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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Michigan).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 9, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable CANDICE S. MILLER 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 God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We give You thanks as well as we begin the fall season of the people's House. Please give the Members of this House hope and wisdom as they confront old problems and unresolved issues. Give them an understanding both of who they were called to be by You, and what they are elected to do by the American people.

Make them trustworthy as they seek what is best for our Nation. Free them from defensiveness toward and suspicion of those with whom they do not share party loyalties or political persuasions. Bind them together in a shared commitment to You, a passionate patriotism, and a deep dedication to find creative solutions in the concerns that confront us and divide us in these times.

May Your blessing, O God, be with them and with us all this day and every day to come, and may all we do be done 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 Texas (Mr. BRADY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BRADY of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, 10 years ago, I was headed to the courthouse as a judge in Houston, Texas. I was driving my jeep and listening to country western music when I heard on the radio that New York was under attack. Later that day, as most Americans were watching television, as I was later in the evening, I saw those attacks on New York and the Pentagon and how thousands of people, Americans, were running as hard as they could to get away from that terror in the sky.

But there was another group of people, not very many, but they were there. And they were running as hard as they could to get to that terror from the skies. And who were they? They were our first responders—peace officers, Port Authority officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and volunteers. And they rushed into those burning buildings and saved people.

And while today it is just as important that we remember those thousands that died on 9/11, we should also remember those that got to live because America's first responders went into those buildings and saved them.

And that's just the way it is.

REMEMBER, REFLECT, RESOLVE

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, Sunday is the 10th anniversary of 9/11, the day the world changed.

Two hundred and seven names are remembered in the Boston Public Garden 9/11 Memorial. Six were my constituents: Lynn Goodchild; Christopher Zarba, Jr.; Linda George; Robin Kaplan; Dianne Snyder; and Tara Creamer.

Back then, Tony Blair challenged the world to use the unity created in the aftermath of those horrible attacks to create a ''community of good.'' To help the world's most vulnerable; those without schools, food, water, or work without dignity.

We should reflect on how well we have responded to that challenge. We need to resolve to do better and make our country better, and to do more to heal the wounds of the world.

On the first Sunday after 9/11, at an ecumenical service in Worcester, Massachusetts, I said our faith teaches us that love is stronger than hate. I still believe that. Now, more than ever, I believe that is the legacy of 9/11 most deserving of our political will and attention.

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PRESIDENT OBAMA'S FAILED ECONOMIC POLICIES

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

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Madam Speaker, the President's jobs message was clear and powerful: Government made America great, and government can make it great again. This misguided view explains why 2 years after the recession supposedly ended, we are still left suffering with a second-rate economy that is being held up to ridicule by the world as our Nation sinks deeper into debt and 22 million Americans can't find work.

I was looking for real leadership—an admission the President's economic policies have failed and a call for a new start, a fresh new direction for this dismal economy. Other than the call for passing the free trade agreements, which the President himself continues to hold up, what America witnessed was a shopping cart of gimmicks to special interest voting blocs paid for by crushing tax increases on the very consumers and job creators we need to get out of this dismal economy.

If you liked the leadership of the last 2 years on the economy, you're going to love this President's jobs agenda.

GETTING AMERICANS BACK TO WORK

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, having spent the last several weeks in Rhode Island with families, small business owners, manufacturers and builders, people in my district are hurting, facing real struggles every single day. The jobs crisis is causing real anxiety and real havoc in their daily lives.

Last night, the President laid out a serious plan to get Rhode Islanders and Americans back to work. The President put forth a jobs plan that reflects many of the priorities I have been working on and have heard during my community suppers, small business tours, and visits with manufacturers. We heard strategies to rebuild American manufacturing and to make it in America again, creating jobs by enacting small business tax cuts, supporting workers by expanding middle class tax cuts, and rebuilding our Nation's roads, bridges, and schools. And providing greater support and job opportunities for returning veterans, the long-term unemployed, and our young people.

The time for taking action to create jobs is now. Americans have endured the crushing consequences of this economic recession for far too long, and there is no time to waste.

TEXAS FIRES

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

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, since December, fires have been ravaging drought-stricken Texas, claiming 2 lives, more than 1,500 homes, and 3.5 million acres of land. My deepest prayers and sympathy go out to the victims of these wildfires. My thanks and appreciation go out to those brave firefighters battling these devastating flames.

FEMA and the White House must help Texas during this time of natural disaster and provide the tools needed to fight these devastating fires. Disasters like these fires is why FEMA was created. Just this week, fires have crept into eight more counties, forcing thousands to evacuate and wait in fear, praying their homes and life savings don't go up in smoke.

I'll do more than pray. The House of Representatives will find the necessary tools to combat this disaster, and I'll push government at all levels to provide the necessary resources for firefighters.

If you live in one of these danger zones, like folks in Bastrop and surrounding counties, please listen to Federal, State, and local officials' warnings and advice. And I will continue to pray for rain and the safety of those involved in this disaster and those in harm's way.

CONGRESS SHOULD DO WHAT'S RIGHT FOR AMERICA

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

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a simple message: Let's stay here and work for America. Last night, the President stood right there and challenged us to do what's right for America. We should do that. But you know what we're going to do? We're going to knock off early at noon today.

The President wasn't allowed to speak on Wednesday because we had important business: we had one procedural vote to allow the Capitol grounds to be used for an event. That is unacceptable. We should stay here and work and git 'er done.

Last night, I brought Lee Hiller to the speech. Lee is a heavy crane operator with the Operating Engineers. He said one thing to me: I've got guys who want to work; they're ready to work; put us to work.

Today, schoolteachers are waking up all across America, getting up early and staying late to educate our children. Nurses are going to work 12-hour shifts curing the sick, and veterans overseas will work long hours protecting this Nation. The least we can do is stay here and do our job.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage Americans all across this country, call their Member of Congress, tell them to git 'er done and work the way they're paid to do. Let's stay here and do that.

□ 0910

LET'S INVEST IN AMERICA

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, last night the President stood here to speak to us. He came to talk about his proposed American Jobs Act.

I'm sure each and every one of us heard what we wanted to, didn't hear what we wanted to, and we took away different things after that speech. But what we all should have heard is that we were hired—I think those words were great—we were hired to do a job. And we must do that job. People are not going to wait 14 months for us to get our act together, especially those who are unemployed.

We should also have heard the cry for the future of our Nation. The President said we must invest in our future. We must become the number one nation again. We cannot let China outbuild us, and neither can we have China and Europe take over manufacturing.

Those are things that we, the United States, have been known for. We must do that. We must invest in ourselves again. We must invest in becoming the number one nation in the world. And we can do that if we are all committed to ''Make It In America.''

Mr. Speaker, if we cannot put the pride of our Nation before all of us, we will never come together. Let us invest in America.

WORK TOGETHER TO PUT AMERICANS BACK TO WORK

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, the horror of 9/11 struck this great Nation. But in its aftermath I have never seen this Nation or this Congress so united and so determined to make sure that we protect our citizens and that it does not happen again. We came together with such a strong purpose.

We need to come together again with a strong purpose behind the President's jobs proposal. Fourteen million Americans are out of work. He has a plan. Let's unify, let's work together, and let's put Americans back to work building our crumbling infrastructure, repairing our schools, investing in innovation, education, and working together. We did it after 9/11, that great crisis. We can do it again.

The President has a plan. Let's get behind that plan. If the Republicans have a plan, then put it forth. Let's look at it. Let's work together and put Americans back to work.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative

days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1892.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADY of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 392 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1892.

□ 0915

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1892) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with Mrs. MILLER of Michigan in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I first wish to announce that, subsequent to ordering the bill reported, the committee has modified the classified schedule of authorizations to the bill with respect to the level of funding of certain programs, with bipartisan agreement between myself and my ranking member, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

The classified annex containing the schedule of authorizations is available for review by all Members of the House, subject to the rules of the House and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, under the procedures described in my announcement to the House on Wednesday. The modified schedule of authorizations is and has been available for review to Members for the period of time required by the rules of the House.

Madam Chair, I think this is an important day for the community, certainly rolling into the weekend of the 10th anniversary of that tragic event on 9/11. It is important, it is crucial, that we continue to monitor, to improve, to provide support for our intelligence services who so bravely around the world and here at home serve to protect the United States of America.

The bill before us today is a vital tool for our oversight of the intelligence community's classified activities and is critical to ensuring our intelligence agencies have the resources and authorities they need to do their important work. Passing an annual intelligence bill is vital to keeping the laws governing our intelligence operations up to date. The FY12 bill sustains today's intelligence operations and provides for future capabilities while achieving significant savings.

The U.S. intelligence community plays a critical role in the war on terrorism and securing the country from many other threats that we face. This bill funds all U.S. intelligence agencies, spanning 17 separate agencies, totaling roughly $80 billion. The bill's comprehensive classified annex provides detailed guidance on intelligence spending, including adjustments to costly programs. It provides oversight and authorization for critical intelligence activities, including but not limited to the global counterterrorism operations such as the one that took out Osama bin Laden; tactical intelligence support to combat units in Afghanistan and Iraq and other places; cyber defense by the National Security Agency; detecting and countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; the R&D, research and development, of new technology to maintain our intelligence agencies' technological edge, including work on code breaking and spy satellites.

The bill also reflects our tough economic times as well, Madam Chair. After passage of the Budget Control Act, the committee revamped the bill it reported out of committee in May to double its budget savings. The bill is significantly below the President's FY12 budget request and further still below the FY11 authorized and appropriated levels. We accomplished this without impacting the mission. The savings were achieved through a whole series of joint work and effort by many to merge services and find savings that would bring efficiencies, as I said, again, Madam Chair, without impacting the mission of the intelligence services.

The bill curbs unnecessary personnel growth. The cost of additional personnel would squeeze funding for high-tech investments, which is our competitive advantage in intelligence. While the bill denies most of the administration's requested personnel increases, it adds some key positions in high priority areas such as cyber defense. The bill also promotes major operating efficiencies in a number of areas, including data processing, IT, and office leases, finding over $100 million in savings.

□ 0920

This bill also makes only ''best value'' investments and shaves $1 billion from a handful of very large-ticket hardware items and programs that the intelligence community is involved in. The bill protects investments in cutting-edge R&D and redirects $500 million of savings to invest in some game-changing technologies.

The bottom line is this bipartisan bill preserves and advances national security, and it is also fiscally responsible. Secrecy is a necessary part of our country's intelligence work, so the intelligence committees must conduct strong and effective oversight on behalf of the American people. That oversight is impossible, however, without an annual Intelligence authorization bill. Madam Chair, that's why we stand before you today with a bill that I think this body can be proud of, America can be proud of, and our intelligence community can take to the bank that we're investing in their mission success.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 2, 2011.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I write to confirm our mutual understanding regarding provisions in the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee, specifically the preparation of Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statements and a requirement that the Department of State provide information concerning individuals detained at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. We appreciate your agreeing to include the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the list of committees to which this information will be submitted.

In order to expedite Floor consideration of this legislation, the Committee will not object to the inclusion of these two provisions and will not mark up the bill. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that the Committee's jurisdiction over this, and similar legislation, is in no way diminished or altered.

The Committee reserves the right to seek appointment to any House-Senate conference on this legislation, and requests your support if such a request is made. I would appreciate your including this letter in the Congressional Record during consideration of the legislation on the House Floor.

Sincerely,

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, September 6, 2011.

Hon. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROS-LEHTINEN: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1892, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012. As you noted, elements of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I will continue to work with you on these sections and will support the request of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for conferees in any conference that may occur on the bill.

I appreciate your willingness to forego consideration of the bill in the interest of expediting this legislation for floor consideration. I acknowledge that by agreeing to waive consideration of the bill, the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not waive any jurisdiction it may have over provisions of the bill or any matters under your jurisdiction. I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Chair, I rise today in favor of the Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 2012, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

When Chairman ROGERS and I took over leadership of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, we made a commitment to getting back into the practice of passing intelligence budgets. We made a commitment to the men and women of the intelligence community to do what is right—to give our intelligence professionals the resources, capabilities, and authorities they need to keep us safe.

We on the Intelligence Committee have a responsibility to provide effective oversight; to help build up the community, not to tear it down; to hold the community accountable for performance while upholding the Constitution and protecting civil liberties. This is even more important today as we approach the 10th anniversary of 9/11, where close to 3,000 innocent Americans lost their lives.

The bill makes smart choices by trimming where possible, eliminating duplicative efforts, and ensuring we do not affect the current critical capabilities that protect our Nation now and in the future.

The bill aligns our resources with our current threats in a fiscally responsible manner. After the debt debate this last summer, our committee trimmed our budget even further to keep its costs in check. The bill curbs personal growth when appropriate, never affecting the core mission. It invests in new positions for select high-priority needs, such as FBI surveillance officers to keep watch on terrorists, NSA cyber professionals to protect computers from malicious intrusions, and Treasury financial analysts to unravel terrorist plots.

We found major savings in operating costs, pushed down the price of programs through intense oversight, required acquisitions to come in on budget and on schedule, and invested in research and technology to keep our competitive edge. We fully funded the President's major satellite program as well as commercial imagery to ensure our intelligence professionals, the warfighters and our allies have the information they need on the front lines around the world.

Right now, this bill includes two controversial provisions relating to Guantanamo Bay detainees and another making the Director of the National Security Agency a Senate-confirmed position. These provisions garnered a veto threat from the White House. Chairman ROGERS and I worked together to come up with a solution. Today's manager's amendment withdraws the Gitmo and the NSA Director provisions. I encourage all Members to vote in favor of the manager's amendment. If these provisions can be successfully eliminated, I will support this bill and look forward to seeing it become law. This bill will make great investments in space, cyber, and the warfighter.

Republicans and Democrats have worked together with our Senate counterparts to make this a good bipartisan bill. Intelligence is clearly the best defense against terrorism. This is even more important as we approach the 10-year anniversary of the September 11 attacks.

If this bill is signed into law, it will be the third time in 3 years that the Intelligence Committee passed an Intel authorization act. For the 5 years before that, we did not have an Intelligence bill.

With this bill, we are giving the intelligence community guidance and critical direction. We are doing our job. With the passage of the manager's amendment, I believe this is a good bipartisan bill that makes important decisions to protect our families and communities. I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), the vice chair on the Democratic side of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 1892, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012, as amended by the manager's amendment.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence, I am pleased that we were able to work together to bring a bipartisan Intelligence authorization bill to the floor today.

H.R. 1892 will support critical U.S. intelligence capabilities by strengthening funding for our intelligence collection programs, enhancing counterintelligence efforts, and improving upon critical training operations vital to the future of the intelligence community.

This legislation also includes two provisions that I authored. The first provision requires the Director of National Intelligence to compile a threat assessment of foreign drug traffickers that are increasingly turning to public lands in the United States to further their operations.

Last year alone, over 3 million marijuana plants were eradicated on 62 of our national forests. The effect of these illegal drugs' growth has been profound, leading to unacceptable levels of violence and the devastation of our environment and our natural resources. Our public lands have been taken away from us. This is wrong, and it must be stopped.

This threat assessment will examine the ability of law enforcement and the intelligence community to gather, process, and share critical intelligence information regarding the presence of foreign drug traffickers on our Federal public lands. This coordination between the intelligence community and local law enforcement is extremely important.

The second provision that I authored requires the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency to provide Congress with a full report on the events surrounding the May 2011 Osama bin Laden raid. This record, once complete, will provide an official account of a critical point in our country's history.

We are all proud of the intelligence community's extraordinary effort in carrying out the bin Laden operation. I believe it is necessary that we never forget what actually happened in the raid and to be able to recognize the amazing contribution of the intelligence community and this important success.

The historical significance of this mission cannot be understated. That's why we must make a determined effort to document and preserve all that went into this operation so that in the future the history books will be accurate and complete. I would like to just take a moment to thank my friend, a former committee colleague of ours, Representative ESHOO, for her work on this important part of the bill.

Madam Chair, our intelligence community must be prepared for any and all threats. While Osama bin Laden may no longer pose a direct threat to our country's safety and security, the remaining elements of al Qaeda and other emerging terrorist organizations are more determined than ever. It is critical for Congress to pass an Intelligence authorization that furthers our national security, which I believe this bill, with a manager's amendment, will do.

This legislation is necessary, will enhance the capabilities of the intelligence community, specifically our counterterrorism efforts, and will make our Nation stronger.

I urge my colleagues to support the amended bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank my friend from Maryland.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of the dedicated public servants of our intelligence community. Their work to ensure national security is to be commended. However, I must oppose the Intelligence Authorization Act of 2012.

Ten years after 9/11, the United States continues to use its intelligence and defense apparatus in ways that undermine the rule of law at home and abroad.

□ 0930

There are plenty of examples, in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, and

Libya. In a recent PBS Frontline feature, a top CIA official who was at the agency for over 34 years was quoted as saying, ''The Obama administration changed virtually nothing with respect to existing CIA programs and operations.''

Last month the Associated Press reported that the New York Police Department was using domestic surveillance methods, in conjunction with the Central Intelligence Agency, to spy on local communities in a way that significantly undermined civil liberties. The United States continues to use drones for targeted assassination under the color of international law.

Earlier this year we rubberstamped three provisions of the Patriot Act that allowed the government to conduct surveillance and demand records from innocent Americans with impunity, even for activities associated with First and Fourth Amendment rights.

Yesterday, it was reported in The New York Times and other publications that Russian heat-seeking missiles ''that could be used to shoot down civilian airliners have gone missing from warehouses in Libya.'' Now, think about this. Who has control over Libya right now? The CIA, everyone knows this, the CIA was involved in the overthrow of the government of Qadhafi.

Now, whether you agree with the overthrow or not is not the point here. Didn't we know about these weapons warehouses ahead of time?

There was one news report that said there might be as many as 20,000 surface-to-air missiles that could be in jeopardy of being lost, missing, gone to the black market in who knows whose hands, and it's the rebels that are running there now.

And I'm also concerned about that because of the stories about al Qaeda's connection to the rebels from the beginning of the insurrection. Despite the drones, intelligence personnel we have on the ground, and nearly a billion dollars we've already spent in the war on Libya, no one seems to know who took the missiles or who has them. How is this allowed to happen? And who needs to be held accountable?

This is a debate we should be having exactly today over this legislation. What happened to the missiles?

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I have a lot of respect for the gentleman from Ohio. I think on this, unfortunately, his facts were just not correct. It's interesting in the business of intelligence because so much of it is classified that the rhetoric is easy to throw around and the condemnation is easy to heap on the very brave men and women who are following the law that we give them overseas. And I think that's one of the reasons that this administration came to power and said, all of the kinds of things and all the rhetoric around the political campaign just wasn't true. They found that they were following the law. They were comporting with the missions and guidelines and objectives in accordance with the law of the United States. So they are, in fact following the law.

There was no, absolutely no role for the CIA to overthrow the Qadhafi regime. That is just false. So I think we need to be careful about making these assertions that are pretty damning, if you will, that are completely inaccurate. We may believe that happened. I can tell you, on the Intelligence Committee, and my friend, DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER, we watch this closely.

One of the reasons I hope he will change his mind on the bill, Madam Chair, is that we need the ability to have oversight of these 17 agencies. This bill allows us to do it. By having no bill for 6 years, no authorization bill of any meaning was passed in this House. That's when problems start.

This gets us back to regular order. It gets us back into the business of conducting proper oversight and setting the guidelines in the classified annex, which I would urge the gentleman to come down and review in the House Intelligence Committee, which every Member has the privilege and, I argue, responsibility to do that if that's what they desire to do. It lays out very clear guidelines on spending and objectives and policies.

So I would argue that the gentleman's position is misstated. I understand his frustration. But, again, this gets us back to regular order, and I praise the administration for continuing the programs that we know were put in place under the last administration that are keeping Americans safer today.

With that, Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. I honor the chairman's service, and I know of his dedication to our country.

What I'm pointing out is that I think it's time we have the discussion about the role that the CIA had in Libya, which was really no secret, and the fact that these missiles that really we should have known ahead of time where they were, that that should have been the first place we want to guard. All of a sudden we have surface-to-air missiles that can't be accounted for. I think the CIA has to take responsibility for that.

I want to thank the gentleman, though, for the way in which he's conducted the points that he's made.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I too have concerns about weapons systems in Libya. But one of the problems was you can't be against the intelligence services being places to collect information, and then wonder why they're not in a place to get the information that we might need. And that's part of the problem here.

There was no CIA involvement in the regime change, none. That did not happen. I don't know where that got started. That is inaccurate information, and I would be careful about throwing out that the agency was involved in some regime changes. They were not.

We have pressed the agency and the administration to be more aggressive on accounting for and rendering safe weapons systems that are scattered all around Libya. We saw this in Iraq. When the regime uses these weapons caches, not to protect the citizens of its own state but to protect its regime, it becomes much more difficult to get a handle on it. We ought to be celebrating the agency's work in trying to determine where these systems are and how we render them safe and account for them, and one way we can do that is passing this bill that gives them the resources to do exactly that.

I would hope the gentleman would have a change of heart.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I just want to confirm, Mr. KUCINICH, I do respect your comments and your point of view, but our role on the Intelligence Committee is oversight. When we can pass bills, we work and oversee all these agencies. And if we find out where there are allegations of a concern, let me know, and we will try to do what we can do to get information. But I know of no situation that we have not been told in the last couple of years, when Mr. ROGERS and I have been working together.

I think it's important for the United States of America to remember this. In my opinion, the best defense against terrorism is intelligence, but it's got to be done the right way and protect civil liberties.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I respect the gentleman from Ohio's position as well and hope that we can work out those differences as we move forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. I thank the ranking member for his leadership in so many ways before this Congress, and Chairman ROGERS for his lifetime commitment to protecting Americans even as a former FBI agent.

I want to underscore what the ranking member said. The best defense against terrorism is intelligence, and we need to support this bill in every single way. We were reminded of the need for intelligence yesterday when Mayor Bloomberg announced there was a credible threat against New York and Washington. And where did this information come from? It came from the intelligence community.

After 9/11, the 9/11 Commission report said the biggest failure in preventing 9/11 was a failure in our intelligence system. This Congress came together, and

I was proud to have worked with and helped author a bill that was the first major reorganization and the most fundamental since 1948, where it brought all 17 agencies together under Homeland Security and one director to gather information to make us safer.

This bill very critically supports the task forces, the joint terrorism task forces that are sharing information and protecting our citizens, and this bill approaches and focuses on cyber attacks, which are one of the most serious attacks that we have in our country now on the Pentagon and on financial institutions. Foreign countries are hacking into our information systems. This bill addresses that and focuses resources and oversight in that area.

I congratulate this bipartisan effort. I consider it one of the most important bills that we have an opportunity to vote on, and I support it completely.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to my good friend from Rhode Island, JIM LANGEVIN.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Let me just say how proud I am to support the FY 2012 Intelligence Authorization Act. I appreciate the leadership of both Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER in crafting this bill. This has truly been a bipartisan effort of which I have been proud to be a part.

I am pleased that this bill includes funding to accelerate implementation of an insider threat detection program, and that's both on the cyber front but also in cases like the Hasan case that was tragically in the news and that occurred not long ago and cost many lives.

This bill basically requires best practices implemented within the Army to be reviewed for inclusion across the intelligence community. That's referring to their insider threat detection program.

In addition, the bill supports critical resources needed for cybersecurity, the broader cybersecurity threat, a threat which demands the attention of our national security specialists and the entire country.

As the successful operation against Osama bin Laden showed us earlier this year, the intelligence community has made significant strides toward working together to counter the most complex threats facing our Nation. This productive cooperation and integration embodies the intent of Congressional intelligence reforms made after the tragic events of 9/11, and I'm encouraged to see this progress in the area of information-sharing.

