas in congratulating the players and athletic staff of the 2014 NJCAA Division I National Champions, the Angelina College Lady Roadrunner Softball Team. Their legacy is now recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which will endure as long as there is a United States of America.

HONORING ATTORNEY WILL ELLIS PITTMAN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Attorney Will Ellis Pittman.

Attorney Pittman was born and raised in Tutwiler, MS. Mr. Pittman is 51 years old. He is the owner and managing member of Pittman & Associates, PLLC law firm in Clarksdale, Mississippi where he also serves as the first African-American County Prosecutor for Coahoma County. Attorney Pittman also serves as the board attorney for the Tunica County Board of Supervisors and is the first African-American to represent the Tunica County Board of Supervisors. Attorney Pittman is recognized amongst family, his community, and his colleagues as a man of wisdom, service, a generous spirit, and passion. He regularly attends and serves on the finance committee of the Galena Missionary Baptist Church in Tutwiler, Mississippi which he grew up in and joined at eight years of age.

Ellis attended and graduated from public high school in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. After earning his high school diploma, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. While in the Marine Corps, Ellis married his high school sweetheart, and they had two (2) children. After being honorably discharged from the Marine Corps, Ellis returned to his home town in Tutwiler.

However, he was unable to find employment anywhere in the delta area. Ellis returned to work and earned a living on the plantation in Tallahatchie County where he grew up. Ellis worked six (6) sometimes seven (7) days a week to provide food, shelter, and the bare necessities for his family. He always knew that if given the opportunity, he would provide them with a better way of life.

After working one full year and saving every penny that he could, Ellis departed for Dallas, Texas where he obtained a job with a janitorial service, cleaning grocery stores at night. Within two months Ellis saved enough funds for a deposit and first months' rent on an apartment. He then returned to Mississippi to get his wife and child and they returned to Dallas, Texas. Within six months, the store at which Ellis was employed took notice of his hard work and daily attendance and the store manager offered him a job as an apprentice baker that provided health insurance, dental, and vision benefits for both him and his family. With this break, Ellis used the extra earnings to provide a better place for his family to stay. Within six months, Ellis had worked his way from an apprentice baker to a journeyman baker and was able to provide his family with the kind of things that he had always dreamed of having.

Although he excelled in his employment, Ellis realized that in order to do more for his family he would have to obtain a college education. At the same time, Ellis desired to return home to be with his elderly father who became ill. So, he applied for and was hired with the Mississippi Department of Corrections as a correctional officer trainee.

He then made plans to attend Mississippi Valley State University to obtain a college degree. Prior to applying to Mississippi Valley State University, the Pittman's home caught on fire in which Ellis received second and third degree burns over a large portion of his body. His wife received severe burns as well. After a month, she passed away from the injuries she sustained from the fire. Ellis remained in the Greenville Burn Center for a month and half before he was released. After a short period of time, he returned to his place of employment at the Mississippi State Penitentiary. The home that he had purchased for his family had burned down, so the Department of Corrections provided him with a house on the grounds for him and his two minor sons to live.

At this point, he made the decision not to attend Mississippi Valley State University due to the drive because he would have to commute. Being a single parent and still having to work, Ellis applied to Delta State University which was closer to where he was living at the penitentiary and he could make the daily commute. He commuted five days a week for three years until he graduated from Delta State University with a degree in criminal justice and political science.

Prior to graduation from Delta State University, Ellis applied to law school at Mississippi College, Thurgood Marshall School of Law, and the University of Mississippi School Of Law. He was accepted for admission at all three law schools. However, he chose to attend the University of Mississippi—School of Law due to the financial aid available for African-American applicants. After obtaining his law degree and license to practice law, Ellis returned to the Mississippi Delta from Memphis, Tennessee and opened Pittman Law Office in Clarksdale, Mississippi in 1996 where he continues to practice to this day.

Ellis has given countless young lawyers, that have recently graduated with no experience and unable to find a job, a position at his law office to give them a start. He realized that most people will do well if given the chance which he learned from personal experience when he needed someone to give him a chance. There has not been a time when a newly admitted lawyer came to Ellis looking for job and was turned down for employment.

Ellis' practice has included representing countless individuals in cases for excessive force, employment discrimination, criminal defense, family law, as well as personal injury and wrongful death.

Attorney Will Ellis Pittman's work ethic, passion, dedication, dependability, and service have made him synonymous with being one of the best, if not the best, attorney around. At the end of the day, Ellis is recognized for his service to God, his family, his country, his community, and the people that seek his help.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Attorney Will Ellis Pittman for his dedication to serving this great state and country.

IN RECOGNITION OF LESTER D. M. CHUN

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Lester Chun who is retiring after 33 years as Instrumental Music Specialist for the Hillsborough City School District. Mr. Chun has shared his love of music with hundreds of students and opened their ears and hearts to this universal art form.

I witnessed his infectious style of teaching in my own son whom Mr. Chun taught for three years at Crocker Middle School. He describes him a musician through and through and a teacher who created a great environment for learning. My son remembers that he was jovial, yet didn't allow talking during class. ''Practice makes perfect,'' Mr. Chun would say—and of course he was right.

You can honestly say that music is Mr. Chun's life. When not teaching with an inexhaustible enthusiasm, creativity and dedication, he plays trumpet and is a pit musician.

My son wasn't the only one recognizing his talent and passion. Mr. Chun has received numerous awards including the Hillsborough Community Care Award, TONY Award—Teachers Outstanding Nurturing Youth, BRAVO Award—S.F. Bay Area awards for the Arts, the Kent Award for innovative instruction, and the Golden Bell Award for eight years of publishing the Viking Weekly for Crocker Middle School.

Lester Chun was born in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1954. He attended Damien Memorial High School in Honolulu. When he moved to the mainland for his higher education, he didn't leave the Aloha spirit behind; it is part of his soul. He earned his BA in Music at the College of Notre Dame in Belmont and did his graduate work in Music History at the University of Southern California.

He started his position as Instrumental Music Specialist in 1981 and is a member of the Hillsborough Teacher's Association, the California Teacher's Association and the California Music Educator's Association.

In his well-deserved retirement, Mr. Chun is looking forward to spending more time with his wife of 34 years, Janet, and their daughter Clarissa.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor Lester D. M. Chun, an exceptional music teacher who makes his students' hearts dance with joy.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE JOB CORPS' 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to extend a heartfelt congratulations to the students, staff and supporters of the Job Corps as they celebrate 50 remarkable years of educating and training at-risk youth. The Turner Jobs Corps Center in Albany, Georgia celebrated this milestone with a citywide Birthday Bash held on Wednesday, August 20, 2014 at 9:15 a.m. on the campus at 2000 Schilling Avenue in Albany, Georgia.

Job Corps is a no-cost education and training program that helps young people train for a career, earn a high school diploma or GED, and find and keep a good job. For eligible young people at least 16 years of age that qualify as low-income, Job Corps gives them the opportunity to learn skilled trades and provides them with the all-around tools needed to succeed in life.

Job Corps is authorized by Title I–C of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor. There are 125 Job Corps center campuses located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

For the past 50 years, the Job Corps program has had an enormous impact on millions of young people throughout the nation. As the national economy continues to recover, it is important that young people have the training and education they need to find and maintain stable jobs. I am grateful for the Job Corps program and its mission to give at-risk youth a second chance, equipping them with the resources they need to succeed now and into the future.

I would like to especially recognize the Turner Job Corps Center in Georgia's Second Congressional District. I have worked closely with the Turner Job Corps Center and I have seen some of the best and most hard-working young adults in Georgia and across the country emerge from its doors.

I commend the Job Corps program and its dedicated staff for all the wonderful work they have done and will continue to do. I am so glad to have the Turner Job Corps Center in my District and I look forward to continuing to collaborate with the Center in working for our young people and our communities.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask that my colleagues join me and the more than 700,000 residents of Georgia's Second Congressional District in expressing our collective and profound gratitude to the students, staff and supporters for their work to educate and train at-risk youth so that they have the opportunity to pursue good careers and lead successful lives.

RECOGNIZING MS. KATIE GLESSMAN

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Katie Glessman. She is one of two top Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (J.R.O.T.C.) cadets from Nebraska to receive the organizations highest commendation, the Legion of Valor Award.

A selection board reviews thousands of applications each year and total of twenty-nine awards were given out by the national J.R.O.T.C. program to receive this prestigious award. As a senior at Benson High School, Ms. Glessman rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to command a battalion within J.R.O.T.C. program. This amazing accomplishment recognizes the progress of leadership skills and scholarly knowledge within military and academic achievements within our nation's college preparation programs.

Not only has she reached tremendous heights in the military preparation program, but she is also involved with National Honor Society, Fellowship of Christian Athletes, and student government. This remarkable young lady has aspirations to attend West Point and continue to participate in officer preparation courses at a high level of education.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Katie Glessman and the J.R.O.T.C. Mentors within Omaha Benson High School J.R.O.T.C. on this accomplishment. I know that they have set the standards high and have become a symbol for Nebraskans for years to come.

RECOGNIZING THE DOUGLASS INDIANS FOR CLAIMING STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

HON. LOUIE GOHMERT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride today that I enthusiastically recognize the 2014 Douglass Indians Baseball Team on an outstanding season, in which they have attained the title of 2014 Texas State Class A Baseball Champions.

To end their thirty-three to one season, the Indians defeated Flatonia Bulldogs in a shutout, with a final score of 10–0. Throughout this outstanding season the Indians had, in thirty-four games, allowed only thirty-four runs and scored themselves a dazzling three hundred seventy-seven. The team's batting average for the season was an impressive .392. All in all, the team set the school record for wins and secured the first and only state baseball championship in the school's history.

With the support of coaches, teachers, administrators and their entire community, these young men bear witness that anything is achievable through hard work and determination. These are guiding principles that lead to success not only on the field, but will undoubtedly resonate through every endeavor these valiant championship players undertake in their entire lifetimes.

Among the individual team members to be congratulated are Matthew Wallace, Logan Ammons, Cade James, Kolten Rhoudes, Grant Holland, Chase Dyson, Clayton Sestak, Trenton Carrigan, Bryce Westbrook, Bryce McLeod, Taylor Schroeder, John Sinz, Jake Spies, Hunter Lee, Brandon Stanfield, and Robert Campbell.

Douglass Indians' Team Manager Bonner Watson, Head Coach Eugene Lafitte, Assistant Coach Nick Freeman, and Principal Jeff Roquemore are to be praised for their support and unwavering leadership.

It is indeed an honor to join the constituents of the First District of Texas in congratulating the players and athletic staff of the 2014 Class A Champion Douglass High School Baseball Team. Their legacy is now recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which will endure as long as there is a United States of America.

RECOGNIZING THE ALABAMA MOUNTAIN LAKES TOURIST ASSOCIATION FOR FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MO BROOKS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association on its fifty years of dedicated service and proclaim September 2014 as Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association Month. Established in 1964, the Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association's most important goal is to stimulate the economic and cultural development of North Alabama through the tourism and travel industry.

Representing the sixteen counties of North Alabama and an ever-expanding membership base, the Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association is committed to expanding, and not duplicating, the objectives or efforts of local associations, organizations, and chambers of commerce that represent specific industry components.

The Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association is committed to sharing with the rest of Alabama, the South and the nation the great attractions, festivals, restaurants, and other entertainment options that North Alabama has to offer. From the W.C. Handy Music Festival in Florence and Riverfest in Decatur to the U.S. Space and Rocket Center in Huntsville and the Limestone Sheriff's Rodeo in Athens, there is something for everyone to enjoy.

I congratulate the Alabama Mountain Lakes Tourist Association on their fifty years of unparalleled success and wish them well and best wishes as they continue to promote the North Alabama region.

TRIBUTE TO APLIN RIDGE METHODIST CHURCH

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Aplin Ridge Methodist Church located in Gay, Jackson County, West Virginia, who is celebrating its 100th anniversary with a Centennial Celebration on September 20 and 21, 2014.

Aplin Ridge Methodist Church was constructed in 1914, built with hand tools by church members over several months. There was no electricity during construction, so lanterns were used by workers to illuminate the site during work at night. The land and the timber for the church were donated by Ester Aplin Waybright Thomas. The church was named for her father William Henry Aplin and was dedicated on November 2, 1914.

Charles Westfall, a member of the church remembers hearing stories of his father standing on a ladder holding a lantern, while putting the final touches on the steeple and securing the church bell in preparation for the church's grand opening. Others recall that during winter months, dozens of lanterns could be seen lighting the ridge as church members headed to Aplin Ridge Methodist Church on foot, horseback or by wagon for evening worship services. Worshippers were warmed by a wood stove and the church was illuminated by oil lamps and candles until 1946, when electricity was made available. It is stories such as these, passed down from generation to generation, that enrich the history of the beloved church.

Many Aplin Ridge members answered the call to service for World Wars I and II, Korean and Vietnam Wars, Iraq and Afghanistan. The church survived and pulled together during many significant events, in addition to the wars, ranging from the Great Depression to Neil Armstrong's walk on the moon and the horrific attack on this country on September 11, 2001. Throughout its existence, Aplin Ridge Methodist Church has conducted hundreds of baptisms, weddings, and family celebrations. The church is proud of its 80 member congregation, of all ages, many of which are fourth generation members. The church is also known for its benevolence by providing substantial help and financial relief to community members experiencing difficult times. The motto of the Aplin Ridge Methodist Church follows the teachings of Jesus, "Love thy Neighbor."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by thanking Pastor Danny Cummings for his commitment to Aplin Ridge Methodist Church and its congregation for celebrating its greatness through this special Centennial celebration. Hopefully, this will be the beginning of the next 100 years of service Aplin Ridge Methodist Church will have as the spiritual, loving beacon of the community of Gay and Jackson County. I am truly privileged to serve such a distinguished group of West Virginians.

TRIBUTE TO THE MAULTSBY FAMILY

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, in the mid 1800's, the Maultsby Family settled in Bladen County, North Carolina; since that time, they have blessed us with descendants across the country who have helped to shape and mold our nation; and

Whereas, today we honor all of the matriarchs and patriarchs, who are pillars of strength for the Maultsby family; and

Whereas, in our beloved Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, we are honored to have many members of the Maultsby family who are some of our most productive citizens such as Ms. Marilyn Pruitt and Mr. Jerome Maultsby; and

Whereas, family is one of the most honored and cherished institutions in the world, we take pride in knowing that families such as the Maultsby family have set aside this time to fellowship with each other, honor one another and to pass along history to each other by meeting at this year's family reunion in Georgia's Fourth Congressional District; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Maultsby Family; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr., do hereby proclaim, July 25, 2014 as The Maultsby Family Reunion Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 25th day of July, 2014.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF MAESTRO LORIN MAAZEL

HON. ROBERT HURT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Representative CAROLYN MALONEY, Representative MIKE DOYLE, and Representative MARCIA FUDGE, I submit these remarks to commemorate the life of Maestro Lorin Maazel, who passed away July 13, 2014 at the age of 84.

An American born in Paris in 1930, Maazel quickly became a child prodigy, beginning violin lessons when he was just five years old. At age seven, Arturo Toscanini invited him to conduct the NBC Symphony, and only five years later, he debuted at the New York Philharmonic. He conducted nearly all of the major American orchestras before he was 15 years old. At the age of 16, he began studying philosophy, language, and mathematics at the University of Pittsburgh, while also playing violin with the Pittsburgh Symphony to help pay his tuition.

He would go on to conduct more than 150 orchestras in at least 5,000 opera and concert performances during his career and make over 300 recordings. Maazel was the Artistic Director of the Deutsche Oper Berlin and the General Manager of the Vienna State Opera. He also served as the Music Director for the Cleveland Orchestra for 10 years, the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra for eight years, the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra for nearly ten years, and the New York Philharmonic, America's oldest orchestra, for seven years.

Also a widely admired composer, Maazel wrote most of his operas over the last 15 years. His first opera, based on George Orwell's 1984, premiered at the Royal Opera House in London and later sold out its revival at La Scala in Milan.

Maazel shared his talents with the world, but he also believed deeply in mentoring the next generation of artists. Along with his wife, Dietlinde Turban Maazel, he founded the Castleton Festival in 2009, which was intended to be a "vista-opener," in his words, to nurture and mentor young musicians through annual summer performances and training seminars on their farm in Rappahannock County, Virginia. He was rehearsing and making preparations for this year's festival when he passed away at their home, Castleton Farms. His legacy will live on through the Castleton Festival and through all of the artists he mentored.

As Nina May, a member of the Castleton Festival Board of Directors wrote, "the maestro's life was based on years of giving—to the arts community, to young musicians who are called to their craft and to a world that wants to preserve the majesty of classical music."

Our thoughts remain with his wife, Dietlinde, and his seven children and four grandchildren. Congresswoman MALONEY, Congressman DOYLE, Congresswoman FUDGE, and I note

with great gratitude the life of a world-renowned musical icon.

HONORING ATTORNEYS TONEY AND SHUNDA BALDWIN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding, highly driven professional duo, Mr. and Mrs. Toney and Shunda Baldwin. Together, the Baldwins have established a reputable law firm with a primary focus of providing high quality legal services with integrity, professionalism, and respect for those they represent and the community.

Toney Baldwin obtained his Juris Doctorate degree in May of 2005 from Southern Law Center in Baton Rouge, LA. He moved back to Mississippi in June of 2005 where he began his career as a law clerk with the Honorable Dennis Sweet. He also clerked with Hinds County District Attorney Robert Smith. Toney Baldwin was admitted to the Mississippi Bar in 2006. Toney successfully operated and managed Toney Anthony Baldwin, PLLC as a sole practitioner.

In 2008, Toney was offered employment with Richard Schwartz and Associates, P.A. as a result of his zealous representation of a client concerning a personal injury case that was being handled by that firm. Toney received extensive training in the areas of personal injury and trial advocacy, including the NITA Trial Advocacy Program. Toney was the leading producer of attorneys' fees for 2 out of the 3 years that he was with the Schwartz firm. After realizing that the sky was the limit, Toney decided to practice with his wife, Shunda Baldwin.

Shunda Baldwin graduated in the top percentile of the 2004 class of Mississippi College School of Law. While completing the Juris Doctorate program, Shunda served as a member of Law Review and was the Clerk of the Moot Court Board. As a result of her academic excellence and outstanding community service, Shunda was offered a clerkship with Justice Jess Dickinson of the Mississippi Supreme Court. Shunda was admitted to the Mississippi Bar in 2004 and was also admitted to practice in the Federal District Courts and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals during that time. She has received various accolades, including: selection for Who's Who Among American Law Students; selection as student participant of the Charles Clark Inn of Courts; receipt of the Outstanding Service Award from the Magnolia Bar Association; and various nominations. Shunda has co-chaired and/or served on the Capital Area Bar Association's diversity committee during several administrations. Shunda Baldwin is regarded as one of the leading attorneys under the age of 40. For almost seven years prior to creating Baldwin & Baldwin, Shunda practiced for one of the largest and most prestigious defense firms in Mississippi.

Both Toney and Shunda take great pride and joy through their involvement with the community. Toney is an active member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., while Shunda also engages in community service through her membership with Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Toney and Shunda Baldwin as remarkable attorneys in the Jackson Metropolitan area.

RECOGNIZING THE ALPHA DELTA KAPPA INTERNATIONAL HONORARY ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN EDUCATORS

HON. MO BROOKS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Alpha Delta Kappa International Honorary Organization for Women Educators on its sixty-seven years of dedicated service and proclaim October 2014 as Alpha Delta Kappa Month. Established in 1947, Alpha Delta Kappa's goals have been to establish high standards of education, give recognition to outstanding educators, build a fraternal fellowship among educators and to promote educational and charitable projects and activities enriching the lives of individuals everywhere.

With a membership of over 33,000 educators representing all fifty U.S. states, Puerto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Jamaica and Australia, Alpha Delta Kappa is committed to educational excellence, personal and professional growth and for collectively channeling their energies toward the good of their schools, communities, the teaching profession and the world.

Women in education constitute a great portion of the nation's working force and are constantly striving to serve their communities and nation in educational, cultural, and charitable programs leading to harmony, happiness, and peace among all people.

Over the last few years, the members of Alpha Delta Kappa have given altruistically to the communities they serve by raising nearly $14.5 million and volunteering over 2 million service hours. Alpha Delta Kappa also biennially awards over a quarter of a million dollars through its 11 scholarship programs.

I congratulate Alpha Delta Kappa International Honorary Organization for Women Educators on their many years of unparalleled success and wish them well and best wishes as they continue to educate our children.

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT IN THE CITY OF BULVERDE, TEXAS

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, for the 31st year, the National Association of Town Watch is sponsoring an annual, nationwide crime, drug, and violence prevention program on October 7, 2014, entitled, "National Night Out". The City of Bulverde, which is located in the 21st Congressional District in Texas, will participate in this event for the ninth consecutive year.

National Night Out provides a unique opportunity for Bulverde, Texas, to join forces with thousands of other communities across the country in promoting cooperative, police-community crime prevention efforts. Police-community partnerships, and neighborhood safety awareness and cooperation are important themes of National Night Out.

Congratulations to the City of Bulverde for participating in this important event and for assisting the Bulverde Police Department by promoting joint crime, drug, and violence prevention efforts. These efforts keep our communities, and our citizens, more safe and secure.

Credit goes to the citizens of Bulverde, Texas as they join the Bulverde Police Department and the National Association of Town Watch in supporting the 31st Annual National Night Out on October 7, 2014.

HONORING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE VILLAGE OF CHICAGO RIDGE

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Village of Chicago Ridge, Illinois, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this month.

The history of Chicago Ridge is indeed unique as its beginnings coincide with The Chicago World's Fair, which in 1893 commemorated the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the new world. Trainloads of dirt, brought out by way of the Wabash railroad for the construction of the fair, formed the ridges from which Chicago Ridge takes its name.

Settlement increased with the establishment of rail yards in Chicago Ridge and in 1914 the village was incorporated. The newly incorporated government moved quickly to make investments to improve infrastructure and transportation, paving the way for economic growth.

The village and its residents also host RidgeFest—an annual summer celebration that draws thousands from the Chicago metropolitan area to enjoy live music, fireworks, and time with family and friends.

Today's Chicago Ridge owes much to the steady leadership provided for almost four decades by Eugene "Gene" Siegel who served as mayor from 1975 until his retirement in 2013. Mayor Siegel guided the town through a revitalization and population boom. He established a full-time fire department and led the development of a public works facility and municipal complex. Gene Siegel's accomplishments during his tenure as Mayor provided the foundation for Chicago Ridge to flourish for years to come. Chicago Ridge now prospers under the leadership of Mayor Charles Tokar who previously served 24 years as Village Clerk and 14 years as a trustee.

I am proud to represent the Village of Chicago Ridge. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring all of the citizens of the village as they celebrate the 100th anniversary. May they enjoy this centennial celebration and I look forward to many more years of growth and prosperity.

RECOGNIZING CORPORAL JEFF PAUL OF THE SOUTHLAKE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Corporal Jeff Paul of the Southlake Police Department in Southlake, Texas. Corporal Paul was honored yesterday, September 7th, by the Southlake Baptist Church during a special service for first responders. His years of selfless service, at times in the face of personal adversity, demonstrate his being an outstanding officer and citizen.

Corporal Paul was raised near Chicago but has lived in northeast Tarrant County, Texas, for 27 years. Paul began his career in law enforcement as a Police Explorer in the early 1980s and then quickly became a Public Safety Dispatcher. In 1983, he joined the Southlake Department of Public Safety and, after briefly being a Reserve Police Officer, became a full-time Police Officer. He helped implement the Southlake Police Department's first traffic division in 1989. Later on, in 2002, Paul became a Warrant Officer and Bailiff in the Southlake Municipal Court, and he continues to serve in that role.

In his time with the Southlake Police Department, Corporal Paul was trained as an accident reconstructionist and an Intoxilyzer operator. He is a graduate of the School of Police Supervision at the Institute for Law Enforcement Administration and has earned his Master Peace Officer Certification.