□ 0940

Yet while the sharing of classified information is imperative to keep our country safe, unrestrained and unregulated access can put our country at great risk. As we have seen from both the damage of WikiLeaks and historical espionage cases, the threat from a malicious insider with the keys to the kingdom is very real. We are far beyond the risk of paper documents being copied and carried out. Today the question is how much information can a potential leaker or spy fit on to a USB drive or a CD.

Although technological advances have strengthened the efforts of our intelligence community, they have also increased the risk.

Now, with this serious concern in mind, I'm proud that this bill requires the DNI to review improvements made by the Army's insider threat regulations and consider implementation of these practices across the entire intelligence community.

In addition, the bill accelerates other technical initiatives within the insider threat program. I believe it's imperative that we ensure that our security officers and network administrators have the capabilities in place to protect our most sensitive information.

Now, in view of the enormous resources spent on security clearances, protecting classified information, and securing networks across the globe, it also makes fiscal sense to protect our investment by taking advantage of the auditing software already available today. The access to classified information bears with it significant responsibilities, one that I know that I and my colleagues on the committee take very seriously.

The other serious threats which this bill addresses are the risks posed to our broader cyber networks. Now, I'm proud that it strengthens resources and it furthers the administration's efforts to address the threats of our critical infrastructure. I know that that is something that is also shared by my colleague, Congressman RUPPERSBERGER.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. LANGEVIN. While I applaud the administration's work, I think that we need to go further to raise awareness and work with both public and private sector partners to meet this threat. We cannot afford to continue operating with the massive digital vulnerabilities to not just our sensitive information but also our important intellectual property that makes up the foundation of our innovative economy. Addressing these threats must become a national priority, and we must work quickly to grow our current and future cyber workforce to fill the rising demand for cybersecurity information assurance.

This bill helps secure our sensitive information and vital networks to threats from malicious actors beyond our borders and on the inside because of these important provisions, along with the other merits cited by my colleagues today.

I thank again Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for the outstanding bipartisan cooperation we've seen in their leadership and also the other members of the committee. It's a committee that I'm proud to serve on. I thank them and the committee for their work.

I urge Members to support this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I yield myself the balance of my time.

It took a long time for us to get here today: days of important hearings, analyzing the intelligence community, hours of critical meetings, making important decisions of what to include and not to include in the bill and lots of time pulling it together.

Republicans and Democrats came together to make important choices to do what's right for the intelligence community and for our country. I commend everyone who participated in this effort, especially the bipartisan leadership of Chairman ROGERS and other members of the Intelligence Committee.

I would like to thank both Democrat and Republican staff for the countless hours they spent helping us make this happen. With the passage of the manager's amendment, I fully support this bill and urge my colleagues to do the same. The stakes are too high not to.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland, who is not only a colleague but a friend, in working so diligently over the course of the summer and really at the beginning of this year to reestablish the Intelligence Committee as a force for oversight over the 17 agencies. It is a tremendous amount of money, and it is a tremendous amount of responsibility because most of what we do happens behind closed doors and is classified.

I think working together we have come to one of the best products certainly I have seen since on the committee of the most thorough review from line by line by line of both the National Intelligence Program spending as well as the Military Intelligence Program spending, and we've had very good cooperation because we've cooperated together from the agencies themselves.

There really was a unity of effort here that I think Americans can and should be proud of in an effort to make sure that our men and women who are risking their lives today to protect the United States of America have the resources they need and the commitment on behalf of this Congress and the American people to be successful in their particular mission.

I want to thank the staffs on both committees. For the first time we had joint briefings with both Republican and Democrat staff on the very difficult budget issues that worked sometimes through the process of the Intelligence authorization bill. They briefed

at the same table at the same time, which sounds a little—something that should happen more often but it did not and we have reestablished that. We have reestablished the quarterly reviews on all of the programs so that we have regular and consistent oversight on what happens in the intelligence community. That all wouldn't really have happened without the leadership of Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and his team and my team as well.

There are too many to name who spent countless hours on this particular bill, the leadership team here and all the folks on the Intelligence staff. Honorable mention to Brian Smith, our budget director, who gave a lot of his heart and soul to go through every line and find every penny for us. I know on Mr. RUPPERSBERGER's staff they have sat beside him the entire time to make that happen.

Without further ado, Madam Chair, we'll get to the amendments; but, again, I do think this is a product that reflects the best of what Congress can do when we work together, and the best of the most amazing people in our intelligence community and what they have to offer in the protection of the United States of America.

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

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 1892, The 2012 Intelligence Authorization Act and to congratulate Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for their close collaboration on the bill and for their willingness to work together to shape a bi-partisan measure. This legislation demonstrates the Intelligence Committee's continued commitment to honoring the sacrifices and dedication of the public servants who comprise the Nation's intelligence community.

Sunday marks the 10th anniversary of the attacks of September 11th, 2001. Today this body will consider two pieces of legislation directly relevant to that event. H. Res. 391, which expresses the sense of the House regarding the anniversary of the attacks and H.R. 1892.

H.R. 1892, the FY12 Intelligence Authorization Act, authorizes about $80 billion in funding for the 17 agencies that oversee and conduct the nation's intelligence and intelligence-related activities including the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the CIA, and the National Security Agency, as well as intelligence activities of the Defense Department, FBI, State Department, Homeland Security Department, and other agencies. The Intelligence Committee has written the bill with enhanced oversight and accountability features to better protect the American taxpayer's investment in national security and to prevent the wasting of resources. In that regard, the bill cuts one billion dollars from the intelligence budget without sacrificing the Nation's security by merging services and finding other savings. The bill is fiscally responsible and preserves national security. I support both H. Res. 391 and H.R. 1892 and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

The intelligence apparatus of the country has evolved and improved since the tragic events of September 11th and now collaborates on data collection and analysis in a way that it did not ten years ago. The culture of our intelligence community now has a more open and inclusive attitude across all platforms from the highest levels of government down to the agent in the field.

The fruits of that successful collaboration were on bold display on May 1, 2011 when a commando team of Navy Seals brought Osama bin Laden to justice during their secret raid on his compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Due to the concerted efforts, dedication and hard work of our Nation's clandestine services and the people who support them, the U.S. is safer now than it was in the days leading up the attacks of September 11th.

We meet today in advance of Sunday's anniversary to honor and remember the heroes and victims of 9/11. We also gather to express once again our gratitude to the focused, determined and persistent efforts of the men and women who comprise this Nation's intelligence community for all that they do.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, today I voted against H.R. 1892. Despite of the progress we've made in reforming our intelligence community in size, scope and accountability, today's authorization does not go nearly far enough.

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of 9/11, there is still nothing more important than the security of our people. Unfortunate, there is a clear lack of progress in getting a handle on the sprawling intelligence bureaucracy.

There are 856,000 people with top-secret security clearances in the United States. That's nearly the population of the entire state of Delaware and more than the entire population of San Francisco. In over 10,000 locations scattered across the U.S., there are around 1,200 government organizations and 1,900 private companies that focus on intelligence gathering and on homeland security.

In the wake of 9/11, we opened the funding floodgates to our intelligence community. It has now grown so large and so secretive that we have no idea how much it costs or how many people it employs, let alone understand how much of this work is duplicative. While improvements have been made, Congress needs to not just take a closer look, but reverse this dangerous trend.

With the inability for anyone to really know exactly what's going on, the surge of information isn't always a source of protection, but a potential vulnerability. We can have too much information to use effectively. After all, parts of the bureaucracy were well aware of the threat from Osama bin Laden immediately prior to 9/11.

The problem is not intelligence gathering, which is essential to the security of America. The killing of Osama bin Laden would not have been possible without such efforts. It's simply that since 9/11, the intelligence community has grown so fast, and so secretively, that oversight hasn't kept up.

At a time when we are cutting to the bone essential government services, this is a huge area that is ripe for budget scrutiny and, very likely, budget reduction. This bill has good features, but avoids getting this vast intelligence network under control. That is why I voted against H.R. 1892.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chair, I rise in reluctant support of this bill.

This bill is, by the conventional standards of the House, an appropriate vehicle for meeting many of the routine needs of the Intelligence Community. However, it completely fails to undertake the kind of probing, large-scale reassessment of the structure, mission, and purpose of our intelligence enterprise in a post-bin Laden era. I regret that Congress has not shown the stomach for the kind of thorough, comprehensive, and brave review of intelligence activities that was undertaken by the Church Committee in the 1970's. Given the events of the last decade, such a review is both long overdue and very badly needed. Despite my strong reservations about what this bill does not but should do, I will support this bill.

□ 0950

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the Rules Committee print, dated August 31, 2011. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered read.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 1892

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; Table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Classified Schedule of Authorizations.
Sec. 103. Personnel ceiling adjustments.
Sec. 104. Intelligence Community Management Account.

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Increase in employee compensation and benefits authorized by law.
Sec. 302. Restriction on conduct of intelligence activities.
Sec. 303. Annual report on hiring of National Security Education Program participants.
Sec. 304. Enhancement of authority for flexible personnel management among the elements of the intelligence community.
Sec. 305. Preparation of nuclear proliferation assessment statements.
Sec. 306. Cost estimates.
Sec. 307. Detainees held at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 308. Updates of intelligence relating to terrorist recidivism of detainees held at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Sec. 309. Submission of information on Guantanamo Bay detainee transfers.

Sec. 310. Enhanced procurement authority to manage supply chain risk.
Sec. 311. Modification of certain reporting requirements.
TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY
Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence
Sec. 401. Report and strategic plan on drug trafficking organizations and impact on public lands.
Sec. 402. Application of certain financial reporting requirements to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.
Sec. 403. Public availability of information regarding the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.
Sec. 404. Clarification of status of Chief Information Officer in the Executive Schedule.
Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency
Sec. 411. Burial allowance.
Sec. 412. Acceptance of gifts.
Sec. 413. Foreign language proficiency requirements for Central Intelligence Agency officers.
Sec. 414. Public availability of information regarding the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency.
Sec. 415. Creating an official record of the Osama bin Laden operation.
Sec. 416. Recruitment of personnel in the Office of the Inspector General.
Subtitle C—National Security Agency
Sec. 421. Confirmation of appointment of the Director of the National Security Agency.
Sec. 422. Additional authorities for National Security Agency security personnel.
Subtitle D—Other Elements
Sec. 431. Codification of Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security as element of the intelligence community.
Sec. 432. Federal Bureau of Investigation participation in the Department of Justice leave bank.
Sec. 433. Accounts and transfer authority for appropriations and other amounts for intelligence elements of the Department of Defense.
Sec. 434. Report on training standards of defense intelligence workforce.
TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS
Sec. 501. Report on airspace restrictions for use of unmanned aerial vehicles along the border of the United States and Mexico.
Sec. 502. Technical amendments to the National Security Act of 1947.
Sec. 503. Technical amendments to title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The term ''congressional intelligence committees'' means—

(A) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(B) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).

TITLE I—INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2012 for the conduct of the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

(1) The Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

(2) The Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) The Department of Defense.

(4) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

(5) The National Security Agency.

(6) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.

(7) The Coast Guard.

(8) The Department of State.

(9) The Department of the Treasury.

(10) The Department of Energy.

(11) The Department of Justice.

(12) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(13) The Drug Enforcement Administration.

(14) The National Reconnaissance Office.

(15) The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

(16) The Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) SPECIFICATIONS OF AMOUNTS AND PERSONNEL LEVELS.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101 and, subject to section 104, the authorized personnel ceilings as of September 30, 2012, for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of section 101, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared to accompany the bill H.R. 1892 of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY TO COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in subsection (a) shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the President.

(2) DISTRIBUTION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Subject to paragraph (3), the President shall provide for suitable distribution of the classified Schedule of Authorizations, or of appropriate portions of the Schedule, within the executive branch.

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—In carrying out paragraph (2), the President may disclose only that budget-related information necessary to execute the classified Schedule of Authorizations and shall not disclose the Schedule or any portion of the Schedule publicly.

(c) USE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES IN THE CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—In addition to any other purpose authorized by law, the Federal Bureau of Investigation may expend funds authorized in this Act as specified in the Federal Bureau of Investigation Policy Implementation section of the classified annex accompanying this Act.

SEC. 103. PERSONNEL CEILING ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) AUTHORITY FOR INCREASES.—The Director of National Intelligence may authorize the employment of civilian personnel in excess of the number of full-time equivalent positions for fiscal year 2012 authorized by the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a) if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such action is necessary for the performance of important intelligence functions, except that the number of personnel employed in excess of the number authorized under such section may not, for any element of the intelligence community, exceed 3 percent of the number of civilian personnel authorized under such section for such element.

(b) AUTHORITY FOR CONVERSION OF ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CONTRACT PERSONNEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the authority in subsection (a) and subject to paragraph (2), if the head of an element of the intelligence community makes a determination that activities currently being performed by contract personnel should be performed by employees of such element, the Director of National Intelligence, in order to reduce a comparable number of contract personnel, may authorize for that purpose employment of additional full-time equivalent personnel in such element equal to the number of full-time equivalent contract personnel performing such activities.

(2) CONCURRENCE AND APPROVAL.—The authority described in paragraph (1) may not be exercised unless the Director of National Intelligence concurs with the determination described in such paragraph.

(c) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall establish guidelines that govern, for each element of the intelligence community, the treatment under the personnel levels authorized under section 102(a), including any exemption from such personnel levels, of employment or assignment—

(1) in a student program, trainee program, or similar program;

(2) in a reserve corps or as a reemployed annuitant; or

(3) in details, joint duty, or long-term, full-time training.

(d) NOTICE TO CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEES.—The Director of National Intelligence shall notify the congressional intelligence committees in writing at least 15 days prior to the initial exercise of an authority described in subsection (a) or (b).

SEC. 104. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence for fiscal year 2012 the sum of $576,393,000. Within such amount, funds identified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a) for advanced research and development shall remain available until September 30, 2013.

(b) AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL LEVELS.—The elements within the Intelligence Community Management Account of the Director of National Intelligence are authorized 777 full-time or full-time equivalent personnel as of September 30, 2012. Personnel serving in such elements may be permanent employees of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence or personnel detailed from other elements of the United States Government.

(c) CLASSIFIED AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Intelligence Community Management Account by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated for the Community Management Account for fiscal year 2012 such additional amounts as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a). Such additional amounts for advanced research and development shall remain available until September 30, 2013.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF PERSONNEL.—In addition to the personnel authorized by subsection (b) for elements of the Intelligence Community Management Account as of September 30, 2012, there are authorized such additional personnel for the Community Management Account as of that date as are specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations referred to in section 102(a).

TITLE II—CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund for fiscal year 2012 the sum of $514,000,000.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. INCREASE IN EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

Appropriations authorized by this Act for salary, pay, retirement, and other benefits for Federal employees may be increased by such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in such compensation or benefits authorized by law.

SEC. 302. RESTRICTION ON CONDUCT OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

The authorization of appropriations by this Act shall not be deemed to constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity which is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or the laws of the United States.

SEC. 303. ANNUAL REPORT ON HIRING OF NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.

Not later than 90 days after the end of each of fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014, the head of each element of the intelligence community shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report, which may be in classified form, containing the number of personnel hired by such element during such fiscal year that were at any time a recipient of a grant or scholarship under the David L. Boren National Security Education Act of 1991 (50 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.).

SEC. 304. ENHANCEMENT OF AUTHORITY FOR FLEXIBLE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AMONG THE ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(v) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH POSITIONS IN EXCEPTED SERVICE.—(1) The Director of National Intelligence, with the concurrence of the head of the covered department concerned and in consultation with the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, may—

''(A) convert competitive service positions, and the incumbents of such positions, within an element of the intelligence community in such department, to excepted service positions as the Director of National Intelligence determines necessary to carry out the intelligence functions of such element; and

''(B) establish new positions in the excepted service within an element of the intelligence community in such department, if the Director of National Intelligence determines such positions are necessary to carry out the intelligence functions of such element.

''(2) An incumbent occupying a position on the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 selected to be converted to the excepted service under this section shall have the right to refuse such conversion. Once such individual no longer occupies the position, the position may be converted to the excepted service.

''(3) In this subsection, the term 'covered department' means the Department of Energy, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, or the Department of the Treasury.''.

SEC. 305. PREPARATION OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS.

Section 102A of the National Seucrity Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1), as amended by section 304 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(w) NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ADDENDUM.—The Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the heads of the appropriate elements of the intelligence community and the Secretary of State, shall provide to the President, the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate an addendum to each Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement accompanying a civilian nuclear cooperation agreement, containing a comprehensive analysis of the country's export control system with respect to nuclear-related matters, including interactions with other countries of proliferation concern and the actual or suspected nuclear, dual-use, or missile-related transfers to such countries.''.

SEC. 306. COST ESTIMATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 506A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 415a–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(2)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) For major system acquisitions requiring a service or capability from another acquisition or program to deliver the end-to-end functionality for the intelligence community end users, independent cost estimates shall include, to the maximum extent practicable, all estimated costs across all pertinent elements of the intelligence community. For collection programs, such cost estimates shall include the cost of new analyst training, new hardware and software for data exploitation and analysis, and any unique or additional costs for data processing, storing, and power, space, and cooling across the life cycle of the program. If such costs for processing, exploitation, dissemination, and storage are scheduled to be executed in other elements of the intelligence community, the independent cost estimate shall identify and annotate such costs for such other elements accordingly.''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(2)—

(A) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(2)'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), as so designated, by striking ''associated with the acquisition of a major system,'' and inserting ''associated with the development, acquisition, procurement, operation, and sustainment of a major system across its proposed life cycle,''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) In accordance with subsection (a)(2)(B), each independent cost estimate shall include all costs required across elements of the intelligence community to develop, acquire, procure, operate, and sustain the system to provide the end-to-end intelligence functionality of the system, including—

''(i) for collection programs, the cost of new analyst training, new hardware and software for data exploitation and analysis, and any unique or additional costs for data processing, storing, and power, space, and cooling across the life cycle of the program; and

''(ii) costs for processing, exploitation, dissemination, and storage costs are scheduled to be executed in other elements of the intelligence community, such element shall identify and annotate such costs accordingly.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 307. DETAINEES HELD AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010.—Subsection (e) of section 552 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111–83; 123 Stat. 2178) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''15 days'' and inserting ''30 days'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''such agreement.'' and inserting ''such agreement and any monitoring assurances provided by such government.''; and

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

''(4) The agency or department of the United States responsible for ensuring that the agreement described in paragraph (3) is carried out.''.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010.—Subsection (e) of section 428 of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (division A of Public Law 111–88; 123 Stat. 2963) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''15 days'' and inserting ''30 days'';

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''such agreement.'' and inserting ''such agreement and any monitoring assurances provided by such government.''; and

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

''(4) The agency or department of the United States responsible for ensuring that the agreement described in paragraph (3) is carried out.''.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—None of the amendments made by this section shall supersede or otherwise affect the implementation of the following provisions of law:

(1) Section 1033 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111—383; 124 Stat. 4351).

(2) Section 1113 of the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (Public Law 112-10; 125 Stat. 104).

SEC. 308. UPDATES OF INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO TERRORIST RECIDIVISM OF DETAINEES HELD AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA.

(a) UPDATES AND CONSOLIDATION OF LANGUAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 506H the following new section:

''SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO TERRORIST RECIDIVISM OF DETAINEES HELD AT UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

''SEC. 506I. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, shall make publicly available an unclassified summary of—

''(1) intelligence relating to recidivism of detainees currently or formerly held at the Naval Detention Facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense; and

''(2) an assessment of the likelihood that such detainees will engage in terrorism or communicate with persons in terrorist organizations.

''(b) UPDATES.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secretary of Defense, shall update and make publicly available an unclassified summary consisting of the information required by subsection (a) and the number of individuals formerly detained at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, who are confirmed or suspected of returning to terrorist activities after release or transfer from such Naval Station.''.

(2) INITIAL UPDATE.—The initial update required by section 506I(b) of such Act, as added by paragraph (1) of this subsection, shall be made publicly available not later than 10 days after the date the first report following the date of the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 is submitted to members and committees of Congress pursuant to section 319 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111–32; 10 U.S.C. 801 note).

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the National Security Act of 1947 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 506H the following new item:

''Sec. 506I. Summary of intelligence relating to terrorist recidivism of detainees held at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.''.

SEC. 309. SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION ON GUANTANAMO BAY DETAINEE TRANSFERS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR SUBMISSION.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate information concerning the transfer or potential transfer of individuals who are or have been detained by the United States at Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(b) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—The information required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the sufficiency of the monitoring undertaken by each foreign country to which an individual referred to in subsection (a) has been transferred.

(2) Any written or verbal agreement between the Secretary of State and the government of a foreign country that describes monitoring and security assurances related to such an individual.

(3) Each Department of State cable, memorandum, or report relating to or describing the threat such an individual may or may not pose.

SEC. 310. ENHANCED PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY TO MANAGE SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED AGENCY.—The term ''covered agency'' means any element of the intelligence community other than an element within the Department of Defense.

(2) COVERED ITEM OF SUPPLY.—The term ''covered item of supply'' means an item of information technology (as that term is defined in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code) that is purchased for inclusion in a covered system, and the loss of integrity of which could result in a supply chain risk for a covered system.

(3) COVERED PROCUREMENT.—The term ''covered procurement'' means—

(A) a source selection for a covered system or a covered item of supply; or

(B) any contract action involving a contract for a covered system or a covered item of supply where such contract includes a clause establishing requirements relating to supply chain risk.

(4) COVERED PROCUREMENT ACTION.—The term ''covered procurement action'' means any of the following actions, if the action takes place in the course of conducting a covered procurement:

(A) The exclusion of a source for the purpose of reducing supply chain risk in the acquisition of covered systems.

(B) The exclusion of a source that fails to achieve an acceptable rating with regard to an evaluation factor providing for the consideration of supply chain risk in the evaluation of proposals for the award of a contract or the issuance of a task or delivery order.

(C) The decision to withhold consent for a contractor to subcontract with a particular source or to direct a contractor for a covered system to exclude a particular source from consideration for a subcontract under the contract.

(5) COVERED SYSTEM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''covered system'' means any information system (including any telecommunications system) used or operated by an agency or by a contractor of an agency, or other organization on behalf of an agency—

(i) the function, operation, or use of which—

(I) involves intelligence activities;

(II) involves cryptologic activities related to national security;

(III) involves command and control of military forces;

(IV) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or

(V) subject to subparagraph (B), is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions; or

(ii) is protected at all times by procedures established for information that have been specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order or an Act of Congress to be kept classified in the interest of national defense or foreign policy.

(B) EXCEPTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUSINESS APPLICATIONS.—Subparagraph (A)(i)(V) does not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).

(6) SUPPLY CHAIN RISK.—The term ''supply chain risk'' means the risk that an adversary may sabotage, maliciously introduce unwanted function, or otherwise subvert the design, integrity, manufacturing, production, distribution, installation, operation, or maintenance of a covered system so as to surveil, deny, disrupt, or otherwise degrade the function, use, or operation of such system.

(b) AUTHORITY.—Subject to subsection (c), the head of a covered agency may, in conducting intelligence and intelligence-related activities—

(1) carry out a covered procurement action; and

(2) limit, notwithstanding any other provision of law, in whole or in part, the disclosure of information relating to the basis for carrying out a covered procurement action.