Paul is married with two sons and one grandson, and he thoroughly enjoys attending Dallas Stars hockey games as his favorite pastime.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring Corporal Jeff Paul for his career of service and sacrifice.

HONORABLE RICHARD M. FREID

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Honorable Richard M. Freid who was celebrated for his retirement from judicial service on Friday, August 8, 2014 by his friends, family, and coworkers. He retires after a long career in which he faithfully upheld New Jersey's Constitution.

The Honorable Richard M. Freid is a graduate of Paterson's Eastside High School, Montclair State College and Rutgers School of Law.

Judge Freid was motivated by his uncle, the late Judge Edwin J. Nyklewicz, who became a role model and mentor who pushed him to attend law school.

Early in his legal career he developed a specialization in the representation of law enforcement officers of all ranks from entry level officers through Police Chiefs. He served as personal counsel to five Chiefs of Police for the City of Paterson and in branches from local, county and state police departments in all types of cases. Judge Freid enjoyed a perfect record of success in all of those cases which proceeded to a jury verdict.

He also served as Counsel to the Paterson Hispanic Police Association and as Counsel to the Italian-American Police Officers Association of New Jersey. He was a proud recipient of New Jersey PBA's Silver Card, its highest civilian award, in 1992 and still treasures many of the close friendships he made in the over 30 years of such service.

Judge Freid was appointed in 2004 by Governor McGreevy to the Superior Court of New Jersey and reappointed with tenure in 2011 by Governor Christie. He has served nine of his ten years on the bench in the Family Division and has sat in every case type possible in the Family Division except Juvenile Court.

His first year of judicial service was in Essex County where he was ''taken under the wing'' of Judge Peter Ryan who he credits with making his transition from Bar to Bench an easy one. Judge Ryan mentored him in both the application of the law but, more importantly, with how to approach each day on the bench with a common touch and with some degree of humor when the circumstance permitted. Judge Freid continues to experience their close friendship to this day.

Although Judge Freid was required to retire from regular active Judicial service at age 70 pursuant to the New Jersey Constitution, he sought reappointment to recall service. Chief Justice Rabner signed that order which permitted Judge Freid to continue to serve here in Passaic County until his retirement this year.

He was a lifelong resident of the City of Paterson until 1998 when he moved to Hawthorne and then to North Haledon in 2004, where he currently resides with his wife State Senator Nellie Pou. Together they have four children, Christopher Freid, Jennifer Jaworowski, Edwin Pou II, and Taina Pou, along with four grandchildren.

The job of a United States Congressman involves much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing and commemorating the achievements of individuals like the Honorable Richard M. Freid.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Hon. Judge Freid's family, friends, coworkers, and all those whose lives he has touched, and me, in recognizing the Honorable Richard M. Freid.

IN MEMORY OF MIKE HOPKINS, SR.

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor Mike Hopkins, Sr.

He came into this world right outside the Texas state line on September 16, 1944, but became a Texan just as soon as he could.

Elizabeth Marie & David Flinnoye Hopkins raised a man who was a Texan deep in his heart—a man who leaves behind a legacy of achievement and purpose that his children embody.

Mike's son worked in my Washington, D.C. office and only left us to return to Texas to continue his education and start his family. Clearly he was raised right by a father who considered serving his community not just a necessity, but an honor.

Mike's personal philosophy of ''Pass-It-On'' has led many across our state to do the right thing. Because a person's legacy is all about the foundation they built with their heart and their spirit, to do the right thing for the right reasons with integrity and character

From Mike's early days in Galveston, to his studies at Texas A&M University, his service to our nation as a proud Marine, and then a community-minded business man, those who knew him and learned from him were blessed to have a true visionary as a mentor and a friend.

Many didn't know Mike was the personal driver for General O.R. Simpson. With hard work and determination, he went from Marine to barkeeper to successful businessman.

You don't win by giving up. Mike believed you won by outworking the other guy and using your head. Those who knew Mike knew his three A's of success: Ability, Aptitude and Ambition.

On July 14, 2014, Mike Hopkins, Sr. passed away peacefully in his sleep at his home in Brenham, Texas. Nina, his wife of nearly four decades was right by his side.

He leaves a strong legacy at Mike Hopkins Distributing Company and at the Wholesale Beer Distributors of Texas.

Our thoughts are with Nina, Holly, Mike Jr., and his grandson Tyler.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF OCEAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Township of Ocean Historical Museum as it celebrates its 30th anniversary this year. Since its founding, the Township of Ocean Historical Museum has continued to fulfill its mission of preserving and promoting local history through exhibits, archives, publications, events and educational programs. Its ongoing efforts are truly deserving of this body's recognition.

The Township of Ocean Historical Museum was officially incorporated on April 25, 1984 and was located in a classroom of the former Oakhurst School. The previous year, the Township of Ocean Historical Society, which was founded in 1970 to promote and preserve local, county and state history, merged with the Township of Ocean Historical Museum Association to establish the Museum. Over the years, the Museum continued to grow and in 2009, after several years of restoration, the Museum was opened in the historic Eden Woolley House.

Volunteers have been the backbone of the Museum since its beginning and continue to maintain and support it. It was a group of residents who had presented the community museum idea to the Board of Education in 1983. Volunteer efforts also helped advance the restoration of the Eden Woolley House through fundraising as well as some hands-on work. Today, the Museum boasts a membership of more than 400 families and many of the founding members are still active volunteers.

The Township of Ocean Historical Museum has grown considerably since it opened in a local classroom. It has two permanent exhibits and a third exhibit that changes annually; holds programs and events; produces a newsletter and much more. It is an important fixture to the community and has been recognized three times as the ''Best Local Museum'' by the Asbury Park Press Readers Poll.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the outstanding historical efforts of the Township of Ocean Historical Museum and congratulating it on 30 successful years.

HONORING JAMES BICEK ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. James Bicek, a very active resident of my district, who is celebrating his 70th birthday.

Jim Bicek was born on September 6th, 1944 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His family moved to the Chicago area shortly after his birth due to his father's military service. Since then, Jim has always lived in the area, growing up with his three younger siblings and raising his two daughters, Jennifer and Tricia.

Jim dedicated his professional life to the community he loved and pursued a career as a Sheriff's Deputy for the Markham Courthouse. He retired after 35 years of service on May 31st, 2009. While working at the courthouse Jim met Louise, and they married on September 19th, 2009, shortly after he retired. The two currently reside in Tinley Park, Illinois.

In his spare time, Jim is an avid singer. He began singing at the age of seven, following in the footsteps of his mother. For the past 11 years, Jim has been a member of a barbershop chorus where he sings lead in the four-part harmony. Jim and his wife also volunteer as local senior advocates in their community.

Jim Bicek is a beloved and cherished husband, father, and grandfather to 11 grandchildren. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Jim Bicek a happy 70th birthday, and to thank him for being such a great contributor to his community and our nation.

RAYMOND SIPPLE RETIREMENT

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Raymond Sipple on his retirement from the Bucks Township Board of Supervisors after 30 years of dedicated service.

Mr. Sipple was first elected to the Buck Township Board of Supervisors in 1980 and became chairman in January of 2000, a position he held until his retirement this past June. He is known as an honest man with a deep love for his community. A lifelong resident of our area, he worked tirelessly to ensure that the hard earned money of his constituents was spent wisely, going so far as to never vote to raise taxes. Even though his dear wife Betty, who passed in 2012, is not here to mark this milestone with him, I know he is excited to enjoy his retirement with his children, Frankie, Joey, Jimmy, Ann Marie, and Kathleen, 14 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, for thirty years of exemplary civil service to the citizens of Bucks Township, I thank Mr. Sipple and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEWIS SAXON SHUBERT FAMILY

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, In the late 1700's, the Lewis Saxon Shubert family began with their oldest known family ancestor Amy Sharpe in Burke County, Georgia; since that time, they have blessed us with descendants across the country who have helped to shape and mold our nation; and

Whereas, today we honor all of the matriarchs and patriarchs, who are pillars of strength for the Lewis Saxon Shubert family; and

Whereas, in our beloved Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, we are honored to have many members of the Lewis Saxon Shubert family who are some of our most productive citizens; and

Whereas, family is one of the most honored and cherished institutions in the world, we take pride in knowing that families such as the Lewis Saxon Shubert family have set aside this time to fellowship with each other, honor one another and to pass along history to each other by meeting at this year's family reunion in Atlanta, Georgia; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Lewis Saxon Shubert family; Now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr., do hereby proclaim, July 20, 2014 as The Lewis Saxon Shubert Family Reunion Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 20th day of July, 2014.

IN HONOR OF DR. EUNICE S. THOMAS

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished public servant, devoted educator and dear friend to my wife, Vivian and me, Dr. Eunice S. Thomas. Sadly, Dr. Thomas passed away on Sunday, August 17, 2014. Her life will be celebrated at a funeral service on Friday, August 29, 2014 at 12:00 p.m. at First African Baptist Church in Columbus, Georgia.

Dr. Thomas worked for four cabinet level secretaries in the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) during two consecutive United States Presidents' Administrations. At HHS, she worked as Acting Assistant Secretary for the Family Support Administration, managing a staff of more than 1,049 and a budget in excess of $14 billion. She administered federal programs focused on strengthening families and increasing their self-sufficiency, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Child Support Enforcement, Refugee Resettlement, and the Community Services programs. She directed the Implementation of Welfare reform as was embodied in the Family Support Act in 1988.

Dr. Thomas retired from HHS as Director of the Office of Community Services Administration for Children and Families where she oversaw the Community Services Block Grant, Social Services Block Grant, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance, the Family Violence Program, Demonstration Partnership Programs, and the Community Discretionary programs while managing a budget in excess of $5.9 billion.

Dr. Thomas loved her community and loved her sorority and found a way to give her all to both when she became the 19th International Grand Basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. in July 1986 at the 66th Anniversary Boulé. Her service led to one of Zeta's finest administrations, restructuring the organization and creating programs that reflected strong and effective leadership with integrity, compassion, and a sense of social responsibility. Programs were instated to address issues such as substance abuse, AIDS Awareness, lack of after school and child care, the decline of black men in college, and the rise in teen pregnancy rates. For her efforts, Ebony magazine named Grand Basileus Thomas one of the 100 Influential Black Americans each year from 1987 to 1992 and in 1987, President George H.W. Bush selected Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. as one of the ''Thousand Points of Light.'' She was affectionately nicknamed the ''Real Grand'' because of the reverence so many Zetas had for her to the extent that the membership wanted to extend her term in office beyond the maximum six years, but she graciously declined. She was an active member of Epsilon Eta Zeta Chapter in Columbus, Georgia for over 45 years at the time of her death. She was instrumental in getting Kappa Epsilon Chapter chartered at Columbus State University (Columbus College) in 1974 while she was the Southeastern Regional Director.

In addition to her mentorship and guidance of Zetas of all ages, she touched and enriched the lives of countless young people during her time as an educator in the Muscogee County School System.

Dr. Thomas was more than a civil servant, she was a servant to all humankind. She gave herself to so many causes and organizations that are too numerous to mention. Dr. Maya Angelou once said that, ''I've learned that you shouldn't go through life with a catcher's mitt on both hands; you need to be able to throw something back.'' Dr. Thomas threw a prodigious amount of love and service back to the Columbus, Georgia community and our nation that she loved so dearly.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me, my wife, Vivian, and the more than 700,000 residents of Georgia's Second Congressional District in paying tribute to Dr. Eunice S. Thomas for her

outstanding contributions to her sorority, her community, and our nation. We extend our deepest sympathies to her family, friends and loved ones during this difficult time and we pray that they will be consoled and comforted by an abiding faith and the Holy Spirit in the days, weeks and months ahead.

IN HONOR OF ALICIA B. HARVEY-SMITH, PH.D. ON THE HONOR OF HER INAUGURATION AND INSTALLATION AS PRESIDENT OF RIVER VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. ANN M. KUSTER

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the inauguration and installation of Dr. Alicia B. Harvey-Smith as the 10th President of River Valley Community College in Claremont, New Hampshire. River Valley Community College has long been a paradigm of quality education in New Hampshire, and this event signifies the first inauguration in the history of the institution.

Dr. Harvey-Smith has long served as a leader in the academic community with more than a quarter century of experience and training in education. After her years serving as a dean and Vice President of Student Affairs at Baltimore City Community College, Dr. Harvey-Smith has proven her dedication to education and the creation of a world-class learning environment.

Founded in 1968, River Valley Community College has served as a provider for quality education in the state of New Hampshire. With an intensive environment which allows for individualized attention and flexible class schedules that accommodate the lives of busy students, River Valley Community College has proven its commitment to the improvement and expansion of minds.

Over the past decades, River Valley Community College has expanded to provide thirty-five career-oriented programs that provide students with highly specialized skills and knowledge crucial to achievement in the job market in a variety of business, technical, and health-oriented fields. With a sincere dedication to the development of educational programs such as these, River Valley Community College has improved the lives of countless students across the Granite State.

With this ethic in mind, Dr. Alicia Harvey-Smith is an ideal choice for the President of River Valley Community College. Under the dedicated leadership of Dr. Harvey-Smith, I am confident that River Valley Community College will continue to grow and serve the public. She is truly a role model to all of us, and an asset to the State of New Hampshire.

It remains an honor to represent River Valley Community College in Congress. I wish Dr. Harvey-Smith the very best and congratulate her on this proud occasion.

HONORING BARBARA KENDRICK, FNP

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a resourceful and ambitious woman, Ms. Barbara Kendrick. Barbara has shown what can be done through hard work, dedication and a desire to serve others.

Ms. Kendrick was born in Chicago, Illinois, the youngest of nine children. She moved to Carthage, MS at five months old to live with her aunt and uncle upon the death of her mother.

Barbara earned her Bachelor of Science in Nursing in 1993 from Mississippi College and her Master of Science in Nursing in 2004 from Alcorn State University. She is certified through the American Accredited Nurses Association.

Barbara has practiced nursing for about 20 years; she has worked as a Family Nurse Practitioner for 10 years and has worked at the G. V. Sonny Montgomery VA Medical Center for 7 years. She has served about 933 veterans at the VA Medical Center. Barbara has a great appreciation for veterans because she was raised by her uncle who was a Korean Veteran.

Barbara is an active member of the American Nurses Association and volunteer with the American Kidney Foundation by conducting screenings. She also assists with outreach for Veteran enrollment. She is a member of Faith for Life Church located in Jackson, MS. Barbara enjoys singing gospel in her spare time.

Barbara lives in Clinton, MS along with her three sons. She strives every day to have a positive impact on her patients while remembering her motto, ''If I can't help you, I'll find someone who can.''

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Barbara Kendrick for her passion and dedication to serving our great Country and a desire to make a difference in the lives of others.

LINGLESTOWN FIRE COMPANY 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Linglestown Fire Company as they celebrate their 80th anniversary.

The Linglestown Fire Company was officially founded in 1934 after a local barn caught fire during the month of February. However, attempts to create a fire company for the area date back to the mid 1700s, at which time Linglestown was established as the third oldest community in Dauphin County. While the company began with simple technology and resources, it has continued to undergo many changes in an effort to better improve service for the people of Linglestown and the surrounding areas. The Linglestown Fire Company is currently staffed by 52 active firefighters, as well as dozens of wildland firefighters, emergency medical technicians, fire police, and other members who provide support. These brave men and women repeatedly put their lives on the line to keep the people of Linglestown safe.

Mr. Speaker, on the 80th anniversary of its founding, I thank all of the members of the Linglestown Fire Company, past and present, for their continued efforts to protect the citizens of Linglestown and Dauphin County, and wish the organization many more years of successful service.

CELEBRATING MR. MERL DEAN SWIHART 86TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of Mr. Merl Dean Swihart as he celebrates his 86th birthday. Merl is an extraordinary individual who has enriched the lives of many Hoosiers throughout Marshall County.

Merl was born in Argos, Indiana on July 7, 1928, to Ford and Faye Swihart, where along with his five siblings; spent their childhood working on the family's 80 acre farm. On the farm he helped raise livestock and tended to the crops. The values Merl learned while working on the family farm would have a profound impact on his future endeavors. Merl graduated from Argos High School in 1948. After high school Merl worked for two years at Indiana Metal and on his neighbor's farm. In 1951, Merl was called to serve his country and was drafted to the United States Marine Corps, where he served in Santa Ana, California at the Air Facility. In 1953, Merl was honorably discharged and returned to working for Indiana Metal and farming. Merl moved to Chicago where he used his G.I. Bill to further his education in agriculture at the Illinois School of Technology.

After several years in Illinois, Merl returned to Marshall County where he worked as a custodian and maintenance technician for Plymouth Community School Corporation for 36 years. Merl retired in 1993, and was awarded the key to the City of Plymouth for his dedicated service to the community. During his retirement Merl served as the Grand Marshall of Plymouth's Blueberry Festival Parade and generously donated his time and efforts to the community by mowing lawns, shoveling snow and volunteering to do handy work at the local church.

Throughout Merl's life, he has demonstrated a deep-rooted commitment to his family, friends and country. Our community owes a great deal of respect and gratitude to the incredible service of individuals like Merl who have devoted so much of their time to serve others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in celebration of Mr. Merl Dean Swihart's 86th birthday and admirable service to our great communities and nation.

HONORING THE LIFE AND DEDICATED SERVICE OF COLONEL ROBERT ''BOB'' W. GATES, USAF RET.

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on August 9, 2014, Northwest Florida and our Nation lost a warrior—Colonel Robert ''Bob'' W. Gates, USAF Retired. Colonel Gates, a devoted family man and decorated veteran, honorably served as a member of the Armed Forces for over thirty years. He was a member of the Greatest Generation and served in three wars. I am humbled to rise and pay tribute to his life, his unwavering commitment to service, and his dedication to our Nation's heroes and their loved ones.

Born in Bradley, South Dakota on January 23, 1919, Colonel Gates joined the Army Air Corps, prior to World War II, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force in April 1942. His various tours of duty included commander of the 88th Troop Carrier Squadron, a C–47 squadron that dropped paratroopers over Normandy on D–Day; commander of the 4087th Air Transport Group, tasked with providing air supply for the Distant Early Warning Line across the Arctic; and commander of the Huron Task Force, which established the Huron radar sites on the Greenland Ice Cap. Following his command of the 6200th Material Wing at Clark AFB in the Philippines, Colonel Gates became the first commander of the 1st Special Operations Wing at Hurlburt Field, located in the Florida Panhandle and home to the Air Force Special Operations Command, before serving as the Inspector General for the 13th Air Force.

During his distinguished career spanning three decades, Colonel Gates served in World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War and logged over 16,000 flight hours in several aircraft, including his assignment to fly entertainer Bob Hope and crew on a USO tour around the world. Colonel Gates received a Presidential Citation from President Franklin Roosevelt and was awarded the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation medal, the French Croix-de-Guerre, and the USO Spirit of Hope Award for his lifetime contributions to the USO. Under his leadership, the 1st Special Operations Wing was bestowed the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, and Hurlburt Field was named the Most Improved Base in the Tactical Air Command.

Upon his retirement from the Air Force in 1972, Colonel Gates began a career in real estate and was integral in the construction of the Bob Hope Village, which provides home and care for Air Force widows. From 1978 to 1983, Colonel Gates served as mayor of Fort Walton Beach. He was a founder and charter member of The American Air Museum in Britain and the Air Armament Museum at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, and was a member of various community and veterans organizations, including the Elks, Daedalians, Krewe of Bowlegs, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Air Commando Association, which inducted Colonel Gates into its Hall of Fame.

To many, Colonel Gates will be remembered for his devotion to his country and community, and to his family and friends, a loving family man with a great sense of humor. Without question, Colonel Gates lived a life full of service and has earned our Nation's highest respect and gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Congress, it is a privilege for me to honor Colonel Robert W. Gates' lifetime of service. My wife Vicki and I extend our prayers and sincere condolences to his children—Robert, Bill, Michael, Kimberly, and Kathleen; ten grandchildren-Paula, Robert W. Gates III, Steve, Matthew, Sarah, Mary Kathryn, Peyton, Austin, Trevor, and Kendall; ten great-grandchildren; his loyal companion, Lucky, his rescued dog; and the entire Gates family.

THANKING MY STAFF

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor and privilege to serve in this body for 34 years. I have come to the floor countless times over the years to speak out and help give a voice to the voiceless for humanitarian causes, to raise national and international policy issues, such as getting our nation's spending under control, bringing attention to national security threats, like terrorism and cyberattacks, and focusing on ways to protect children and families from the scourge of legalized gambling. I also have raised issues important to the people of the 10th District of Virginia, such as improving transportation, preserving historic sites and educating the public about health threats from Lyme disease.

Today, though, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the dozens of men and women who have been on my staff over the years. As every Member knows, our jobs in the people's House would be next to impossible without the staff that works with us. I certainly would not have been able to accomplish so many of the projects and public policy initiatives I have been able to do without them by my side.

And in all honesty, if it were not for some loyal and dedicated staffers who stuck with me during my first term—when the growing pains of a new congressional office are the toughest—I am not sure I would have been re-elected early in my career.

I want to single out my first press secretary, Stephanie Bolick, who later became my chief of staff, or as we called it back then, my ''AA'' or administrative assistant. She may have been among the first women in a Hill office in the early 1980s to break that glass ceiling. I was blessed to find Stephanie, who helped me focus my work and build a foundation of public service. She was wise beyond her years and I am forever grateful to her for her counsel and for being there from the start.

I have been fortunate to have two long-tenured chiefs of staff. Charlie White was my top aide for 14 years, until cancer took his life in the summer of 2000. A retired Navy captain and submariner, Charlie had a heart of service and not only helped manage my office, but became a dear friend. A humble man, he had a way of putting everyone around him at ease. Even in the pain of illness, he inspired us by his grace. Charlie was a ''Johnny Appleseed'' kind of a guy. He was a mentor to young staffers and sowed seeds of goodness and kindness to scatter to all those we meet in our lives.

I believe it was providential when Dan Scandling followed Charlie as my chief of staff. Dan had been the top aide to my Virginia colleague Herb Bateman, who died suddenly just four months before he was to retire from the House. Dan was just the right person at the right time. A trusted and loyal adviser and friend, he has been with me since late 2000.

When I would tell Dan that we needed to jump on a plane and get to a place in the world where people were suffering or war was imminent, he made it happen. He was there with me to document the trip in photos and write the report that I would share with House colleagues, leadership and the administration to help get the ball rolling to focus attention on a humanitarian cause. A superb journalist, Dan also has served as my press spokesman. He is indefatigable and a true professional and I cannot thank him enough for his counsel and public service.

I was a former staffer, both on Capitol Hill and in the executive branch. I know the daily grind—writing mail, stuffing envelopes, and answering phone calls from disgruntled constituents. Staffers are consumed by long hours with modest pay. Yet I also know how rewarding this job can be. So many of my staff over the years have told me that being in a position to help make people's lives better was really what counted the most.

I always said I wanted a staff that was on par with the late Senator Ted Kennedy's top-notch staff. There is no doubt in my mind that my staff was. I have no hesitation in saying I have had the best staff on Capitol Hill.

I have tried to treat my staff as family, whether they worked for me for only a year before heading off to law school or graduate school, or stayed with me for many years. I actually had two staffers who worked for me for more than 25 years. Judy McCary and Janet Shaffron served as the backbone of my office.

Judy was my longtime District director and worked more cases, particularly immigration cases, than you can count. Through the years I could rarely go anywhere in my District without someone thanking me for something Judy or someone else on my District staff did to solve a problem.

Judy, and all my District staff, were tireless—and continue to be tireless—advocates for the people of the 10th District, regardless of political strife. When you called my District staff with a problem, it didn't matter if you were a Democrat, an Independent or a Republican. You were a constituent and they were there to help.