(c) DETERMINATION AND NOTIFICATION.—The head of a covered agency may exercise the authority provided in subsection (b) only after—

(1) any appropriate consultation with procurement or other relevant officials of the covered agency;

(2) making a determination in writing, which may be in classified form, that—

(A) use of the authority in subsection (b)(1) is necessary to protect national security by reducing supply chain risk;

(B) less intrusive measures are not reasonably available to reduce such supply chain risk; and

(C) in a case where the head of the covered agency plans to limit disclosure of information under subsection (b)(2), the risk to national security due to the disclosure of such information outweighs the risk due to not disclosing such information;

(3) notifying the Director of National Intelligence that there is a significant supply chain risk to the covered system concerned, unless the head of the covered agency making the determination is the Director of National Intelligence; and

(4) providing a notice, which may be in classified form, of the determination made under paragraph (2) to the congressional intelligence committees that includes a summary of the basis for the determination, including a discussion of less intrusive measures that were considered and why they were not reasonably available to reduce supply chain risk.

(d) SAVINGS.—The authority under this section is in addition to any other authority under any other provision of law. The authority under this section shall not be construed to alter or effect the exercise of any other provision of law.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The requirements of this section shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to contracts that are awarded on or after such date.

(f) SUNSET.—The authority provided in this section shall expire on the date that section 806 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111–383; 10 U.S.C. 2304 note) expires.

SEC. 311. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) INTELLIGENCE REFORM AND TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT OF 2004.—Section 1041(b) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 403–1b(b)) is amended by striking paragraphs (3) and (4).

(b) INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003.—Section 904(d)(1) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 (50 U.S.C. 402c(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''on an annual basis''.

(c) INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995.—Section 809 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (50 U.S.C. App. 2170b) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''reports referred to in subsections (a) and (b)'' and inserting ''report referred to in subsection (a)''.

(d) REPORT ON TEMPORARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS FOR CRITICAL LANGUAGE TRAINING.—Paragraph (3)(D) of section 102A(e) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1(e)), as amended by section 306 of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111–259; 124 Stat. 2661), is amended by striking ''The'' and inserting ''For each of the fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012, the''.

TITLE IV—MATTERS RELATING TO ELEMENTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Subtitle A—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

SEC. 401. REPORT AND STRATEGIC PLAN ON DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS AND IMPACT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on—

(1) the intelligence collection efforts of the United States that assess the threat from covered entities that are currently or have previously used public lands in the United States to further their operations; and

(2) efforts to protect public lands of the United States from illegal drug grows.

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

(1) An assessment of the intelligence collection efforts of the United States dedicated to covered entities.

(2) An assessment of any problems that may reduce the overall effectiveness of United States intelligence collection and analysis to identify and protect public lands from illegal drug grows and other activities and threats of covered entities, including—

(A) intelligence collection gaps or inefficiencies;

(B) information sharing practices in the intelligence community and other agencies, including Federal land management agencies; and

(C) cooperation among Federal departments or agencies.

(3) A strategic plan prepared by the Director of National Intelligence that describes actions the appropriate elements of the intelligence community can take to close intelligence gaps related to covered entities, and provide intelligence in support of efforts by Federal land management agencies to counter the use by covered entities of public lands for illegal purposes.

(4) A description of appropriate goals, schedules, milestones, or metrics to measure the long-term effectiveness of actions implemented to carry out the plan described in paragraph (4).

(c) IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Director of National Intelligence submits the report required by subsection (a), the Director shall begin implementation of the strategic plan described in subsection (b)(4).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means an international drug trafficking organization or other actor involved in drug trafficking generally.

(2) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term ''Federal land management agency'' includes—

(A) the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture;

(B) the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior;

(C) the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior;

(D) the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior; and

(E) the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior.

(3) PUBLIC LANDS.—The term ''public lands'' has the meaning given that term in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

SEC. 402. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN FINANCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

For each of the fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012, the requirements of section 3515 of title 31,

United States Code, to submit an audited financial statement shall not apply to the Office of the Director of National Intelligence if the Director of National Intelligence determines and notifies Congress that audited financial statements for such years for such Office cannot be produced on a cost-effective basis.

SEC. 403. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 103H of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3h) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(o) INFORMATION ON WEBSITE.—(1) The Director of National Intelligence shall establish and maintain on the homepage of the publicly accessible website of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence information relating to the Office of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community including methods to contact the Inspector General.

''(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) shall be obvious and facilitate accessibility to the information related to the Office of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.''.

SEC. 404. CLARIFICATION OF STATUS OF CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER IN THE EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.

Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to the Chief Information Officer, Small Business Administration the following new item:

''Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community.''.

Subtitle B—Central Intelligence Agency

SEC. 411. BURIAL ALLOWANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 11 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403k) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting ''AND BURIAL ALLOWANCE'' after ''GRATUITIES''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c)(1) At the request of a representative of the estate of any officer or employee of the Agency (as determined in accordance with the laws of a State) who dies in a manner described in subsection (a)(1), the Director may pay to such estate a burial allowance.

''(2) A burial allowance paid under paragraph (1) may be used to cover burial expenses, including recovery, mortuary, funeral or memorial service, cremation, burial costs, and costs of transportation by common carrier to the place selected for final disposition of the deceased.

''(3) Each payment made under this subsection shall be—

''(A) in an amount not greater than $15,000 plus the actual costs of transportation referred to in paragraph (2); and

''(B) in addition to any other benefit that may be due under any other provision of law.

''(4) The Director may annually increase the amount in paragraph (3)(A) to reflect any increase in the Consumer Price Index occurring during the preceding year.

''(5) The Director may pay the burial benefit authorized under this subsection more than once for funeral, memorial, or burial expenses stemming from a single death of an officer or employee of the Agency if the remains of such officer or employee were not recovered, were recovered after considerable delay, or were not recovered intact.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE OF AUTHORITY TO INCREASE ALLOWANCE.—Section 11(c)(4) of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 412. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS.

Section 12 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403l(a)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(a)''; and

(B) by striking the second and third sentences and inserting the following:

''(2) Any gift accepted under this section (and any income produced by any such gift)—

''(A) may be used only for—''

''(i) artistic display;

''(ii) purposes relating to the general welfare, education, or recreation of employees or dependents of employees of the Agency or for similar purposes; or

''(iii) purposes relating to the welfare, education, or recreation of an individual described in paragraph (3); and

''(B) under no circumstances may such a gift (or any income produced by any such gift) be used for operational purposes.

''(3) An individual described in this paragraph is an individual who—

''(A) is an employee or a former employee of the Agency who suffered injury or illness while employed by the Agency that—

''(i) resulted from hostile or terrorist activities;

''(ii) occurred in connection with an intelligence activity having a significant element of risk; or

''(iii) occurred under other circumstances determined by the Director to be analogous to the circumstances described in clause (i) or (ii);

''(B) is a family member of such an employee or former employee; or

''(C) is a surviving family member of an employee of the Agency who died in circumstances described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (A).

''(4) The Director may not accept any gift under this section that is expressly conditioned upon any expenditure not to be met from the gift itself or from income produced by the gift unless such expenditure has been authorized by law.

''(5) The Director may, in the Director's discretion, determine that an individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) may accept a gift for the purposes described in paragraph (2)(A)(iii).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) The Director, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, shall issue regulations to carry out the authority provided in this section. Such regulations shall ensure that such authority is exercised consistent with all relevant ethical constraints and principles, including—

''(1) the avoidance of any prohibited conflict of interest or appearance of impropriety; and

''(2) a prohibition against the acceptance of a gift from a foreign government or an agent of a foreign government.''.

SEC. 413. FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 104A(g) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–4a(g)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by inserting ''in the Directorate of Intelligence career service or the National Clandestine Service career service'' after ''an individual'';

(ii) by inserting ''or promoted'' after ''appointed''; and

(iii) by striking ''individual—'' and inserting ''individual has been certified as having a professional speaking and reading proficiency in a foreign language, such proficiency being at least level 3 on the Interagency Language Roundtable Language Skills Level or commensurate proficiency level using such other indicator of proficiency as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency considers appropriate.'';

(B) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''position or category of positions'' both places that term appears and inserting ''position, category of positions, or occupation''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 611(b) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–487; 50 U.S.C. 403–4a note) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''or promotions'' after ''appointments''; and

(2) by striking ''that is one year after the date''.

(c) REPORT ON WAIVERS.—Section 611(c) of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108–487; 118 Stat. 3955) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''positions'' and inserting ''individual waivers''; and

(B) by striking ''Directorate of Operations'' and inserting ''National Clandestine Service''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''position or category of positions'' and inserting ''position, category of positions, or occupation''.

(d) REPORT ON TRANSFERS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis for each of the following 3 years, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the number of Senior Intelligence Service employees of the Agency who—

(1) were transferred during the reporting period to a Senior Intelligence Service position in the Directorate of Intelligence career service or the National Clandestine Service career service; and

(2) did not meet the foreign language requirements specified in section 104A(g)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–4a(g)(1)) at the time of such transfer.

SEC. 414. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

Section 17 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403q) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) INFORMATION ON WEBSITE.—(1) The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall establish and maintain on the homepage of the Agency's publicly accessible website information relating to the Office of the Inspector General including methods to contact the Inspector General.

''(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) shall be obvious and facilitate accessibility to the information related to the Office of the Inspector General.''.

SEC. 415. CREATING AN OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE OSAMA BIN LADEN OPERATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) On May 1, 2011, United States personnel killed terrorist leader Osama bin Laden during the course of a targeted strike against his secret compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan.

(2) Osama bin Laden was the leader of the al Qaeda terrorist organization, the most significant terrorism threat to the United States and the international community.

(3) Osama bin Laden was the architect of terrorist attacks which killed nearly 3,000 civilians on September 11, 2001, the most deadly terrorist attack against our Nation, in which al Qaeda terrorists hijacked four airplanes and crashed them into the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and, due to heroic efforts by civilian passengers to disrupt the terrorists, near Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

(4) Osama bin Laden planned or supported numerous other deadly terrorist attacks against the United States and its allies, including the 1998 bombings of United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and the 2000 attack on the U.S.S. Cole in Yemen, and against innocent civilians in countries around the world, including the 2004 attack on commuter trains in Madrid, Spain and the 2005 bombings of the mass transit system in London, England.

(5) Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the United States, under President George W. Bush, led an international coalition into Afghanistan to dismantle al Qaeda, deny them a safe haven in Afghanistan and ungoverned areas along the Pakistani border, and bring Osama bin Laden to justice.

(6) President Barack Obama in 2009 committed additional forces and resources to efforts in Afghanistan and Pakistan as ''the central front in our enduring struggle against terrorism and extremism''.

(7) The valiant members of the United States Armed Forces have courageously and vigorously pursued al Qaeda and its affiliates in Afghanistan and around the world.

(8) The anonymous, unsung heroes of the intelligence community have pursued al Qaeda and affiliates in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and around the world with tremendous dedication, sacrifice, and professionalism.

(9) The close collaboration between the Armed Forces and the intelligence community prompted the Director of National Intelligence, General James Clapper, to state, ''Never have I seen a more remarkable example of focused integration, seamless collaboration, and sheer professional magnificence as was demonstrated by the Intelligence Community in the ultimate demise of Osama bin Laden.''.

(10) While the death of Osama bin Laden represents a significant blow to the al Qaeda organization and its affiliates and to terrorist organizations around the world, terrorism remains a critical threat to United States national security.

(11) President Obama said, ''For over two decades, bin Laden has been al Qaeda's leader and symbol, and has continued to plot attacks against our country and our friends and allies. The death of bin Laden marks the most significant achievement to date in our Nation's effort to defeat al Qaeda.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the raid that killed Osama bin Laden demonstrated the best of the intelligence communities capabilities and teamwork;

(2) for years to come, Americans will look back at this event as a defining point in the history of the United States;

(3) it is vitally important that the United States memorialize all the events that led to the raid so that future generations will have an official record of the events that transpired before, during, and as a result of the operation; and

(4) preserving this history now will allow the United States to have an accurate account of the events while those that participated in the events are still serving in the Government.

(c) REPORT ON THE OPERATION THAT KILLED OSAMA BIN LADEN.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in consultation with other agencies and entities involved in the operation that killed Osama bin Laden, shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a classified report that memorializes such operation including a description of the events leading up to the discovery of the location of Osama bin Laden, the planning and execution of the raid, and the results of the intelligence gained from the raid.

(d) PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.—The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall preserve any records, including intelligence information and assessments, used to generate the report described in subsection (c).

SEC. 416. RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL IN THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, in consultation with the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, shall carry out a study of the personnel issues of the Office of the Inspector General. Such study shall include—

(1) identification of any barriers or disincentives to the recruitment or retention of experienced investigators within the Office of the Inspector General; and

(2) a comparison of the personnel authorities of the Inspector General with personnel authorities of Inspectors General of other agencies and departments of the United States, including a comparison of the benefits available to experienced investigators within the Office of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency with similar benefits available within the offices of Inspectors General of such other agencies or departments.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees—

(1) any recommendations of the Director for legislative action based on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a); and

(2) a description of any administrative actions taken by the Director based on such results.

Subtitle C—National Security Agency

SEC. 421. CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

(a) DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.—Section 2 of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 402 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(b)'' before ''There''; and

(2) by inserting before subsection (b), as so designated by paragraph (1), the following new subsection

''(a)(1) There is a Director of the National Security Agency.

''(2) The Director of the National Security Agency shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(3) The Director of the National Security Agency shall be the head of the National Security Agency and shall discharge such functions and duties as are provided by this Act or otherwise by law.''.

(b) POSITIONS OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY.—The President may designate the Director of the National Security Agency as a position of importance and responsibility under section 601 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply upon the earlier of—

(A) the date of the nomination by the President of an individual to serve as the Director of the National Security Agency, except that the individual serving as such Director as of the date of the enactment of this Act may continue to perform such duties after such date of nomination and until the individual appointed as such Director, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, assumes the duties of such Director; or

(B) the date of the cessation of the performance of the duties of such Director by the individual performing such duties as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) POSITIONS OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY.—Subsection (b) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 422. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY SECURITY PERSONNEL.

(a) AUTHORITY TO TRANSPORT APPREHENDED PERSONS.—Paragraph (5) of section 11(a) of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 402 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(5) Agency personnel authorized by the Director under paragraph (1) may transport an individual apprehended under the authority of this section from the premises at which the individual was apprehended, as described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), for the purpose of transferring such individual to the custody of law enforcement officials. Such transportation may be provided only to make a transfer of custody at a location within 30 miles of the premises described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO TORT LIABILITY.—Paragraph (1) of section 11(d) of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 402 note) is amended—

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

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) transport an individual pursuant to subsection (a)(2).''.

Subtitle D—Other Elements

SEC. 431. CODIFICATION OF OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AS ELEMENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Section 3(4)(K) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)(K)) is amended to read as follows:

''(K) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security.''.

SEC. 432. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PARTICIPATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAVE BANK.

Subsection (b) of section 6372 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and notwithstanding any other provision of this subchapter, neither an excepted agency nor any individual employed in or under an excepted agency may be included in a leave bank program established under any of the preceding provisions of this subchapter.

''(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may authorize an individual employed by the Bureau to participate in a leave bank program administered by the Department of Justice under this subchapter if in the Director's judgment such participation will not adversely affect the protection of intelligence sources and methods.''.

SEC. 433. ACCOUNTS AND TRANSFER AUTHORITY FOR APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AMOUNTS FOR INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 21 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 428 the following new section:

''§ 429. Appropriations for Defense intelligence elements: accounts for transfers; transfer authority

''(a) ACCOUNTS FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense may transfer appropriations of the Department of Defense which are available for the activities of Defense intelligence elements to an account or accounts established for receipt of such transfers. Each such account may also receive transfers from the Director of National Intelligence if made pursuant to Section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403-1), and transfers and reimbursements arising from transactions, as authorized by law, between a Defense intelligence element and another entity. Appropriation balances in each such account may be transferred back to the account or accounts from which such appropriations originated as appropriation refunds.

''(b) RECORDATION OF TRANSFERS.—Transfers made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be recorded as expenditure transfers.

''(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds transferred pursuant to subsection (a) shall remain available for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation from which transferred, and shall remain subject to the same limitations provided in the act making the appropriation.

''(d) OBLIGATION AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—Unless otherwise specifically authorized by law, funds transferred pursuant to subsection (a) shall only be obligated and expended

in accordance with chapter 15 of title 31 and all other applicable provisions of law.

''(e) DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ELEMENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'Defense intelligence element' means any of the Department of Defense agencies, offices, and elements included within the definition of 'intelligence community' under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''429. Appropriations for Defense intelligence elements: accounts for transfers; transfer authority.''.

SEC. 434. REPORT ON TRAINING STANDARDS OF DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE WORKFORCE.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence shall submit to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report on the training standards of the defense intelligence workforce. Such report shall include—

(1) a description of existing training, education, and professional development standards applied to personnel of defense intelligence components; and

(2) an assessment of the ability to implement a certification program for personnel of the defense intelligence components based on achievement of required training, education, and professional development standards.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE COMPONENTS.—The term ''defense intelligence components'' means—

(A) the National Security Agency;

(B) the Defense Intelligence Agency;

(C) the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency;

(D) the National Reconnaissance Office;

(E) the intelligence elements of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps; and

(F) other offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national intelligence through reconnaissance programs.

(2) DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE WORKFORCE.—The term ''defense intelligence workforce'' means the personnel of the defense intelligence components.

TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 501. REPORT ON AIRSPACE RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES ALONG THE BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on whether restrictions on the use of airspace are hampering the use of unmanned aerial vehicles by the Department of Homeland Security along the international border between the United States and Mexico.

SEC. 502. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.

The National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(6) (50 U.S.C. 401a(6)), by striking ''Director of Central Intelligence'' and inserting ''Director of National Intelligence'';

(2) in section 506(b) (50 U.S.C. 415a(b)), by striking ''Director of Central Intelligence.'' and inserting ''Director of National Intelligence.''; and

(3) in section 506A(c)(2)(C) (50 U.S.C. 415a–1(c)(2)(C)), by striking ''National Foreign Intelligence Program'' both places that term appears and inserting ''National Intelligence Program''.

SEC. 503. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.

Section 351(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''the Director (or a person nominated to be Director during the pendency of such nomination) or Principal Deputy Director of National Intelligence,'' after ''in such department,''; and

(2) by striking ''Central Intelligence,'' and inserting ''the Central Intelligence Agency,''.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 112–200 and amendments en bloc described in section 2(f) of House Resolution 392. Each amendment printed in part B of 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.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The original proponent of an amendment included in such amendments en bloc may insert a statement in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD immediately before disposition of the amendments en bloc.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF MICHIGAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 112–200.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 5, strike lines 9 through 14 and insert the following:

(3) LIMITS ON DISCLOSURE.—The President shall not publicly disclose the classified Schedule of Authorizations or any portion of such Schedule except—

(A) as provided in section 601(a) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (50 U.S.C. 415c)

(B) to the extent necessary to implement the budget; or

(C) as otherwise required by law.

Page 5, line 17, insert ''the Director of'' before ''the Federal Bureau of Investigation''.

Strike section 307 (page 15, line 1 through page 16, line 18).

Strike section 309 (page 18, line 17 through page 19, line 16).

Page 24, after line 15 insert the following:

(d) DELEGATION.—The head of a covered agency may not delegate the authority provided in subsection (b) or the responsibility to make a determination under subsection (c) to an official below the level of the service acquisition executive for the agency concerned.

At the end of subtitle A of title IV (page 30, after line 18), add the following new section:

SEC. 405. TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO FILL VACANCIES WITHIN OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Section 103 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–3) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

''(e) TEMPORARY FILLING OF VACANCIES.—With respect to filling temporarily a vacancy in an office within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (other than that of the Director of National Intelligence), section 3345(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, may be applied—

''(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by substituting 'an element of the intelligence community, as that term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a(4)),' for 'such Executive agency'; and

''(2) in subparagraph (A), by substituting 'the intelligence community' for 'such agency'.''.

Strike section 421 (page 43, line 14 through page 45, line 9).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to modify the manager's amendment to include a clarification at the request of the ranking member. The modification is at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to amendment No. 1:

After the amendment to line 15 of page 24 of the bill, insert the following:

Strike section 401 (page 26, line 12 through page 29, line 6) and insert the following new section:

SEC. 401. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE TO COUNTER DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS USING PUBLIC LANDS.

(a) CONSULTATION.—The Director of National Intelligence shall consult with the heads of the Federal land management agencies on the appropriate actions the intelligence community can take to assist such agencies in responding to the threat from covered entities that are currently or have previously used public lands in the United States to further the operations of such entities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on the results of the consultation under subsection (a). Such report shall include—

(1) an assessment of the intelligence community collection efforts dedicated to covered entities, including any collection gaps or inefficiencies; and

(2) an assessment of the ability of the intelligence community to assist Federal land management agencies in identifying and protecting public lands from illegal drug grows and other activities and threats of covered entities, including through the sharing of intelligence information.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ENTITY.—The term ''covered entity'' means an international drug trafficking organization or other actor involved in drug trafficking generally.

(2) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term ''Federal land management agency'' includes—

(A) the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture;

(B) the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior;

(C) the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior;

(D) the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior; and

(E) the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior.

(3) PUBLIC LANDS.—The term ''public lands'' has the meaning given that term in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent that the modification be considered as read.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is modified.

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 392, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, this is the manager's amendment to the bill. These are the last few details that we were able to work out in a bipartisan way to bring the bill to the floor.

The manager's amendment is primarily intended to remove three provisions that have been the subject of a veto threat by the administration. In addition, it makes a number of largely technical clarifications and adds a provision on authority to fill vacancies, a provision that was inadvertently omitted from the Rules Committee's print of the bill.

Madam Chair, as I explained during the general debate, moving this bill forward is critical to ensure comprehensive legislative oversight of our intelligence activities and, just as importantly, intelligence budgeting and spending. While I regret that our efforts to reach accommodation on these provisions, which were originally included in the Senate Intelligence Committee's bill, it is important that we remove these contentious provisions now so that the detailed spending and oversight recommendations in the classified annex can go forward.

The first contentious provision would have required Senate confirmation of the National Security Administration's Director. The other two contentious provisions subject to veto would have required the production of certain State Department cables related to detainee negotiations. While I support the production of these materials, the committees seeking them have other tools at their disposal to obtain them, and the bill should not be held up over that document dispute.

In addition, the manager's amendment includes a clarification to clarify section 310 on mitigating risks in the supply chain to ensure that those authorities cannot be delegated below the level of a service acquisition executive. The change is important to ensure the appropriate level of management is involved in such important decisions. This change reflects the committee's understanding that these acquisition authorities will not be used lightly and that all decisions under this provision will be carried out by responsible senior officials within the intelligence community and coordinated and overseen by the Director of National Intelligence.

Finally, the manager's amendment contains a modification requested by the ranking member to a provision concerning narcotics trafficking on public lands. The modification is needed to clarify the intended scope of the provision to ensure it is not read too broadly.

With that, Madam Chair, I ask Members to support the manager's amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I claim time in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Chair, I strongly support the manager's amendment.

The manager's amendment deals with the issues that the chairman talked about. Also, it was our negotiation to resolve certain issues, and that has been done. So I fully support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. WOLF

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 112–200.

Mr. WOLF. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 312. ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTERTERRORISM COMPETITIVE ANALYSIS COUNCIL.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) terrorism and domestic radicalization represent evolving, dynamic, multidimensional threats that necessitate a structured, iterative process to continuously revise plans, operations, concepts, organizations, and capabilities; and

(2) past federal experience in competitive analysis executed by experts drawn from outside the government has helped the intelligence community and policymakers better understand the nature of complex threats to the United States.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Title I of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401 et. seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''COUNTERTERRORISM COMPETITIVE ANALYSIS COUNCIL

''SEC. 120. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a council to be known as the 'Counterterrorism Competitive Analysis Council' (in this section referred to as the 'Council').

''(b) DUTIES.—The Council shall—

''(1) advise the Director of National Intelligence on matters of policy relating to the threats of international terrorism and domestic radicalization based on all-source information;

''(2) prepare a competitive analysis of each national intelligence estimate concerning al-Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations and submit such analysis to the Director of National Intelligence and the National Intelligence Council; and

''(3) annually submit to Congress a report in unclassified form, which may include a classified annex, on trends in counterterrorism and domestic radicalization, including a summary of any competitive analysis prepared pursuant to paragraph (2).

''(c) MEMBERS.—(1) The Council shall be composed of eight members appointed by the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate. Members shall be selected on the basis of previous experience with matters of policy relating to international terrorism and domestic radicalization.

''(2)(A) The Director of National Intelligence may not appoint an individual to the Council if such individual has served as an officer or employee of the Federal Government within a five-year period of the date of appointment.

''(B) The Director of National Intelligence may not appoint an individual to the Council if—

''(i) such individual has served as an officer or employee of the Federal Government within a 15-year period of the date of appointment; and

''(ii) on the date of appointment, three of the members of the Council have served as officers or employees of the Federal Government within a 15-year period of the date of appointment.

''(3) The term of a member is five years, and a member may not serve more than two terms, except that a member appointed to fill a vacancy may serve two additional terms after the expiration of the term in which that vacancy occured.

''(4) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

''(5) Every two years, the Council shall select a chair and vice chair from among its members.

''(6) To the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts, each member shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

''(7) Any member of the Council may, if authorized by the Council, take any action which the Council is authorized to take by this section.

''(d) STAFF OF COUNCIL.—(1) To the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Council shall appoint and fix the compensation of a Director and such additional staff as may be necessary to enable the Council to carry out its duties.

''(2) The Director and staff of the Council may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive

service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay fixed for the Director and staff may not exceed the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

''(3) In accordance with rules adopted by the Council, and to the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Council may procure the services of experts and consultants under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

''(e) ACCESS TO INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION.—(1) The Director of National Intelligence shall transmit to the Council each national intelligence estimate concerning al-Qaeda and other foreign terrorist organizations.

''(2) Upon request of the Council, the Director of National Intelligence shall make available to the Council any intelligence information in the possession of the intelligence community.

''(3) The Director of National Intelligence shall ensure that the appropriate executive departments and agencies cooperate with the Council in expeditiously providing to the members and staff appropriate security clearances in a manner consistent with existing procedures and requirements.

''(f) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Section 14(a)(2)(B) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), relating to the termination of advisory committees, shall not apply to the Council.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2012 through 2017. No amount is authorized to carry out this section for a fiscal year unless the appropriation for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence for such fiscal year is reduced by an amount equal to the amount appropriated to carry out this section for such fiscal year.''.

(c) INITIAL REPORT.—The initial report required to be submitted under section 120(b)(2) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a), shall be filed not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401 et. seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 119B the following:

''Sec. 120. Counterterrorism Competitive Analysis Council.''.

Mr. WOLF. I have a modification at the desk, and I ask unanimous consent for its consideration.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to amendment No. 2:

Strike the entire text of the amendment and insert the following:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 312. COUNTERTERRORISM COMPETITIVE ANALYSIS COMMISSION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) terrorism and domestic radicalization represent evolving and dynamic threats to the United States;

(2) biases and group think can prevent intelligence analysts from detecting important changes in such threats that can prevent the detection and prevention of terrorist attacks; and

(3) competitive and alternative intelligence analysis are important tools to prevent biases and group think from resulting in analytical failures and can help the intelligence community and policy makers better understand the nature of complex threats to the United States.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Commission to be known as the ''Counterterrorism Competitive Analysis Commission'' (in this section referred to as the ''Commission'').

(c) DUTIES.—

(1) STUDY.—The Commission shall conduct a study on—

(A) how the elements of the intelligence community use red teams, alternative analysis, and competitive analysis of foreign intelligence to address domestic radicalization;

(B) whether such analysis is timely, objective, based upon all sources of available foreign intelligence, and employs the standards of proper analytic tradecraft; and

(C) the feasibility and advisability of establishing a permanent entity to—

(i) advise the Director on matters of policy relating to the threats of international terrorism and domestic radicalization;

(ii) prepare competitive analyses of national intelligence estimates prepared by the intelligence community and submit such analyses to the Director and the National Intelligence Commission; and

(iii) annually submit to Congress a report in unclassified form, which may include a classified annex, on trends in counterterrorism and domestic radicalization, including a summary of any competitive analyses referred to in clause (ii).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing the results of the study under paragraph (1).

(d) MEMBERS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of six members selected on the basis of previous experience with matters of policy relating to international terrorism, intelligence analysis, and domestic radicalization, of whom—

(A) 2 members shall be appointed by the President;

(B) 1 member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(C) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(D) 1 member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; and

(E) 1 member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual may not be appointed to the Commission under paragraph (1) if such individual has served as an officer or employee of the Federal Government within a three-year period of the date of appointment.

(3) COMPENSATION.—To the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts, each member of the Commission shall be paid consistent with the skill and experience of such member at a rate not to exceed the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) ACTIONS OF COMMISSION.— Any member of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(e) STAFF OF COMMISSION.—

(1) COMPENSATION.—To the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Commission shall appoint and fix the compensation of a Director and such additional staff as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its duties.

(2) RATE OF PAY.— The Director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay fixed for the Director and staff may not exceed the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.— In accordance with rules adopted by the Commission, and to the extent provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(f) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—The Director of National Intelligence shall ensure that the appropriate executive departments and agencies cooperate with the Commission in expeditiously providing to the members and staff appropriate security clearances in a manner consistent with existing procedures and requirements.

(g) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Commission submits the report required under subsection (c)(2), or on the date that is 395 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever is earlier.

Mr. WOLF (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the reading of the amendment, as modified, is dispensed with.

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is modified.

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 392, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOLF. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. WOLF. I want to personally thank Mr. ROGERS and his staff for helping with regard to this amendment with regard to radicalization, and I also want to thank Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Also, as somebody who has served here for a number of years, I want to say that I don't think there have been two finer chairmen and ranking members of the Intelligence Committee since I've been here. I think it's very impressive to see that, and I just want everyone up here, particularly in the country, to know that.

Very briefly, Madam Chair, this amendment deals with radicalization. I won't go into the whole statement, but I will just read several examples of radicalization that have taken place in northern Virginia.

In October 2010, Farooque Ahmed from Ashburn, in my congressional district of Vienna, was arrested for allegedly plotting attacks on the Washington Metro system, targeting Metro stations to find optimal times to kill as many innocent people as possible.

In July 2010, Zachary Chesser, a graduate of nearby Oakton High School, which is very close to where I live, was arrested in New York en route to join al Shabaab in Somalia. Late last year, Chesser pled guilty to charges of providing material support to terrorists, communicating threats and soliciting crimes of violence, and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

In November 2009, five American teenagers from Fairfax County, Virginia, were arrested in Pakistan, attempting to join militant Islamist organizations. They have been sentenced to 10 years in a Pakistan prison.

In November 2009, Virginia native Army Major Nidal Hassan attacked Fort Hood in Texas and was charged with the shooting deaths of 13 service men and women and civilians. Hassan was a graduate of Virginia Tech and grew up in Arlington County and Roanoke, Virginia.

In 2004, Abdul Rahman al-Amoudi from Falls Church, Virginia, was convicted on three charges of terrorist financing and conspiring to assassinate Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah and was sentenced to 23 years in jail.

In 2003, Ahmed Omar Abu Ali, a northern Virginia resident and the Islamic Saudi Academy's 1999 valedictorian, was arrested in Saudi Arabia and was later convicted in Federal District Court in Alexandria of conspiracy to commit terrorism, including a plot to assassinate President Bush. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Probably the number one terrorist threat today is Aulaqi, who is an American citizen and who went to college on American taxpayers' money. He was with a mosque in northern Virginia, in Falls Church, which used to be in my old congressional district. So this issue of radicalization is very important.

Again, I want to thank the chairman and his staff and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and his staff.

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

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Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I claim time in opposition to the amendment, although I do not intend to oppose it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I just want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Virginia, for his involvement in all national security issues. We serve together on the Commerce-Justice Subcommittee in Appropriations and we work together on gangs. So I appreciate your focus on this area to protect the citizens of our country and our district.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 112–200.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 4 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. HOLT

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 112–200.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following new section:

SEC. 405. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE ON THE IMPACT OF REVOLUTIONS IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a national intelligence estimate on the impact of the recent revolutions in North Africa and the Middle East on the security of the State of Israel.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 392, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chair, many have expressed deep concern about the security situation in the Middle East. There are many hopeful signs from the so-called Arab Spring, but there are also concerns about the security of Israel and neighboring States.

Several among us and among my constituents expressed concern some months ago about what would happen with a weakened border between Egypt and Israel. And, as we all know, on August 18 several groups of terrorists killed eight Israelis, wounded several more in attacks along the road leading to Eilat.

This is just one example of what we need to pay attention to in the area. Will Egypt become a staging ground for more terrorist attacks against Israel? Can al Qaeda gain new safe haven in any of the countries undergoing massive political change? We hope not, I would like to think not, but it is important that we have good, solid intelligence assessments of the situation.

My amendment would direct the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress within half a year of passage of this law an estimate on the implications of these revolutions for the security of the State of Israel and to report to Congress in a way that is accessible to all Members of Congress on the implications of the so-called Arab Spring and the changes in the countries around the area.

This amendment is for obvious reasons. Israel is an important ally and really is founded on principles of law and fairness and justice, and we want to see those values upheld and extended.

I recognized, in conversations with Chairman ROGERS and the ranking member, that an amendment to this legislation is, perhaps, not the best way to accomplish this. So in a moment I will ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment, giving notice to the Chair, but with the understanding that we will make this same request of the Director of National Intelligence by way of a letter and that we will have available to Members of Congress this estimate of this security situation.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member very much for their cooperation on this. They are fully aware of this, which is partly why it is not necessary to offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLT. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I appreciate the gentleman for working with us. It is an important issue, and you have our commitment from myself and, I believe, the ranking member to coordinate this particular report.

I appreciate the gentleman's consideration, because it will allow the community to prioritize it. It may take 3 weeks or longer, or 3 weeks shorter than an amendment might call for, but it allows them to adjust according to the demands at the particular time on the intelligence community. For that, I want to thank the gentleman, and I look forward to working with him on the issue.

Mr. HOLT. Reclaiming my time, having served on the Intelligence Committee until this year for a number of years, I am very much aware of the constraints that are sometimes placed on the agencies by lots of reports due on lots of dates.

I look forward to working with the chairman and the ranking member to see that we get this estimate done in the most constructive way.

With that, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the pending amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 112–200.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 501 (page 51, after line 18), insert the following new section:

SEC. 502. STRATEGY TO COUNTER IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES.

(a) STRATEGY.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall establish a coordinated strategy

utilizing all available personnel and assets for intelligence collection and analysis to identify and counter network activity and operations in Pakistan and Afghanistan relating to the development and use of improvised explosive devices.

(2) CONTENTS.—The strategy established under paragraph (1) shall identify—

(A) the networks that design improvised explosive devices, provide training on improvised explosive device assembly and employment, and smuggle improvised explosive device components into Afghanistan;

(B) the persons and organizations not directly affiliated with insurgents in Afghanistan who knowingly enable the movement of commercial products and material used in improvised explosive device construction from factories and vendors in Pakistan into Afghanistan;

(C) the financiers, financial networks, institutions, and funding streams that provide resources to the insurgency in Afghanistan; and

(D) the links to military, intelligence services, and government officials who are complicit in allowing the insurgent networks in Afghanistan to operate.

(b) REPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the strategy established under subsection (a); and

(2) implement such strategy.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 392, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chair, my amendment is pretty simple. It requests that the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense, 120 days after the passage of this bill, submit a plan and execute the plan to develop a coordinated strategy between our intelligence communities and our Department of Defense to go after IED manufacturers and IED transporters between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The majority of improvised explosive devices in Afghanistan come from Pakistan. We know where a lot of those IED manufacturers are, but our DOD is not able to execute the strategy of going after those IED manufacturers and the people that transport them across the border on their own. They need the intelligence community and the 16 agencies which make up that community to be on their side.

More than 80 percent of the explosive devices used against our U.S. troops in Afghanistan have homemade explosives as the main charge and are almost exclusively derived from calcium ammonium nitrate fertilizer produced in Pakistan. Homemade explosives are also called HMEs.

The vast majority of IED components, including commercial explosives, radio-control triggers, and HME precursors are sourced from and/or transmitted through Pakistan. The continued uncontrolled availability of ammonium nitrate and other HME precursor materials smuggled into Afghanistan from Pakistan is the most significant factor contributing to the Afghan IED problem. Over 70 percent of our casualties in Afghanistan come from these homemade IEDs.

IEDs are also a problem in Pakistan and to the Pakistani people. Since January of 2011, more than 500 people have been killed and over 14,000 people have been injured by IEDs in Pakistan.

The Afghanistan IED threat cannot be defeated without addressing the networks and precursors in Pakistan. To defeat the Pakistan-produced HME-fueled IEDs in Afghanistan, the solution requires integrated efforts and leveraging of the combined authorities, policies, and capabilities of many agencies of our government, coalition partners, and especially the intelligence community.

We need to identify the key facilitators of raw materials supplying the HME pipeline into Afghanistan. We also need to identify specific financial networks and funding streams for these HME networks, as well as identify these key financiers.

That's what my amendment does. It makes the intelligence community and the defense community get together, submit a plan, and execute that plan to work on the same page, because right now there is a severe gap between what the DOD considers its number 1 priority, our defense guys over there, our soldiers and marines on the ground; their number 1 priority is different from the intelligence community's number one priority.

□ 1010

The intelligence community right now goes after high-value targets. They go after the bad guys wherever they may be found, but they need to work together on these IEDs coming over from Pakistan. It's the only way we can defeat them.

With that, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to accept my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Chair, I claim time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. First, I just want to acknowledge the gentleman's service. You have been on the field. I think IEDs are one of the biggest threats that we have to our men and women in theater, and I strongly support that we move forward with your amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan, Chairman ROGERS.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I thank the gentleman from California.

This is an important amendment. These are issues we have been working on in committee; and I can tell you, we have been a tad bit frustrated at that lack of coordination. I think it is unfortunate it took this amendment as a part of the Intelligence bill to continue to put pressure on the administration to get their act together on this particular issue. It is an issue we absolutely must solve, not only for the safety and security of the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces in Afghanistan, but also for the greater impact on the war on terror. I strongly urge support of the Hunter amendment.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. CARNEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 112–200.

Mr. CARNEY. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Insert after section 501 the following new section:

SEC. 502. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE PRIORITY OF RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION SECURITY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the nation's railway transportation (including subway transit) network is broad and technically complex, requiring robust communication between private sector stakeholders and the intelligence community to identify, monitor, and respond to threats;

(2) the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis maintains a constructive relationship with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private entities to safeguard our railways; and

(3) railway transportation security (including subway transit security) should continue to be prioritized in the critical infrastructure threat assessment developed by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and included in threat assessment budgets of the intelligence community.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 392, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CARNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. CARNEY. Madam Chair, I rise to recognize the importance of rail security in the effort to access, prepare for, and neutralize terrorist threats to our critical infrastructure. While roughly 1.7 million passengers ride in domestic and international air flights daily, every weekday 34 million Americans ride on trains and transit systems.

We have seen the tragic consequences of attacks to rail and subway systems in Britain, Spain, and India. We know al Qaeda was looking to target American rail systems this year. An attack on our rail system here in the United States would simply be devastating.

Earlier this year, the House adopted an amendment I offered to the fiscal year 2011 Intelligence Authorization Act. There was broad bipartisan support for making rail security an intelligence priority. I continue to believe we must address the security vulnerabilities in our rail and transit systems. Our intelligence community does great work to coordinate with those who own and operate trains and rail lines. In particular, the Office of Intelligence Analysis within the Department of Homeland Security develops a threat assessment for critical infrastructure.

My amendment is a simple amendment. It affirms the importance of assessments and information sharing conducted by intelligence analysts. It expresses the sense of Congress that the intelligence community must continue to prioritize rail security in identifying and preventing terrorist threats.

As a near daily rider of Amtrak myself, I want to know that the United States Government is doing all it can to keep my fellow passengers and rail passengers across the country safe. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I thank you for your consideration.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Again, I appreciate the gentleman's concern for rail security. It is an incredibly important issue. I continue to believe, as I did the last go-round, this is not the right place for this. I have agreed not to officially oppose his amendment.

I just want to again remind individuals that this is 17 agencies across the whole spectrum of intelligence work. And for Congress to step in and say rail priority, even if their agency might be satellite oriented, just does not make a lot of sense to me; and I know it won't make a lot of sense to them as well.

Again, I agree that rail security is incredibly important. We have segments of the intelligence community, and I want to re-emphasize segments, and here in our homeland security, that worry about rail security, and I argue that would be a better place for this amendment. As I said, I will not officially oppose it. I have made no official recommendation. Again, I appreciate the gentleman's position. I will be voting ''no,'' but I would tell the rest of the Members to do what they see fit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARNEY. In closing, I would like to thank the chair. I appreciate his position on this. I thank him for not officially opposing it and ask for support from everyone in the Chamber.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CARNEY).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CARNEY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 8 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 112–200.

Mr. KEATING. I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 501 (page 51, after line 18), insert the following new section:

SEC. 502. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING INTEGRATION OF FUSION CENTERS.

It is the sense of Congress that ten years after the terrorist attacks upon the United States on September 11, 2001, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, should continue to integrate and leverage fusion centers to enlist all of the intelligence, law enforcement, and homeland security capabilities of the United States in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution to prevent acts of terrorism against the United States.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 392, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KEATING. Thank you, Madam Chair; and thank you, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, for allowing me to present this timely amendment to the FY12 Intelligence authorization.

Madam Chair, there are 72 fusion centers throughout the United States, including one in Massachusetts, which is also the home of the sole joint terrorism task force that is housed in an airport. However, as noted yesterday by Mr. Lee Hamilton, vice chair of the 9/11 Commission, during the Committee on Homeland Security hearing, which dealt with looking back 10 years after 9/11, all 72 fusion centers have varying degrees of quality, and this results in gaps in communication. Gaps in sharing, such as agencies' failure to link information about the individual who attempted the December 25, 2009, airline bombing, prevented him from being included in the Federal Government's terrorist watch list, a tool used by DHS to screen for persons who pose a significant security threat.

This week, the GAO released a report to the Department of Homeland Security recommending that DHS improve its assistance and services to State and local homeland security partners and streamline some of the information-sharing mechanisms.

Furthermore, in July 2011, DHS reported that it established performance measures for assessing its information-sharing efforts. These measures include, for example, the percent of intelligence reports customers rated as satisfactory, enabling customers to anticipate emergency threats.

DHS plans to report on these metrics beginning in fiscal year 2012. While these are positive steps, GAO's work has shown that developing outcome-based performance measures that gauge information-sharing efforts are really necessary to strengthen the accountability of these efforts, and we are still waiting for DHS to implement these steps.

Now, as a former district attorney of over a decade, I understand how critical it is to share information and how not sharing that information enhances and enables critical activity. That, indeed, carries over to terrorists themselves.

□ 1020

This amendment encourages this type of streamlining process by further integrating and leveraging fusion centers to enlist all the intelligence, law enforcement, homeland security capabilities in the United States in a manner that's consistent with the Constitution to prevent acts of terrorism against the United States of America. It was just a few months ago that Secretary Napolitano in testimony before the Homeland Security Committee said that the threat of terrorism is at its most heightened state since 9/11. That's what she's saying now.

So I encourage all Members to vote for this amendment, as well as the manager's amendment, to strengthen this bill and incorporate all the elements of the intelligence community, particularly trying to merge information, enhance sharing of information with State and local officials who have their ear to the ground.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I claim time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Again, I appreciate the gentleman's interest here. I don't know any organization that we established not to operate under the rules and construct of the Constitution of the United States. It is a little bit redundant, in my perspective; and also we deal with these issues through IGs, we do this through congressional oversight, and we deal with this in the classified annex. I would encourage the gentleman to take a look at the classified annex. A lot of the work that we do is to make sure that these organizations are functioning according to rules, regulation, and constitutional law.

I am not going to oppose his amendment. I have no recommendation. I do think, however, it's probably not well placed in this particular piece of legislation.

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

Mr. KEATING. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. First, I support this amendment. The amendment would include a sense of Congress language to encourage the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Homeland Security to integrate the intelligence-sharing capability of fusion centers and leverage participation from all intelligence, law enforcement, and homeland security agencies to prevent acts of terrorism against the United States.

I thank the gentleman for this amendment, which is very timely as we approach the 10th anniversary of September 11. The Intelligence Committee is holding a series of open hearings in order to acknowledge the progress made in the intelligence and national security community since 9/11 and to identify areas that will need improvement.

One area we will explore is Federal collaboration with first responders at State and local levels. The Bipartisan Policy Center and the former cochairman of the 9/11 Commission, Lee Hamilton, recently issued a report about our national response to 9/11 over the last 10 years. They found that Federal and local information sharing is still not as good as it could be.

The proposed sense of Congress is consistent with the findings of numerous organizations, but our Nation still requires better integration of intelligence. I therefore urge a ''yes'' vote on the amendment.

Also, I acknowledge the fact you are a former prosecutor. I am a former prosecutor. Our chairman is a former FBI agent.

Mr. KEATING. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 112–200 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. HUNTER of California.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. CARNEY of Delaware.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. HUNTER

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 397, noes 0, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 695]

AYES—397

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—34

Akin
Bachmann
Barletta
Barton (TX)
Becerra
Bishop (UT)
Brown (FL)
Cardoza
Diaz-Balart
Engel
Filner
Giffords
Granger
Higgins
Holden
Honda
Johnson (GA)
Lewis (GA)
Lungren, Daniel E.
Marino
McCotter
Miller, Gary
Neal
Paul
Pitts
Reyes
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

□ 1053

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair, on rollcall 695, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. CARNEY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CARNEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 303, noes 92, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 696]

AYES—303

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Rogers (AL)
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (IN)

NOES—92

Amash
Benishek
Berg
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Broun (GA)
Buerkle
Burgess
Canseco
Carter
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Culberson
Davis (KY)
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Farenthold
Flake
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Hall
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Labrador
Lamborn
Long
Lummis
Marchant
McClintock
McHenry
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Olson
Palazzo
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reichert
Ribble
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ross (FL)
Royce
Schilling
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Sessions
Shimkus
Smith (NE)
Southerland
Stutzman
Thornberry
Walsh (IL)
West
Westmoreland
Womack
Woodall

NOT VOTING—36

Akin
Bachmann
Barletta
Barton (TX)
Bishop (UT)
Brown (FL)
Cardoza
Diaz-Balart
Engel
Filner
Giffords
Granger
Higgins
Holden
Honda
Johnson (GA)
Lewis (GA)
Lungren, Daniel E.
Marino
McCotter
Miller, Gary
Neal
Paul
Petri
Pitts
Reyes
Smith (TX)
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Van Hollen
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

□ 1100

Mrs. BLACK changed her vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. PENCE and Ms. HAYWORTH changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Chair, on rollcall No. 696, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

Mr. PETRI. Madam Chair, I inadvertently did not vote on the Carney amendment to H.R. 1892. I would have voted for adoption of the amendment.