Janet Shaffron was my legislative director for 28 years. She had an encyclopedic knowledge of every issue and every vote and was responsible for compiling my complete annual voting record, which I published for constituents. She was a whiz at parliamentary procedure and an extremely gifted writer and editor. Nothing rattled Janet. I don't think she ever had a bad day—even when she wore two hats and filled in as chief of staff, helping hold the staff together when Charlie became ill. My Washington staff adored Janet. She always was willing to help with a letter or speech. She was a mentor and always knew when to give a young staffer an encouraging word. And she

was always willing to tell me when she thought I was going in the wrong direction.

Judy and Janet stood with me through thick and thin. They were there in the early years during the fits and starts of a new office and in the years that followed helping celebrate legislative or district successes. Both beat me to retirement. I cannot thank them enough.

I also want to talk about what is perhaps the hardest job in any congressional office—that of scheduler. I have had some great ones. Fortunately, they were blessed with patience and great attitudes because managing my schedule—and, of course, me—was never easy. I know I probably never told them enough how much I appreciated them and their loyalty. So today I say thank you to those incredible staffers.

As I approach retirement, I have reflected on the many issues with which I have become involved, and perhaps the one with the greatest visibility—especially on the international level—has been my work in the area of human rights. When I came to Congress, human rights, religious freedom and speaking out for the voiceless were not on my radar. But a trip to famine-riddled Ethiopia in 1984 when I held an emaciated child dying of hunger brought me new perspective. And while I was not happy with Charlie when he infamously told The Washington Post: "He does [local] transportation so he can do [international] human rights," he was probably on to something.

Working on human rights and religious freedom issues has been some of my most rewarding work in Congress and right there with me were probably a dozen staffers who handled my human rights and foreign affairs portfolio over the years. I believe I have made a difference, but I couldn't have done it without the help of those staffers, who, to a person, shared my passion for humanitarian causes. They spent hours upon hours upon hours writing letters, preparing speeches, planning hearings, making phone calls, advising on strategy, meeting with dissidents and the oppressed and listening to tragic stories. I am proud of their work to help change lives for the better and to give a voice to the voiceless and I express my deep appreciation to each one.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention Lucy Norment, who took over for Judy, and Tom Culligan, who replaced Janet, for the work they have done since assuming new roles in the office. Thank you.

I tried to build camaraderie among my staff and believe our successes can be attributed to teamwork and the Harry Truman adage that it's amazing what you can accomplish if you don't care who gets the credit. Everyone who has worked for me—whether answering phones, doing data entry, tracking legislation, formulating policy, working cases or managing my offices—has made a difference.

They also made my job easier, and for that, I am eternally grateful.

I want to take this opportunity to submit the names of all my staff through the years for history to see:

Tom Alexander, Jennifer Allen, Elyse Bauer Anderson, Julia Angelotti, Anne McClure Babson, Torrey Babson, Evan Baehr, Laurie Battle, John Beed, Andrew Bender, Nancy Suzich Bennett, Pat Bennett, Abby Berg, Debbie Blinn, Stephanie Bolick, Johnathan Bolls, Lisa Boothe, Jim Boyle, Kellie Malloy Boyle, Shelly Bressler.

Tom Brooke, Matthew Brown, Karen Burke, Teresa Burney, Jim Burroughs, Bridget Bustillos, Mary Ann Cannon, Jane Cantus, Dan Caprio, Mike Carlin, Jessica Carlton, Ted Cartwright, Stacey Chuma, Bob Clark, John Cole, Barbara Comstock, Melinda Bohn Conner, Mary Ann Cook, Evan Corcoran.

Pat Cox, Judy Hammond Craun, Donna Crowley, Tom Culligan, John Cusey, Jack Czerwinski, Chris Darling, Bryan Deoms, Dave Dettoni, Karen Foster Dick, Jeffrey Dingman, Brett Dody, Bennett Donovan, James Dornan III, Philip Draper, Ben Dutton, David Farajollahi, James Farel, Amy Farrel.

Susan Feaster, Karen Feaver, Larry Fineran, Marna Fisher, Dot Fleshman, Scott Flipse, Lee Kerr Fonvielle, Karen Foster, James Freik, Johnathon Friel, Tom Fulcher, James Gallagher, James Gallahan, Fernande Gebs, Jill DiPuccio Giles, Geoff Gleason, Shannon Green, JT Griffin, Kristin Erb Griffin.

Suzanne Grimsley, Steve Hall, Andrew Hart, Susan Bullard Harmon, Buzz Hawley, Diana Haynes, Nancy Bennett Haynes, Bob Healey, Nancy Bruce Herbolsheimer, Tom Herrity, Heather Hixson Hershberger, Elise Ho Phuong, Sewell Hoff, Elizabeth Hoffman, Lynne Holden, Mike Holtz, Deborah Horness, Robert Houston, Lori-Beth Feld Hua.

Wayne Huggins, Carol Hughes, Peyton Hughes, Rosanne Dupras Hughes, Anne Campbell Huiskes, Wes Irvin, Michael Jackson, Jennifer Jacobsen, Jessica Jelgerhuis, Kevin James, Laurie Jenkins, James Jennings III, Fay Johnson, Gail Hoskins Johnson, William Troy Jones, Virginia Jones, Andrew Kauders, Cindy Rockholt Klapmust, Ramona Kledzik.

Heather Kolasch, Stephen Korfonta, Jill Kriser, Patrick Larkin, Mira Lezell, Caitlin Lietzan, Michael Linster, Marge Lynch, Tom Lynch, Charlie Lyons, Anne MacKenzie, Elizabeth Maier, Kellie Mallory, Christina Mangano, Will Marlow, Jeff Mascott, Robert McAdam, Judy McCary, Cheryl McCullough.

Mark McElwee, Barbara McGuire, Meghan Wedd McGuire, Joe McNulty, Justin Mentzer, Becky Earle Middleton, Molly Jurmu Miller, Bill Mims, Janet Minkler, Kenneth Minnick, Jen Foth Moody, Donald Morrissey, Tom Morr, Roger Morse, Will Moschella, Stacy Neal, Gracie Nelson, Debra Nesbitt, Ed Newberry.

Lucy Norment, William Palmer, Hae Park, Keith Pavlick, Angela Pecario, Kristin Peck, Anne Peters, Brendan Pevarski, Jillian Pevo, Rita Pfeiffer, Mark Planning, Ivan Plis, Ann Potacnak, Jan Powell, Brianna Puccini, Sara Boney Ratcliff, Elizabeth Becker Reiter, Denise Richardson, Ralph Rinaldi, Pat Russell.

Melinda Sadler, Colin Samples, Tom Santaniello, Chris Santora, Dan Scandling, Courtney Haller Schlieter, Meredith Schultz, Steve Schwartz, Janet Shaffron, Jill Shatzen, Neil Siefring, Sharon Snyder, Tim Starr, Dave Stegmaier, Kalinda Stephenson, Mike Stevens, Samantha Stockman, Katy Summerlin, Julie Sussman, Laura Swett, Melissa Temeles.

Susan Thompson, Randy Tift, Clark Unger, Sharon Vasky-Smith, Chris Walker, Linda Rollins Wallace, Jeff Walton, Elizabeth Ward, Brinton Warren, George Webb, Charlie White, Laura White, David Whitestone, Stiles Wilkins, Melinda Wilson, Craig Whitham, Sean Woo, Ralph Wunder, John Zemaitis.

HONORING CAPTAIN ANDREW BUDUO III

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a grateful nation, I rise today to honor Captain Andrew Buduo III as he retires from the United States Navy after proudly serving our country for thirty years.

Captain Buduo completed a bachelor's degree in mathematics and physics from St. Lawrence University. He began his distinguished career with the United States Navy in 1984 after graduating from Aviation Officer Candidate School in Pensacola, Florida, and receiving his commission. Captain Buduo was designated as a Naval Aviator in 1986, and reported to Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 12 for flight training in the RH–53D airborne mine countermeasures helicopter.

Captain Buduo reported to his first Fleet squadron, Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron (HM–14) where he served as Aircraft Division Officer and Staff Mine Warfare (Tactics) Officer. During his tour, he deployed onboard USS *Guadalcanal* and USS *Okinawa* in support of Operation Earnest Will—the "Tanker War" of 1987/1988. Subsequently he reported to the Coastal Systems Station, Panama City. In 1983 he reported onboard the USS *Belleau Wood* eventually working his way up to Mini Boss. As the Mini Boss, he participated in Operation United Shield—the final withdrawal of coalition forces from Somalia during March of 1995.

Following his ship tour, Captain Buduo reported to the Command and General Staff College in Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he earned his Joint Professional Military Education Phase I qualification. He returned to HM–14, serving as safety officer and aircraft maintenance officer.

In November 1998, Captain Buduo reported to the Airborne Mine Defense Program Office where he served in positions of increasing leadership responsibility. In May 2002, he moved to the Chief of Staff, Program Executive Office, Mine and Undersea Warfare billet.

In March 2003, Captain Buduo reported to the Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron FIFTEEN (HM–15) where he served as Executive Officer until he assumed command in April of 2004. While XO, he deployed to the Mediterranean in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM where he embarked USS *Cleveland* with HM-DET ONE. During his over two years onboard, HM–15 won the Navy "E" award twice and assumed responsibility for a four-helicopter detachment permanently forward deployed to Bahrain.

In April 2005, Captain Buduo reported to the Naval Sea Systems Command, where he served as Director, POM Integration Division, and later as NAVSEA's POM Integration Lead. He subsequently assumed command of Naval Surface Warfare Center, Panama City Division in September of that year.

Four years later, in November of 2009, Captain Buduo assumed command of Indian Head Division Naval Surface Warfare Center. After nearly three years in command at Naval Surface Warfare Center, Captain Buduo was assigned to the Navy Combat Identification Capabilities Division at the Pentagon where he ultimately served as Director.

Among his many accomplishments, Captain Buduo is entitled to wear the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with 1 gold star, Navy Commendation Medal with 2 gold stars, Navy Achievement Medal, and other service awards.

Our country is stronger and safer because of the courageous men and women of our armed forces who dedicate their lives to protecting and defending our beloved country. I'm honored to stand today to recognize Captain Buduo's exemplary service on behalf of the United States of America, and I am more grateful than I can express for his service.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of Captain Buduo's hometown of Worcester, Massachusetts, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Captain Buduo's accomplishments and service to our nation. He is a proven leader and a credit to his family, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the United States of America. As he retires from military service, we wish Captain Buduo well, along with his wife, Charlene, as they look forward to this next chapter in their lives.

RECOGNIZING DOROTEO ''D.M.'' MARTINEZ

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Doroteo ''D.M.'' Martinez, a dedicated public servant, proud family man, and devoted community leader, as he celebrates his 96th birthday.

D.M. grew up in the small town of Roy, New Mexico—a village of just over 300 people, and dedicated his life to the service of others, in both his local community and across the state of New Mexico. I was fortunate to work with D.M. when I was the state's Secretary of Aging, and I found him to be an intelligent, respected, and resolute individual. With D.M. and Travis Wood's help we were able to establish the Travis Wood Senior Center in Roy and provide support services to the senior community there.

Throughout his life, D.M. has continued to blaze trails in New Mexico, serving as President of the New Mexico Rural Electric Cooperative Association, member of the Roy School Board, Chair of the Democratic Party of New Mexico, organist for his local church, and an active member of the American Legion, all while remaining an avid farmer and rancher.

D.M. personifies the idea that with hard work, persistence, and dedication nothing is unattainable. It is individuals like D.M. that make our country strong, and his vision and accomplishments serve as an inspiration for future generations of New Mexicans. D.M. truly has lived his life to the fullest and demonstrates the impact that one individual can have on an entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join his family and friends in celebrating all that D.M. has accomplished in 96 wonderful years and looking forward to the many more to come.

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MID CITIES PREGNANCY CENTER

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 30th anniversary of the Mid Cities Pregnancy Center in Euless, Texas. In its history, MCPC has ministered to over 70,000 women by providing Christ-centered counseling, professional medical services, and connections with resources to help as many as possible choose life for their preborn child.

MCPC began in the First Baptist Church in Euless, Texas. First known as the ''Crisis Pregnancy Center,'' it was inspired by the preaching of Dr. James T. Draper in January of 1984. On August 20, 1984, after prayerful consideration, a small group of church staff and laymen opened the center to begin its life-saving ministry of outreach to any woman experiencing an unplanned pregnancy. Sixteen were served in the first month and were lovingly provided Biblical counseling by volunteers as well as community resources and options.

Since then, MCPC has grown tremendously and done great work as one of the first Christian pregnancy centers in the Dallas/Fort Worth metroplex. In 2006, the Center was awarded a grant by Focus on the Family and Dr. James Dobson for a new ultrasound machine. Their site visit report included a positive review of practices and a recommendation that led to MCPC's incorporating independently. First Baptist Church continued to provide leadership to the center through board membership majority and ongoing support of their pregnancy mission. On March 26, 2009, the Center, after having operated in North Richland Hills for a time, opened a satellite facility in Irving, Texas. Not long after, the new opening was met by another generous grant for a new ultrasound machine. Three professional ultrasound techs joined the MCPC staff. Last year, MCPC's main office returned to Euless and moved into a new 7,800 square-foot building in the city's hospital district. A full-time nurse manager was added to supervise a staff of volunteer professional registered nurses to ensure that each client received medical attention and prenatal education.

Over the years, MCPC has helped promote health, security, life, and the Gospel for women in need. Of the 70,000 whom they have worked with, 40% had positive pregnancy tests, 25,000 said they would choose life as a result of MCPC's ministry, and thousands of others have received the Christian faith. In the future, MCPC plans to work even harder to specifically reach out to women in underserved communities who are the most desperate for hope and direction. This effort will include the use of a mobile unit that was donated last year.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of gratitude for their good work in my district's communities that I ask all of my distinguished colleagues to join me in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Mid Cities Pregnancy Center.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ORION INDUSTRIES

HON. MIKE QUIGLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the long and distinguished career of Bruce Nesbitt. Fifty years ago, Mr. Nesbitt founded Orion Industries in his parent's basement on the Northwest side of Chicago by first applying coating to race car engine parts. He convinced any friends, relatives, and initial suppliers that would listen to his sales pitch to buy stock in his coating company. Today, Orion Industries applies Teflon coating on consumer bake ware, automotive, and industrial products and has grown from 3 employees to 138. Orion Industries continues to grow and create jobs in Chicago and recently announced relocating to a larger facility in the Fifth District to accommodate its booming production. Needless to say, those initial shareholders that believed in Bruce made a handsome return on their investment in what is now a leader in the industrial coatings industry.

The success of Orion Industries is due to the entrepreneurial creativity and work ethic of its founder who can often be found at his plant's in-house laboratory. Mr. Nesbitt was educated in public high schools and colleges on the Northwest side of Chicago. Even though he never received a college degree, Mr. Nesbitt holds 31 U.S. Patents and has 9 pending, earning him membership in the Chicago Entrepreneurial Hall of Fame. Under Mr. Nesbitt's leadership, Orion Industries was awarded the DuPont Plunkett Award for Industrial Innovation this past year. Amidst all these titles and distinctions, Mr. Nesbitt was also given the unofficial title of CTO, ''Chief Tinkerologist'' by his employees at Orion Industries. Best of all, Bruce remains a hard-working and humble ''Chicago guy'' amidst all his success.

Bruce would be the first to tell you that his family is his first priority, and they have provided support for all of his activities. His family includes his two daughters; Amber, her husband Ben Wood and their two children, Brecon Michael and newborn, Gwyneth Adele, and Greer and her husband, William Swearingen.

He and Diane Jacobson continue to reside in Chicago and support numerous local charities and civic organizations like the Time Line Theatre and Adaptive Adventures.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Bruce Nesbitt and Orion Industries on the 50th anniversary of the company's founding. It is always encouraging to see someone follow their passion, open a successful business, and give back to their community. I wish Mr. Nesbitt and all the employees at Orion Industries the best of luck in their future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE FORT WALTON BEACH HIGH SCHOOL CHEERLEADERS AS 1A EXTRA LARGE VARSITY DIVISION STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate the First Congressional District of Florida's Fort Walton Beach High School Vikings for winning the Extra Large Varsity 1A Division State title at the Florida High School Athletic Association (FHSAA) Cheerleading State Championship on January 31, 2014. This victory marks Fort Walton Beach High School's 10th state title at the FHSAA Cheerleading State Championship.

Truly an outstanding team effort put forth by all twenty-nine members, under the leadership of their talented coaches, Ms. Rachel Pritchard and Ms. Natalie Schmidt, there is no question that several performances contributed to the overall title. Even weather delays could not dampen the young men and women's motivation and concentration. When they finally took the stage in Kissimmee, the Vikings excelled at the competition. They scored 92.65 out of 100 in the preliminaries before claiming their victory in the Extra Large Varsity division and before hurrying back to Fort Walton Beach High School to cheer on the Girl's Basketball team in the District Finals.

I commend the young men and women of the cheer team—Alexa Allen, Kate Blanchard, Kacie Daugherty, Ammilia Dubbs, Alexus Flores, Sidney Freeman, Alexa Gaddis, Mary Gashaw, Niki Grater, Jesi Harrell, Ashley Holz, Kristin Hyder, Justice Jones, Lindie Landinham, Tyla Lane, Natalie Lawson, Kaycee Lewis, Jamie Miglionico, Cathryn Palenske, Ashley Pullen, Jordyn Purifoy, Bailey Rathmann, Cassidy Raven, Alexus Richardson, Lauren Rigdon, Hannah Robertson, Darien Shoults, Hannah Steece, and Courtney Triplett—for both challenging themselves and setting an example for their fellow students and youth in our community.

Fort Walton Beach High's victory at the Florida High School Athletic Association Cheerleading State Championship is a testament to the commitment and dedication of all the members of the team, and it is a great reflection on the entire Fort Walton Beach and greater Northwest Florida community. On behalf of the United States Congress, my wife Vicki and I congratulate the Vikings for this extraordinary accomplishment and wish them continued success.

HONORING MARTIN GILCHRIST

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, in the mid-1800s, Martin Gilchrist migrated from Churchville, West Virginia to Jefferson County, Mississippi and shortly after the Civil War, he married the love of his life; the union of Martin Gilchrist and Gracie Nettles Gilchrist began the Gilchrist family in Jefferson County, Mississippi, which has blessed us with descendants that have helped to shape our nation; and

Whereas, the Gilchrist family has produced many well-respected citizens and five of the patriarchs and matriarchs of the family were born to Martin and Gracie Gilchrist. The children were Martin, Geoid, Joanna, Evalene and Marie all of whom served as pillars of strength for the Gilchrist family; and

Whereas, in our beloved Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, we are honored to have members of the Gilchrist family, including Ms. Doretha McGlory one of our most beloved citizens in our District; and

Whereas, family is one of the most honored and cherished institutions in the world, we take pride in knowing that families such as the Gilchrist family have set aside this time to fellowship with each other, honor one another and to pass along history to each other by meeting at this year's family reunion in DeKalb County, Georgia; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Gilchrist family in our District; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim July 11, 2014 as Gilchrist Family Reunion Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 11th day of July, 2014.

HONORING NOLAND SMITH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Noland Smith who is a native Jacksonian and was reared in the Virden Addition Community. He attended Lake, Brinkley and G. N. Smith Elementary Schools. He continued his education at Lanier High and graduated from Brinkley High School. Continuing his education, he graduated from Tennessee State University.

Mr. Smith played professional football with the Kansas City Chiefs and the San Francisco 49'ers.

He has had tenure with the City of Jackson in the Public Service Careers Department. He has served as Director of Youth Division/Allied Service Department, Contract Supervision-CATEC and Employer Service Representative.

Mr. Smith has received many special honors: Inducted into the Tennessee State University Hall of Fame, March of Dimes Hall of Fame, Heart of Gold Volunteer Award, Co-Founder/Co-Chairman of the National Football League Player Association of Mississippi Chapter and received the Jefferson Award for Community Service sponsored by Cablevision. He retired as the coordinator of the Medgar Evers Community Center.

Mr. Noland Smith is married to Gloria J. McKinnie Smith and they have three children: Nolan Jr., Tonya and Kelvin.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Noland Smith.

IN HONOR OF COMMANDER ERIK FRANZEN

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Commander Erik Franzen for his outstanding and invaluable service to his community and the United States of America, as he embarks on a new mission at his next command, Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach.

Commander Erik Franzen began his naval career in 1991 after graduating from San Diego State University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Liberal Studies and was commissioned through the NROTC program.

In 2010, Commander Erik Franzen reported onboard the Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro as the Executive Officer. He later assumed command of the installation on July 1, 2013 and spearheaded several infrastructure improvements to NAF El Centro. These enhancements included a complete remodel of the Naval Exchange Building and the Take 5 coffee shop, an overhaul of the sports complex, installation of artificial turf on the sports field and sundry improvements to workspaces throughout the base.

As a result of Commander Erik Franzen's guidance and leadership, NAF El Centro has increased in mission capability, improved customer service to visiting detachments and seen a tremendous boost to the overall morale of the base. I applaud Commander Erik Franzen for his distinguished service to NAF El Centro, the Imperial Valley, and the nation.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF JOE SCHNEIDER

HON. TAMMY DUCKWORTH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Joe Schneider. The recent emotion and debate surrounding immigration in the U.S. has detracted from some great stories about those immigrants who helped to found and shape this country. I would like to share a story about one of those immigrants.

Joe Schneider was born in Kernei, Yugoslavia in 1929. While his father was off fighting in World War II, Joe led his displaced family on a journey throughout Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and ultimately Vienna, Austria. As refugees, the war years were extremely challenging and although he lost a leg at age 15, he never lost his desire or ability to support and lead his mother and four younger siblings.

His family was given the opportunity to leave Austria and arrived in the U.S. as immigrants in 1951. Joe was extremely proud of his German heritage but his love for this country was something he never stopped talking about. Without speaking a word of English and missing a leg he set out to start working as a tailor. He often talked about living in the land of opportunity and how it afforded anyone and everyone the chance to start and own their own business. He finally lived his dream when

he founded Joe's Tailor Shop at age 50. For more than 25 years, Joe's small family business created employment and provided for more than 20 families.

In 1953, Joe met Katharina Schaeffer, who was also an immigrant from Kernei. They had three children, Hermann (Christine), Robert and Monica (John) as well as three grandchildren, Michael, Lauren and Megan. The family was blessed to be able to celebrate Joe and Katharina's 60th wedding anniversary in February of this year.

For the past ten years Joe had been the President of the Kerneier Pleasure Club in Chicago. As a leader in Chicago's German-American community, he balanced the preservation of old world traditions with a love and belief in the American way of life. The recent World Cup soccer match between the U.S. and Germany could have created a conflict but Joe clearly supported Team USA.

I'm not sure he had a bucket list but I do know he had watched a family grow and flourish, experienced all the richness life can offer, and was able to look back with very few regrets. I also know the investment he made in his family and friends paid dividends throughout his whole life. Although he will be sadly missed, his love for his country and family will live on forever.

CONGRATULATING THE LIONS CLUB OF RICHMOND, INDIANA

HON. LUKE MESSER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Lions Club of Richmond Indiana on its 90th Anniversary.

Lions Clubs International is the world's largest service club organization. These clubs provide invaluable services to people in communities across the county and around the globe. Lions Clubs help to fight blindness, protect the environment, feed the hungry, and assist seniors and people with disabilities. The Richmond Lions Club has been an asset to people in east-central Indiana, serving this community for nearly a century.

This outstanding achievement would not have been possible without the dedication, commitment and vision exhibited by today's club members and those over the past 90 years. These community leaders who diligently serve for the good of the public set an example for all Hoosiers to follow.

I ask the entire 6th Congressional District to join me in congratulating the Lions Club of Richmond, Indiana on its 90th Anniversary and thanking them for their continued service. I have no doubt that the extraordinary individuals who make up this great institution will be serving the people of Richmond for many more years to come.