Mr. AKIN. Madam Chair, on rollcall Nos. 695 and 696, I was delayed and unable to vote. Had I been present I would have voted ''aye'' on both.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Chair, on rollcall Nos. 695 and 696, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' on 695 and ''aye'' on 696.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GRIMM) having assumed the chair, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1892) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 392, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1892 is postponed.

COMMEMORATING SEPTEMBER 11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would ask all present to rise for the purpose of a moment of silence.

The Chair asks that the House now observe a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Homeland Security, the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, and Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 391) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 10th anniversary of that date, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 391

Whereas on September 11, 2001, while Americans were attending to their daily routines, terrorists hijacked four civilian aircraft, crashing two of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, a third into the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., and a fourth was prevented from also being used as a weapon against America by brave passengers who placed their country above their own lives;

Whereas thousands of innocent Americans were killed and injured as a result of these attacks, including the passengers and crew of the four aircraft, workers in the World Trade Center and in the Pentagon, rescue workers, and bystanders;

Whereas 10 years later the country continues to, and shall forever, mourn their tragic loss and honor their memory;

Whereas these attacks destroyed both towers of the World Trade Center, as well as adjacent buildings, and seriously damaged the Pentagon;

Whereas these attacks were by far the deadliest terrorist attacks ever launched

against the United States, and, by targeting symbols of American strength and success, were intended to assail the principles, values, and freedoms of the United States and the American people, intimidate our Nation and weaken its resolve;

Whereas memorials have been constructed to honor the victims of these attacks at the Pentagon, in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and on the World Trade Center grounds, so that Americans and people from around the world can visit to mourn those lost and to pay tribute to the heroic action and sacrifice of those who have served our communities and our country in the years since the attacks;

Whereas 10 years after September 11, 2001, the United States continues to fight terrorists and other extremists who threaten America and her friends and allies;

Whereas successive Congresses have passed and President Bush and President Obama have signed numerous laws to assist victims of terrorism, protect our Nation, combat terrorism at home and abroad, and support the members of the Armed Forces who courageously defend the United States;

Whereas by the tireless efforts of our intelligence, military, and law enforcement professionals, the United States has been able to significantly degrade the al Qaida network, by taking into custody or killing senior al Qaida leaders, operational managers, and key facilitators, and owes a debt of gratitude to the focused and persistent efforts of all those personnel involved in the removal of Osama bin Laden;

Whereas the terrorist attacks that have occurred around the world since September 11, 2001, remind us of the hateful inhumanity of terrorism and the ongoing threat it poses to freedom, justice, and the rule of law;

Whereas United States law enforcement and intelligence agencies and allies of the United States around the world have worked together to detect and disrupt terrorist networks and numerous terror plots since September 11, 2001, and have ensured that no attacks have been carried out on American soil since that day;

Whereas the Nation is indebted to the brave military, intelligence, law enforcement, and civilian personnel serving in Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere in advancement of United States national interests;

Whereas thousands of families have lost loved ones in the defense of freedom and liberty against the tyranny of terror; and

Whereas the passage of ten years has not diminished the pain caused by the senseless loss of nearly 3,000 persons killed on September 11, 2001: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes September 11 as a day of solemn commemoration;

(2) extends again its deepest sympathies to the thousands of innocent victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and to their families, friends, and loved ones;

(3) honors the heroism and the sacrifices of United States military and civilian personnel and their families who have sacrificed much, including their lives and health, in defense of their country;

(4) credits the heroism of first responders, law enforcement personnel, State and local officials, volunteers, and others who aided the victims of these attacks and, in so doing, bravely risked their own lives and long-term health;

(5) expresses thanks and gratitude to the foreign leaders and citizens of all nations who have assisted and continue to stand in solidarity with the United States against terrorism in the aftermath of the attacks on September 11, 2001, and asks them to continue to stand with the United States against international terrorism;

(6) commends the military and intelligence personnel involved in the removal of Osama bin Laden;

(7) reasserts its commitment to opposing violent extremism arrayed against American interests and to providing the United States military, intelligence, and law enforcement communities with the resources and support to do so effectively and safely;

(8) vows that it will continue to identify, intercept, and disrupt terrorists and their activities;

(9) reaffirms that the American people will never forget the sacrifices made on September 11, 2001, and will never bow to terrorist demands; and

(10) declares that when Congress adjourns today, it stands adjourned out of respect to the victims of the terrorist attacks.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 1892 will now resume. The Clerk will report the title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Ms. HOCHUL. I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Hochul moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 1892, to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of title III (page 26, after line 6), add the following new section:

SEC. 312. PRIORITIZATION OF FUNDING TO COUNTER THE THREAT POSED BY TRANSNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING.

In obligating and expending funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act, the head of each element of the intelligence community shall include as a priority activities in support of countering the threat posed by transnational drug trafficking and the protection of United States borders from drug-related crime, violence, and gang-related activity in connection with transnational drug trafficking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HOCHUL. My amendment will very simply help the intelligence community prioritize its funding and ensure that we direct it toward securing our borders from many threats—terrorists as well as drug dealers.

I want to be clear that support for my simple amendment, which is a statement of our priorities, will ensure that our intelligence community cooperates fully to protect our borders against terrorists as well as the scourge of drug dealers. If support for my amendment is passed, we can also vote on the underlying bill immediately following. So my amendment does not harm the bill, and I want to make that very clear.

Last night, as we sat in this Chamber, we all became aware of the continued threat that we all face as intelligence reports were coming out about unspecified threats in New York City and in Washington, perhaps putting us in danger. And while the President so eloquently laid out his comments on how we need to get our country back to work and people off the unemployment lines, I will tell you today there are groups of individuals I'd like to see on the unemployment lines—the terrorists and the drug dealers, who are trying to do harm to this country. My amendment is simply a statement of our priorities.

□ 1110

Just 2 days ago in my district in Upstate New York, we had the largest drug bust come over from Canada in our history. It equated to 9 million doses of cocaine that was going to be spread through our community.

Mr. Speaker, that is intolerable. We have got to do more to secure our borders, and we can work harder with our intelligence community and their resources to secure our borders, and that's exactly what my amendment would do.

It is not just the northern border; we all know what's occurring on the southern border. Military operations are being conducted in our country by Mexican drug cartels even as we speak. We have to do more to protect our borders.

The murder capital of the world is not in some Far Eastern country, Middle East. It is miles away from the U.S. border near El Paso, Texas. I have a real problem with that as an American citizen. We need to do more to protect our borders.

As the President spoke last night, we have to do so much more to get our economy going again. Has anyone ever calculated the true cost to our economy of what the drug problem is doing, this illegal drug trafficking that's coming through our borders, what it's doing to our communities on the southern border and on the northern border?

Ladies and gentlemen, we have got to do much more, and my amendment is simply an opportunity. If you support this, it is a statement of saying the intelligence community will make a

higher priority of protecting our borders from the drug dealers and terrorists and drug dealers who want to do us harm.

I think this is a simple amendment. Again, support for this will not hurt the underlying bill. We can vote on this amendment and immediately support the bill following.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this goes to the fundamental heart of why some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle—and I think their intentions are good—but fundamentally do not understand the role and function of the intelligence community to protect the United States of America.

Just as the gentlelady stated, the newspaper reported a very credible threat to the security of the United States and to the violence of the citizens and maybe two prominent cities here on our homeland. So every day somebody gets up around the world with the sole intention of killing innocent Americans in this country through an act of terrorism.

In addition to that, people are trying to penetrate our cybernetworks all over this country, not only for intellectual property, but to cause harm and damage. We have nuclear treaties and nuclear proliferation that we ask and push and nudge our intelligence services to be on top of and not to make a mistake. Don't make a mistake that would result in a catastrophic event anywhere in the world, let alone here in the United States of America.

I know some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle don't want to deal with the hard issues of the border. But taking it from an open, aggressive, build a fence, put more resources on the border, getting serious about policing our southern border to take it into the classified, nobody can see it, see, aren't we doing something, is the wrong thing to do for this country.

We need to stand up for these men and women who we ask every day to protect this country. When you try to divert resources to gang violence from our intelligence services, that sends a very clear signal to America: you don't get it.

I want terrorists caught. I want a great raid on somebody like Osama bin Laden. I want all of the resources of the intelligence community geared to keeping us safe.

We have a Border Patrol; we have National Guard. We have lots of other ways to secure our border. Let's not waste the resources. Let's not give a slap in the face to every member of our intelligence community who is risking their life today to get a piece of information, to take an action that keeps us safe here in the homeland.

I strongly urge the rejection of this misguided amendment.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. HOCHUL. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 145, noes 257, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 697]

AYES—145

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Braley (IA)
Butterfield
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Napolitano
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richardson
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—257

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachus
Bartlett
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Himes
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McDermott
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Watt
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yoder
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—29

Akin
Bachmann
Barletta
Barton (TX)
Bishop (UT)
Brown (FL)
Cardoza
Diaz-Balart
Giffords
Granger
Holden
Honda
Johnson (GA)
Lewis (GA)
Lungren, Daniel E.
Marino
McCotter
Miller, Gary
Neal
Paul
Pitts
Reyes
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wilson (SC)
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1132

Messrs. SCOTT of Virginia, CROWLEY, COHEN, and McDERMOTT changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 384, noes 14, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 698]

AYES—384

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Dicks
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (IN)

NOES—14

Amash
Blumenauer
Capuano
Duncan (TN)
Filner
Gibson
Kucinich
Lee (CA)
McDermott
McGovern
Miller, George
Moore
Stark
Woolsey

NOT VOTING—33

Akin
Bachmann
Barletta
Barton (TX)
Bishop (UT)
Boswell
Brown (FL)
Cardoza
Conyers
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Giffords
Granger
Holden
Honda
Lewis (GA)
Lungren, Daniel E.
Marino
McCotter
Miller, Gary
Neal
Paul
Pelosi
Pitts
Reyes
Smith (NJ)
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Wilson (SC)
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1138

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I was unable to vote on H.R. 1892, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 because of road closures caused by flooding in and around my home. The roads were impassable, and I regret that I could not be present for votes. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on final passage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AKIN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 697 and 698, I was delayed and unable to vote. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 697 and "aye" on rollcall No. 698.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO CORRECT ENGROSSMENT

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1892, the Clerk be authorized to make such technical and conforming changes as necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

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, September 8, 2011.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 8, 2011 at 6:20 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1249.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

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, September 9, 2011.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 9, 2011 at 9:04 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 67.

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 28.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

□ 1140

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

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

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

On Friday, no votes are expected in the House.

The House will consider a few bills under suspension of the rules on Monday. A complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business this afternoon.

As for the remainder of the week, we have a number of items to consider. We will complete action on H.R. 2218, the Empowering Parents Through Quality Charter Schools Act. We expect to consider an additional FAA extension. We will vote on a resolution of disapproval relating to the President's debt limit increase request. And we will consider H.R. 2587, the Protecting Jobs from Government Interference Act, the first bill in our fall agenda, Mr. Speaker, relating to job creation.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for the information he has given to us.

Can I inquire, as the gentleman knows, when we left for the August break there was a very substantial issue with respect to the FAA. Does the gentleman know whether there will be any policy riders on the FAA bill that comes to the floor? I know there is a reduction in authorized levels, but are there any policy riders in that bridge bill?

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that we are still in discussions with the other body on the other side of the Capitol, as well as the committee, on exactly the construct of that bill, but do intend to bring that forward next week.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that information.

I certainly hope that we can do so. And I am pleased to hear that we are having discussions so that that will not be a matter of contention. As you know, we had 4,000 FAA employees and about 71,000 or so contractor, private sector employees who were laid off for a period of time because of the failure to get agreement with the rider that was included in the bill that we passed over to them. I'm hopeful that we don't have a recurrence of that situation because it would be very harmful not just to those 75,000 people but to the FAA and generally, so I'm hopeful that we can work that out.

The President, Mr. Leader, spoke to us last night about a jobs program. I know that you have made comments with reference to shifting focus from cuts to jobs. We think that's appropriate; we appreciate that observation. But do you have any idea of how soon we may get to the President's proposal on job creation and trying to get our economy growing again? You made some, I think, positive comments and the Speaker has made some positive comments. I think those are welcome. But can you give me some idea, given the President's sense of urgency and I think the sense of the American people of the urgency of trying to create jobs and give them some more resources with which to support themselves and their families, and to invest and to comprehensively try to staunch the loss of teachers and police and fire personnel that each one of our communities is experiencing?

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I would respond by saying, first of all, the President has not sent a text of his bill, and we will be awaiting that. I would also like to respond by saying that the President came last night, and there were several things and proposals within his speech that seemed to reflect some areas that we can both agree on and build towards consensus. I would say to the gentleman that insisting that this body and the two sides here agree on everything is not a reasonable expectation. But I feel, and have said so many times since the President's speech, that this is an opportunity for us to set aside the differences that we have, because good people can differ, and begin to focus on things like allowing for tax relief for small businesses, like allowing for the rollback of regulatory impediments that stand in the way of small business growth. As the gentleman knows, we have put forward a fall agenda that is squarely focused on those two goals: rolling back regulation proposals that are standing in the way of middle class job creation, and affording tax relief for small businesses to create an environment for middle class jobs.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

I would hope that we could also have hearings.

I understand the gentleman is correct that the text has not been sent up—I expect that to happen in the very near future, probably, I would hope, before we get back on Monday night—but I would hope that we could start hearings on all segments of that and see that on which we could get agreement. Certainly investing in our infrastructure, investing in our schools, in our highways, critically important, we believe. And I think that will not only create jobs, but it will create jobs that will have a meaningful, positive impact on our infrastructure and our economic competitiveness.

The President mentioned about making it in America. As you know, we have a Make It In America agenda which includes a large number of items, including a manufacturing strategy, the President mentioned. That was one of the few times we all stood very enthusiastically when he mentioned, whether it was making cars or refrigerators or other goods here in America, that having made in America goods was something that I think we all support. So that's part of his agenda as well and certainly our agenda, and I hope our agenda writ large on a bipartisan basis.

If I might ask you, on the front page of The Washington Post today, as you probably saw, is a picture of my district in Upper Marlboro, Maryland, where there is great flooding as a result of the rains that we have received from Irene. The supplemental for FEMA is coming hopefully from the Senate relatively soon.

I would ask the gentleman: As you know, $484 million remains in FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund, clearly not enough to meet the disasters. In the aftermath of 9/11, as the gentleman knows, we appropriated such funds as were necessary, and we did so without paying for them because, in fact, they were real emergencies, real pain, real displacement, real dislocation, real costs immediately incurred by people as a result of the disaster—in that case in a terrorist act, but in this case a disaster. Can the gentleman tell me whether or not we will be able to pass, in a relatively accelerated fashion, sufficient resources for FEMA without getting into arguments about how, in the short term, we will pay for them?

We have to pay for things in the long term; I'm for that. But I would ask the gentleman whether or not he would anticipate getting that supplemental done as early as possible—and hopefully a clean supplemental next week if that is at all possible—because we need to respond to the emergencies that confront us.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. First of all, I would say to the gentleman, he knows as well that my district was the epicenter of the earthquake and damage there for that as well as extremely hard hit by the high winds associated with Irene. We had almost 900,000 people out of power. There are still some people out of power. So I understand the situation that people are suffering and we need to get them their relief. The gentleman knows that I share his commitment to making sure that happens. I also applaud the gentleman for saying that, yes, because he has always been, Mr. Speaker, someone who says we have to pay for what we do here.

□ 1150

I don't think that the two are mutually exclusive. I don't and have never said we should be holding up any relief at all for people who need it. I also think we can work together to act responsibly.

The gentleman has been an advocate always for paying for what we do. And so I would say, as to the request as to where and when we were doing the supplemental, we still have not heard from the administration because, as the gentleman knows, there's a process that goes on at the local and State levels to make a determination about the need and to make a determination that the need exceeds the capacities of the local and State governments so as to then turn to FEMA and the Federal Government to come in.

So I say to the gentleman, we need to understand exactly what the costs are going to be, and we will make sure that we find the money. I will also say that we continue to try and get out of the sort of ad hoc way of appropriating for such emergencies. The fact is in the past that we, in this Congress, have not adequately funded the disaster accounts and have found ourselves caught shorthanded when disaster hits.

As the gentleman knows, part of the debt ceiling agreement included a 10-year rolling average to now be the amount for which we will budget for the disaster fund. Hopefully, that will get us on a much more even keel and allow for the adequate funding of what's needed, both in the short term and long.

But as for the supplemental, we are still waiting for the administration's determination of what is needed. And if it is FY12 monies, we will have the opportunity to roll that into the process of budgeting for the disasters the way we set out to do that in the debt ceiling agreement.

Mr. HOYER. I appreciate the gentleman's observation and also his reference to the head room that we gave in the agreement that was reached in raising the debt ceiling, understanding that there are emergencies that occur and you need head room to deal with those emergencies. I'm appreciative of the gentleman's observation.

I understand as well, I want to acknowledge that his district was hard hit, not only by the earthquake, but by Irene and, I presume, by the rains as well that have compounded that issue.

In any event, I appreciate his willingness to ensure that we do, in fact, get a supplemental that will meet the needs, the immediate needs of those people throughout certainly the Atlantic coast, but in other parts of the country as well. I appreciate and will look forward to working with him on that objective, as I will look forward to working with him on realizing the early passage of a jobs bill which will, in fact, get Americans back to work and get our economy growing, as is essential.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2011

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

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

There was no objection.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the Intelligence reauthorization act reluctantly. On the eve of the 10th anniversary of 9/11, there's still nothing more important than the security of our people. But I am troubled by a clear lack of progress in getting our arms around the sprawling intelligence bureaucracy.

There are 856,000 people with top security clearance in the United States. Think about it: that's nearly the population of the entire State of Delaware. It's more than the number of people who live in San Francisco.

In over 10,000 locations scattered across the country, there are 1,200 government organizations, 1,900 private companies that focus on intelligence-gathering and homeland security. But, unfortunately, we have an inability for anybody to know exactly what is going on. And the flood of information that is generated by hundreds of thousands of people with opportunities for leaks and mistakes is troubling. It can be a source of vulnerability. After all, parts of the bureaucracy were well aware of the threat from Osama bin Laden immediately prior to 9/11. It's time for us to give this the scrutiny it deserves.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Today we introduced a resolution to honor those whose lives were lost on 9/11. As a Member of Congress, I vividly remember as we rushed from this building and glared at the Pentagon and saw the remains of the plane that had attacked this Nation. From Pennsylvania to Washington, D.C. to New York, our lives were changed as America watched.

Today, as I stand on this floor, I offer my deepest remorse and sympathy to the families who still are in pain, to the first responders whose memories are still glaring in their attempt to find those who were lost and to save what might be left and the pain they have and the health conditions they suffer.

But what I will say to America is that we are still America, strong, patriotic and believing in all that we are, the great diversity that we are. Thank you to the Muslims who are in the Capitol right now providing the gift of life, giving blood. Thank you to the City of Houston that will be honoring those this coming weekend. We will be together because we are America. We will not be deterred.

PROTECTING OUR WATER SUPPLY

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

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, nearly 10 years after the horrific events of 9/11, Americans are still at risk, especially at risk of being poisoned, poisoned by terrorists who would choose to dump large amounts of chemicals into our drinking water supply. So in order to protect the safety of our people, especially Metro Detroiters who drink water from a large municipal water system, today I'm introducing legislation to better secure our municipal water systems all around this country from such a terrorist threat.

REFLECTIONS ON SEPTEMBER 11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HECK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, we all have our own stories, personal stories on how 9/11 affected us, where we were, what we were doing. For my generation, I'm sure the day will go down in history as our day of infamy.

My perspective is as a first responder on that day and someone who grew up in New York. I was working for the Department of Defense at the time, leading a counterterrorism medical response organization. And my partner, Paramedic Jason Kepp, was actually conducting some training with the U.S. Park Police over at their aviation facility in Anacostia when they saw a low-flying plane and then heard the loud explosion. Jason quickly jumped on a U.S. Park Police helicopter and was one of the first responders to arrive at the Pentagon and provide aid.

I was traveling and in St. Louis when I turned on the TV that morning and saw the first tower in flames and was watching as the second tower was struck by another aircraft.

□ 1200

I knew that I needed to get back to my office in Bethesda as quickly as possible, a task made more difficult by the fact that aircraft had been grounded nationwide. So I remained on the phone, coordinating my teams, dispatching them to the various sites, and preparing for what might come next.

I carried that out until I made my way back to my office here and then subsequently on my way to New York City.

The tragic events showed us the darkest side of humanity: My drive up the New Jersey Turnpike, along with

my partner, Paramedic Kepp, from here to the World Trade Center site, as we drove past the Liberty State Park and looked across the river to see the gaping hole in the New York skyline where the Trade Towers once stood, now a cloud of dust still hanging in the air illuminated by the bright lights that had been set up for the rescue operation, crossing through the then desolate and closed off Holland Tunnel because all traffic in and out of New York had been stopped. And then the devastation on the scene: The twisted wreckage of what was two of America's tallest buildings, the debris field scattered widely and the coating of pulverized cement that laid on the ground like a blanket of snow.

But it also showed us the brightest side of humanity: The hundreds of people who lined up along West Street every day holding up signs and cheering on the rescuers as they made their way to and from the scene to carry out response operations. The restaurant owners in the area who were closed down for business to the public but opened up to provide hot meals to the rescuers who had previously been eating cold sandwiches and MREs. And the thousands of men and women who came to New York City to help—Red Cross volunteers, medical providers, public safety personnel, construction workers, heavy equipment operators among them.

On behalf of the nearly 3,000 victims of that day—246 on the four planes, over 2,600 in New York City in the towers and on the ground, the 125 at the Pentagon, those numbers including 55 military personnel, 343 firefighters and paramedics from the Fire Department of New York, 23 officers from the New York Police Department, 37 officers from the Port Authority Police Department, and 8 EMTs and paramedics from private sector EMS, I invoke a quote of then-President George Bush:

''Our grief has turned to anger, and anger to resolution. Whether we bring our enemies to justice or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done.''

I offer my remarks today in memory of Fire Captain Patrick ''Paddy'' Brown, Ladder 3, an American hero, remembered November 9, 2001, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, recovered December 14, 2001, from the rubble of the North Tower.

I would now like to yield time to the gentleman from the Empire State, Mr. GRIMM.

Mr. GRIMM. As we approach the 10th anniversary of 9/11, I appreciate an opportunity to recognize those lost in the attacks. I think about our heroic emergency responders, the families of those who lost loved ones, and those, themselves, that never returned on that tragic day.

I was a 9/11 first responder, and I remember it like it was yesterday. I remember the despair, the feeling that it wasn't actually happening. It was surreal. I didn't believe it. But most of all, there was an indescribable look in the eyes of those that were walking away from the pile.

I can tell you without any uncertain terms that, during this time and for the weeks that followed throughout the rescue and recovery, the vast majority of us turned to prayer, and for many of us it was prayer that got us through dealing with the wreckage and the carnage and the reality that it was not a movie set, it was not surreal. It was, in fact, an attack on America. It was, in fact, a beautiful day where ordinary Americans, mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, went to work one day and never came home.

It was during this rescue and recovery that a perfectly intact crossbeam was found among the wreckage, and that crossbeam was believed to have been from Tower One. The cross was lifted out of the pile and was put on display. It became much more than a crossbeam but, rather, a symbol of hope and a symbol of comfort for all of those on the pile and for all of those watching in despair wondering if they would ever see their loved ones again.

There is a lot to be said about 9/11, and it's very visceral, very personal for everyone that was touched by it, but I can tell you that if there was one common thread, one common bond, it was the prayer, the symbol of hope, the feeling that we all came together, and this cross is part of that. This crossbeam, this steel taken from Trade Center One was a part of the story and the journey that all of those involved went through.

And now that crossbeam has been placed in the museum to be memorialized as an artifact to remember everything that happened, but it's under attack by atheist groups that simply want their moment, their spotlight in the news, and that's why I put forth legislation to make it a national monument.

This crossbeam, the steel itself, represents solace at a time of one of the darkest moments in our history. It should be preserved. It is a part of that history. It is a part of the comfort that we sought. And for that purpose, I am very hopeful that my legislation will secure this crossbeam's place at the museum so that we can all remember our Nation's strength and resilience in the aftermath of this attack, and we can move forward as a stronger and better America.

God bless you, and God bless America.

Mr. HECK. I now would like to yield to the gentleman from the Garden State, Mr. LANCE.

Mr. LANCE. Thank you very much, Dr. HECK.

Mr. Speaker, the 21st century began, for all intents and purposes, on September 11, 2001. It did not begin well.

The war against terrorism is among the greatest public policy challenges of our generation. The deceased were casualties of war to the same extent as any person serving on the battlefield. The terrorists made no distinction between members of the Armed Forces and civilians. The terrorists made no distinction between small children and infants and adults, and they killed their victims at will.

We in New Jersey lost roughly 700 people, second only to the State of New York.

□ 1210

I stated on the floor of the New Jersey State Legislature 10 years ago—and I repeat here today on the floor of the United States House of Representatives—that it will take the genius and the tenacity of a free society to overcome the scourge of terrorism, but overcome it, we shall. We have made much progress in the last 10 years; but, Mr. Speaker, more progress needs to be made.

On December 8, 1941, speaking here in the House of the people, the House of Representatives, Franklin Roosevelt said famously that, no matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory. That is as true today regarding the war against terrorism as it was when Franklin Roosevelt spoke it about World War II so many years ago.

In one of the subsequent stanzas of ''America the Beautiful,'' Katharine Bates, the author, wrote of thine alabaster cities gleam, undimmed by human tears. But, of course, that is not true. Human tears are still shed based upon what happened on 9/11, and alabaster cities gleam not as brightly based upon the horrific acts of the terrorists.

At the National Cathedral on September 14, 2001, the President of the United States, George W. Bush, said this: ''There are prayers that help us last through the day or endure the night. There are prayers of friends and strangers that give us strength for the journey, and there are prayers that yield our will to a will greater than our own.

''This world He created is of moral design. Grief and tragedy and hatred are only for a time. Goodness, remembrance and love have no end; and the Lord of life holds all who die and all who mourn.''

The President went on to state at the conclusion of his remarks words that I believe are from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. The President said: ''As we have been assured, neither death nor life, nor angels nor principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor depth can separate us from God's love.''

Mr. Speaker, this weekend, we honor the memories of those who were lost on 9/11. We also honor the brave first responders to the horrific acts of a decade ago and recall the tremendous heroism and self-sacrifice of so many in New York, at the Pentagon, and on an airplane over western Pennsylvania.

May God bless all of those who died on 9/11 and their families, those who

bravely responded to the tragedy, and those who have ever put on the Nation's uniform to serve and protect us from the dangers we have faced and continue to face.

And, Mr. Speaker, may God continue to bless the United States of America.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield to the gentleman from the Keystone State, Mr. MEEHAN.

Mr. MEEHAN. I want to thank my good friend from Nevada, Dr. HECK, for the opportunity to organize this moment for us in order to recognize the significance of this weekend on which ceremonies and memorials all across our country will be held. We will come together as a Nation to honor the thousands of innocent lives that were lost 10 years ago.

There is no doubt that, as the events of September 11 forever changed our Nation, the lives that were lost on that horrific day continue to live in the hearts and the minds of millions of Americans, and people around the world will continue to honor their memory.

I know, for many, for those who knew and lived with people who gave their lives, this is a personal issue as well. For me, it's a remembrance of a very special family, the Bavis family. Mark Bavis was one of the individuals on the plane that went into the World Trade Center. He was a member of the Boston Bruins and was a wonderful young man. These are acts of heroism and courage from that day that will continue to be honored, and our brave first responders who risked their lives to rescue others will certainly be first among them.

You will hear many of us tell stories about the opportunity to be participants in the aftermath of that immediate event. It was a small opportunity—I think, really, it was a privilege—just a few days thereafter to have had the nomination of the President of the United States honored and passed on by the Senate to become the United States Attorney, to go to work in the Justice Department just days after, and to participate in playing a role in the Nation's response to this horrible act of terrorism.

I think of my role as being really quite minimal in respect to, but it became a front seat in the ability to watch so many others who rallied around as a Nation and who, frankly, then went into harm's way with the objective of keeping our Nation safe from the continuing threat of terrorism.

I particularly focus on those warfighters who are bravely overseas now, who are putting their lives on the line, and I focus on the vigilance of the members of our law enforcement and others. The testament of their effect has been that we are a decade later still recognizing, not just their memories, but the reality that we as a Nation have not been similarly attacked.

It is my hope that, not just on this anniversary of 9/11, but every day we will remember the lives lost and those who were left without fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters. Over 3,000 children lost one or both of their parents that fateful day, including 32 babies who were born after 9/11. Their incredible strength and resilience and the courage of their loved and lost is an inspiration, and I trust we as a grateful Nation will keep them all in our prayers.

Mr. HECK. I would now like to yield to my colleague from the House Armed Services Committee, the gentlelady from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER).

Mrs. HARTZLER. Thank you, Dr. HECK. It is an honor to be here today and to be able to share a few words in memory of what happened on 9/11.

9/11 changed our world forever. It is this generation's Pearl Harbor, and it will live on in infamy. Most of us will always remember where we were when we heard the news of the attack.

I was at home with our then 1½-year-old daughter, who was just finishing breakfast. It was a bright, clear, sunny day in the fall. The doorbell rang. My neighbor was on my doorstep, saying that he'd just heard on the radio that a plane had hit the World Trade Center towers. Thinking it a tragic accident, we turned on the TV and were horrified to watch a second plane crash into the second tower. This wasn't an accident. America was under attack.

The hours after that were surreal as we learned of the attack on the Pentagon, of the brave passengers who intervened on Flight 93, of the airplane trails in the sky that did an about-face, then dissipated—they were no more—as planes were grounded all across this country. We then watched in horror on TV as the towers collapsed and thousands lost their lives.

My neighbor left; and I, like most Americans, turned in prayer to the one who gives comfort, strength and hope during times like this. I held my daughter close, wondering what the future would bring.

□ 1220

Since that time, our men and women in uniform, our intelligence community and our law enforcement have confronted the face of terror head-on and have prevented another attack. For that we are so grateful. We recognize their service and their sacrifice and pray a similar attack never occurs again. This Sunday, we commemorate 10 years since that fateful day. We each will remember the day in our own way, but one theme is prevalent: We will never forget.

We mourn the loss of the lives of thousands of innocent Americans, whose lives were snuffed out in a senseless act of terror. We commend the first responders and volunteers who intervened in the hours and days following the event to get us back on our feet again. We commend their service and their courage, but we must remain vigilant.

Forces of evil still want to kill innocent citizens and snuff out the beacon of freedom and liberty to the world. We will not be deterred. We will continue to uphold the principles of freedom. We will not turn back.

With God's grace, we will prevail and continue to be a beacon of hope for generations to come.

Mr. HECK. I now yield to my friend and member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY).

Mr. CONAWAY. I thank the gentleman from Nevada for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago Sunday our Nation endured one of the worst attacks that it has ever seen. Like so many Americans, I watched in total disbelief at the horrific tragedy that was unfolding on American soil. I stood in shock at the atrocities that were being broadcast live on our television sets. We mourned the loss of life, and we remain concerned about the lives of those trying to save the victims that were in those towers.

These coordinated attacks were not just directed at buildings and people, but at the very fabric of our country. This enemy sought to create mass fear and uncertainty, but their heinous efforts are in vain and were in vain. They attacked men, women, and children. They attacked our military and civilians without hesitation or reservation.

While in our shock, though, we found an American vigilance and strength that has not been seen since World War II. We reaffirmed our commitment to freedom in ourselves and our friends abroad, and that commitment remains strong today.

This unwavering commitment can be seen in every single member of the Armed Forces who proudly wear our uniforms and their strong families. It's seen in our police officers, our firemen, our emergency personnel, and all first responders.

It's actually seen in the Members of this body and those that you and I represent. Our commitment to liberty and freedom is as strong and unwavering in all of us today. Today we remember those who perished and thank those who have laid down their lives to defend us.

We mourn the mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, and the families that were broken and lost that day. We honor those first responders who risked their lives to save their fellow Americans.

We praise the commitment of our servicemembers and their families who continue to keep the fight over there and not at home. We remember how we felt that day and the sense of patriotism that we found.

As Americans today, we look forward knowing that although we face daunting challenges as a Nation, we have the resolve to meet those challenges. Much has been accomplished since that day. The world is safer and more free but, Mr. Speaker, there is much work that yet remains to be done. Let's renew the patriotism we felt that day and move our Nation forward.

May God bless this great country.

Mr. HECK. I now yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM).

Mr. DENHAM. I thank the gentleman from Nevada for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in the midst of our Nation's pressing economic troubles and our political disputes, let us all pause for a minute to take a moment and reflect on what happened to our great Nation 10 years ago on September 11.

Americans experienced the most horrific attack in the Western World. On the 10th anniversary of September 11, let us remember the great heroism that came out of this horrible tragedy, the brave first responders, the men and women that serve in the police departments, the men and women that serve in our fire departments, those brave men and women that quickly responded at that horrific time.

Let's also think of the original passengers of Flight 93, those passengers that showed bravery at a very difficult time, the extraordinary action that they took. Let's think of those same service men and women that put their lives on the line every day, put their lives on the line after those attacks, and have continued to put their lives on the line for the last 10 years protecting our country in the wars that ensued after, and the millions of Americans that came together at this tough time, put their differences aside, put their political differences aside, put all of their differences aside and came together as a country.

We can all remember what we felt that day, where we were. I was traveling away from my family. My daughter was 3 years old at the time. I can remember the disbelief as I saw what was happening on TV before my eyes, the sorrow that I felt for the pain that you could see in the faces of those individuals that were wondering whether their family was safe when they went to work that day, the fear that I had as a father and as a husband away from my family, not knowing what was happening in my home State or to my kids.

Then the anger set in. After I found out my family was safe, the anger that I felt that terrorists would attack our great Nation, and then the pride that I felt as America came together, united, the strength of a great nation, understanding that freedom doesn't just come free. To those that attack us, we will fight back, fight back for our freedom and strength as a nation.

I would ask all that remember these stories, the service men and women that are bravely serving our country, to stand proud, to renew their commitment to what happened that day and let us make sure that America never suffers in that way again.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I thank all my colleagues for coming down this afternoon and sharing their feelings and experiences on that fateful day of September 11, 2001. We have heard a range of emotions, each telling their own story on how that day affected them.

I ask that we all take a moment of silence on that day, September 11, 2011, on the 10th anniversary, remembering those nearly 3,000 victims, their families and those affected.

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

□ 1230

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112–52)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. Consistent with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, is to continue in effect for an additional year.

The terrorist threat that led to the declaration on September 14, 2001, of a national emergency continues. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue in effect after September 14, 2011, the national emergency with respect to the terrorist threat.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 9, 2011*.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2011 AT PAGE H6002

Mr. HOLT. I would urge my chair to reconsider after he has read this amendment and support us in the passage of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Chairman, I am, at the suggestion of my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, indeed rereading the amendment. It says: ''Priority.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary is encouraged''—and we've got to figure out what ''encouraged'' means—''to give priority''—I think we know what ''priority'' means—''to States that encourage''—we're encouraging again—''green school building practices and certification.''.

Again, I think this language is going to make it more difficult for States to be able to build these charter schools. We're trying to expand charter schools here and improve academic opportunities for schools, not get into a semantics battle over encouraging and green, which this is necessarily going to lead to. So, again, I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BARLETTA (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for September 8 and today on account of severe flooding in his district.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Military Intelligence Service, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 12, 2011, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2996. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Shepherd's Purse With Roots From the Republic of Korea Into the United States [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0086] (RIN: 0579-AD26) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2997. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas in Arizona, California, and Texas [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0079] received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2998. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Carboxymenthyl guar gum sodium salt and Carboxymethylhydroxyproyl guar; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0531; FRL-8880-5] received July 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2999. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Investment Management (RIN: 3052-AC50) received August 2, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3000. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations Supplement; Government Property (DFARS Case 2009-D008) (RIN: 0750-AG38) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3001. A letter from the Attorney, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Service's final rule — State Official Notification Rules [Docket No.: CFPB-2011-0005] (RIN: 3170-AA02) recieved July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3002. A letter from the Attorney, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Rules Relating to Investigations [Docket No.: CFPB-2011-0007] (RIN: 3170-AA03) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3003. A letter from the Attorney, Office of General Council, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Rules of Practice for Adjudication Proceedings [Docket No.: CFPB-2011-0006] (RIN: 3170-AA05) received July 29, 201, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3004. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2011-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-B-1203] received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3005. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Insurer Reporting Requirements; List of Insurers Required To File Reports [Docket No.: NHTSA-2011-0016] (RIN: 2127-AK90) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3006. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Disapproval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Wyoming [EPA-R08-OAR-2010-0303; FRL-9441-5] received July 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3007. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Revisions to Permits by Rule and Regulations for Control of Air Pollution by Permits for New Construction or Modification [EPA-R06-OAR-2011-0426; FRL-9442-7] received July 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3008. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Colorado [EPA-R08-OAR-2009-0809; FRL-9442-1] received July 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3009. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Montana [EPA-R08-OAR-2010-0298; FRL-9440-6] received July 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3010. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Utah [EPA-R08-OAR-2010-0302; FRL-9442-2] received July 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3011. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Revisions to ARSD Chapter 74:36:09 (PSD); South Dakota [EPA-R08-OAR-2010-0301; FRL-9441-6] received July 20, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3012. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Alternative to Minimum Days Off Requirements [NRC-2011-0058] (RIN: 3150-AI94) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3013. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standard Format and Content of License Termination Plans for Nuclear Power Reactors [Regulatory Guide 1.179] received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3014. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Campbellton, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1053; Airpspace Docket No. 10-ASW-15] received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3015. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 7X Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0259; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-196-AD; Amendment 39-16730; AD 2011-13-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3016. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-120, -120ER, -120FC, -120QC, and -120RT Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0546; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-215-AD; Amendment 39-16659; AD 2011-08-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3017. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0036; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-230-AD; Amendment 39-16729; AD 2011-13-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3018. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0260; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-242-AD; Amendment 39-16731; AD 2011-13-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3019. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Learjet Inc. Model 45 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0802; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-256 AD; Amendment 39-16733; AD 2011-13-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3020. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4-600R Series Airplanes, and Model C4-605R Variant F Airplanes (Collectively Called A300-600 Series Airplanes); and Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1179; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-044-AD; Amendment 39-16736; AD 2011-14-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3021. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), DC-9-87 (MD-87), and MD-88 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1203; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-168-AD; Amendment 39-16738; AD 2011-14-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3022. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 7X Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0152; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-079-AD; Amendment 39-16739; AD 2011-14-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3023. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc (RR) RB211-524 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0624; Directorate Identifier 2010-NE-11-AD; Amendment 39-16724; AD 2011-13-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3024. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Schweizer Aircraft Corporation (Schweizer) Model 269A, A-1, B, C, C-1, and TH-55 Series Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0593; Directorate Identifier 2011-SW-002-AD; Amendment 39-16723; AD 2011-12-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3025. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Airplanes [Docket No.:

FAA-2011-0220; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-259-AD; Amendment 39-16721; AD 2011-12-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3026. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0853; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-116-AD; Amendment 39-16720; AD 2011-12-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3027. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airwothiness Directives; Costruzioni Aeronautiche Tecnam srl Model P2006T Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0326; Directorate identifier 2011-CE-066-AD; Amendment 39-16725; AD 2011-13-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3028. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Restricted Areas R-4401A, R-4401B, and R-4401C; Camp Shelby, MS [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0110; Airspace Docket No.: 07-ASW-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3029. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Helicopter Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Northest United States [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0078; Airspace Docket No. 10-AEA-20] received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3030. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Madison, SD [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0135; Airspace Docket No. 11-AGL-4] received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3031. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lincoln City, OR [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0987; Airspace Docket No. 10-ANM-14] received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3032. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Florence, OR [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0986; Airspace Docket No. 10-ANM-13] received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3033. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Election of Reduced Research Credit under Section 280C(c)(3) [TD 9539] (RIN: 1545-BI09) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3034. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Methods of Accounting Used by Corporations That Acquire the Assets of Other Corporations [TD 9534] (RIN: 1545-BD81) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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:

[Omitted from the Record of September 8, 2011]

Mr. BACHUS: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2072. A bill to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112–201). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 358. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than September 12, 2011.

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. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. REYES, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. STARK, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 2875. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the reemployment of certain persons following absences from a position employment for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment for certain injuries and illnesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POMPEO (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 2876. A bill to prevent discrimination on the basis of political beliefs by the Environmental Protection Agency in its student programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, and 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. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. QUAYLE, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 2877. A bill to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in Arizona except by express authorization of Congress; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 2878. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to temporary admission of nonimmigrant aliens to the United States for the purpose of receiving medical treatment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H.R. 2879. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require that money and proceeds from gifts given to reduce the public debt are only deposited into the account established for those gifts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 2880. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Inspector General for Overseas Contingency Operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WEST (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HARPER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, and Mr. GRIMM):

H.R. 2881. A bill to provide compensation to relatives of Foreign Service members killed in the line of duty and the relatives of United States citizens who were killed as a result of the bombing of the United States Embassy in Kenya on August 7, 1998, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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 Congmss in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 2875.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution that grants Congress the authority, ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. POMPEO:

H.R. 2876.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 2877.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2878.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H.R. 2879.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. TIERNEY:

H.R. 2880.

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

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WEST:

H.R. 2881.

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

''The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the foregoing powers.''

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 26: Mr. BARROW.

H.R. 35: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 104: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 112: Mr. NADLER, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 178: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 210: Ms. BASS of California, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 402: Ms. MATSUI and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 436: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 494: Mr. VISCLOSKY and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 516: Mr. BONNER.

H.R. 555: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 607: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 654: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 674: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 704: Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 721: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 745: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.

H.R. 808: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 831: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 892: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 1057: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1091: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1093: Mr. DUFFY.

H.R. 1134: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1161: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 1175: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 1182: Ms. JENKINS and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1195: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 1206: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1236: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1244: Mr. DOLD, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 1265: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 1274: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1327: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1331: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1348: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1351: Mr. KIND, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1416: Mrs. ROBY.

H.R. 1426: Mr. BOREN, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1456: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1489: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1543: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1546: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. PETERSON, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 1614: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1639: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. LANDRY, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 1645: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1697: Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 1724: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1738: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 1744: Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. CARTER.

H.R. 1756: Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 1774: Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FILNER, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1821: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 1848: Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.

H.R. 1905: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 1912: Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS of California, and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1936: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2010: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 2019: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 2040: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.

H.R. 2071: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 2088: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2106: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 2137: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2167: Mr. HURT and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 2168: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2194: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 2195: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 2198: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 2204: Mr. LONG, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 2223: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 2299: Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2304: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 2307: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 2310: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 2337: Ms. LEE, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2437: Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 2447: Mrs. ELLMERS and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 2471: Mr. TERRY and Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 2479: Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 2497: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 2502: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2505: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2514: Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 2524: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 2588: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 2593: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 2655: Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 2674: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 2738: Mr. TONKO and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2752: Mr. RIVERA.

H.R. 2757: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 2766: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 2790: Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 2826: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 2829: Mr. CAMP, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 2848: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 2859: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 2860: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 2865: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROSS of Florida, and Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 2867: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.J. Res. 13: Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.J. Res. 77: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BOUSTANY, and Mr. JORDAN.

H. Res. 298: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H. Res. 364: Mr. TONKO, Mr. LONG, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. REED, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. LATTA.

H. Res. 378: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. HANNA.

H. Res. 380: Mr. CRAVAACK.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 9:45 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, full of compassion and love, Your voice is over the waters, full of majesty, so we give You the glory due to Your Name. As we approach another 9/11 anniversary, with threats of terror in the air, give strength to Your people and bless us with Your peace. Remind us that though we cannot always prevent tragedies, we can choose to respond to them with faith and trust in You.

Lord, bless our Senators in their labors today. Empower them with Your presence, sustain them with Your spirit, encourage them with Your word, and renew them with Your grace. You, O God, are our strength and our sure defense.

We pray in Your holy Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MARK R. WARNER led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 9, 2011.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNER thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following any leader remarks, the Senate will be in morning business. During that period of time, Senators will be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each. There will be no votes today.

I am working with the House to find out what they can work with us on. We know we have the FAA bill, which expires next Friday. The highway bill expires at the end of this month. Those are the two primary issues we are working on, in addition to the FEMA problems we have in Virginia and around the rest of the country. We are going to make a decision today on what we will move forward on, but I need to hear from the House first.

AMERICAN JOBS ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I applaud the bipartisan approach taken by the President last night regarding his jobs act. He described it and described it well. It is really a commonsense plan, and this plan will be a tax cut for middle-class families and even small businesses. It will put laid-off teachers and first responders back to work. It will send construction workers to jobsites around the country to renovate schools and to build roads and bridges. It will also ensure that Iraq and Afghan veterans who have returned from serving their country come home to a job. It will also help Americans who have been unemployed for far too long keep their families afloat while they look for jobs.

Reagan Republicans would have embraced this reasonable, commonsense approach, the so-called American Jobs Act. All the ideas in this legislation have been supported by Democrats and Republicans in years past. Some of the ideas originally came from Republicans.

This jobs plan won't add a single penny to the deficit. In fact, we all know reducing unemployment is the fastest way to reducing the debt.

I urge reasonable Republicans to resist the voices of the tea party and others who would oppose this legislation and root for our economy to fail. It is sad that they do, but they do, and they do it for political reasons. They should see that this proposal is made up of bipartisan ideas, supported in the past by Members of both parties. They must not continue to bow to the tea party Republicans, who are willing to do anything to hurt the President. Instead of hurting the President, they are causing a tea party recession. We cannot allow their radical political agenda to crowd out America's jobs agenda.

The uncertainty of this summer—the fight over whether to default on our financial obligations and a shocking credit downgrade—has rocked an economy that was already shaky. But this fall and this legislation offer us an opportunity to set the American economy back on the right track, and we need to do that.

I look forward to studying the President's bill. The Senate will begin debate on this proposal as soon as possible. I know not every Republican will support this legislation, and I know not every Democrat will support all aspects of the legislation, but it is a good piece of legislation, and we need to work together. I look forward to an open, honest, and respectful debate. So I hope my Republican colleagues will

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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contribute constructively to this process in the coming weeks rather than resorting to the obstructionist tactics which have so dominated Washington for the last 8 months. I hope a new day of compromise is dawning.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on the eve of September 11, I would ask that we all remember this: The challenges we face as a Nation, whether threats to our security or to our economic security, are the same. Our Nation's security and our economic security are tied together.

This Sunday, my fellow Nevadans and I and the rest of the Nation will join in a remembrance to the tragic events of that fateful day 10 years ago, and we will mourn the thousands of innocent lives lost in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. We will never forget the events of that Tuesday morning, which dawned so clear. It was a bright blue sky that ended gloomy and dark.

But we should also remember the spirit of unity and determination that blossomed amidst the darkness of that day. In the weeks and months that followed, we were not Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives, red States and blue States, we were Americans. Beneath the partisanship of Washington, that is as true today as it was 10 years ago. It doesn't mean we will not disagree. In fact, the same freedom that allows us to disagree is also the root of our democracy. But it does mean we must work together in the best interests of this great Nation and in the interests of every man or woman who calls America home, no matter how difficult.