RECOGNIZING THE PAXTON LADY CATS AS CLASS 1A BASKETBALL STATE CHAMPIONS AND HONORING THE LIFE AND DEDICATED SERVICE OF COACH RANDY INFINGER

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the First Congressional District of Florida's Paxton School girls basketball team for winning the Class 1A Basketball State Championship and honor the life of Coach Randy Infinger.

The Paxton Lady Cats ended a spectacular season with a record of 26–3 to clinch this year's state championship. The final game was played against Chipley High School on February 20, 2014, in Lakeland, Florida, with the Lady Cats claiming victory with a score of 39–34. Many of the exceptional plays leading up to the victory occurred in the final quarter of this tightly contested championship game. Senior Emily Murray scored a game-high 20 points on the strength of four 3-pointers, including a game-winning three pointer with just 38 seconds left on the clock. With their victory, the Lady Cats secured Paxton's fifth girls basketball state championship, moving them into fifth place on the all-time Florida girls basketball championship list. Their latest state championship marks another proud moment in the sports history of Northwest Florida high school basketball.

Sadly, on February 23, 2014, four days after their extraordinary victory, the Paxton Lady Cats and the entire Paxton community were struck by tragedy when long-time Paxton Assistant Coach Randy Infinger passed away. Throughout his dedicated 25-year career at Paxton School, Mr. Infinger coached several teams and touched the hearts of countless students and teachers. His contributions to Northwest Florida and Paxton School were truly exceptional, and his legacy will not be forgotten.

On behalf of the United States Congress and the citizens of Northwest Florida, I would like to honor and remember Coach Randy Infinger and congratulate players Katie Sebastian (#3), Quinn Williams (#4), Cortni McKee (#5), Faith Elmore (#11), Emily Murray (#12), Sidney Beck (#14), Genesis Long (#15), Lenora Dixon (#21), Allison Carnley (#22), Annie Myles (#23), Bethany Neale (#24), Cassidy Brazile (#25), Payton Malloy (#30), and Kristen Corbett (#45); Head Coach, Steve Williams; Assistant Coach, Kim Corbett; Bookkeeper, Laurie Gilbert; Statistician, Connor Williams; Principal Beth Tucker; Assistant Principal Mitch Jackson; and Athletic Director Steve Williams for their extraordinary victory. My wife Vicki joins me in offering our best wishes to Paxton School and its talented athletes and coaches for their continued academic and athletic success, as well as our prayers and most sincere condolences to the family of Mr. Infinger and the entire Paxton community for their tremendous loss.

REMEMBERING DAVID STEPHEN CONRAD

HON. BRADLEY BYRNE

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a great Alabamian and a proud Mobilian, Mr. David Stephen Conrad, or just ''D'' as he was known to his family.

Mr. Conrad was born in Boston, Massachusetts on August 30, 1939, but he called Mobile home for the last 49 years. He graduated from the University of Alabama and Cumberland School of Law in Birmingham, Alabama. He passed away on September 3, 2014.

Mr. Speaker, David loved the law and took great pleasure in his profession. He co-founded the firm of Conrad & Hammond, which is known today as Conrad, Barlar, and McCulloch. He was well-known throughout the legal community as a lawyer possessing the difficult balance of class, respect, and courtesy, while always being the strongest advocate possible for his clients. He was always willing to assist and mentor his fellow lawyers, providing counsel on personal and professional matters wherever requested.

He was an active member of his personal and professional communities. He served as past Vice President and board member for the Alzheimer's Association, past member of the Board of Directors of the Springhill Avenue Temple, past member of the Board of Directors of the Mobile Jewish Welfare Association, past Secretary and Vice President of the Mobile Bar Association, past member of the Board of Directors of the Alabama Trial Lawyers Association, member of the Alabama and Mobile Bar Associations, past Regional Board Member for the Southern District of the Commercial Law League of America, past member of the Board of Directors of the Mobile Medical Endowment Fund, past member of the Board of Directors of the Gulf Coast Conservation Association, past member of Ducks Unlimited, and past officer of the Board of Directors for Mobile Big Game Fishing Association.

David Conrad always tried to see and find the best in every human. He approached every obstacle he faced with an unwavering positive attitude, the quintessential ''eternal optimist.'' He loved his wife, children, and grandchildren deeply. He always enjoyed spending time with his family at their family house known as ''Camp David.''

David is survived by his wife, Norma, his son, Jeff (Chris) Conrad of Mobile, his daughters, Wendy (Neal) Aronson of Atlanta, Georgia, and Jill (Christopher) Hufnagel of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is also survived by his 7 grandchildren: Matthew, Will, and Ellie Aronson; Stephen and Sydney Conrad; and Owen and Henry Hufnagel.

Mr. Speaker, I want to add my name to the chorus of individuals who were personally touched by David Conrad. I pray that his family and friends will find peace during this difficult time, but that they will find comfort in remembering the good times and great memories they shared with David.

IN HONOR OF N. MICHAEL RUCKA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor N. Michael Rucka, an important community leader whose entrepreneurial spirit, tenacity, and ethical standards enriched the lives of his family, law partners, friends, and clients. Mike was a dear friend and wonderful mentor. He was the very essence of life, compassion, generosity, and curiosity. World affairs and domestic politics were always on Mike's mind and he was never shy about sharing his thoughts with me. Mike passed away on July 28, 2014, after struggling with cancer. His passing has left a huge empty space in those of us who knew and loved him. But what we will remember the most is the way he enriched so many lives and made the Monterey Bay Area, and indeed the world, a better place.

Mike was born on October 3, 1939 in Brooklyn, New York. His parents, Nettie and Arthur, soon moved to Los Angeles and then settled in San Francisco. Mike graduated from Lowell High School before attending the University of California, Berkeley. Following his graduation from UC Berkeley and the University of San Francisco School of Law, Michael relocated to the Monterey Peninsula in the 1970s. There, he worked ambitiously alongside his friends Emmet O'Boyle, Alfred Lombardo, and J. Andrew McKenna to develop the Rucka, O'Boyle, Lombardo, and McKenna Law Firm in Salinas, California.

Mike devoted every day to representing injured parties in matters of workers compensation and Social Security disability. Mike won the Granado Case before the California Supreme Court, thus establishing the rule that temporary disability and medical treatment are not subject to apportionment. Thanks to his work, this rule has benefited all injured workers since.

Michael co-founded and acted as one-time National Chair of the Workplace Injury Law & Advocacy Group. He also served as the President of the California Applicant's Attorneys Association from 1975 to 1976. In 1993, Mike received the Eugene Marias Lifetime Achievement Award.

Mike was uniquely respected both in this community, throughout California, and by his peers throughout the country. In a small block of marble in his office is a short handled hoe, presented to Michael in honor of his instrumental work and help in getting the backbreaking short handled hoe banned from the agricultural fields of California. He donated his time, resources and energy to organizations that are committed to advancing the rights of injured workers and others who need a voice.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for the whole House in honoring Mike's lifetime of achievement and in extending our heartfelt condolences to his friends, and family members, including his wife Corry, daughter Brandy, sons Greg and Nick, and his grandchildren.

LOUDON COUNTY COMMISSIONER ROY H. BLEDSOE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Loudon County Commissioner Roy H. Bledsoe is a long-time friend of my family, and one of the most honorable men I have ever known.

He recently retired from 55 years of public service to Tennessee. During that time, he impacted the lives of thousands of people in many positive ways. Our Nation would be a much better place if there were more people like Roy Bledsoe.

Roy's public service began in 1959 as a member of the Soil Conservation District in Sweetwater Creek. He then went on to be elected to the Loudon County Commission in 1966 and become the first mayor of the county in 1968.

His remarkable 48 years of service on the Loudon County Commission is unmatched.

Recently, the state of Tennessee honored Roy's service with a Joint House Resolution, which stated that he "distinguished himself as a public-spirited citizen of the highest order and as an exceptional asset to his community," and that his "remarkable success as a public servant and civic leader is directly attributable to his reliance on the time-honored values of hard work and common sense and his uncommon ability to work well with people from all walks of life."

Roy was a friend and supporter of my father, and I have been blessed to have his friendship and support over the years as well. I know even in retirement he will continue to impact the lives of many.

Mr. Speaker, Commissioner Roy H. Bledsoe is a patriotic and great American known for his work ethic and generosity. I bring his service to the attention of my Colleagues and other readers of the RECORD and wish my friend well on the occasion of his well-earned retirement.

HONORING STANISLAUS COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES MANAGER III DEBORAH THRASHER

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services Manager III Deborah Thrasher on her retirement. After 13 years of valuable service to the Emergency Operations Center and county, Mrs. Thrasher retired on September 5, 2014.

Mrs. Thrasher has been an integral part of the development and maintenance of emergency operations plans for Stanislaus County and nine other cities. She has developed and handled the annual maintenance and continuity of government plans and operations for the county and hosted workshops for local agencies. Mrs. Thrasher managed the local hazard mitigation plan and developed several programs for the county, including the agriculture plan, avian influenza plan, and functional annexes for emergency operations plans.

Over the last 10 years, Mrs. Thrasher was also responsible for management and administration of all related grant programs. During that time, she became one of the most respected operational area managers of Homeland Security Grants. Additional duties included, coordinating FEMA Emergency Management Performance Grants and Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant program.

Mrs. Thrasher served on several local and state committees representing Stanislaus County, including the Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee, California Emergency Services Association, Stanislaus County Healthcare Executives, and the Stanislaus County Operational Area Council. Through her leadership, she developed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Stanislaus County and United Way. Mrs. Thrasher would also swear in volunteers as emergency service workers and participate in full scale exercises with the county & State of California.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services Manager III Deborah Thrasher on her retirement and in wishing her the best of luck in her future endeavors.

TO RECOGNIZE MS. ALEX HOLLEY

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, today, I recognize Alex Holley who has joined FOX29 as the new anchor of Good Day Philadelphia.

Ms. Holley is a native Texan and comes to the City of Brotherly Love by way of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina where she previously served as a local news reporter and anchor.

Philadelphia, and our region, has a rich history of journalism dating back to the founding of our nation, including the likes of Benjamin Franklin, and the signing of the Bill of Rights which ensure a free and open press. It is my hope that Ms. Holley continues this tradition and will loyally report on the latest news from around the Delaware Valley.

As the federal representative of Bucks and Montgomery counties, and part of Good Morning Philadelphia's broadcasting area, I look forward to her reporting on the issues affecting the people and communities of our region. I join my neighbors in welcoming Ms. Holley and wish her the best of luck in this new, exciting position.

HONORING MS. DORIS HAYNES MILLER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding, highly driven professional, Doris Haynes Miller.

Doris Haynes Miller was born, raised and educated in Clarksdale, Mississippi where she

attended public schools until she graduated from Clarksdale High School. She was baptized at the age of 12 at Chapel Hill Missionary Baptist Church. After graduation, she left Clarksdale to attend Jackson State University where she earned a Bachelor's degree in Business Marketing. She later moved to Europe and lived there for 8 1/2 years; primarily in Germany. While in Europe, she attended Boston University and the University of Southern California as she pursued a Master's degree in Human Resource Management. She was employed by the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army as a Social Service Representative until her return to the United States.

Ms. Miller attests that it was the love of family and divine intervention that brought her back to Clarksdale. She lost her father, a cousin and two uncles to cancer within the past fifteen years. As a result of her loses, she has become strongly involved in cancer awareness. She is a champion for education and an advocate for youth, young people and the working class grassroots' community.

She was previously employed by Comprehensive Urban/Rural Ensemble with Tourism, a non-profit agency she assisted in creating during 1998 to spur positive economic and social change in Coahoma County and throughout the Mid-South Delta Region. It was primarily funded by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

She served as the first Executive Director of the Mississippi Conference of Black Mayors. She is the first African-American female member as well as the first African-American President of the Clarksdale Exchange Club. She has served as Vice-President and President of Clarksdale-Coahoma County Crime Stoppers, Inc. She has served as Vice-President of the Clarksdale/Coahoma County Association of Educators. She is also a member of the Clarksdale Community Council of The Mastery Foundation where she has assisted in planning, organizing and coordinating Community Empowerment Meetings since 2002.

As a result of her work and passion towards racial reconciliation and improving race relations in her community and the Delta Region, she was the only African-American selected to represent the state of Mississippi for the 2004 Ireland Intensive in Derry, Londonderry, Ireland. This global intensive was focused on bridging racial equality, religious beliefs and religion to positively impact lives internationally.

During the 2005 Clarksdale mayoral election, Ms. Miller was the first woman to seek the position. She presently serves as Chairperson of the Voter Registration Committee for the Mississippi State Democratic Party as well as a member of the Mississippi Democratic Administrative Committee. She also presently serves as a member of the Coahoma County Democratic Committee.

She is currently employed by a subsidiary of Homeland Security as a Field Research Traveler and the Alcorn State University Extension Program as a Marketing Associate. Ms. Miller has other ongoing contracts as an Independent Consultant in the areas of Research, Community Development, Evaluation, Public Relations, Marketing, Education and Event Planning.

Ms. Miller enjoys traveling, cooking, entertaining family and friends, walking, attending concerts and watching good movies. She is the oldest of two sisters and one brother. Her favorite mottos are ''always be true to yourself'' and ''wear life like a big t-shirt''.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing Professional Woman for her dedication and service to mankind, Ms. Doris Haynes Miller.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOLY ANGELS CHURCH

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 100th anniversary of Holy Angels Church in Colma, California. This diverse and close-knit parish beautifully calls itself a family of faith, sharing time, talent and treasure.

Today the church on San Pedro Road has a seating capacity of 1140, but its beginnings a century ago were much smaller. St. Anne Church was built in 1868 on land donated by Peter Dunks of Colma and named after his daughter Anne Dunks. Priests from San Mateo and San Francisco rode their horses to the church until the advent of the railroad. One priest, Reverend James Cooper, spent so much time in the saddle that he was known as ''the horseback priest.'' It took him four days round trip to travel to the church.

From 1899 to 1914, St. Anne was a mission of St. Michael in the Ocean View district. In 1914, the mission received the status of parish and the name of the church was changed to Holy Angels. Catholics from the coast had to travel to Colma for mass and sacraments until Father Sorasio, the pastor at the time, set up a mission in a house near present-day Nick's Restaurant in Rockaway Beach.

By 1952, the parish had outgrown the size of the church. A growing number of Catholics from Broadmoor, Sterling Park, Sherman, Callan Heights and other new developments joined the church. A campaign to enlarge the church and build a parish school was launched in July of that year under the chairmanship of San Mateo County Supervisor Thomas Callan. As a result, Holy Angels underwent its first major alteration in 87 years. The church was enlarged and a school with eight grade levels, a library, office and convent was built.

In 1960, a fire destroyed the whole sacristy including all vestments and linens. It was accidentally started by children playing with candles in the sacristy.

The following year, the church once again needed to be enlarged and a new campaign began. The new Holy Angels Church and rectory were dedicated in September of 1962. Its mission architecture, mosaic murals and stained glass windows give it a simple beauty and grace.

Holy Angels has had 16 pastors since its establishment in 1914. Father Alex L. Legaspi became the newest one on July 1, 2013. Holy Angels has a rich parish because of its diversity, from its humble beginnings with German, Irish and Italian immigrants and more recently with parishioners from Mexico, Central and South America, the Philippines and other countries.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor the 100th anniversary of Holy Angels Church, a house of worship that enriches its parishioners with a close sense of community.

IN HONOR OF IRVING C. WEIL

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Santa Cruz resident Irving C. Weil on the occasion of his 100th birthday. I have had the great pleasure to know Irving as a community activist and political campaign volunteer. He has made his life an example of compassion and civic action for every citizen to emulate. I have had the honor of having a flag flown above the Capitol in honor of Irving in recognition of his many years of service.

Irving was born on August 27, 1914 in Brooklyn New York. During WWII he served in England as part of the U.S. Army, Medical Service Corps. He returned to the Army during the Korean war where he oversaw a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, popularly known as a MASH. Following the Korean war, Irving continued to serve in the Army with postings in Germany and Fort Ord, from where he concluded his Army career in 1968.

Following his retirement from the Army, Irving moved to Los Angeles, where he pursued a college degree. He was then employed by the Mobil Oil Corporation as a chemist and supervisor. Irving later relocated to the Monterey Bay Area where he became active in the local community, particularly with Temple Beth El. He is the recipient of the B'nai B'rith ''Akiba Award'' for extraordinary service to his Jewish faith and heritage. And even as he turns 100, Irving is active with the Santa Cruz County singing group called the DOGS (Dominican Oaks Guys Singing).

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for the whole House in wishing Irving a happy birthday and conveying our gratitude for his service to the United States. The world is a better place because of his efforts.

TRIBUTE TO MS. HATTIE CREWS

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, reaching the age of 85 years is a remarkable milestone; and

Whereas, Ms. Hattie Crews was born on August 18, 1929 in Effingham, South Carolina and is celebrating that milestone; and

Whereas, Ms. Crews has been blessed with a long, happy life, devoted to God and credits it all to the Will of God; and

Whereas, Ms. Crews is celebrating her 85th Birthday with her family members, church members and friends here in Georgia, she celebrates a life of blessings; as a Mother, Grandmother, Great Grandmother, friend, a servant and a leader; and

Whereas, the Lord has been her Shepherd throughout her life and she prays daily and is leading by example a blessed life; an advocate, faithful matriarch and a community leader; and

Whereas, we are honored that she is celebrating the milestone of her 85th birthday in Georgia; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Ms. Hattie Crews for an exemplary life which is an inspiration to all, now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim August 18, 2014 as Ms. Hattie Crews Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 18th day of August, 2014.

RECOGNIZING THE CAMARADERIE FOUNDATION

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize the Camaraderie Foundation, a Central Florida nonprofit organization that offers counseling, emotional support and spiritual guidance for military service members, veterans and their families.

The Camaraderie Foundation was founded in 2009 by Captain Michael Waldrop and his wife, Marnie. Following Capt. Waldrop's deployment to Afghanistan, the Waldrops sought counseling and found it to be vital to the wellbeing of their marriage and reintegration into the community. Capt. Waldrop noticed that stigma associated with counseling often dissuaded military members from benefitting from it. Believing that private counseling and spiritual community can alleviate post-deployment issues, the Waldrops started the Camaraderie Foundation to serve the military community.

The Camaraderie Foundation provides counseling scholarships to military service members and their families, community-building programs that create support networks before and after deployment, and a mentorship program that assists military members with their transitions back into civilian life.

According to the Camaraderie Foundation, 84,803 service members have been deployed from Central Florida since September 11, 2001. To these men and women, we owe a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. I thank them for their service, and I commend the Camaraderie Foundation for their extraordinary leadership and dedication to serving our nation's military.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOE MAZE

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joe Maze, a beloved husband, father, grandfather, and war veteran. He was a devoted American and an exceptional servant to the Second Congressional District of Nebraska. While I never had the chance to meet Joe, the stories of his legacy should inspire us all.

He's remembered as a great warrior and dedicated serviceman who pledged his devotion to tirelessly fight for moralistic causes until the very end. After the completion of two tours in Vietnam and retiring from the U.S. Air Force in 1971, Joe decided that his calling was to continue serving by becoming a part of the law enforcement community. He was a Papillion City Police Officer who diligently worked to protect and serve our community until 1995. His success was apparent as he advanced from Deputy to Captain of the Sarpy County Police Department during his law enforcement career. Not only did he strive to protect our community, but he helped safeguard it as well by volunteering with the Papillion Fire Department in his off time.

Those who knew Joe describe a completely selfless member of our community who was passionate about helping others in need. Those who knew him best say he was devoted to service, and gave his time and energy to those less fortunate. He was active in Masonic organizations in both Nebraska and Oregon. He traveled to Minnesota to visit children in the Shriners Hospital where he dressed up as Snuffy the Clown and would spend the day visiting with sick children making them laugh. It's said his gentle demeanor would raise anyone's spirits. This one act of kindness demonstrates that Joe left a very positive impact on this world. May we all find comfort in remembering the joy he brought to others.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in offering my deepest condolences to the Maze family for their loss. Let us honor him by reflecting on his lifetime of selfless service to others and may his legacy live on.

HONORING PRIVATE SAMUEL REED

HON. MARK MEADOWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary life of Private Samuel Reed, who served our nation during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Private Reed will be honored on September 13, 2014 with a Grave Marking Ceremony at Reid's Chapel United Methodist in Murphy, North Carolina. Private Reed's fourth-great grandson, Edward Wayne Reid, and his wife Carol, have organized the event.

Born in Rowan County, North Carolina around the year 1750, Private Reed was a true patriot, serving in the Revolutionary War with his father, Colonel James Reed, and his six brothers. He fought in multiple key battles between the years of 1778 and 1781 throughout North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina. Additionally, during the War of 1812, Private Reed served in the North Carolina Militia.

After many years of military service, Private Reed and his wife, Rachel Sparks Reed, settled in Cherokee County, North Carolina. Private Reed died in 1851 at the age of 101 and was buried in the old Reed Cemetery, close to where Reid's Chapel United Methodist is today.

We owe our freedom and independence to great men like Private Samuel Reed. I am proud to honor this brave man and his many accomplishments in defense of our nation.

COMMEMORATING THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE AND RECOGNIZING THE VIBRANT AND ACTIVE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, it is my esteemed honor to commemorate the twenty-third anniversary of the independence of Ukraine and recognize the Ukrainian community of Rochester, NY for their valuable contributions to the development of the Rochester region and their unshakable support for a stable, democratic, prosperous and sovereign Ukraine in the face of tremendous adversity.

Since the Ukrainian parliament officially proclaimed Ukraine as an independent state on August 24, 1991, the people of Ukraine have worked tirelessly to establish a stable democracy and a prosperous economy open to western trade and investment. Though there have been many setbacks along the way, the will and determination of the Ukrainian people has never wavered and they have repeatedly shown their unwillingness to accept injustice or autocratic rule, most recently during the EuroMaidan movement.

Since the ouster of President Viktor Yanukovych in February 2014, Ukraine has encountered tremendous opposition and aggression from the Russian Federation and President Vladimir Putin. President Putin has used the full resources at his disposal to sow instability and unrest as Ukraine worked to elect a new President and integrate with Europe and the west. These tactics began with the Russian invasion and annexation of the Crimean Peninsula and continue to this day, as Russia arms and supports separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine so craven they shot down a commercial airliner carrying civilian passengers and blocked the international community's access to the crash site.

In response to Russia's actions, the United States Congress quickly passed legislation authorizing $1 billion in loan guarantees to the Ukraine government, $60 million in assistance for training and non-lethal equipment and material to the Ukrainian Armed Forces, National Guard, and State Border Guard Service, and over $70 million to help Ukraine hold free and fair presidential elections, root out corruption, enhance their energy security, and stabilize their economy.

I also worked with my colleagues on the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus to introduce legislation to provide Ukraine with more robust military assistance as they battle well-funded separatist rebels supported by Russia in Eastern Ukraine. As the leading world power, the U.S. should give Ukraine the tools and resources it needs to stand up to this threat and maintain its independence, sovereignty, and democracy.

The city of Rochester, NY in my district has been blessed with a vibrant and active Ukrainian population that began settling the region as early as the 1880s. These hardworking and civic-minded citizens have left their mark in business, banking, medicine, public affairs, and other industries vital to the success of our community. They have also been active and

engaged in Ukraine's struggle for political, economic and social stability. They have brought attention to injustice and lobbied public officials to take action. I am incredibly proud of this community and to have been made an honorary Ukrainian by my constituents. I have been pleased to work on their behalf during my years in Congress.

While Ukraine still has many miles left on its journey for peace, prosperity, and democracy, I am encouraged by the progress the Ukrainian people have made and their courage to continue fighting. I'm also reminded of their quest this year as we mark the bicentennial of the birth of the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, whose strong advocacy for Ukraine as an independent state left a lasting impression on the people of Ukraine for generations.

As Mr. Shevchenko wrote in the 1858 poem Fate, "So let's march on, dear fate of mine! My humble, truthful, faithful friend! Keep marching on: there glory lies; March forward—that's my testament."

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ukraine on its 23rd Independence Day, and honoring and thanking the Ukrainian community of Rochester, NY, for their tireless work to promote a stable, democratic, prosperous and sovereign Ukraine at a time of tremendous adversity. I am honored to represent such a passionate and dedicated community.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NONPROFITS INSURANCE ALLIANCE OF CALIFORNIA (NIAC)

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 25th anniversary of the Nonprofits Insurance Alliance of California (NIAC), a remarkable organization that provides essential risk-management services to enable nonprofit organizations to meet the needs of our citizens and contribute to our economy.

NIAC was conceived by Pamela Davis in her Master's thesis at UC Berkeley Graduate School of Public Policy in 1987. Despite no insurance background, she recognized the growing inability of nonprofit organizations to obtain necessary insurance coverage from commercial insurers. This, in turn, limited nonprofits' ability to fulfill their missions of service to our communities. During the mid-1980s, many insurance companies dropped coverage for nonprofits when, at the same time, evidence of insurance was required as a condition of providing government funded services to communities. As a result, nonprofits lost funding and were unable to offer many essential services to children, seniors, and our most fragile citizens because the insurance industry believed that the risk posed by these operations was too great.

Ms. Davis challenged insurance companies to produce data that would demonstrate the riskiness of nonprofit operations. When no such information was forthcoming, she concluded that the risk of nonprofits had not been properly evaluated. Looking ahead, she proposed that the nonprofit sector could better serve its own insurance needs by pooling together and creating their own insurance companies—essentially self-insuring each other.

The Davis thesis led directly to the formation of NIAC. It was published by the California Community Foundation and widely distributed as a possible solution to a difficult problem. With California Association of Nonprofits serving as fiscal agent, Ms. Davis spent two years raising funds and putting together all of the required infrastructure for NIAC. On November 1, 1989, with loans of $1.3 million from foundations including Ford and Packard, NIAC's charitable risk pool welcomed its first member-insured.

Now, 25 years later, NIAC insures 8,500 nonprofits in California and holds an A (Excellent) rating from AM Best. It has demonstrated not only that nonprofits are eminently insurable, but also that the insurance prices that were being charged during the mid-1980s were too high. NIAC successfully reduced prices over its 25 years and returned $31 million in dividends to its 501(c)(3) nonprofits because of better than expected claims experience. Those nonprofits have, in turn, been able to use those funds to bring more services to their communities.

Congress, in consideration of the public benefits provided by the nonprofit sector, passed legislation in 1996 to grant organizations like NIAC 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status. By this legislation, Congress recognized the value of keeping funds at work in the nonprofit community.

Heeding the call in the late 1990s to assist nonprofits outside of California, NIAC was instrumental in creating the Alliance of Nonprofits, Risk Retention Group (ANI). ANI's formation in 2000 was enabled with grants of $10 million from the Gates and Packard foundations. The company now insures nearly 5,000 nonprofits in 30 states for all types of liability insurance, just as NIAC has done in California.

In her thesis, Ms. Davis had proposed that if more resources could be allocated to providing training and risk management assistance, fewer accidents would occur and less money would be needed to pay for claims and litigation. From their inceptions, NIAC and ANI have provided free services to help nonprofits avoid injury and accidents to their clients and members of the public. They provide free driver training, webinars, in-person consultations and many, many other services to help nonprofits do their work more efficiently and safely. These programs have demonstrated the success of that idea.

Mr. Speaker, I have supported NIAC's efforts through its history and have watched the Nonprofits Insurance Alliance Group grow in its ability to serve our vital and vibrant nonprofit sector. Too often we fail to acknowledge the work of people and organizations who are dedicated to serving our community needs and making our neighborhoods a more livable and tolerant place for all of us. Today, I would like to recognize NIAC and its dedicated employees and volunteer board members for their work to help strengthen an important part of our economy—nonprofit organizations.

COMBATING THE EBOLA THREAT

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last month, I convened an emergency hearing, during recess, to address a grave and serious health threat which has in recent weeks gripped mass media attention and heightened public fears of an epidemic—the Ebola virus.

What we gained from the hearing is a realistic understanding of what we are up against, while avoiding sensationalism.

Ebola is a severe, often fatal disease that first emerged in 1976 and has killed 90% of its victims in some past outbreaks.

Since March of this year, there have been more than 1,700 cases of Ebola, including more than 900 fatalities, in Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria.

This time, the average fatality rate in this outbreak is estimated at 55%—ranging from 74% in Guinea to 42% in Sierra Leone. The disparity in mortality rates is partially linked to the capacity of governments to treat and contain the disease and per capita health spending by affected country governments.

There is also concern that, given modern air travel and the latency time of the disease, the virus will jump borders and threaten lives elsewhere in Africa and even here in the United States.

In my own state of New Jersey, at CentraState Hospital in Freehold, precautions were taken. A person who had traveled from West Africa began manifesting symptoms, including a high fever. He was put in isolation. Thankfully, it was not Ebola, and the patient has been released.

New Jersey Health Commissioner Mary O'Dowd reiterated to me yesterday that New Jersey hospitals have infection control programs in which they train and are ready to deal with potentially infectious patients that come through their doors. She also told me that physicians and hospital workers follow very specific protocols on how to protect themselves as well as other patients, and how to observe a patient if they have any concerns, which includes protocols like managing a patient in isolation so that they are not around others who are not appropriately protected.

The commissioner also underscored that the federal government has U.S. quarantine stations throughout the country to limit the introduction of any disease that might come into the United States at ports of entry like New Jersey's Newark Liberty International Airport.

As you know key symptoms of Ebola include fever; weakness; head, joint muscle, throat and stomach aches; and then vomiting and diarrhea, rashes and bleeding. These symptoms are also seen in other diseases besides Ebola, which makes an accurate diagnosis early on uncertain.

Ebola punches holes in blood vessels by breaking down the vessel walls, causing massive bleeding and shock. The virus spreads quickly before most people's bodies can fight the infection, effectively breaking down the development of antibodies. As a result, there is massive bleeding within 7 to 10 days after infection that too often results in the death of the infected person.

Fruit bats are suspected of being a primary transmitter of Ebola to humans in West Africa.

The virus is transmitted to humans through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals.

Some health care workers—such as heroic American missionary aid workers Dr. Kent Brantly and nursing assistant Nancy Writebol—contracted the disease despite taking every precaution while helping Ebola patients. Both of them were treated at Emory Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, in an isolation unit after having been flown to the United States in a specially equipped ''air ambulance.''

While there is no known cure for Ebola, both Dr. Brantley and Ms. Writebol were given doses of the experimental anti-viral drug cocktail ZMapp, developed by a San Diego company called Mapp Biopharmaceutical.

Mapp Biopharmaceutical has been working with the National Institutes of Health and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, an arm of the military responsible for countering weapons of mass destruction, to develop an Ebola treatment for several years. The drug, which attaches to the virus cells much like antibodies their compromised immune systems would have produced, had never been tested in humans before Dr. Brantly and Ms. Writebol, who gave their consent to be the first human trials.

There will be great hope if ZMapp works on the two Americans who bravely agreed to test its effect. Still, ZMapp is an experimental drug. Those who use it must be given the complete information on its use. Informed consent is vital in the use of any drug, but certainly one that has such limited trials among humans.

There is also promising research done by the Tekmira Pharmaceuticals Corporation—funded by the U.S. Department of Defense—on their TKM–Ebola, an anti-Ebola virus RNAi Therapeutic. TKM is on clinical hold, yet earlier preclinical studies were published in the medical journal, The Lancet and demonstrate that when siRNA targeting the Ebola virus and delivered by Tekmira's LNP technology were used to treat previously infected non-human primates, the result was 100 percent protection from an otherwise lethal dose of Zaire Ebola virus.

Unfortunately, there are other issues that impact on the ability of the international community to assist the affected governments in meeting this grave health challenge. Some of the leading doctors in these countries have died treating Ebola victims. The non-governmental medical personnel who are there say they feel besieged—not only because they are among the only medical personnel treating this exponentially spreading disease, but also because they are under suspicion by some people in these countries who are unfamiliar with this disease and fear that doctors who treat the disease may have brought it with them.

The current West African outbreak is unprecedented—and an anomaly. Many people are not cooperating with efforts to contain the disease. Some, such as Liberian-American Patrick Sawyer, refused to accept that they may be infected. His death sent chills through those outside the affected region who feared infected people leaving the area and arriving in metropolitan areas somewhere else in the world.

Because of the stigma of Ebola, many people in the affected region are reluctant to acknowledge the possibility of having the disease and don't seek medical treatment. This phenomenon was common in the early days of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Traditions also play a role in people not accepting suggested protocols. Many people are handling the bodies of their relatives who died of Ebola and burying them without taking proper precautions, and themselves become victims of this deadly disease.

Medical missionaries have given of their time and talent at great risk to their health and their very lives to apply the Christian principles to which they have committed themselves.

As we consider what we can do to meet this health challenge, I would suggest we need to reconsider the funding levels for pandemic preparedness. In the restricted budget environment in which our government operates today, funding to meet these pandemics has fallen from $201 million in fiscal year 2010 to an estimated $72.5 million in fiscal year 2014. The proposed budget for fiscal year 2015 is $50 million, and we must not shortchange vital efforts to save the lives of people in developing countries, but also protect the health security of the American people. There are both practical and compassionate reasons to adequately fund pandemic response.

Dr. Tom Frieden, one of the witnesses we had, has tried to assure the American public that our government is doing what we can to address the Ebola crisis. USAID; WHO; the World Bank; DFID, the British development agency; the African Development Bank, and many other governments, international organizations and companies are joining to meet this crisis.

To those who say there is no plan, I would say that planning is underway to overcome obstacles to effective efforts to contain this virus. We have seen great success in treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Polio has been largely eliminated. Tropical diseases are being treated through a public-private partnership. Still, we must take more seriously the research, surveillance, treatment, and prevention of diseases that limit the lives of people in developing countries.

This is why I have introduced the End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act. H.R. 4847 establishes that the policy of the United States is to support a broad range of implementation and research and development activities to achieve cost-effective and sustainable treatment, control and, where possible, elimination of neglected tropical diseases. Ebola is not on WHO's list of the top 17 neglected tropical diseases, but it does fit the definition of an infection caused by pathogens that disproportionately impact individuals living in extreme poverty, especially in developing countries.

Ebola had been thought to be limited to isolated areas where it could be contained. We know now that is no longer true. We need to take seriously the effort to devise more effective means of addressing this and all neglected tropical diseases.

IN MEMORY OF ALETHA HOWELL BARSANTI

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Aletha Howell Barsanti, who passed away July 13, 2014. She was a devoted army wife, an exceptional mother and a loyal companion and friend to many.

Aletha was a Texas native and was born on September 27, 1920 in Corsicana, Texas. After graduating from high school in the west Texas town of Rankin, she followed her two older sisters, Fleda and Frances, to the University of Texas. While working at her father's law office she met Olinto Mark Barsanti, a career officer in the United States Army. They were married on October 22, 1942 at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. Olinto went on to become a decorated combat veteran of World War II and Korea and also served as the Commanding General of the prestigious 101st Airborne Division in Vietnam. While Olinto served and protected our country, Aletha was an army wife who diligently and lovingly raised their daughter, Bette, on her own.

After the General's death in 1973, Aletha settled in Montgomery, Alabama in the late 1970s. There she met Colonel Lonnie Martin, a retired member of the United States Air Force. For the next twenty years she and Lonnie traveled, attended the symphony, golfed and enjoyed retirement with one another. While residing in Montgomery, she also spent much of her time with a group of women who included her in their bridge games and other social activities and made her feel like a Montgomery native. The retired military community also welcomed her.

Aletha was a proud member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Magna Carta Dames. She will be greatly missed by her family, including her daughter and son-in-law Bette and Bob Sherman of Denton, Texas.

HONORING FUTURE INC. DAYCARE & EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING CENTER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable Future Inc. Daycare & Early Childhood Learning Center (F.U.T.U.R.E.).

Future Inc. Daycare & Early Childhood Learning Center (F.U.T.U.R.E.) was established on August 1, 2005. This is a Walk of Faith Church Ministry Product that offered a program that is child oriented. Children ''learn by doing'' in an environment which encourages the development of a joy for learning. Recognizing the uniqueness of each child, age-appropriate learning experiences are provided in an accepting, warm environment.

The play environment encourages positive development across a wide range of domains while building self-confidence, independence, and self-discipline.

Opportunities are provided for discovery, learning through concrete experiences, imaginative free play, observation, and positive peer and adult interaction.

F.U.T.U.R.E., Inc.'s Mission Statement is: To build competent families, competitive children, complimentary communities, and convincing futures. To provide a high quality early childhood program in a safe, nurturing environment that promotes the physical, social,

emotional and cognitive development of young children, while responding to the needs of families; and the vision of F.U.T.U.R.E., Inc. is to serve with excellence and integrity. This organization improves and enhances the quality of life for youth and families in the Copiah County area.

F.U.T.U.R.E., Inc. seeks to continue to have an accredited outreach program that prepares participants to become academically, physically, economically, mentally, spiritually, and socially ready to function at their highest levels in society and the ever changing world.

The fundamental goal of F.U.T.U.R.E., Inc. is to serve, improve, and enhance the quality of life for youth and parents of the Copiah County area. The philosophy, methodology, and program curriculums are based on the premise that all participants have ''absorbent minds'' and an innate desire to learn and function at their highest level of ability. Given the proper environment and stimulation, one will function at a high level in life in which they can demonstrate adequate behavior and success, individuals learn more when they are stimulated by their surroundings and will benefit most when both teacher and participants are consistent and supportive with the FUTURE philosophy.

Actions to provide high-quality services to children and families are to:

Maintain a quality partnership with ICS Head Start; Participate in QRS with a goal of five stars; Implement the Head Start Program Performance Standards and Regulations into the Pinnacle curriculum; Implement the Mississippi Early Learning Guidelines into the Pinnacle curriculum using the All About Preschoolers and The Creative Curriculum for Preschool as a basis for curriculum development, Implement quality early childhood practices through the use of the ITERS-R and ECERS-R guidelines.

F.U.T.U.R.E., Inc.'s desire is to maintain a partnership with ICS Head Start by following the Program Goals and Objectives which are to: Provide a classroom environment where children ''learn by doing.'' Encourage the development of a joy for learning and provide age-appropriate learning experiences in an accepting, warm environment.

F.U.T.U.R.E., Inc. promotes physical, social, emotional and cognitive development of young children. They use basic health and developmental screenings as a means to determine the need for additional screening, referral for a comprehensive assessment, or needed professional services.

They use positive guidance techniques to provide a foundation for appropriate social interaction, positive self-esteem, and successful academic performance; Provide an environment in which diversity is a part of daily routines and activities; Teach hand washing and other health practices as part of the daily routine; Provide positive mealtimes to encourage the development of healthy lifetime eating habits; Provide outdoor play for the development of healthy bodies and minds; Provide activities for children which encourages a positive transition from preschool into the kindergarten setting; Provide a safe and secure environment in which learning is optimal; Provide a positive supporting environment in which children will develop self-directed, cooperative, trusting relationships; and Provide a high quality early childhood program which reaches beyond childcare to support the needs of families.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Future Inc. Daycare & Early Childhood Learning Center (F.U.T.U.R.E.) for its dedication to serving others.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ''STAR SPANGLED BANNER'' AND HONORING OUR FLAG

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, two hundred years ago, on September 14, 1814, Francis Scott Key and two other Americans, one a prisoner of the British whose release Key had been commissioned to negotiate, waited anxiously for the outcome of the battle begun nearly 24 hours earlier. Although Key had secured the release of Dr. William Beams, they were detained by the British overnight because they had overheard the British attack plans.

During the rainy night, Key had witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry, and observed that the fort's smaller ''storm flag'' continued to fly. At dawn, Key was inspired by the American victory and the sight of a larger American flag, with fifteen stars and fifteen stripes flying triumphantly above the fort. This flag remains on public display in the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.

The whole event inspired Key to write a poem, titled ''Defence of Fort M'Henry.'' It was soon set to music and performed to an enthusiastic public audience as ''The Star Spangled Banner'' less than a month later. In 1931, Congress adopted it as the national anthem of the United States.

Orange County, California, which makes up most of the 39th Congressional District I represent, is home to one of Francis Scott Key's descendants. George Key, the great great grandson of the author of our national anthem, is a resident of San Clemente and a member of the ''greatest generation.'' A veteran of both World War II and the Korean Conflict, Mr. Key has honored his heritage by leading efforts in his own community to honor the flag that inspired his ancestor.

Mr. Key is known as ''The Flagman of San Clemente.'' Even at 90 years of age, he continues to work with local schools, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Boy Scouts, and others, teaching them U.S. history and how to properly dispose of American flags. He collects tattered flags from drop points in the city and arranges for their proper disposal. Along with a colleague, he created a program to honor veterans and their families by flying flags over San Clemente City Hall when the veterans pass away.

I am pleased to recognize the 200th Anniversary of the ''Star Spangled Banner,'' and the legacy of the Key family in honoring our nation's flag.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION FOR THE TUCSON ARIZONA BOYS CHORUS IN HONOR OF THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Tucson Arizona Boys Chorus, which will be celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

Established in 1939, the Tucson Arizona Boys Chorus was formed by Eduardo Caso, a teacher and singer in Arizona recovering from tuberculosis. The choir quickly rose to prominence, starring in early national radio and television broadcasts, and even performing at the 1950 Chicago World's Fair.

The Chorus continued to grow, aggressively traveling to all corners of the globe, a mission that continues to this day. They have performed in over 25 different countries, visiting every continent except Antarctica. From Tucson to the former Soviet Union, from the Vatican to Super Bowl XXX, this extraordinary institution has continuously embodied those qualities that make southern Arizona such a treasure.

Vital to the Chorus' mission is the development of its members through concentrated character growth. These young men learn core values such as leadership, responsibility, sincerity, integrity, reliability and honor.

Under the direction of Dr. Julian Ackerley, the Tucson Arizona Boys Chorus shares the values and traditions of southern Arizona with the world. I congratulate the Tucson Arizona Boys Chorus on 75 years of excellence and wish them the best for the next 75 years to come.

HONORING CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATES OF TABLE ROCK LAKE

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake's 40th year of service to the Tri-Lakes community.

Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake provides multiple services to the people of Missouri who are facing hardship and was honored as the 2010 charity of the year by the Branson Lakes Area Chamber of Commerce.

It provides shelters for domestic violence and abuse and assists in case management and advocacy in order to help facilitate positive life changes. These shelters not only provide therapy and education, but also court advocacy and referrals to legal counsel.

Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake also assists low-income families with the establishment of the Little Oaks Apartments and its own thrift store for the community. Little Oaks Apartments provides affordable housing for low income families and is closely tied to the Footprints Learning Center, a state-approved childcare facility where the parents can enroll their children and pay based on their income. The Footprints Learning Center also

provides care and education for children in the domestic violence shelter.

Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake continues to help the community by initiating outreach programs and by collaborating with churches, other non-profits, civic organizations, businesses, and schools.

I am honored to recognize the Christian Associates of Table Rock Lake for being "40 Years Strong, and Lighting the Way" for the Tri-Lakes community.

TO RECOGNIZE GEORGE DIDDEN GREENHOUSES' 100TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor George Didden Greenhouses, a greenhouse business in Hatfield Borough, which is celebrating its 100 years of excellent service to the community of Pennsylvania's Eighth District.

Didden's Greenhouses was founded by George Didden and his wife Laura in 1914. His three great-grandsons, Ken, Jon and Dan Ruch, now own and operate the greenhouse business, making it the oldest family business in Hatfield Borough. Over the years, Didden Greenhouses gained widespread recognition, not only as superb growers, but also as developers of their own flower species. During the late 1950's, Didden Greenhouses became instrumental in developing disease resistant varieties of plants, including the world famous "Didden's Improved Picardy". Today, Didden Greenhouses has grown to over 31 greenhouses and continues to provide service to the Bucks and Montgomery County area.

I am honored to represent those who do such influential work and wish them continued success in the next 100 years.

HONORING RAINBOW LEARNING & DAYCARE CENTER

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the remarkable Rainbow Learning & Daycare Center.

Rainbow, opened in June 2007, is operated by the owner/director, Mrs. Pernada Jackson. The hours of operation are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Rainbow's mission is to provide child care services and a safe learning environment that focuses on the developmental needs of the children. The center serves families in Leland, Mississippi, and the surrounding towns.

Rainbow strives to provide a quality early childhood education program filled with love and compassion for children. They believe that children are the most important resource and that the early childhood experiences are crucial in the development of their future.

Rainbow's belief is that the family is the strongest influence in the child's growth and development. They extend the child's home experience and provide new and different experiences of value. Rainbow's program is based on the knowledge that children learn best through play and active hands-on activities. Using developmental appropriate materials to stimulate and explore their potential is their goal.

Growth occurs in developmental stages and each stage must be offered, encouraged and supported. Rainbow's classrooms are arranged in an environment that presents maximum opportunities for cognitive development, discovery learning and an awareness of cultural diversity. They offer clean and spacious learning centers that offer a wide variety of daily activities to encourage and challenge each child.

Raibow's learning environment will empower children and enhance self-esteem by creating an atmosphere where social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development can take place. By encouraging children to learn and develop at their own level, they will gain the confidence of self-importance. Rainbow offers children guidance and understanding, so they will have the opportunity to explore their world in a safe and controlled environment.

Rainbow provides nutritional meals and snacks. All meals meet the nutritional guidelines set by the USDA.

Each caregiver receives on-going training through staff meetings and during early childhood conferences and workshops that are held throughout the year. All Rainbow employees are trained in Pediatric CPR and First Aid. Rainbow accepts all children regardless of race, color, creed, and sex, religious or ethnic backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Rainbow Learning & Daycare Center for its dedication to serving others.

TRIBUTE TO MAYOR DICK CALLAWAY

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dick Callaway, Mayor of the City of St. Albans, who has been honored by his peers at the West Virginia Municipal League recognizing him as 2014 Mayor of the Year. He has dutifully served the City of St. Albans as its Mayor for eight years, elected in 2009 and 2013. I have had the honor to work with Mayor Callaway on numerous occasions, and have always admired his professionalism, his vision and his concern for his constituents and the community.

Mayor Callaway is very involved with other organizations that affect the quality of life of the City of St. Albans and Kanawha County. He currently holds seats on the Board of Directors for the Charleston Area Alliance, Regional Development Authority, and Bridge Valley Community and Technical College Foundation. In addition, he is the Past President of the WV Municipal League and is currently Chairman of the Regional Intergovernmental Council, which provides an array of services that support economic development, infrastructure, planning and intergovernmental cooperation.

Before serving the City of St. Albans, Callaway was involved in broadcasting and education. He is a past president of the WV Associated Press Broadcasters Association. He is the former owner and operator of radio stations in both Charleston and Boone County, WV. He has served as a member of the executive council for AARP West Virginia. While with AARP, he produced and hosted the AARP West Virginia television broadcast. Before becoming mayor, Callaway produced and hosted several television programs in the Charleston viewing area. Callaway is the current host of "Community Issues" for the West Virginia Library Network. In the field of Education, he served as the President of the WV Vocational Education Association.

These experiences have proven invaluable in his duties and performance as Mayor. Under his leadership, the St. Albans Drug Prevention Task Force was established; St. Alban's Main Street was opened for economic development; the old Alban Theater was purchased and transformed into a theatrical production house for theatrical performances and as a home for the Alban Arts Academy for classes in the performing and visual arts. He also oversaw the reconstruction of the Dick Henderson Bridge, an essential span over the Kanawha River connecting the Cities of St. Albans and Nitro. Callaway also saves the St. Albans Municipal Utility Commission at least $75,000 annually by serving as its General Manager.