Today, the greatest challenge facing this Nation is putting 14 million Americans back to work and returning some prosperity to our economy. I look forward to tackling that challenge as one Nation. We need to join together in that cause.

Mr. President, would you announce the business of the day.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will now be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee and without losing my right to the floor, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to make my remarks immediately thereafter.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, I certainly appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Utah. I will be very brief. I will actually be propitious in many ways. I am here at a time when the Senator from Virginia is the Presiding Officer.

Last night there was a focus on a short-term stimulus. I wish to thank the Senator from Virginia and the Senator from Georgia who have led efforts over the course of the last many months to focus on trying to deal with our longer term issues. I think there are many of us in this body, as well as in the House of Representatives, who believe the best way for us to deal with our short-term economic situation is to deal with the long-term structural issues that are affecting our country so much.

So I am here today to express hope and to say I feel a tremendous consensus building. I know the Presiding Officer and I were in a meeting earlier this week where I think there was demonstrated a lot of consensus by Republicans and Democrats in the Senate toward using this supercommittee and encouraging the supercommittee. There was tremendous optimism expressed about what this supercommittee is getting ready to do. But we wish to encourage them to look at a number of deficit reduction ideas which may be twice or even more than the original charge and, secondarily, to encourage them to use this tremendous opportunity for tax reform, much like was laid out in many of the Bowles-Simpson concepts, and to have Medicare entitlement reform as part of that; and, thirdly—and this is me speaking individually, although I think there is consensus building around this too—to do something longer term as it relates to infrastructure, such as having a 6-year highway bill. I feel that momentum building in the House. I think it exists in the Senate.

The reason I am on the Senate floor today is to say one thing. We have a tremendous opportunity to deal with our long-term issues which will immediately affect our economy now and stimulate it, if we will do that. I hope what we will not do is become sidetracked on issues that are more around the edges, more around the fringe, issues that are short-term in nature. The Presiding Officer, who has created jobs in his lifetime, and I have done the same thing in my lifetime, and I understand it is important to create a long-term environment where people have confidence that we have actually dealt with this country's problems. There is nothing—nothing—that could be more stimulative in the short term than for people to see that this body and the body across the way on the other side of the Capitol have dealt with these issues in an appropriate way.

I am encouraging us to stay focused, to stay focused on the supercommittee, to continue to encourage them to do even more than what is their charge. I think there is a lot of consensus around that, and I am thankful to be a part of that encouragement.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor and thank again the senior Senator from Utah for his tremendous courtesy and certainly his leadership on so many of these issues. I thank the Senator very much.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I thank my colleague. He is one of the more prescient people in this body, and we all care a great deal for him. I appreciate his leadership in this great body.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I remember September 11, 2001, as if it were yesterday. I was here in my office at my desk when the unthinkable happened. I remember driving to the Senate that morning thinking it was such a beautiful day. It was a crisp fall morning with a remarkable blue sky. Over the years, I have often wondered how such resplendence could occur amid such evil and suffering. I take solace in knowing that nearly 3,000 innocent victims, including 3 Utahns, hopefully touched the face of God that day.

Yet since that horrible day, Americans have once again risen to the challenge. As President George W. Bush said 3 months after the attacks:

> Our enemies have made the mistake that America's enemies always make. They saw liberty and thought they saw weakness.

But 10 years on, Americans have shown, once again, our resolve can never be broken. When confronted by evil, we will not yield.

I remember on that day I came over here to the Senate, and we were told to evacuate the Capitol. As we walked out—some running as fast as they could—and walked down the steps of the Senate side of the Capitol, I turned around and saw that Senator Helms was back up on the veranda, and he was having difficulties, as he did in his later years, with ambulation, and I walked back up the steps, and he leaned on my arm as we came down the steps and were among the last to leave the Capitol at that time. We were warned there might be a plane flying into the Capitol or into the White House, and it was a matter of great concern to everybody.

But 10 years later, as I have said, Americans have once again shown the

resolve that is necessary. We have confronted evil, and we will continue to do so, and we will never yield.

We, as a nation, continue to stand up to this threat and we have done much to overcome it. But we should never become complacent.

As the 9/11 Commission's recent report card on the implementation of its recommendations clearly shows, we have made important advances in securing the homeland, but a lot of work needs to be accomplished.

Some of the most profound changes, and also some of the least understood, have occurred in our intelligence community. For example, the 16 different agencies which constitute our intelligence community are collaborating as never before. Part of that is because of the PATRIOT Act, which requires that type of collaboration. The PATRIOT Act has worked very well, and even though there are some on the far right and the far left who do not accept the PATRIOT Act, I have to tell you it has worked amazingly well in helping us to protect our homeland.

As the Commission pointed out, collaboration in the intelligence community was essential to the success of the raid which killed Osama bin Laden. That was 10 years later, but it sent a message to the world that we are not going to quit until we find these people, root them out, and get rid of them.

In addition, I also believe our Nation is much safer due to the Terrorist Surveillance Program. The Terrorist Surveillance Program enables our intelligence agencies to monitor international communications from al-Qaida. This initiative has been the subject of much debate in Congress. However, the legislative compromise which was reached, I believe, strikes a proper balance by permitting our intelligence agencies to operate in an efficient manner while strengthening the oversight role of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, which has worked amazingly well.

However, the need for improvements still remains. The Commission notes that over the past 6 years we have had four Directors of National Intelligence. As many managers would agree, such leadership changes will disrupt the implementation of any organization's modernization strategy. Yet in the realm of counterterrorism, the slightest misstep could be exploited by our foes to launch another attack.

Other areas which require immediate attention include securing our borders. An important tool in helping us verify the identity of visitors to the United States is our biometric entry system, called US–VISIT. Unfortunately, the security offered by this system is incomplete. As the Commission pointed out, US–VISIT does not yet have a fully operational system to record when visitors leave our Nation. Such a capability is not only useful in tracking terrorists but is also an important capability in stemming illegal immigration.

That is why I have introduced S. 332, the Strengthening Our Commitment to Legal Immigration and America's Security Act. This bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to create a mandatory exit procedure for foreign visitors to our country, the United States of America. Unfortunately, my optimism regarding Afghanistan, the planning ground and safe haven for those who plotted the attacks of September 11, has somewhat receded.

The surge of forces has led to great gains in the southern Afghan provinces of Helmand and Kandahar. This is the heartland of the Taliban. According to GEN David Rodriguez, who until recently was our Deputy Commander in Afghanistan, the Taliban ''enjoyed near total control'' of these areas as recently as 2009. Moreover, our additional forces enabled the implementation of a robust counterinsurgency strategy. This means we had sufficient forces not only to clear an area of the Taliban but to hold it. As a result, we were able to provide security to the local population, assist in the development of the primarily agrarian economy, and train Afghani security forces.

Unfortunately, the President's arbitrary decision to reduce the number of our forces deployed to Afghanistan by approximately a third, and instructing the reduction to be completed by next summer, only adds to the burden of our forces that remain.

In fact, this summer I was fortunate to host former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, GEN Michael Hayden, at a speaking event in Utah. I found his insight on this matter most illuminating. General Hayden did not quarrel with the notion of reducing the number of troops in Afghanistan. However, he was troubled by the timing of the drawdown. Specifically, the general stated he would have kept the troops in place until the conclusion of the 2012 summer fighting season.

That being said, I have absolute confidence in our new commander, GEN John Allen. He succeeds General Petraeus, with whom I met over there in Afghanistan, and have met on other occasions, and who has done a tremendous singular service for our country. I have great respect for him. But I expect General Allen to be just as good. General Allen was one of the vital catalysts in the Sunni awakening in Iraq. The Sunni awakening and our counterinsurgency strategy are considered by many to be the driving forces for our success during the Iraqi surge. And, of course, we all remember what General Petraeus did there as well. I am confident General Allen will maintain the hard-won momentum our forces have achieved in Afghanistan, despite the reduction in resources.

In addition, our troops will be assisted by an even greater number of Afghan troops. In this month's edition of Foreign Affairs, General Rodriguez wrote that the Afghan Army by the end of 2010 had increased in size to 143,000, which surpassed that year's goal by 9,000 troops. In addition, the Afghan Army ''has quickly become one of the country's most respected institutions.'' The general also writes:

> In 2011, 95 percent of all Afghan army units have been partnered with coalition forces, and they are showing steady improvement in providing security and in their ability to independently thwart insurgent attacks.

In conclusion, much has been accomplished, but more remains to be done. The memory of that day—and those we lost—will be forever with us. We must never forget the hard lessons we learned on September 11. We must not become complacent or believe the threat is over or has gone. We have done much to mitigate the threats posed against us, but we always must be on guard for anything in the future.

The hallmark of our democracy consists of the principles of liberty and equality, cherished by our citizens. The terrorists who attacked us on September 11 saw the civic virtues of our peaceful Republic and wrongfully concluded that we were weak. As others have been reminded in the past, it is a mistake to underestimate the courage and resolve of Americans when our constitutional ideals come under attack or when our lives and liberties are threatened.

Even on that first day, the example of police and firemen charging into burning buildings at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and civilians fighting back above the skies of Shanksville, PA, showed to the world that America had not lost its resolve. To this day, we remain vigilant in our commitment to protect the natural rights to life and liberty announced in our Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by our beloved Constitution.

Ten years have followed since that day, but I remain proud of the example that America has set for the world as it continues its relentless pursuit of those who would kill innocents and plot mass terrorist attacks on civilian populations.

President Roosevelt called the attack on Pearl Harbor ''a date which will live in infamy.'' Similarly, September 11, 2001, remains a day of remembrance and resolve. We will always remember those who were killed that day and the loved ones they left behind, and we resolve to secure justice for those victims by bringing justice to those responsible for the attacks and who continue to plot against us.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted

to address the Senate as in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FREE-TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, last night we gathered in the House Chamber for a joint session to listen to President Obama speak about our Nation's dire need to get our economy growing more strongly, to create jobs, and to get millions of Americans back to work. All Americans share this goal, even as we may have some disagreements over the best way to do it.

I think one way to create jobs most of us would agree on is opening new markets overseas to American workers, products and trade. U.S. products are the finest in the world, and we must lower barriers that impede free trade. To that end, we heard the President repeat, as he has previously on numerous occasions in speaking to Congress and the American people, that we must lower barriers that impede free trade. To that end, we heard the President say last night that he wants Congress to pass the three free-trade agreements, with Korea, Colombia, and Panama, that were concluded many years ago. I could not agree more.

Indeed, the International Trade Commission estimates that passing these three trade agreements could increase U.S. exports by $13 billion, creating approximately 250,000 new jobs.

So Republicans in Congress and many Democrats are ready to pass these trade agreements. I believe if we had a vote on the merits of those agreements they would pass with strong bipartisan support just as previous trade agreements have. The problem is, they continue to sit on the President's desk where they have been since the day he took office. Until he sends those agreements to Congress, there is nothing we can do to pass them.

Why does the President continue to urge Congress to pass agreements that we cannot pass until they are submitted to Congress?

Considering that the President wants these agreements passed, and considering that Congress has the votes to pass them, and considering the overwhelming benefits that each of these free-trade agreements would bring to our workers and our economy, the obvious question, then, is, Why hasn't the President chosen to send these agreements to Congress for final approval?

The answer, I am afraid, has much to do with electoral politics. My friends on the other side of the aisle have long insisted that the price of getting trade agreements through Congress is passage of domestic spending bills geared to assist U.S. workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. For this reason, in 2002, Congress passed the trade adjusted assistance legislation that provided short-term support for worker retraining and other assistance. Many Republicans were skeptical about whether this program and others like it achieved their goals. But we went along for the sake of our national interest in expanding free trade.

However, in 2009, without any action taken on our three pending trade agreements, my friends on the other side of the aisle dramatically increased the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program as part of the stimulus bill, raising spending on this program annually by more than $½ billion.

I might add that the stimulus bill was supposed to be a temporary stimulus. Now my friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to make that increase permanent. In essence, a program that was designed to assist workers who had been adversely affected by free trade was transformed into a domestic slush fund for reasons that had nothing at all to do with expanding free trade.

What is worse, after repeatedly claiming it supports the free-trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and Korea, earlier this year the White House announced that the cost of its support was reauthorization of the new trade adjustment assistance, with funding not set at the original 2002 level but the 2009 stimulus level.

So here we had a program that had been expanded from its original cost under the dubious guise of a temporary economic stimulus, and then we were told this temporary funding increase, which was designed to expire along with the stimulus, should, in fact, be turned into a permanent domestic spending program.

My friends, this is why Americans are so angry with Washington and with Congress. It is this mentality that has led to the explosion of government spending and national debt in this country, and it is unsustainable.

I acknowledge that expanding trade does temporarily put some of our workers at a disadvantage. I remember being roundly criticized during the 2008 Presidential campaign when I had the audacity to tell Michigan workers the truth—that many of the jobs that had left their State for cheaper labor markets overseas were never coming back.

So I understand that trade can create difficulties for some American workers. I am not opposed in principle to supporting those workers temporarily so they can develop new skills, find new jobs. I don't oppose, nor do I seek to kill, trade adjustment assistance—just to restore it to its original 2002 levels. That said, for a minute let's look closer at how the Federal Government has been going about employment and worker training programs such as this.

Earlier this year, the Government Accountability Office released a study entitled ''Multiple Training and Employment Programs: Providing Information on Co-Locating Services and Consolidating Administrative Structures Could Promote Efficiencies.'' A translation from the bureaucrats is, How is the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program working out? Here is what the GAO reported on Federal employment and retraining programs, including trade adjustment assistance:

> The number of employment and training programs and their funding have increased since our 2003 report when we last reported on them. For fiscal year 2009, we identified 47 employment and training programs administered across nine agencies. Together, these programs spent approximately $18 billion on employment and training services in fiscal year 2009, according to our survey data. This is an increase of 3 programs and about $5 billion from our 2003 report. Adjusting for inflation, the amount of the increase is about $2 billion.

They went on to say:

> We estimate, based on survey responses, that this increase is likely due to temporary funding from the Recovery Act for 14 of the 47 programs we identified. In addition to increasing funding for existing programs, the Recovery Act [the stimulus package] also created 3 new programs and modified several existing programs' target population groups and eligibility requirements, according to agency officials. For example, the Recovery Act modified the Trade Adjustment Assistance program by expanding group eligibility to include certain dislocated service workers who were impacted by foreign trade.

So, according to the GAO, many of our multiplying employment and training programs are duplicative of other such programs funded by the Federal Government. But that is not all. The GAO continues:

> Based on our survey of agency officials, we determined that only 5 of the 47 programs have had impact studies that assess whether the program is responsible for improved employment outcomes. The five impact studies generally found that the effects of participation were not consistent across programs, with only some demonstrating positive impacts that tended to be small, inconclusive, or restricted to short-term impacts.

I will repeat that last sentence:

> The five impact studies generally found that the effects of participation were not consistent across programs, with only some demonstrating positive impacts that tended to be small, inconclusive, or restricted to short-term impacts.

Not only are many of these employment and training programs duplicative, the GAO has found very little empirical evidence to support whether these programs are even accomplishing their intended goals, and what empirical evidence they have found is, I repeat, ''small, inconclusive, or restricted to short-term impacts.''

Trade adjustment assistance is among these programs. So my question is simple: At this time of crushing Federal debt and increasing fiscal austerity, why should we increase spending on a program that is likely duplicated by other Federal efforts and of which we cannot even say for sure it is working?

The real tragedy is, because our trade agenda has ground to a halt over this disagreement, the people who are suffering most are our workers and America's international economic leadership. The United States may not be

doing much to advance free trade, but that is definitely not the case with other countries which are vigorously competing to get their workers and businesses into new overseas markets, often to the detriment of the United States of America. While we stand still, the world is moving past us.

In the 5 years we have failed to ratify the Colombia Free Trade Agreement, U.S. companies have paid more than $3.2 billion in Colombian import tariffs. That would disappear under the free-trade agreement. Since 2008 the United States has lost more than $800 million in agricultural exports to countries that trade freely with Colombia. Although less stark, the same story is true with Panama.

The people most disadvantaged by our failure to ratify these trade agreements are U.S. workers. What is more, Colombia, Panama, and Korea are not waiting on us. Our allies are not dependent upon us. They are confidently pursuing their own interests—with us if possible but without us if necessary. Colombia and Panama and many other Latin American countries are concluding their own trade agreements often at our expense. Since 2006 U.S. exporters lost 10 percent of their market share in Panama. From 2008 to 2009, our main agricultural exports to Colombia declined by more than 60 percent. These jobs are going to Europe, Canada, and China, but not because their workers are outcompeting ours but because Washington is forcing our exporters to compete with one hand tied behind their backs.

Indeed, Colombia recently began implementing its trade agreement with Canada, further disadvantaging our workers and what should be a natural market for us. Just this summer, South Korea's free-trade agreement with the European Union took effect.

We are losing ground and we need to get moving on trade immediately. I recognize the cost of doing so again will be Republicans' acquiescence to a vote to reauthorize Trade Adjustment Assistance. The Senate minority leader has repeatedly said he will support holding such a vote. So there is literally no reason why the White House should not send our trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and Korea to Congress for an immediate vote. But as the Republican leader, Senator MCCONNELL, has correctly insisted, these trade agreements should not be linked to a reauthorization of Trade Adjustment Assistance at their artificially inflated stimulus funding level.

I would remind my colleagues that in the first speech the President gave to Congress in early 2009, he advocated the passage of free-trade agreements. Again, last night, he mentioned the importance of the passage of free-trade agreements and called on Congress to pass these agreements. Our message back is: Mr. President, send us those agreements. Let us have open and honest debate. Let us have amendments. Let us have votes. But let us move forward. I am confident we can pass these free-trade agreements, but they have to be submitted to Congress. It seems fairly simple. Please, then, Mr. President, don't call on Congress again to pass these agreements unless you send them over to the Congress so we can ratify these agreements.

It is terrible what has happened in Colombia—losing billions of dollars we have had to pay in import tariffs for our goods going into Colombia, which should not have happened. By the way, Colombian goods come into the United States free of tariff because of the Andean trade preference agreements. So we are now at a disadvantage, where we pay tariffs on American goods going into Colombia but no tariff on Colombian goods coming into the United States. It makes no sense. South Korea—I believe it was last July—ratified a free-trade agreement with Europe. We are losing market share, and we are losing billions of dollars and thousands and thousands of jobs because we have not ratified these agreements.

The only way we can ratify them is for the President to send them over. Send them over, Mr. President. Send them over. Last night, he said: Pass these bills now. I am saying: Send the free-trade agreements over now. I will be glad to debate, amend—with time limits—and pass these free-trade agreements. I am confident there will be an overwhelming majority of bipartisan support for these agreements. We can work out the Trade Adjustment Assistance issue. We can debate and vote on it. But we have to have the agreements before us so we can move forward on it.

The people in my State are hurting. People all over America are hurting, as the President acknowledged at the beginning of his remarks last night. We can act. This is one area where I am confident we could move forward. So let us have those agreements sent over, and let us take them up as our first and most important priority in the coming weeks.

I yield the floor.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Father Mychal Judge was a Catholic priest and chaplain of the New York Fire Department. On the morning of September 11, 2001, he rushed to where he was needed—to the World Trade Center. He was administering last rites to a fallen firefighter when he died amid falling debris from the towers. He is listed as victim 0001, the first recorded fatality of the attacks on America.

A photo of an ash-covered firefighter carrying Father Mychal's body from the wreckage would become one of the most enduring photos of the attacks. Five years after his death, a documentary film about Father Mychal was released. It opens with an interview in which he says:

> You wonder what your last hour of life could be. Will I be doing something for someone, trying to save a life?

When we think of 9/11, we remember the shock and horror and the crushing grief. But we also remember the courage shown that day by the firefighters, police, and first responders, by the passengers of United Flight 93, and so many others. We remember and honor all those who have continued to sacrifice to keep us safe, especially the more than 2 million members of our military who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan. Sadly, more than 6,200 of them have given their lives in these wars, and nearly 46,000 have suffered serious wounds.

We remember clearly the outpouring of compassion and common purpose that united us on 9/11 and for weeks after. Like Father Mychal, people across America reached out to help others in their time of need. Jay Winuk is trying to recapture that spirit of good will on this 10th anniversary of 9/11. Jay's brother Glenn was an attorney in New York and an emergency medical technician with a volunteer fire department. He was at home on 9/11 when the first plane hit. He rushed downtown to help evacuate people in his office building a block from the World Trade Center and then joined rescue efforts in the South Tower. He died in its collapse.

On the first anniversary of the attacks, Jay Winuk launched an effort inspired by his brother's sacrifice. It is called MyGoodDeed. The folks at MyGoodDeed and other organizations are working to inspire at least 1 million Americans to honor the victims and survivors of 9/11 by performing good deeds and charitable service in their memories this Sunday, the 10th anniversary. It would be, they say, the single largest day of charitable service in our Nation's history.

There are service activities of every kind planned for Chicago and cities across America. If you are interested in lending a hand, you can go to www.911day.org. Other Americans in Illinois and across our Nation will spend part of Sunday in prayer and at community gatherings designed to build new bridges of understanding between people from different backgrounds and different faiths. I will be attending one of those gatherings on Sunday. I am sure many of my colleagues will as well.

As Members of Congress, we also have an obligation to honor the victims and heroes of 9/11 in another way. In the early evening of 9/11, Members of Congress came together on the steps of the Capitol and pledged to work together and to support President Bush in fighting terrorism. Three days later, we passed a supplemental appropriations bill to provide billions of dollars to clean up and rebuild the World Trade Center and the Pentagon and to help the victims and their families. That same day, Congress authorized President Bush to use ''all necessary and appropriate force'' against those who participated in the terrorist attacks.

Soon after that, we approved billions of dollars in aid the airline industry and more billions for the commercial insurance industry. We passed a major stimulus package, including tax cuts, to strengthen our battered economy and help workers who had lost jobs in the attacks. We agreed to put aside our differences on contentious issues and work quickly, and work together, to help the American people and our economy in a time of crisis.

Today, Americans are living with a different fear than we felt on 9/11. They are concerned about how they are going to support their families. They are worried they might not find another job or lose the job they have. Middle-class families who have seen their home values plummet and their retirement savings halved in the last few years worry about how they will pay for the kids' college and whether they will be able to retire with even a little dignity and security. We need to demonstrate the same urgency and unity in repairing our economy as we showed in recovering from 9/11.

Last night, President Obama came before Congress and laid out a responsible plan to create good jobs in America today, invest in our Nation's future, and reduce our deficit. I hope this Senate will give the President's plan prompt and fair consideration. We can negotiate. We can make adjustments and improvements. We can look at alternative plans. The only thing we can't do is nothing. To debate and delay endlessly while people are losing their jobs and their homes is inexcusable.

Nearly 3,000 innocent people lost their lives on September 11, and nearly 3,000 children lost a father or a mother. On this 10th anniversary of 9/11, I say to my congressional colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans: Let's sort through our differences—honestly, fairly and quickly—and work together to get our economy back on track and Americans back to work. Let's preserve the American dream for the families of 9/11 and for all of America's families. That is how this Congress can honor the victims and heroes of 9/11.

FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS AWARENESS DAY

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, for the 13th consecutive year, communities across the world today are pausing during the 9th hour of the 9th day of the 9th month to acknowledge International Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Awareness Day. FASD Day will be observed in my home State of Alaska with ceremonies across the State.