Callaway, and his wife Libby, celebrated their 51st wedding anniversary in July of this year. He and Libby have two daughters, six grandchildren, and are the loving pet parents to Becker the beagle and Roz the terrier. Even with his hectic schedule, Mayor Callaway takes his 90+ year-old Mother to the beauty parlor and shopping every Saturday morning.

His leadership gifts shine not only on the professional front, but also in his personal life. Callaway is a Deacon and Adult Bible Study Teacher at First Baptist Church in St. Albans. He is kind hearted, mild mannered and always ready to help others, which has gained him the support, love and respect of not only the citizens of St. Albans, but his employees as well.

Mr. Speaker, the State of West Virginia, City of St. Albans, and indeed, the United States of America owe Mayor Dick Callaway a debt of gratitude for his many years of distinguished service. I would like to close by offering Congratulations to Mayor Callaway on this prestigious, much deserved honor. I am truly privileged to call him my friend and fellow West Virginian.

RECOGNIZING MR. JARED POLACK

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Jared Polack. He is one of two top Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (J.R.O.T.C.) cadets from Nebraska to receive the organization's highest commendation, the Legion of Valor Award.

A selection board reviews thousands of applications each year and total of twenty-nine awards were given out by the national

J.R.O.T.C. program to receive this prestigious award. As a senior at Burke High school, Mr. Polack rose to the rank of Major within J.R.O.T.C. program. This amazing accomplishment recognizes the progress of leadership skills and scholarly knowledge within military and academic achievements within our nation's college preparation programs.

Not only has he reached tremendous heights in the military preparation program, but he is also involved with actively volunteering at the Friedel Jewish Academy, National Honor Society, and a member of student council. This remarkable young man has set goals to attend West Point, the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and continue to participate in officer preparation courses at a higher level of education.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Jared Polack and the J.R.O.T.C. Mentors within Omaha Burke High School—J.R.O.T.C. on this achievement. They have set the standards high and have become a symbol for Nebraskans within the Junior Reserve Training Corps for years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF STEVE K. OSHITA

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Steve K. Oshita—affectionately called Mr. O—who retired after 37 years of teaching math and science at Crocker Middle School in Hillsborough, California. Mr. O is no ordinary math and science teacher because his students learn about life and leadership.

He starts out his new classes by announcing that ''respect is the very first thing we will learn in this class.'' That is followed by his instruction that ''body language is everything, students. If you are sitting up, you are ready to learn; if you slouch, you are not!''

Every student in his class sits up straight and is ready to learn. The respect is mutual. Mr. O is one of the most thoughtful and dedicated educators I have met. He gained the deepest respect of my two children whom he taught math, science and invaluable lessons for life. They remember him as personable, resolute, with a wonderful sense of humor and the gift of creating a great environment for learning.

In the Hillsborough community, Mr. O is known as one of the most beloved teachers at Crocker. Alumni often return just to visit with him. For one year he served as the Vice Principal, but that took too much time away from the classroom and he went back to teaching only.

Steve Oshita was born in San Francisco, California. His parents wanted him to become a dentist and he started his education at UC Berkeley in pre-medical technology, but his calling was science and he earned his degree in Biology and Entomology, the study of insects. He then earned his teaching credential at San Francisco State University and has been teaching ever since.

Not surprisingly, Mr. O married another Hillsborough teacher, Robyn Chamness. They met in 1986, married in 1995 and have two lovely children, Reid and Renee.

Mr. O loves to dress up at school events. A fan of Motown music, Saturday Night Fever and Miami Vice he has been spotted as John Travolta and Don Johnson. He is also an enthusiastic sports fan and enjoys SCUBA diving, basketball, tennis—religiously every Sunday—and the Giants.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor Steve Oshita, a model educator who has inspired hundreds of children and set them on a path to lifelong learning and success.

TO RECOGNIZE THE 101ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States on its 101st year of service. The organization honors military service and ensures that the history of America's veterans is preserved for future generations. Rallied behind National President Ann Pantekeakos's theme ''Patriotism Begins at Home,'' 500,000 members across the country, including those from the seven auxiliaries in my home district, work to maintain veterans' memorials, share veterans' history with the community, volunteer at veterans' hospitals, and provide scholarships to students recognizing patriotism through art and volunteerism. I congratulate the Ladies Auxiliary on its outstanding work and wish its members continued success as they serve our veterans and their families.

IN RECOGNITION OF DANNY GLOVER

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding actor, producer, humanitarian, activist and motivational speaker, Mr. Danny Glover. Mr. Glover was featured at a Health and Wellness Benefit on Friday, August 15, 2014 at 7:00 p.m. at the Occasion Event Center in Columbus, Georgia.

Mr. Glover was born in San Francisco, California on July 22, 1946. He trained at the Black Actors' Workshop of the American Conservatory Theatre. His Broadway debut in Athol Fugard's Master Harold . . . and the Boys earned him national recognition and led director Robert Benton to cast him in his first leading role in 1984's Academy Award-nominated Best Picture, Places in the Heart. Mr. Glover then starred in two more Best Picture-nominated films, Peter Weir's Witness and Steven Spielberg's The Color Purple. In 1987, Mr. Glover partnered with Mel Gibson in the first Lethal Weapon film and went on to star in three hugely successful Lethal Weapon sequels. Throughout his career, he has starred in a multitude of films, including in The Royal Tenenbaums; Saw; Shooter; Death at a Funeral; 2012; and the critically-acclaimed Dreamgirls.

Mr. Glover has also invested his talents in more personal projects including the award-winning To Sleep With Anger, which he executive produced and for which he won an Independent Spirit Award for Best Actor; as well as Bopha!; Manderlay; Missing in America; and the film version of Fugard's play Boseman and Lena. In 2005, Mr. Glover co-founded New-York based Louverture Films, a company dedicated to the development and production of films of historical relevance, social purpose, commercial value and artistic integrity.

Not one to rest on his laurels, Mr. Glover dedicates much of his time to community activism and philanthropic efforts, concentrating on advocacy for economic justice and access to health care and education programs in the United States and Africa. He served as a Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Development Program from 1998–2004, focusing on issues of poverty, disease and economic development in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. He currently serves as a UNICEF Ambassador.

Among his many recognitions and accolades, Mr. Glover was the recipient of a 2006 Director's Guild Award; 2011 ''Pioneer Award'' from the National Civil Rights Museum; and several NAACP Image Awards and CableACE Awards. He earned an Emmy nomination for his performance in the title role of the HBO Movie Mandela.

Mr. Glover has not only been a commanding presence on screen, stage, and television but also a driving force on the international stage for humanitarianism. Nelson Mandela once said, ''For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.'' Mr. Glover embodies this statement thoroughly, for in light of his enormous personal success, he continues to fight hard for the rights and freedoms of others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, my wife Vivian, and the more than 700,000 residents of Georgia's Second Congressional District in recognizing Mr. Danny Glover for his remarkable accomplishments as an actor and for his unwavering courage, strong values, and an avid pursuit of equality and justice as a humanitarian.

HONORING THE CARREKER-JONES FAMILY

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, In the 1800's, the Carreker-Jones Family began with their oldest known family members in Talbotton, Talbot County, Georgia; since that time, they have blessed us with descendants across the country who have helped to shape and mold our nation; and

Whereas, today we honor all of the matriarchs and patriarchs, who are pillars of strength for the Carreker-Jones family; and

Whereas, in our beloved Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, we are honored to have many members of the Carreker-Jones

family who are some of our most productive citizens; and

Whereas, family is one of the most honored and cherished institutions in the world, we take pride in knowing that families such as the Carreker-Jones family have set aside this time to fellowship with each other, honor one another and to pass along history to each other by meeting at this year's family reunion in Washington, DC; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Carreker-Jones Family; Now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr., do hereby proclaim, July 25, 2014 as The Carreker-Jones Family Reunion Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 25th day of July, 2014.

DOMINICAN STATE PARADE AND FESTIVAL OF NEW JERSEY

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey on the 25th Anniversary of their dedication in the promotion and celebration of Dominican culture and values. The Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey has reached a milestone that few other organizations in our community can claim, and has made many valuable contributions throughout our great State of New Jersey over the past 25 years.

Founded in 1989, the Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey celebrated to commemorate the restoration of independence for the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Restoration War, a guerilla war between nationalists and Spain, who had recolonized the country 17 years after the Dominican Republic had gained independence from Haiti, ended with Dominican victory and is celebrated in August.

For the past 25 years, the Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey has been a great event in the Dominican community in the State of New Jersey. It was initially celebrated in August in celebration of the restoration of independence but is now celebrated during the month of September.

The Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey had its beginnings with the election of a board of directors composed of men and women members of Club Dominicano Ramon Matías Mella and Casa Dominicana de Paterson. My good friend, Ms. Elsa Mantilla, was elected as the first president followed by 15 other individuals who have led this organization.

Ms. Elsa Mantilla has returned to serve as president of the Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey and has been serving since 2004. For the past 10 years, Ms. Mantilla has devoted herself by taking on the management responsibility of the activity, with the help of previous presidents.

The Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey has served to project Dominican values in the State of New Jersey, which stand out in culture, sports, arts, folklore, as well as providing an opportunity for many youths to be recognized within the social and political environments of the state.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, all Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey members, and all Dominican-Americans in New Jersey as they celebrate this amazing milestone. It is without question that all those affiliated with the Dominican State Parade and Festival of New Jersey have a great love for their heritage and their dedication and loyalty to project Dominican values in America is commendable.

RECOGNIZING JON CASEY OF THE SOUTHLAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jon Casey of the Southlake Fire Department in Southlake, Texas. Casey was honored yesterday, September 7th, by the Southlake Baptist Church during a special service for first responders. Though only having been a firefighter in Southlake for a short time, Casey has demonstrated noteworthy courage and dedication to serving others.

Jon Casey was hired by the Southlake Fire Department on June 17, 2013. In little more than a year, he has made a difference in the lives of those around him numerous times. He and his colleague, Kevin Barry, stayed with fellow firefighter, Justin Speaker, and cared for him as he went through a medical tragedy and eventually passed away. Later they helped his family when they came to town to mourn and settle affairs.

On another occasion, Mr. Casey was off duty and driving outside of Southlake with two other firefighters, Kyle Warden and Isaiah Gonzalez, when they approached an overturned and ablaze ATV. They sprang into action and gave medical attention to an 11 year old girl who had been trapped underneath it and found nearby with severe burns. They then accompanied the local paramedics who arrived afterward and continued to provide needed assistance. They have since visited her at Parkland Hospital's burn unit and have followed her recovery.

Instances of Mr. Casey going out of his way to help others have also been noted in ways that would seem small but that made a world of difference to those whom he has touched. He was among three firefighters who helped Betty Hawthorne, a woman who was traveling and had pulled over at their station for help with her power window that would not roll up. Little did they know that she was coming from the funeral of a dear friend and lost many other loved ones that year. She was deeply distraught and was driving hours on a blistering hot day to see her grandson play in a baseball game. Along with Lieutenant Marshall Urbanosky and Engineer Tony Peyton, Casey successfully repaired her window. Their compassion left Betty with such an impression that she wrote a letter to the Fire Chief, describing the whole story with great gratitude.

Southlake Fire Department Deputy Chief Wade Carroll, reflecting on Jon Casey, has written that he cannot "help but think that his kind heart toward those in need has driven his career choice, his actions, and the actions of his friends. Because of people like [Jon] the fire service will continue to stand for showing the compassion of Christ to those in need." The City of Southlake will be most fortunate as Casey continues to devote himself to public service, both on and off duty.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to ask all of my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating Jon Casey on his well-earned community recognition for his exceptionally sacrificial and caring service as a member of the Southlake Fire Department.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MS. LEE STURTEVANT

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues, Congress members ANNA ESHOO and MIKE HONDA, to recognize the impact of Ms. Lee Sturtevant's lifelong service on the County of Santa Clara. We would like to express our deep sadness over her passing on August 7, 2014, in San Jose at the age of 91.

Ms. Sturtevant was a life-long, dedicated, selfless, and influential activist in Santa Clara County, particularly in her tenacious leadership capacity within the Santa Clara County Democratic Central Committee and of Democratic Activists for Women Now (DAWN). A committed Democrat, she believed in the government's importance in advancing opportunities for those who had none.

Ms. Sturtevant dedicated her life to getting women involved in politics. In 1974, she successfully managed the campaign of Assemblywoman Leona Egeland, the only woman serving on the Assembly at the time. In 1981, Ms. Sturtevant served as my Chief of Staff when I was first elected to the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors. She was a staffer for many other Santa Clara County area elected officials over the years, including Congressman Honda.

Ms. Sturtevant was a dedicated advocate for those with developmental disabilities. She worked as a teacher and librarian for the Cupertino School District, and served on the San Jose Unified School District Board of Education. She had walked precincts for Franklin D. Roosevelt, organized community college professors, and conducted workshops on collective bargaining for the Detroit United Auto Workers. Ms. Sturtevant's continued hands-on involvement in key social issues cannot be overstated.

We join Ms. Sturtevant's family, colleagues, and the Santa Clara County community to express our heartbreak and great sense of loss. Ms. Lee Sturtevant was a source of tireless advocacy for social change and improvements in the lives of others and a tremendous force for good. She was a leader, advisor, and a mentor to many women and girls over the course of her impressive career. She leaves Santa Clara County and our world a better place and will be dearly missed.

RECOGNIZING GARY RALPH VANCOUR

HON. WILLIAM L. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Gary Ralph VanCour. For many years, Mr. VanCour has given his time and energy to promote his community and encourage its success.

Mr. VanCour has served for the past seven years as Co-Chair for the Battle of Plattsburgh Commemoration Committee, working diligently to promote the Commemoration and ensure that it continues to be an event of the highest quality. As a member of the War of 1812 Bicentennial Council: Lake Champlain Region, Mr. VanCour has worked with the Adirondack Coast Visitors Bureau to promote heritage tourism for the region.

Mr. VanCour is also a retired Social Studies teacher and Department chair for the Beekmantown Central School District in New York State. He served as President of the New York State Social Studies Supervisory Association and is currently the Town of Beekmantown Historian. He is widely respected for his work in the field of education, having led efforts to align the Beekmantown Central School curriculum with New York State Social Studies Standards.

Mr. VanCour is a father and grandfather as well as a musician and community volunteer. Each of us can learn from his extraordinary dedication to serving his community.

CONGRATULATING BRADEN MUSCARELLO ON RECEIVING PRESTIGIOUS SCHOLARSHIP

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Braden Muscarello for being awarded a Kennedy-Lugar YES Abroad scholarship to study in Oman during the 2014–2015 academic year. Braden, a sophomore at William P. Clements High School in Sugar Land, Texas, is one of only 65 American students selected to serve as YES Abroad youth ambassador to educate other countries about American culture.

As a YES Abroad student, Braden will help foster mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of Oman to promote friendly and peaceful relations. She will live with a host family in Muscat, attend a local high school and participate in activities with her Omani peers. Not only will she educate others about American culture, she'll also bring back her own experiences of Omani society and values and help build a social foundation for the development of a strong bilateral relationship between our two countries.

I wish Braden the best of luck as she studies in Oman this year. On behalf of the residents of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations to Braden Muscarello for earning a Kennedy-Lugar YES Abroad scholarship.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note that while I was in Washington for much of Friday, August 1, 2014, I was unable to vote on legislation considered that day due to previously scheduled events in the district.

If I had been able to vote that day, I would have voted as follows:

On the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 700, roll No. 474, I would have voted ''no.''

On consideration of H. Res. 700, a resolution to waive certain requirements under Clause 6(a) of House Rule XIII, roll No. 475, I would have voted ''no.''

On the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 710, roll No. 476, I would have voted ''no.''

On consideration of H. Res. 710, a resolution providing the rule for H.R. 5230 and H.R. 5272, roll No. 477, I would have voted ''no.''

On Passage of H.R. 5230, Supplemental Appropriations Related to the Humanitarian Crisis at the Southwest Border, roll No. 478, I would have voted ''no.''

On Passage of H.R. 5272, to prohibit certain actions with respect to deferred action for aliens not lawfully present in the United States, roll No. 479, I would have voted ''no.''

On Concurring to the Senate Amendments to H.J. Res. 76, Emergency Supplemental Funding to Israel for the Iron Dome Defense System, roll No. 480, I would have voted ''yes.''

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was $10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is $17,756,856,045,819.45. We've added $7,129,978,996,906.37 to our debt in 5 years. This is over $7.1 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

HONORING MS. SUSAN HAMMER

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Ms. Susan Hammer and congratulate her on her Cornerstone of the Arts Award, a timely and well-deserved honor.

From the beginning of her career in public service, Ms. Hammer worked tirelessly to link San Jose's civic future to the continued growth and development of its arts and cultural institutions. Indeed, she entered public life in 1969 by founding a community art museum that became the San Jose Museum of Art. She was instrumental in saving the historic building now home to its administrative offices from destruction.

Ms. Hammer's unwavering support of the arts continued throughout her illustrious career. As the 62nd Mayor of San Jose, Ms. Hammer lead the creation of San Jose's first cultural plan, which served as the blueprint for the evolution of the Office of Cultural Affairs and lead to arts education reform. Ms. Hammer created San Jose's first cultural tourism program, worked to build The Tech as a museum of national stature, and fought to complete the Guadalupe River Park. Ms. Hammer made sure that The Rep got a permanent home in San Jose. Together with the San Jose State University President, Ms. Hammer developed the idea of creating a joint library and was part of a committee that raised $16.5 million for the completion of San Jose's stunning Martin Luther King Jr. Library.

Ms. Hammer is a trailblazer when it comes to the development of San Jose area's thriving community and dynamic culture. As Mayor, she focused on affordable housing, child care, education, the arts, and the revitalization of the San Jose Downtown.

Ms. Hammer is truly the ''cornerstone'' of the San Jose arts community and sets the highest standard for public service. Unsurprisingly, in her retirement, Ms. Hammer continues to be civically involved and active in community and educational organizations.

I wish to congratulate Ms. Susan Hammer on her Cornerstone of the Arts Award and express my gratitude for her exceptional leadership and lasting impact on the San Jose art and cultural landscape.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL JOB CORPS ASSOCIATION'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in recognizing and congratulating the National Job Corps Association on their 50th Anniversary. Over the course of 50 years, millions of at-risk youth have been forever changed by Job Corps' comprehensive residential, academic and career preparation programs.

In my hometown, the Flint Genesee Job Corps Center provides a vital service to our community by serving hundreds of disadvantaged youth between 16 and 24 years of age, inclusive, by providing high school diplomas and career technical education to young men and women.

In addition to academic and employment training, these Job Corps Centers throughout the country provide social skills training and other services to empower young men and women to obtain and hold a job, enroll in advanced training, attend college, or enter the Armed Forces to defend the interest of the United States around the world.

It is timely and appropriate that we join Flint and Genesee County in celebrating the National Job Corps Association and its accomplishments, including reducing the cycle of

poverty, strengthening our local community, and improving the quality of thousands of lives.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the National Job Corps Association, and the Flint Genesee Job Corps Center, for their unwavering commitment and service to our great country.

IN RECOGNITION OF LEONARD PEEVY'S 60 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE AMERICAN LEGION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House's attention today to recognize Mr. Leonard Peevy. Mr. Peevy has been a dedicated member of American Legion Post No. 79 for 60 years.

Leonard Peevy is an Alabama Army National Guard Veteran who has served our country through three tours. These tours took him to the Korean War and Berlin. He joined the American Legion after returning for war, and he has served the American Legion in numerous capacities. He has served on local, district and state levels. Mr. Peevy served as the state commander of the American Legion in 1993. He was also awarded a certificate from the national American Legion for his dedication over the past 60 years.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Mr. Leonard Peevy for his tireless dedication to serving our nation's Veterans. His service to our state and country is an inspiration.

CONGRATULATING CINCO RANCH'S ROBOTICS TEAM

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Cinco Ranch High School's Robotics Team CRyptonite 624 and its robot "Sidewinder" for winning the 2014 Texas Robot Roundup Tournament. This is the third year in a row Cinco Ranch has won the highly competitive statewide contest that requires advanced scientific, technical, and engineering skill.

At the fourth annual Texas Robot Roundup in Austin, Team CRyptonite 624 designed and built a robot to throw a fitness ball over trusses and into goals. The strength of the robot's performance reflects their dedication to learning and innovation.

I am proud of the scientific and engineering ingenuity Team CRyptonite 624 demonstrated. On behalf of the residents of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations to Cinco Ranch High School's Team CRyptonite 624 for winning its third consecutive Texas Robot Roundup Tournament.

RECOGNIZING REV. DR. ROOSEVELT AUSTIN, SR. FOR HIS EXEMPLARY LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Rev. Dr. Roosevelt Austin, Sr., a spiritual pillar in the city of Saginaw, with more than 60 years of dedicated service to his community.

Rev. Dr. Roosevelt Austin served as Pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Saginaw for 44 years. He has also served as Interim Pastor for St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church in Saginaw, Foss Ave. Baptist Church in Flint and Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Flint.

Rev. Dr. Austin received his primary education in Opelousas, Louisiana. He went on to receive his Bachelor of Theology from McKinley Roosevelt College in Chicago, Illinois; a Master of Theology from Ohio Christian College in Columbus, Ohio; a Doctor of Divinity Degree from American Divinity School in Chicago, Illinois; and a Doctor of Humanities from Saginaw Valley State University.

Rev. Dr. Austin is a vital voice that has embraced our community through the spirit of service. He has served through many entities, some including Saginaw City Council, Opportunity Industrial Center, Pastors Concern for the Poor, Saginaw Public Schools, and as member of the Board of Directors for Citizens Bank.

Rev. Dr. Austin also holds the honor of Past President, Saginaw Valley District Congress of Christian Education; Past President, Michigan Wolverine State Congress of Christian Education; Seminar Leader, National Congress of Christian Education; and Moderator for the Saginaw Valley District Association.

Now retired, Dr. Austin enjoys spending time with his wife, Dr. Nurame Austin, his children, grandchildren, and great grandchild.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Rev. Dr. Roosevelt Austin for his strong leadership and unwavering commitment to our community.

HONORING KIMBERLY EVANS

HON. JULIA BROWNLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Kimberly Evans, an outstanding community leader, public servant, and tireless advocate for military members, veterans, and their families in Ventura County. Kim Evans demonstrates remarkable service to our community as the Founder and Director of the Ventura County Military Collaborative, which fosters invaluable collaboration among government, non-profit, and community agencies, organizations and individuals to strengthen and promote the military network of care throughout the region.

Kim earned a Master's Degree in Clinical Psychology from Pepperdine University and is a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist and Licensed Professional Clinic Counselor in Ventura County. Additionally, Kim was trained at the National Center for PTSD and has been an Embedded Therapist for the Army National Guard and Director of Psychological Health, specializing in working with military members and their families.

Kim Evans has devoted over 14 years in service to our military community and is an acknowledged expert on the effects of military deployment on service members and their families. She has tirelessly dedicated her expertise to brief over 8,000 military personnel and family members on mental health issues, and train over 1,200 clinicians throughout the state of California on military culture and working with military members and their families.

As Director of the Ventura County Military Collaborative, her outstanding leadership has culminated in three annual Military and Veteran Expos, providing community, fellowship, food, and entertainment, along with free employment, legal, and benefits assistance, which serves to reduce unemployment and homelessness among veterans in our community. Furthermore, Kim has organized numerous community events serving military and veteran families, including Operation Snow Flake, an annual event bringing together Ventura County Military Collaborative members and local volunteers to provide a holiday celebration filled with presents, food, and special guests for military and veteran families in need.

Currently, Kim also works with the Ventura County Superior Court as the Veterans Court Liaison, training California police departments on how to work with veterans and how to create successful reintegration for returning law enforcement officers who have been mobilized for combat. Kim's committed involvement in Veterans Court has led directly to a program expansion of over 30% and now includes the Mentor Program, building relationships between veterans. Kim also developed a Veterans Legal Clinic to provide free legal information and advice.

For these reasons, it is my distinct honor to recognize and express my sincere appreciation to Kimberly Evans for her remarkable accomplishments and unwavering support and service to the military and veteran population of Ventura County. She is an exemplary citizen, and her tireless advocacy for current and former members of the United States Armed Forces has made an immeasurable impact upon our community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN TRANSPARENCY ACT

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to empower governors and local elected officials to control whether or not the federal government can place unaccompanied minors, who have illegally entered the country, into their communities.

For the last several months, the United States' southern border with Mexico has been flooded by illegal immigrants, many of them whom are unaccompanied minors.

Throughout my time in Congress, I have been a leading voice in arguing for securing

our borders. I have also opposed amnesty for illegal immigrants who are already here. And I have fought for a biometric exit system to make sure that we know exactly who has entered the United States on a visa, and who has not returned home as they were supposed to.

More than 60 thousand so-called ''unaccompanied minors'' have arrived at our southern border, mostly from the Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. This is a 10-fold increase in unaccompanied minors crossing the border since 2011. We have heard a lot of excuses for why they have come here in violation of our immigration laws. We have been told that they are fleeing violence in their home countries, but there has not been any substantial increase in violence there. So it must be something else.

What has changed is that the Obama administration implemented its DACA policy—Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals—in 2012. This policy tells people that, so long as they make it to this country safely, they won't be asked to leave. The president has put out the welcome mat for residents of other countries, and told them that our immigration laws will not be enforced.

I went down to the border, near McAllen, Texas, and saw the situation with my own eyes. Some of the individual cases I heard were heartbreaking.

But when I talked to the Border Patrol agents, they told me a different story. Many of the ''unaccompanied minors'' are in fact arriving with members of their families, or they are seeking to meet up with members of their families who are already here illegally. In addition, over three fourths of them are males, between the ages of 14 and 17. And many of them are affiliated with violent, criminal gangs, or are being recruited for gang membership right there at the border.

And many of them carry communicable diseases.

And, the administration has begun to transport thousands of these illegal immigrants to communities all across the country.

That's where the problems in our own backyard begin.

Just a couple of months ago, I learned from city officials in Hazleton, my hometown, that they had been contacted by a non-profit group, the U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, about housing some of the minors at a location right across the street from my district office.

That's how I found out—because the organization had called the city. The federal government didn't tell anyone about the plan: not the Governor, not the Department of Public Welfare, not Luzerne County.

When I made the information public, residents of Hazleton rightly expressed their concerns, and the plan was dropped.

But we learned an important lesson in that episode: the federal government is working with organizations across the country to place unaccompanied minors in various communities . . . without telling anyone in the state or locality that they are doing so.

As of July 31st, we know that at least 456 unaccompanied minor illegal immigrants have been released to sponsors in Pennsylvania. The shelters and facilities—according to the best information available right now—are in Mechanicsburg, Womelsdorf, Bethlehem, Montgomery County, and Philadelphia.

There could be others, and there could be plans—right now—being made to house more . . . all without telling state or local governments.

This must stop.

So today I am introducing legislation that will give state and local governments a heads-up when such plans are in the works.

My ''Unaccompanied Alien Children Transparency Act'' is very straightforward.

It truly will empower states—governors of states—and local governments by providing them with all of the information they need to make an informed decision about relocation plans, and giving them an opportunity to either approve or reject those plans.

First, it will require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, also known as HHS, to provide detailed information regarding the pending relocation of unaccompanied minors. The Secretary will have to inform state and local elected officials of the locations and durations of any housing contracts awarded, and also provide an assessment of the costs associated with and potential impact on education, health, and public safety. The Secretary must also certify to state and local officials that the unaccompanied minors have undergone health screenings, including vaccinations, and that they pose no public health threat. Additionally, the Secretary must certify that the unaccompanied minors and the individuals who will take custody of them have undergone background checks and pose no public safety threat.

Not only should states and localities know about these relocation plans, they ought to know what impact the unaccompanied minors will have on the community. Who exactly are they, and what kind of background screenings have been done? If they will be educated locally in public schools, how much is that going to cost? These are important questions that any community would ask.

The legislation will also require HHS to provide a 30-day notice and comment period for states and localities to review any proposed contract and accompanying certifications of health and public safety background checks. At the conclusion of the 30-day comment period, HHS will have to hold a public hearing within 10 days and provide a representative to address community concerns or questions.

At the end of the initial comment period, the governor of the state in question must decide whether to affirm the contract within seven days. If the governor does not affirm the contract, it is effectively vetoed. If the governor does affirm the contract, then the county commissioners for that jurisdiction will have seven additional days in which to object to the contract. If a majority of the county commissioners do not affirm the contract, then it is again effectively vetoed.

The people in my home city of Hazleton found out about the plans to bring unaccompanied minors into our community, and they made their voices heard. It's only fair that Americans everywhere have the same opportunity, through their elected officials at the local and state level.

Last week I held a press conference in Hazleton to announce my intention to introduce this legislation, and I was joined by our Chief of Police, Frank DeAndrea, and the Superintendent of Hazleton Area Public Schools, Dr. Frank Antonelli.

Dr. Antonelli told me that this school year, four teenagers—part of the wave of the so-called ''unaccompanied minors''—came forward to enroll in the Hazleton school system. They are all males, ranging in age from 14 to 17. Two of them have had no formal education at all in their entire lives. Dr. Antonelli is still trying to find out the educational background for the other two.

Take one for an example. He is 17-years-old, has no education whatsoever, and speaks not a word of English. How, Mr. Speaker, is a local school division expected to deal with this new student? What grade does he go into?

And since we know that there are as many as 14 distinct dialects of Spanish spoken in some Central American countries, how exactly are the schools expected to communicate with him?

This is a problem that the federal government has dropped on the doorsteps of localities around the country.

This bill is especially important right now, because we have seen the federal government act in secrecy.

The administration has denied ''right to know'' requests from various organizations, and refuses to disclose exactly where the children are being transported.

This is from a president who promised to be transparent.

Unfortunately, this legislation is necessary to make sure that our states and localities know exactly what the federal government is doing right in their own backyards.

Now, I'm a father and grandfather, and I have seen the conditions of some of the people who have come to the southern border. I have compassion for their situations.

But I also believe that the responsibility for them should rest largely on the countries that they came from.

This should not be America's problem alone.

And it certainly shouldn't be the problem of states and localities, which are right now being kept in the dark about the movements of illegal immigrants.

Mr. Speaker, the failure of the federal government to do its job in enforcing immigration laws should not become a growing burden on the folks back home.

RECOGNIZING MARY CATHERINE ABBOTT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, with the new school year upon us, we are reminded of the great role education has played in our personal and professional growth. And we can't help but smile as we remember the educators, the teachers, school administrators and staff who, through the years, so enriched our lives. One individual who devoted her career and most of her adult life to education certainly comes to mind, Ms. Mary Abbott.

Ms. Abbott passed away late last year. And yet, Mr. Speaker, Mary Abbott's influence lives on. In fact, as has been said, a teacher affects eternity; they never know where their influence ends. Mary Abbott taught sound lessons throughout her productive life; even long after her formal role in education had come to an end, her selfless service continued for her community.

Ms. Abbott devoted a great deal of time educating herself so she could serve others. She graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School and received Bachelor Degrees from St. Mary of the Springs College in Columbus, Ohio, and Concord College in Athens, West Virginia. She received a Masters Degree in Elementary Education from West Virginia University and did advanced studies at the University.

Ms. Abbott taught at Rhodell, Stoco and Hollywood Elementary Schools. She served as curriculum supervisor for Raleigh County Schools for 28 years and served on numerous committees at the county, state and national levels.

Retiring from the Raleigh County School system in 1988, Ms. Abbott became active in the West Virginia and Raleigh County Associations of Retired School Employees, and was a West Virginia State volunteer for AARP serving as the West Virginia Retired Educators Liaison. She was a Prisoner Visitation and Support Volunteer at the Federal Correctional Institution of Beckley, a member of the Woman's Club of Beckley serving as the president in 2008–2010, Delta Kappa Gamma Honorary Society for teachers, and a member of the Raleigh County Democrat Executive Committee.

It's not surprising that Ms. Abbott's love for our great Nation and her passion for learning continue to benefit her community. On September 17th the first Mary Abbott Memorial Scholarship awards will be presented to three worthy Raleigh County high school students who have penned winning essays titled, ''What the United States Constitution Means to Me.''

Mr. Speaker, it is because of the contributions of dedicated, devoted citizens, like Mary Abbott, that this Nation has been so blessed. And because of the lessons Mary Abbott so selflessly imparted to generations, her work will continue without end.

HONORING LEAH LACAYO

HON. JULIA BROWNLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Leah Lacayo, an exemplary civil servant, advocate, and community leader in Ventura County.

Leah Lacayo has defined civil service through her leadership roles in her community. Her volunteer work has included serving as a trustee of the Ventura County Fair Foundation, a founding member of Destino: The Hispanic Legacy Fund, a board member to the Jewish Labor Committee, and member of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

She is a staunch advocate for young people and a passionate supporter for women's rights. Leah has also been a steward for the senior community working alongside her husband, Hank, with the Congress of California Seniors.

Additionally, Leah Lacayo has been an active community leader and champion for California State University at Channel Islands (CSUCI) since the university's inception in 2002. More recently, she was elected as the Alumni and Friends Association's Executive Board President in 2009. While serving in this capacity, her goals were to promote a self-sustaining board and create scholarship opportunities for students. Over the years, Leah has been a steadfast supporter of CSUCI students as a voice that encourages and empowers them to pursue their academic endeavors.

The work Leah has done, and continues to do, has strengthened our community in a remarkable way. Never failing to rise to the occasion when being asked to serve, the Board of Directors to the 31st District Agricultural Association elected Leah Lacayo as President while serving her second appointment to the board. In this capacity, she oversees the legal body governing the fair and fairgrounds in Ventura County. Leah has upheld the fair as a regional enterprise and continuing source of income for the area.

Leah is a good friend to many and I certainly cherish our friendship. She has been a steadfast supporter and has always been willing to offer honest counsel to me over the years both in the California Legislature and in the US Congress on policy issues affecting Ventura County.

For these reasons, it is my sincere pleasure to join the Jewish Labor Committee in recognizing Leah Lacayo with the Elinor Glenn Leadership Award for her extraordinary life of leadership, engagement, and dedication to her community.

HONORING CAPT. JOSE ACOSTA ON THE OCCASION OF THE CHANGE OF COMMAND AT THE CAPTAIN JAMES A. LOVELL FEDERAL HEALTH CARE CENTER

HON. BRADLEY S. SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor Captain Jose Acosta, who will be relinquishing Command at the Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center (FHCC) in the suburban Chicago district that I represent.

In 2010, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Department of Defense (DoD) opened Lovell FHCC, our nation's first integrated VA–DOD federal health care center. Lovell FHCC was the culmination of years of vision, planning and hard work. It was and is an example of excellence for all other VA and DoD health care facilities.

Capt. Acosta joined Lovell FHCC in 2012 as the Commanding Officer and Deputy Director, and he was subsequently named Acting Director. In this capacity, Capt. Acosta managed the day-to-day operations of the federal health center, which provides medical care for the veterans and military families in the area. Additionally, Lovell FHCC is responsible for maintaining the military readiness of the more than 40,000 new sailors receiving basic training each year at Naval Station Great Lakes, as well as the 4,000 active duty personnel on base.

Under Capt. Acosta's leadership, Lovell FHCC made the vision of an integrated health system a reality, raising the bar of achievement. Currently in its fourth year, Lovell FHCC provides world-class medical service to the veterans, active duty personnel, military family and recruits in North Chicago and the surrounding communities, holding more than 800,000 patient visits in 2013 alone.

Throughout his distinguished career, Capt. Acosta has displayed extraordinary commitment to his country and dedication to his fellow soldiers. He fully embraced and brought to life Lovell FHCC's mission of ''Readying Warriors and Caring for Heroes.''

I want to personally thank Capt. Acosta for everything that he has done at Lovell FHCC, and wish him the best of luck as he continues his service as the Commanding Officer for Naval Medical Center San Diego.

IN RECOGNITION OF EDNA FARRELL, 2014 MS. ALABAMA NURSING HOME

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House's attention today to recognize Mrs. Edna Farrell, a resident of Arbor Springs Health and Rehabilitation Center in Opelika. Mrs. Farrell was recently named the 2014 Ms. Alabama Nursing Home.

Edna Farrell is a native of Brooklyn, New York. She is also a Cornell graduate and a retired nurse and was a member of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. When she graduated from the corps, she had three Maltese crosses on her shoulders, a sign of high ranking. Her husband who fought in World War II and Vietnam, took the family from Brooklyn to Fort Benning, Korea and Honolulu.

Mrs. Farrell was named Ms. Arbor Springs Health and Rehab Center in the nursing home's pageant last year. Farrell was named the 2014 Ms. Alabama Nursing Home this July during the pageant, which was held in Birmingham.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Mrs. Edna Farrell on her achievement and wishing her great success during her reign as 2014's Ms. Alabama Nursing Home.

RECOGNIZING SARA LOUISE STEVENS BOOTH AND CHRISTOPHER ''KIT'' HENRY BOOTH FOR THEIR EXTRAORDINARY COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. WILLIAM L. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sara Louise Stevens Booth and Christopher ''Kit'' Henry Booth for their extraordinary community service.

The Commemoration of the Battle of Plattsburgh began in 1997 as a weekend event and this year will take place during sixteen days. It is an event that captures the interest of history buffs, authors of history books, children and adults of all ages.

Kit and Sally Booth, people that I have known for well over thirty years, have been the prime movers for the development of this exciting historical event in our community. It now provides concerts, the Children's Old Time Village Fair, offers dances and authentic food from the period, all of which appeal to not only those interested in the historical importance of the Battle of Plattsburgh but those just interested in having a fun weekend.

The historical highlight, of course, is the reenactment, which helps to demonstrate the importance of the Battle of Plattsburgh to the outcome of the War of 1812. The entertainment is highlighted by a parade and includes notable bands including the Navy Band, a thirty piece brass band from Coberg, Ontario and approximately ten bagpipe bands.

All of this was made possible through the hard work of Sally and Kit, both in terms of the work that they have done themselves, which has been in and of itself enormous, but also their leadership in inspiring numerous volunteers to participate. This year we again expect numerous volunteers working over the course of sixteen days to make this event a success.

In honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Plattsburgh, there will be two nights of fireworks and a local physician has created a musical play which will have five performances in the newly renovated Strand Theatre.

The economic impact of this event is demonstrated by the American Bus Association's recognition of it as one of the top twenty themed events in the country as well as the many vendors and tourists who now attend the event. The Commemoration Committee has purchased five thousand buttons over the last several years which are sold as evidence of admission to all the venues for $10, raising well over $50,000 to support this event.

Sally and Kit will be serving their final year as the Co-Chairs after dedicating seventeen years to the development of this event. Their commitment has been outstanding and represents only one of the many community services that they have performed over their lives in Plattsburgh.

Kit Booth is a father and grandfather who also served as an Alderman for Ward 1 in the City of Plattsburgh, as a Clinton County legislator and as a member of the United States Armed Services during the Korean conflict. In addition to his work in Commemoration of the Battle of Plattsburgh, he volunteers at CVPH Medical Center, is an active member of the Rotary Club and is an accomplished wood carver.

Sally Booth is a mother and grandmother who has is a talented and creative writer and artist, a member of the League of Woman Voters and serves as a board member for the Kent Delord House Museum and as a Docent for the Rockwell Kent Museum. She is widely respected for her many years of volunteerism, serving on countless boards and volunteering for numerous organizations in the community.

The Booths owned Booth's Gifts for many years and provided a great service to the community as local entrepreneurs.

Kit and Sally Booth have made immeasurable contributions to the Plattsburgh community and deserve recognition and high praise for all they have done and continue to do, and we hope will continue to do for their community for years to come.

CONGRATULATING KAYLA McDONALD

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Stephen F. Austin High School incoming freshman, Kayla McDonald for earning a bronze medal in the 400-meter relay at the 37th Hershey's Track & Field Games North American Final in Hershey, Pennsylvania. Kayla was part of a quartet that sprinted to a time of 51.77 seconds, just 1.22 seconds from the gold medal finishers.

With this achievement, Kayla has established herself as a top young track athlete in Texas. For two consecutive years she has won the 400-meter dash at the Fort Bend ISD district championships. She was also an honor roll student and a member of Peer Assistance Leadership at Garcia Middle School. I'm confident Kayla will continue to excel in high school, both in the class room and on the track.

We are proud of Kayla for this outstanding accomplishment and I wish Kayla the best of luck in the coming school year. On behalf of the residents of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, I again congratulate Kayla McDonald for her victory at the Hershey's Track & Field Games North American Final.

HONORING SKIP SCHRAYER FOR RECEIVING THE 2014 JULIUS ROSENWALD MEMORIAL AWARD

HON. BRADLEY S. SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 8, 2014

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my dear friend, an exceptional leader, Max Robert (Skip) Schrayer for receiving the Julius Rosenwald Memorial Award from the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago.

Skip has been a leader in the Jewish community for much of life, holding formal leadership positions within the Jewish United Fund/Jewish Federation (JUF) for more than 30 years.

This commitment to strengthening the Jewish community runs deep in Skip's heritage as he is the fourth member of his family to receive this, JUF's most prestigious award.

Whether it has been spearheading record fundraising efforts or co-founding the Nacshon Mission, Skip pours himself into the community and exemplifies all of the finest ideals that JUF and the Jewish community hold dear. I am grateful for Skip's friendship, and the entire JUF community is lucky to have his leadership, vision and drive.

His work for humanitarian causes and determination to make a profound difference at home and around the world are inspiring and help galvanize an entire community to action.

The breadth of Skip's experience, his many leadership roles and countless successes, earned him this distinct honor and the gratitude of our community.

Leaders like Skip Schrayer, with their focus and passion, make the Jewish community stronger. I congratulate my good friend for receiving the Julius Rosenwald Memorial Award, and I look forward to Skip's many successes still ahead.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 9, 2014 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine cybersecurity, terrorism, and beyond, focusing on addressing evolving threats to the homeland.

SD–342

10 a.m.

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Lisa Afua Serwah Mensah, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development.

SR–328A

Committee on Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Matthew Vincent Masterson, of Ohio, and Christy A. McCormick, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Election Assistance Commission.

SR–301

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of William V. Roebuck, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Bahrain, Judith Beth Cefkin, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Fiji, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of Nauru, the Kingdom of Tonga, and Tuvalu, and Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, all of the Department of State.

SD–419

2:15 p.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine Older Americans and student loan debt.

SD–562

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine freight rail service, focusing on improving the performance of America's rail system.

SR–253

Committee on Indian Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine irrigation projects in Indian country.

SD–628

SEPTEMBER 11

Time to be announced

Committee on Environment and Public Works

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, and Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, both to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

TBA

10 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider the nomination of Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy.

SD–366

Committee on the Judiciary

Business meeting to consider S. 1690, to reauthorize the Second Chance Act of 2007, S. 1535, to deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, S. 2646, to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and the nominations of Madeline Cox Arleo, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, Wendy Beetlestone, Mark A. Kearney, Joseph F. Leeson, Jr., and Gerald J. Pappert, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Victor Allen Bolden, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, Armando Ormar Bonilla, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Stephen R. Bough, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, David J. Hale, and Gregory N. Stivers, both to be a United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky, and Arthur Lee Bentley III, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida, Department of Justice.

SD–226

2:30 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To receive closed briefings on certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

3:15 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of James Peter Zumwalt, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Senegal, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Robert T. Yamate, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Madagascar, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Union of the Comoros, and Virginia E. Palmer, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malawi, all of the Department of State.

SD–419

SEPTEMBER 15

3 p.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine equality for the District of Columbia, focusing on discussing the implications of S. 132, to provide for the admission of the State of New Columbia into the Union.

SD–342

SEPTEMBER 16

2:30 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

9:30 p.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine United States policy towards Iraq and Syria and the threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

SH–216

SEPTEMBER 18

2:30 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To receive closed briefings on certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5349–S5382

Measures Introduced: Three bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2777–2779, and S.J. Res. 42–43. **Page S5374**

Measures Reported:

Reported on Tuesday, August 26, during the adjournment:

S. 2113, to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 113–243)

Report to accompany S. 2117, to amend title 5, United States Code, to change the default investment fund under the Thrift Savings Plan. (S. Rept. No. 113–244)

S. 2640, to amend title 44, United States Code, to require information on contributors to Presidential library fundraising organizations, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 113–245)

S. 1447, to make technical corrections to certain Native American water rights settlements in the State of New Mexico, with an amendment. (S. Rept. No. 113–246)

S. 1468, to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Network for Manufacturing Innovation and for other purposes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 113–247)

S. 1691, to amend title 5, United States Code, to improve the security of the United States border and to provide for reforms and rates of pay for border patrol agents, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 113–248)

S. 2323, to amend chapter 21 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that fathers of certain permanently disabled or deceased veterans shall be included with mothers of such veterans as preference eligibles for treatment in the civil service. (S. Rept. No. 113–249)

H.R. 4002, to revoke the charter of incorporation of the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma at the request of that tribe.

S. 919, to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1474, to encourage the State of Alaska to enter into intergovernmental agreements with Indian tribes in the State relating to the enforcement of certain State laws by Indian tribes, to improve the quality of life in rural Alaska, to reduce alcohol and drug abuse, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1574, to amend the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 to facilitate the ability of Indian tribes to integrate the employment, training, and related services from diverse Federal sources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1622, to establish the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 1948, to promote the academic achievement of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian children with the establishment of a Native American language grant program, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 2041, to repeal the Act of May 31, 1918, with amendments.

S. 2188, to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian tribes, with an amendment.

S. 2299, to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to reauthorize a provision to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 2442, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land and mineral rights on the reservation of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana

and other culturally important land into trust for the benefit of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 2465, to require the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust 4 parcels of Federal land for the benefit of certain Indian Pueblos in the State of New Mexico, with amendments.

S. 2479, to provide for a land conveyance in the State of Nevada, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 2480, to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to Elko County, Nevada, and to take land into trust for certain Indian tribes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Reported on Monday, September 8, 2014:

S. 2665, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide eligibility for broadcasting facilities to receive certain disaster assistance. (S. Rept. No. 113–250)

S. 2511, to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the definition of substantial cessation of operations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Pages S5373–74

Measures Indefinitely Postponed:

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from further consideration of S.J. Res. 39, relating to the approval of the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Concerning the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, and the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Page S5380

Measures Considered:

Election Contributions And Expenditures—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. J.Res. 19, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections.

Pages S5349–51, S5366–67

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 79 yeas to 18 nays (Vote No. 259), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the joint resolution. **Page S5366**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the joint resolution, post-cloture, at approximately 11 a.m., on Tuesday, September 9, 2014; and that the time during any period of morning business, adjournment or recess count post-cloture. **Page S5380**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By a unanimous vote of 97 yeas (Vote No. EX. 257), Jill A. Pryor, of Georgia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

Pages S5364, S5381

By 54 yeas to 43 nays (Vote No. EX. 258), Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2014. **Pages S5365, S5381**

Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2020.

Pages S5365, S5381

Alan L. Cohen, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2016. **Pages S5365, S5381**

Lanhee J. Chen, of California, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2018. **Pages S5365–66, S5381**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Ronald Alan Pearlman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board for a term expiring September 14, 2015.

Deven J. Parekh, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2016.

Todd A. Fisher, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 2016.

Carlos A. Monje, Jr., of Louisiana, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

Colette Dodson Honorable, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 2017.

Virginia Tyler Lodge, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2019.

Ronald Anderson Walter, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for a term expiring May 18, 2019.

Seth B. Carpenter, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Sheila Gwaltney, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kyrgyz Republic.

Jennifer Ann Haverkamp, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

Peter Michael McKinley, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Nancy Bikoff Pettit, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Latvia.

Carlos J. Torres, of Virginia, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps.

Russell C. Deyo, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security.

Sarah R. Saldana, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security.

Michael P. Botticelli, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of National Drug Control Policy.

Daniel Henry Marti, of Virginia, to be Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, Executive Office of the President.

Gilberto de Jesus, of Maryland, to be Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small Business Administration.

Jeanne E. Davidson, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade.

Haywood Stirling Gilliam, Jr., of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

3 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

7 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Army, Coast Guard, and Navy. **Pages S5380–81**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Annette Taddeo-Goldstein, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 2018, which was sent to the Senate on February 27, 2014. **Page S5382**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Pages S5349, S5371**

Measures Read the First Time: **Pages S5371, S5380**

Executive Communications: **Pages S5371–73**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5374–76**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5376–79**

Additional Statements: **Pages S5369–71**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S5379–80**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S5380**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S5380**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—259) **Pages S5364, S5365, S5366**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 7:27 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 9, 2014. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5380.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 16 public bills, H.R. 5401–5416; and 3 resolutions, H.J. Res. 123; and H. Res. 714, 716 were introduced. **Pages H7295–96**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H7296–98**

Reports Filed:

Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3670, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand and clarify the prohibition on provision of inaccurate caller identification information, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–572);

H.R. 4701, to provide for scientific frameworks with respect to vector-borne diseases, with amendments (H. Rept. 113–573);

H.R. 5057, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to permit exemptions for external power supplies from certain efficiency standards, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–574);

H.R. 5161, to promote the non-exclusive use of electronic labeling for devices licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (H. Rept. 113–575);

Supplemental report on H.R. 5078, to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–568, Pt. 2);

H.R. 744, to provide effective criminal prosecutions for certain identity thefts, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–576);

H.J. Res. 120, to approve the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution (H. Rept. 113–577);

H.R. 3109, to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exempt certain Alaskan Native articles from

prohibitions against sale of items containing non-edible migratory bird parts, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–578);

H.R. 4751, to make technical corrections to Public Law 110–229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–579);

H.R. 3522, to authorize health insurance issuers to continue to offer for sale current group health insurance coverage in satisfaction of the minimum essential health insurance coverage requirement, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–580, Pt. 1); and

H. Res. 715, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5078) to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 644) condemning and disapproving of the Obama administration's failure to comply with the lawful statutory requirement to notify Congress before releasing individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and expressing national security concerns over the release of five Taliban leaders and the repercussions of negotiating with terrorists (H. Rept. 113–581). **Page H7295**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Foxx to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H7247**

Member Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Cantor, wherein he resigned as Representative for the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, effective 6 p.m. on August 18, 2014. **Page H7247**

Whole Number of the House: The Chair announced to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Cantor, the whole number of the House is 432. **Page H7248**

Supplemental Report: Agreed that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be authorized to file a supplemental report on H.R. 5078, Waters of the United States Regulatory Overreach Protection Act of 2014. **Page H7248**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act: S. 231, to reauthorize the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp; **Page H7249**

Neil Havens Post Office Designation Act: H.R. 4939, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2551 Galena Avenue in Simi Valley, California, as the "Neil Havens Post Office"; **Pages H7249–50**

Veterans Memorial Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 2819, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Front Street in Marietta, Ohio, as the "Veterans Memorial Post Office Building"; **Pages H7250–51**

Sergeant First Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office: H.R. 5089, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Mulford Road in Mulberry, Florida, as the "Sergeant First Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office", by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 401 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 481; **Pages H7251–52, H7274–75**

Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office: H.R. 5019, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1335 Jefferson Road in Rochester, New York, as the "Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office", by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 399 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 482; **Pages H7253–54, H7275–76**

Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 4443, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 90 Vermilyea Avenue, in New York, New York, as the "Corporal Juan Mariel Alcantara Post Office Building"; **Pages H7254–55**

Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 3957, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 218–10 Merrick Boulevard in Springfield Gardens, New York, as the "Cynthia Jenkins Post Office Building"; **Pages H7255–56**

George Thomas "Mickey" Leland Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 78, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, as the "George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building"; **Pages H7256–59**

Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 5030, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13500 SW 250 Street in Princeton, Florida, as the "Corporal Christian A. Guzman Rivera Post Office Building"; **Pages H7259–60**

American Super Computing Leadership Act: H.R. 2495, amended, to amend the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004 to improve the high-end computing research and development program of the Department of Energy; **Pages H7260–62**

Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014: H.R. 5309, to authorize and strengthen the tsunami detection, forecast, warning, research,

and mitigation program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; **Pages H7263–67**

Stopping Tax Offenders and Prosecuting Identity Theft Act: H.R. 744, amended, to provide effective criminal prosecutions for certain identity thefts; **Pages H7267–69**

Amending the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exempt certain Alaskan Native articles from prohibitions against sale of items containing nonedible migratory bird parts: H.R. 3109, to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exempt certain Alaskan Native articles from prohibitions against sale of items containing nonedible migratory bird parts; **Pages H7269–70**

Amending the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain or replace certain facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch in Idaho: H.R. 4283, amended, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain or replace certain facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch in Idaho, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 398 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 483; **Pages H7270–71, H7276**

Removing a use restriction on land formerly a part of Acadia National Park that was transferred to the town of Tremont, Maine: H.R. 4527, to remove a use restriction on land formerly a part of Acadia National Park that was transferred to the town of Tremont, Maine; **Pages H7271–72**

Approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution: H.J. Res. 120, to approve the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution; **Pages H7273–74**

Philmore Graham Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 5106, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the "Philmore Graham Post Office Building"; **Page H7277**

Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon and Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 4189, amended, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the "Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon and Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building"; and **Pages H7277–78**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: "To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the "Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building'.". **Page H7278**

Specialist Keith Erin Grace Jr. Memorial Post Office Designation Act: H.R. 4651, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 601 West Baker Road in Baytown, Texas as the "Specialist Keith Erin Grace Jr. Memorial Post Office". **Pages H7278–79**

Recess: The House recessed at 4:19 p.m. and reconvened at 5:30 p.m. **Page H7269**

Recess: The House recessed at 6:05 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H7274**

Suspensions—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measures under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed:

Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building Designation Act: H.R. 2678, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10360 Southwest 186th Street in Miami, Florida, as the "Larcenia J. Bullard Post Office Building" and **Pages H7252–53**

Making technical corrections to Public Law 110–229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial: H.R. 4751, to make technical corrections to Public Law 110–229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. **Pages H7272–73**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H7247.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H7275, H7275–76, H7276. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 8:40 p.m.

Committee Meetings

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES REGULATORY OVERREACH PROTECTION ACT OF 2014; RESOLUTION CONDEMNING AND DISAPPROVING OF THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE LAWFUL STATUTORY REQUIREMENT TO NOTIFY CONGRESS BEFORE RELEASING INDIVIDUALS DETAINED AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AND EXPRESSING NATIONAL SECURITY CONCERNS OVER THE RELEASE OF FIVE TALIBAN LEADERS AND THE REPERCUSSIONS OF NEGOTIATING WITH TERRORISTS

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 5078, the "Waters of the United States Regulatory Overreach Protection Act of 2014"; and H. Res. 644, condemning and disapproving of the Obama administration's failure to comply with the lawful statutory requirement to notify Congress before releasing individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and expressing national security concerns over the release of five Taliban leaders and the repercussions of negotiating with terrorists. The committee granted, by record vote of 7–3, a structured rule for H.R. 5078. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Additionally, the rule grants a closed rule for H. Res. 644. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the resolution. The rule provides that the amendments to the resolution and the preamble recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now printed in the resolution shall be considered as adopted and the resolution, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Testimony was heard from the following: Chairman Shuster, Chairman McKeon, and Representatives Smith of Washington, and Jackson Lee.

ONGOING INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Ongoing Intelligence Activities". This was a closed hearing.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D911)*

H.J. Res. 76, making an emergency supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to provide funding to Israel for the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats. Signed on August 4, 2014. (Public Law 113–145)

H.R. 3230, to improve the access of veterans to medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs. Signed on August 7, 2014. (Public Law 113–146)

H.R. 606, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the "Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building". Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–147)

H.R. 1671, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the "James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office". Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–148)

H.R. 2291, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the "Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office". Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–149)

H.R. 3212, to ensure compliance with the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction by countries with which the United States enjoys reciprocal obligations, to establish procedures for the prompt return of children abducted to other countries. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–150)

H.R. 3472, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13127 Broadway Street in Alden, New York, as the "Sergeant Brett E. Gornewicz Memorial Post Office". Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–151)

H.R. 3548, to amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the definition of trauma to include thermal, electrical, chemical, radioactive, and other extrinsic agents. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–152)

H.R. 3765, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 198 Baker Street in Corning, New York, as the ''Specialist Ryan P. Jayne Post Office Building''. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–153)

H.R. 4028, to amend the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 to include the desecration of cemeteries among the many forms of violations of the right to religious freedom. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–154)

H.R. 4360, to designate the facility of the United States Forest Service for the Grandfather Ranger District located at 109 Lawing Drive in Nebo, North Carolina, as the ''Jason Crisp Forest Service Building''. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–155)

H.R. 4386, to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to rely on State examinations for certain financial institutions. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–156)

H.R. 4631, to reauthorize certain provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to autism. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–157)

H.R. 4838, to redesignate the railroad station located at 2955 Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, commonly known as ''30th Street Station'', as the ''William H. Gray III 30th Street Station''. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–158)

H.R. 5021, to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–159)

H.R. 5195, to provide additional visas for the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–160)

S. 653, to provide for the establishment of the Special Envoy to Promote Religious Freedom of Religious Minorities in the Near East and South Central Asia. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–161)

S. 1104, to measure the progress of recovery and development efforts in Haiti following the earthquake of January 12, 2010. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–162)

S. 1799, to reauthorize subtitle A of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990. Signed on August 8, 2014. (Public Law 113–163)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2014

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine Wall Street reform, focusing on assessing and enhancing the financial regulatory system, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, and Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, both to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to receive a closed briefing on Arms Control Compliance issues, 4 p.m., SVC–217.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Sharon Block, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold an oversight hearing to examine Federal programs for equipping State and local law enforcement agencies, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jorge Luis Alonso, and John Robert Blakey, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Amos L. Mazzant, III, and Robert William Schroeder III, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, and Robert Lee Pitman, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the state of VA health care, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive closed briefings on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Education and the Workforce, Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions, hearing entitled ''Expanding Joint Employer Status: What Does it Mean for Workers and Job Creators?'', 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''21st Century Cures: Examining the Regulation of Laboratory Developed Tests'', 9:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy and Power, hearing entitled ''State Perspectives: Questions Concerning EPA's Proposed Clean Power Plan'', 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa; and Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade, joint subcommittee hearing entitled ''Hamas' Benefactors: A Network of Terror'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, markup on H.R. 4377, to place conditions on assistance to the Government of Burma, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; and the Subcommittee on Research and Technology of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, joint hearing entitled ''Strategy and Mission of the DHS Science and Technology Directorate'', 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Access to Justice?: Does DOJ's Office of Inspector General Have Access to Information Needed to Conduct Proper Oversight?'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Constitution and Civil Justice, hearing on proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to parental rights, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 1314, to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to establish a procedure for approval of certain settlements; H.R. 1927, the ''More Water and Security for Californians Act''; H.R. 4256, the ''Endangered Species Improvement Act of 2014''; H.R. 4284, the ''ESA Improvement Act of 2014''; H.R. 4319, the ''Common Sense in Species Protection Act of 2014''; and H.R. 4866, the ''Lesser Prairie Chicken Voluntary Recovery Act of 2014'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation, hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 3326, the ''Trinity County Land Exchange Act of 2013''; H.R. 3411, the ''Sabine National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2013''; H.R. 4846, the ''Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment Act of 2014''; H.R. 5003, the ''Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Boundary Adjustment Act of 2014''; H.R. 5040, the ''Idaho County Shooting Range Land Conveyance Act''; H.R. 5074, the ''Land Adjacency Notification and Disclosure Act''; H.R. 5162, to amend the Act entitled ''An Act to allow a certain parcel of land in Rockingham County, Virginia, to be used for a child care center'' to remove the use restriction, and for other purposes; and H.R. 5167, to direct the Administrator of General Services, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, to convey certain Federal property located in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska to the Olgoonik Corporation, an Alaska Native Corporation established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and the Census, hearing entitled ''Examining the Administration's Treatment of Whistleblowers'', 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3522, the ''Employee Health Care Protection Act of 2013'', 3 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Energy; and Subcommittee on Oversight, joint subcommittee hearing entitled ''Bakken Petroleum: The Substance of Energy Independence'', 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing entitled ''Surface Transportation Infrastructure Projects: Case Studies of the Federal Environmental Review and Permitting Process'', 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Human Resources, hearing on Social Impact Bonds and whether they can help government achieve better results for families in need, 2 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of September 9 through September 12, 2014

Senate Chamber

On *Tuesday*, at approximately 11 a.m., Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S.J. Res. 19, Election Contributions and Expenditures, post-cloture.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: September 10, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Lisa Afua Serwah Mensah, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development, 10 a.m., SR–328A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: September 9, to hold hearings to examine Wall Street reform, focusing on assessing and enhancing the financial regulatory system, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: September 10, to hold hearings to examine freight rail service, focusing on improving the performance of America's rail system, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: September 11, business meeting to consider the nomination of Elizabeth Sherwood-Randall, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Energy, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: September 9, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, and Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, both to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 10 a.m., SD–406.

September 11, Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Jeffery Martin Baran, of Virginia, and Stephen G. Burns, of Maryland, both to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Committee on Foreign Relations: September 9, to receive a closed briefing on Arms Control Compliance issues, 4 p.m., SVC–217.

September 10, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of William V. Roebuck, of North Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Bahrain, Judith Beth Cefkin, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Fiji, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of Nauru, the Kingdom of

Tonga, and Tuvalu, and Barbara A. Leaf, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, all of the Department of State, 10:30 a.m., SD–419.

September 11, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of James Peter Zumwalt, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Senegal, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Robert T. Yamate, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Madagascar, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Union of the Comoros, and Virginia E. Palmer, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malawi, all of the Department of State, 3:15 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: September 9, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Sharon Block, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: September 9, to hold an oversight hearing to examine Federal programs for equipping State and local law enforcement agencies, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

September 10, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine cybersecurity, terrorism, and beyond, focusing on addressing evolving threats to the homeland, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: September 10, to hold an oversight hearing to examine irrigation projects in Indian country, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: September 9, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jorge Luis Alonso, and John Robert Blakey, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, Amos L. Mazzant III, and Robert William Schroeder III, both to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, and Robert Lee Pitman, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Texas, 10 a.m., SD–226.

September 11, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 1690, to reauthorize the Second Chance Act of 2007, S. 1535, to deter terrorism, provide justice for victims, S. 2646, to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and the nominations of Madeline Cox Arleo, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, Wendy Beetlestone, Mark A. Kearney, Joseph F. Leeson, Jr., and Gerald J. Pappert, all to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Victor Allen Bolden, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, Armando Ormar Bonilla, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims, Stephen R. Bough, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, David J. Hale, and Gregory N. Stivers, both to be a United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky, and Arthur Lee Bentley III, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Florida, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: September 10, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Matthew Vincent Masterson, of Ohio, and Christy A. McCormick, of Virginia, both to be a Member of the Election Assistance Commission, 10 a.m., SR–301.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: September 9, to hold hearings to examine the state of VA health care, 10 a.m., SH–216.

Select Committee on Intelligence: September 9, to receive closed briefings on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

September 11, Full Committee, to receive closed briefings on certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Special Committee on Aging: September 10, to hold hearings to examine Older Americans and student loan debt, 2:15 p.m., SD–562.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, September 10, Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, hearing to review the U.S. Forest Service's proposed groundwater directive, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, September 10, Subcommittee on Intelligence, Emerging Threats and Capabilities, hearing entitled ''Operationalizing Cyber for the Military Services'', 2 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, September 10, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training; and Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education, joint hearing entitled ''Improving Department of Education Policies and Programs Through Independent Oversight'', 9:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, September 11, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Examining H.R. ____, the Trafficking Awareness Training for Health Care Act of 2014'', 9:15 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, September 10, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, hearing entitled ''An Overview of the Credit Reporting System'', 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, September 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Libya's Descent'', 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

September 10, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations; and Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa, joint subcommittee hearing entitled ''Genocidal Attacks Against Christian and Other Religious Minorities in Syria and Iraq'', 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, September 10, Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, hearing entitled ''One Flight Away: An Examination of the Threat Posed by ISIS Terrorists with Western Passports'', 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, September 10, Full Committee, markup on the following legislation: H.R. 4771, the ''Designer Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 2014''; H.R. 4299, the ''Improving Regulatory Transparency for New Medical Therapies Act''; H.R. 5108, to establish the Law School Clinic Certification Program of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; the ''Protecting the Homeland Act''; the ''Financial Institution Bankruptcy Act of 2014''; H.R. 5233, the

''Trade Secrets Protection Act of 2014''; and the ''Standard Merger and Acquisition Reviews Through Equal Rules Act of 2014'', 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, September 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The Status of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Responses to Committee Subpoenas and the Continued Lack of Transparency about Its Implementation and Enforcement of American Wildlife Laws, and Oversight of the Department of the Interior's Solicitor's Office'', 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

September 10, Subcommittee on Water and Power, hearing on the ''Bureau of Reclamation Surface Water Storage Streamlining Act'', 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

September 10, Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs, hearing on H.R. 1600, the ''Requirements, Expectations, and Standard Procedures for Executive Consultation with Tribes (RESPECT) Act''; and H.R. 4668, the ''Point Spencer Coast Guard and Public-Private Sector Infrastructure Development Facilitation and Land Conveyance Act'', 2 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

September 11, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Oversight of the Office of Inspector General and Its Ongoing Failure to Comply with a Subpoena for Documents about a Recent Investigation'', 9 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, September 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Obstructing Oversight: Concerns from Inspectors General'', 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, September 10, Subcommittee on Space, hearing entitled ''Exploring Our Solar System: The ASTEROIDS Act as a Key Step'', 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, September 10, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Small Business Administration: Management and Outlook'', 1 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

September 11, Subcommittee on Contracting and Workforce, hearing entitled ''The Decline in Business Formation: Implications for Entrepreneurship and the Economy'', 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, September 10, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing entitled ''The Status of the Merchant Marine'', 9:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, September 10, Full Committee, markup on the following legislation: draft of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2014; H.R. 3593, the ''VA Construction Assistance Act of 2013''; H.R. 4276, the ''Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Care Improvement Act of 2014''; H.R. 4399, the ''Comprehensive Department of Veterans Affairs Performance Management and Accountability Reform Act of 2014''; H.R. 4862, the ''Our Vets Deserve Better Act''; H.R. 4971, the ''Ask Veterans Act''; and H.R. 5094, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recoup certain bonuses or awards paid to employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, 9:30 a.m., 334 Cannon.

September 10, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled ''Metrics, Measurements and Mismanagement in the Board of Veterans' Appeals'', 1 p.m., 340 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, September 10, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on the status of Affordable Care Act implementation, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, September 11, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Ongoing Intelligence Activities'', 9 a.m., HVC–304. This hearing will be closed.

Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 3 through August 31, 2014

	Senate	*House*	*Total*
Days in session	109	108	..
Time in session	684 hrs., 8′	561 hrs., 19′	..
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	5,348	7,246	..
Extensions of Remarks	..	1,329	..
Public bills enacted into law	24	67	91
Private bills enacted into law	..	..	..
Bills in conference	1	1	..
Measures passed, total	293	368	661
Senate bills	46	20	..
House bills	63	247	..
Senate joint resolutions	5	3	..
House joint resolutions	2	2	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	5	3	..
House concurrent resolutions	15	18	..
Simple resolutions	157	75	..
Measures reported, total	*184	*242	426
Senate bills	128	1	..
House bills	32	188	..
Senate joint resolutions	2	..	..
House joint resolutions	..	1	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	..	..	..
House concurrent resolutions	..	4	..
Simple resolutions	22	48	..
Special reports	7	6	..
Conference reports	3	3	..
Measures pending on calendar	370	64	..
Measures introduced, total	1,116	1,917	3,033
Bills	882	1,594	..
Joint resolutions	12	18	..
Concurrent resolutions	12	40	..
Simple resolutions	210	265	..
Quorum calls	1	1	..
Yea-and-nay votes	256	185	..
Recorded votes	..	294	..
Bills vetoed	..	..	..
Vetoes overridden	..	..	..

* These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 118 written reports have been filed in the Senate, 251 reports have been filed in the House.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

January 3 through August 31, 2014

Civilian nominations, totaling 562 (including 2 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	303
Unconfirmed	253
Withdrawn	6
Other Civilian nominations, totaling 2,347, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,863
Unconfirmed	484
Air Force nominations, totaling 3,303, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,083
Unconfirmed	1,219
Withdrawn	1
Army nominations, totaling 4,748, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,037
Unconfirmed	2,711
Navy nominations, totaling 3,814, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	3,235
Unconfirmed	579
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 875, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	874
Unconfirmed	1

Summary

Total nominations carried over from the First Session	2
Total nominations received this Session	15,647
Total confirmed	10,395
Total unconfirmed	5,247
Total withdrawn	7
Total returned to the White House	0

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, September 9

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond one hour), Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S.J. Res. 19, Election Contributions and Expenditures, post-cloture.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, September 9

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of H.R. 5078—Waters of the United States Regulatory Overreach Protection Act of 2014 (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Barber, Ron, Ariz., E1348
Barletta, Lou, Pa., E1336, E1337, E1353
Bishop, Sanford D., Jr., Ga., E1332, E1336, E1350
Brady, Kevin, Tex., E1335
Brooks, Mo, Ala., E1333, E1334
Brownley, Julia, Calif., E1353, E1355
Burgess, Michael C., Tex., E1347
Byrne, Bradley, Ala.,E1342
Capito, Shelley Moore, W.Va., E1333, E1349
Coffman, Mike, Colo., E1352
Denham, Jeff, Calif., E1343
Duckworth, Tammy, Ill., E1341
Duncan, John J., Tenn., E1343
Farr, Sam, Calif., E1343, E1344, E1346
Fitzpatrick, Michael G., Pa., E1343, E1349, E1350
Gohmert, Louie, Tex., E1331, E1332
Green, Gene, Tex., E1352
Hurt, Robert, Va., E1333
Johnson, Henry C. ''Hank'', Jr., Ga., E1333, E1336, E1341, E1344, E1350
Kildee, Daniel T., Mich., E1352, E1353
Kuster, Ann M., N.H., E1337
Lipinski, Daniel, Ill., E1334, E1336
Lofgren, Zoe, Calif., E1351, E1352
Long, Billy, Mo., E1348
Lujan Grisham, Michelle, N.M., E1340
McGovern, James P., Mass., E1339
Marchant, Kenny, Tex., E1335, E1340, E1351
Meadows, Markk, N.C., E1345
Messer, Luke, Ind., E1342
Miller, Jeff, Fla., E1338, E1341, E1342
Olson, Pete, Tex., E1352, E1353, E1356
Owens, William L., N.Y., E1352, E1355
Pallone, Frank, Jr., N.J., E1335
Pascrell, Bill, Jr., N.J., E1335, E1351
Quigley, Mike, Ill., E1340
Rahall, Nick J., II, W.Va., E1354
Rogers, Mike, Ala., E1353, E1355
Royce, Edward R., Calif., E1348
Schneider, Bradley S., Ill., E1355, E1356
Slaughter, Louise McIntosh, N.Y., E1345
Smith, Christopher H., N.J., E1346
Smith, Lamar, Tex., E1334
Speier, Jackie, Calif.,E1332, E1344, E1350
Terry, Lee, Nebr., E1332, E1345, E1349
Thompson, Bennie G., Miss., E1331, E1334, E1337, E1341, E1343, E1347, E1349
Vargas, Juan, Calif., E1341
Walorski, Jackie, Ind., E1337
Webster, Daniel, Fla., E1345
Wolf, Frank R., Va., E1338

Congressional Record

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