I am grateful that this body is also recognizing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Awareness Day with a moment of reflection. For this, I thank my colleagues, especially the senior Senator from South Dakota, TIM JOHNSON, who has joined with me in offering a resolution recognizing September 9, 2011, as National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Awareness Day. I hope we will continue to pause in the ninth hour of the ninth day each September until fetal alcohol spectrum disorders are eradicated.

FASD is an umbrella term that describes a range of physical and mental birth defects that can occur in a fetus when a pregnant woman consumes alcohol. It is a leading cause of nonhereditary mental retardation in the United States. Many children affected by maternal drinking during pregnancy have irreversible conditions, including severe brain damage. It is causing permanent lifelong disability.

Unlike thousands of other diseases, FASD is 100 percent preventable. Prevention merely requires a woman to abstain from alcohol during pregnancy. Knowing that it is entirely preventable, it saddens me to think that every year in this country an estimated 1 in every 100 babies is born with FASD. That is about 40,000 infants annually. FASD affects more children than Down's syndrome, cerebral palsy, spina bifida, and muscular dystrophy combined.

All in all, the direct and indirect economic costs of FASD in the United States are estimated to be $5.4 billion. FASD is found in every community in America. It does not discriminate.

During my time in the Senate, I have given many speeches recognizing FASD day. In each of those speeches, I have talked about Alaska's high rate of FASD. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention project established that in 2002, Alaska's FASD rate was the highest in the Nation. Among our Native communities, the rate of FASD has been 15 times higher than in non-Native areas in our State. But this year I am proud to report that our statistics have vastly improved.

According to the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Alaska Native babies were born with fetal alcohol syndrome half as often around the year 2000 as they were 5 to 7 years earlier. Through a major Federal-State prevention and education effort from 1991 to 1996, and with a second effort from 1998 to 2006, the rate of fetal alcohol syndrome among Alaska Native babies decreased by 49 percent. Alaska's overall rate dropped to 13.5 from 20.0. More work can and should certainly be done, but this is a remarkable improvement for a State with historically the highest rate of FASD.

Mr. President, 40,000 American children each year are born with FASD. But education in prevention, treatment, and research of FASD will save countless future health care costs relating to this devastating but entirely preventable disorder.

I appreciate my colleagues' support of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Awareness Day and hope we all remember the innocent babies afflicted with this disorder. I hope we continue to recognize the ninth hour of the ninth day of each September until fetal alcohol syndrome disorders are eradicated.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE UNITED STATES OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001—PM 19

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1622(d), provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. Consistent with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, is to continue in effect for an additional year.

The terrorist threat that led to the declaration on September 14, 2001, of a national emergency continues. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue in effect after September 14, 2011, the national emergency with respect to the terrorist threat.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 9, 2011*.

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. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. CASEY, and Mrs. MCCASKILL):

S. 1536. A bill to require disclosure of the physical location of business agents engaging in customer service communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1537. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept from the Board of Directors of the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc., the donation of title to The National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 431

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 431, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 225th anniversary of the establishment of the Nation's first Federal law enforcement agency, the United States Marshals Service.

S. 707

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 707, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide further protection for puppies.

S. 1094

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1094, a bill to reauthorize the Combating Autism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–416).

S. 1239

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1239, a bill to provide for a medal of appropriate design to be awarded by the President to the memorials established at the 3 sites honoring the men and women who perished as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001.

S. 1369

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1369, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to exempt the conduct of silvicultural activities from national pollutant discharge elimination system permitting requirements.

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1467, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services.

S. 1472

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1472, a bill to impose sanctions on persons making certain investments that directly and significantly contribute to the enhancement of the ability of Syria to develop its petroleum resources, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. INOUYE (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 1537. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept from the Board of Directors of the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc., the donation of title to The National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, on the morning of September 11, 2001, nearly 3,000 people who would lose their lives in the most horrific attack on America since the bombing of Pearl Harbor began their day like it was any other.

Many got dressed and headed for work. Others packed their bags and went to the airport. All would leave their loved ones that morning believing they would be home soon to continue the lives they worked so hard to create.

Instead these innocents were murdered by terrorists at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in a field in Shanksville, PA. This despicable act forever changed our great nation and the world. Families were shattered, a war began, and the relative peace and security we enjoyed was ripped away.

I recently toured the World Trade Center site in Lower Manhattan and although the rubble has been cleared and great structures are rising from the earth, there is a solemn air that permeates the place.

Despite the bustling crews and the towering cranes stacking metal and shaping the new towers it is still the spot where husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers died in fiery fashion.

Being there reminded me of the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the formative years that followed.

I was a boy of 17 when I heard the announcer shout over the radio that Japanese planes were attacking Pearl Harbor. I remember running outside with my father to see the bright red suns painted on the wings of the Zeroes as they raced toward their target amid black puffs of anti-aircraft fire.

I knew at that moment that my country and my life would never be the same. Six decades later that moment came again when I watched passenger jets crash into the side of the World Trade Center.

After Pearl Harbor I put on the uniform and went off to fight for this country as did thousands of my brave brothers from the Greatest Generation. Our nation was shocked into action by the events of December 7, 1941 and a generation of Americans fought and died to shape the new world that came after the bombs fell.

America was awakened in similar fashion on the morning of September 11, 2001 and 10 years later we are still fighting and dying to create a future better than the one we lost that day.

Today, next to the new towers at the World Trade Center site, is the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at Ground Zero. It is a magnificent structure. Two waterfall rimmed pools, situated in the original foot prints of the fallen towers, sit side by side. The names of the fallen are engraved in panels that form a railing around each pool.

It is a fitting memorial for those who died but we must honor their memory by telling their story and educating the world about what happened on September 11, 2001.

Yes, it was America that was attacked, but the world changed forever that day and this memorial and museum is much more than a collection of artifacts, it is a symbol of America reborn and a reminder that the world order is always changing.

Today, I rise to introduce a bill that will allow the United States, through the Secretary of the Interior, to take ownership of the lands, the Memorial and the Museum, after the appropriate approvals are secured from the Governor of the State of New York, the Governor of the State of New Jersey, and the Mayor of New York City.

The Department of the Interior will enter into a cooperative agreement with the Board of the non-profit National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center, Inc., which may provide technical and financial assistance to the Memorial and Museum relating to its operations and maintenance.

The legislation would authorize appropriations of $20 million in fiscal year 2013, the first full fiscal year after which the Museum is scheduled to open to the public, and in subsequent years.

All funds appropriated must be matched by non-Federal sources, such as admission fees, gifts and fundraising, with the resulting Federal share being about 33 percent or less of the overall budget of the Memorial and Museum.

It is our duty to help perpetuate this seminal moment in American history.

Let us take responsibility for preserving our past and driving our future by honoring the fallen and their families with this lasting tribute.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1537

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 ''National September 11 Memorial and Museum Act of 2011''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) on September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked and our world was changed forever when terrorists murdered nearly 3,000 innocent people at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon, and in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, in the largest terrorist attack ever committed in the United States;

(2) millions of people from every State and every country have visited Ground Zero to pay their respects;

(3) established in 2003, the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, has been dedicated to raising funds for and overseeing the design, construction, and operation of the Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center site;

(4) the Memorial will ensure that future generations never forget the thousands of people who were killed by the terrorist attack on September 11th, 2001, in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia as well as those who died in the terrorist bombing at the World Trade Center on February 26, 1993;

(5) the Memorial—

(A) will further recognize the thousands who survived the terrorist attacks and all who demonstrated extraordinary compassion in the aftermath;

(B) will ensure, through educational programs, that the history of September 11, 2011, and the implications of that day, continue to be told, especially to the youth of the United States; and

(C) will be a resource to the more than 600 September 11 Memorials being established throughout the United States;

(6) the Memorial is scheduled to open on the 10th anniversary of the terrorist attacks, while the Museum is scheduled to open in 2012;

(7) it is projected that the Memorial will be one of the most visited venues in the United States, with millions of visitors each year, reflecting the enormous impact the terrorist attacks had on the United States and the world;

(8) throughout the history of the United States, Congress has stepped forward to authorize operating funds, in public and private partnership with private donors, for memorials and museums of national significance;

(9) the Memorial is a true public and private partnership, recognized as a public charity under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(10) of the funds raised for the Memorial and Museum—

(A) nearly 60 percent have come from over 300,000 private donations; and

(B) 40 percent have come from public sources.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to promote the purposes of the Memorial, including—

(1) remembering and honoring the thousands of innocent men, women, and children murdered by terrorists in the horrific attacks of February 26, 1993, and September 11, 2001;

(2) respecting the site made sacred through tragic loss;

(3) recognizing—

(A) the endurance of the individuals who survived the terrorist attacks;

(B) the courage of the individuals who risked their lives to save others; and

(C) the compassion of the individuals who supported the people of the United States in our darkest hours;

(4) ensuring, through educational programs, that the history of September 11, 2001, and the implications of that day continue to be told, especially to the youth of the United States; and

(5) ensuring that the Memorial will be a resource to the more than 600 September 11 Memorials being established throughout the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BOARD.—The term ''Board'' means the Board of Directors of the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc.

(2) MEMORIAL.—The term ''Memorial'' means The National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center in New York City, New York.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. DONATION OF MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept from the Board the donation of title to the Memorial, subject to—

(1) any terms and conditions that the Secretary and the Board may mutually agree to;

(2) the approval of the donation by the Governor of the State of New York, the Governor of the State of New Jersey, and the Mayor of the City of New York; and

(3) the requirement that title to the Memorial be in a form satisfactory to the Secretary.

(b) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to the Board relating to the operation of the Memorial.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary may consult with, and seek technical assistance from, the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Education, Secretary of Homeland Security, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Administrator of General Services in providing assistance to the Board under paragraph (1).

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act not more than $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter, subject to the requirement that any funds appropriated to carry out this Act shall be matched with funds from non-Federal sources.

APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003—Motion To Proceed

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to Calendar No. 154, H.J. Res. 66.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 66) approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill 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. 154, H.J. Res. 66, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

Harry Reid, Richard J. Durbin, Barbara Boxer, Mark R. Warner, Jeff Bingaman, Daniel K. Inouye, Ben Nelson, Patty Murray, Frank R. Lautenberg, Daniel K. Akaka, John F. Kerry, Ron Wyden, Bill Nelson, Jeff Merkley, Sheldon Whitehouse, Max Baucus, Charles E. Schumer.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, September 12, and the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII be waived.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2011

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, September 12; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 4:30 p.m. on Monday, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each; that at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, the Senate would resume consideration of a motion to proceed to the joint resolution regarding Burma sanctions.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. There will be a rollcall vote at 5:30 p.m. on Monday on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 66. Additionally, there will be a 9/11 Remembrance Ceremony on Monday on the east front steps of the Capitol. Members will gather in the Rotunda about 10 to 6, so people should be on time for the vote because we will have to close it pretty quickly.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent it adjourn under the previous order following the remarks of Senator WARNER.

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

The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

HONORING MICHAEL B. SMITH

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wanted to be afforded this opportunity to address the Senate. I recognize I may be all that is standing in front of the Presiding Officer and the folks who do such a good job of maintaining order in the Senate and adjournment so I will try to make my remarks relatively brief—relatively.

I rise again today to honor another great Federal employee, Michael Smith. As the Director of the Strategic Source Program Office within the Department of Homeland Security, or DHS, Mr. Smith has saved U.S. taxpayers an estimated $750 million over a 3-year period by merging the buying power of 22 different components within DHS.

Mr. Smith recognizes—which I also recognized as Governor and I know the Presiding Officer did when he was the Governor of the great State of West Virginia—that centralized procurement operations is a critical step to creating efficiencies and savings in government.

As Governor I fostered development of the State centralized procurement system, eVA, and mandated that all of the State's entities use that system for

purchases. For example, we were able to reduce what we paid for lightbulbs in Virginia from 38 cents to 23 cents each. That didn't close a $6 billion shortfall by itself, but we buy a lot of lightbulbs in Virginia, and I know they do in West Virginia as well.

Mr. Smith has taken a similar approach at the Federal level, and his accomplishment was no small feat. After analyzing the purchasing data at DHS, he identified several critical security problems and services that could be consolidated for purposes of purchasing, such as ammunition, uniforms, and communications equipment.

He brought together the program and acquisition staff of 22 DHS components, including the Transportation Security Administration and Customs and Border Protection, to agree to work together. Mr. Smith's supervisors said that he listened to the different needs of the DHS components and was able to lead them to common solutions to meet all their individual requirements under a new contract.

According to Nick Nayak, the DHS chief procurement officer, ''Mr. Smith led a new way of doing business where agencies provided a letter detailing their financial and policy commitment to initiative to obtain the business pricing for the government.'' Mr. Smith's collaborative approach has been so successful that the White House has asked him to introduce his methodology to other larger agencies.

I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Mr. Smith for his excellent work. I am also proud to recognize him as a Virginian, a Marine Corps veteran, and someone who has dedicated the past 28 years to public service.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, before I relinquish the floor, I do want to take a couple of minutes on two other items. No. 1, as the Presiding Officer this morning, I heard a number of Senators come forward and recognize, as others have over the last few days, that we are approaching the 10th anniversary of 9/11.

I am sure all of us here remember where we were that Tuesday morning. I personally recall I was in a campaign for Governor at that point. I had just gotten a haircut and a big debate was 3 days away when I first got the news. Suddenly the big debate didn't seem that terribly important. Within an hour I had been at my campaign headquarters, saw the plane crash into the Pentagon with smoke billowing out.

In the last 10 years I think this country has made remarkable strides in making sure Americans are safer than they were 10 years ago. We have seen a whole new series of collaborations between our intelligence service agencies. We have seen greater collaboration here at home amongst our law enforcement.

As we all come together on Sunday and reflect back on the last 10 years and the horrors that were brought to this country, I hope we will all say a little prayer for those members of our military and those members of the intelligence community for the magnificent work they have done making our country much safer.

I think, as well, as we see reports even today of possible threats, we recognize we can never be 100 percent safe. I remember during my tenure as Governor, within the first year, we in Virginia and the District and Maryland were caught in almost 3 weeks of remarkable terror with what later became known as the sniper incidents. For a lot of that time we didn't know whether this was a possible terrorist incident or was it what it turned out to be, two deranged lone-wolf assassins wreaking havoc across most of the mid-Atlantic.

We need to bear in mind that while we and our government will do everything possible to keep us safe, we also have to rely upon individuals in collaboration with law enforcement as they spot incidents that seem unusual.

But even with that collaboration, there may be times that someone, whether home-grown or foreign, someone, a lone-wolf type assassin or terrorist, could slip through, and I think it is important that, 10 years after that enormous tragedy, we as a people be more resilient. We cannot allow a single act of terror to change the way we live, our freedoms, our civil liberties, because, candidly, there is no way any terrorist can inflict so much individual harm that it can do permanent damage to our country. But if they do spread fear or make us as a people change the way we interact, change the kind respect we have for each other, the respect we have for our freedoms, then they will be more successful than with any single incident of harm.

I know the Presiding Officer and many of the folks who work here and many of the young pages, as we go into this weekend of reflection—and I hope many of the folks who are listening today—will take a moment and not only reflect back on that 10th anniversary but also do an act of service. I think this is a great time for us as Americans to show service back to our communities.

I know I will be in the Pentagon Sunday morning, where we were hit in Virginia. The Pentagon is a national institution, but we in Virginia are proud it resides in the Commonwealth. I will be in the Pentagon Sunday morning to be with some who lost loved ones on that day. But I will also be doing acts of community service throughout this weekend as well, to make sure we show that great spirit of America.

INVESTING IN AMERICA

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I also wish to take one final moment, and I will be very brief. I want to echo something my colleague from Tennessee said. It is something the Presiding Officer has been very active with over the last few months. We all heard the President last night. Some of us may agree or disagree with all the actions the President laid out. I think there are things we can do as a government targeted to help spur economic growth and job creation that needs to be our top priority.

I do think we have to recognize there is not a single silver bullet, that the major tools the government uses during a period of economic turmoil we have actually already used. The central government can lower interest rates. The government can use federal stimulus. We have used both of those. There can be certain additional things we can do around the edges, but one of the most important things we can do to get this economy restarted is generate confidence, confidence amongst the American consumers and the American people that we in Washington are not going to mess things up any worse, confidence amongst our business community, particularly larger businesses that are sitting on $2.5 trillion, and they are in a financially better position today than they were back in 2008 when we first experienced the beginnings of the financial crisis, to get that money off the sidelines and reinvest it in America.

One of the most important things we can do—and the President touched upon it last night, but there has been a group of bipartisan Senators that has been working on this for a long period of time—is to recognize that unless we get our long-term debt problems under control, then I don't think we will see the resurgence of confidence this economy and this country needs.

I look forward to working with the President and Members of both parties and targeting investments. I hope, as well, with the Presiding Officer, with my friend from Tennessee, with my friend, the Senator from Georgia, and others, that we can work with this so-called new supercommittee to urge them to be bold, and that if they will be bold and we put in place over a 10-year frame a long-term deficit reduction plan, I hope we reduce the deficit by at least $4 trillion, encompassing what we have already done. That plan phased in over a decade will do as much to generate job creation in the short term as any other action. I look forward to that work ahead.

I look forward to reflecting back with all my fellow Americans upon both the sacrifice and tragedy, but also the amazing resilience of the American people in the last decade, and I compliment Mr. Smith and so many federal employees for the work they do.

FALLEN HEROES OF 9/11 ACT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1239, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1239) to provide for a medal of appropriate design to be awarded by the President to the memorials established at the 3 sites honoring the men and women who perished as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1239) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1239

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 ''Fallen Heroes of 9/11 Act''.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the tragic deaths at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon, and in rural Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001, have forever changed our Nation;

(2) the officers, emergency workers, and other employees of State and local government agencies, including the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and of the United States government and others, who responded to the attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and perished as a result of the tragic events of September 11, 2001 (including those who are missing and presumed dead), took heroic and noble action on that day;

(3) the officers, emergency rescue workers, and employees of local and United States government agencies, who responded to the attack on the Pentagon in Washington, DC, took heroic and noble action to evacuate the premises and prevent further casualties of Pentagon employees;

(4) the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93, recognizing the imminent danger that the aircraft that they were aboard posed to large numbers of innocent men, women and children, American institutions, and the symbols of American democracy, took heroic and noble action to ensure that the aircraft could not be used as a weapon; and

(5) given the unprecedented nature of the attacks against the United States of America and the need to properly demonstrate the support of the country for those who lost their lives to terrorism, it is fitting that their sacrifice be recognized with the award of an appropriate medal.

SEC. 3. FALLEN HEROES OF 9/11 CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized, on behalf of Congress, to award a medal of appropriate design, such medal to be known as the ''Fallen Heroes of 9/11 Congressional Medal'', to—

(1) the Flight 93 National Memorial in Pennsylvania;

(2) the National September 11 Memorial and Museum in New York; and

(3) the Pentagon Memorial at the Pentagon.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the presentations referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall strike 3 designs of medals, with such suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to be representative of and in honor of, respectively—

(A) those who lost their lives in the attack at the World Trade Center, including civilians, public safety officers, emergency workers, and the passengers and crew of American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175;

(B) the passengers and crew aboard United Airlines Flight 93 that was brought down in rural Pennsylvania near Shanksville, Somerset County; and

(C) those who lost their lives at the Pentagon, including the passengers and crew of American Airlines Flight 77.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Before making a final determination with respect to the design of the medals under this subsection, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and such other parties as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate.

(3) CONTENT OF MEDALS.—The medals struck for purposes of subsection (a) shall be gold medals.

SEC. 4. SALES OF DUPLICATE MEDALS TO THE PUBLIC TO DEFRAY COSTS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the medals struck under section 3, at a price that is at least sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses. Excess funds from the sales of the duplicate medals will be distributed equally between the 3 memorial sites referred to in section 3(a).

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2011, AT 2 P.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until Monday, September 12, 2011, at 2 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., adjourned until Monday, September 12, 2011, at 2 p.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EMPOWERING PARENTS THROUGH QUALITY CHARTER SCHOOLS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 8, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2218) to amend the charter school program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 2218, the Empowering Parents through Quality Charter Schools Act. Although this bill includes some modest improvements to charter school regulation over current laws, it still falls short of ensuring that charter schools are held to high standards for educational quality, accountability and accessibility for all students.

Charter school education currently lies at the center of a growing movement to challenge traditional notions of what public education means in America. Although it is important for students to have choice within the educational model, we cannot solely rely on charter schools and private for—profit companies to solve all of our educational challenges within our public school system. There is considerable research which documents mixed reviews of success among charter schools. In a national study conducted by Stanford University economist Margaret Raymond, she found that only 17 percent of charter schools were superior to the local public schools, 37 percent of charter schools received worse results than comparable neighborhood schools and 46 percent did about the same.

With more than 1.5 million students enrolled in charter schools that vary widely in quality, it is critical that we, as a nation, have protections in place that will ensure these students achieve educational success and this bill falls short of ensuring just that. We must enhance the focus on charter schools' and authorizers' accountability. We must enhance the ever so important role of parents and the community's input in the authorizing process. We must to ensure that adequate educational resources play a critical role in improving achievement for all students. With this bill's lack of transparency and accountability requirements, guarantee to adequate resources and parental and community involvement we will only further exacerbate current resource and opportunity gaps in the American educational system.

I appreciate my colleague Rep. GEORGE MILLER's commitment to equality education in American and his hard work on this bill but I think is important for us to take a closer look at this bill's provisions just to ensure that every student receives a quality education that is transparent, holds its educators accountable and is most importantly equal.

9/11 COMMEMORATION CEREMONY REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY & BIKE TOUR

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001, is a day forever etched into the memory of the American people. On that day 10 years ago, over 3,000 innocent people, including nine Texans, died during the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and aboard Flight 93. We gather at the Farmers Branch Remembrance Service to honor both their memory and the sacrifices of their families. We also renew our commitment to honoring the sacrifice and service of the citizens who risked their lives to help all those impacted on that terrible day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders saved thousands of victims, and nearly 350 rescue personnel gave their lives in the service of others. It is because of their bravery that many of us knew 9/11 would not be the downfall of our great nation, despite what those who attacked us intended.

While 9/11 is a day of great solemnity, it is also a moment of pride. Our reaction as a country to those events—both during the events and afterward—reveals much about us as a people. Our enemies thought they could break our spirit and crush our will, but they failed to realize our resolve and resilience. As President George Bush said only days later, "America today is on bended knee, in prayer for the people whose lives were lost here, for the workers who work here, for the families that mourn." They sought to divide us, but they mistook the strength of our convictions for the inability to act and the wisdom of liberty for frailty of arms. And they certainly failed to understand the breadth of our unity and the depth of our commitment to freedom both here and around the world.

As we look back on the 10 years since the attacks, we are reminded that the United States still faces enemies who spread fear and hate through terrorism and brutality. Congress, the Presidency, and the Federal Government have an obligation and duty to protect our nation. We have made great strides since that terrible day, but there is still much to be done. "Stars and Spokes" is a terrific reminder of the resilience of our nation and the ability of the American people to put our differences aside for the sake of our country men and women.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL NICHOLAS HEATH NULL

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Petty Officer Explosive Ordnance Disposal Nicholas Heath Null who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Chief Null was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our nation. He will be greatly missed.

Chief Null was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including two Bronze Star Medals with Valor, including one for extraordinary heroism, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, two Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals with Valor, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal with Valor, two Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals, two Combat Action Ribbons, Presidential Unit Citation, two Afghanistan Campaign Medals, two Iraqi Campaign Medals, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Chief Null is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His nation owes Chief Null an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Chief Null's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF S&C ELECTRIC COMPANY

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to S&C Electric Company, an exemplary business and essential community partner, which will be celebrating 100 years of service on September 25.

In 1909, after a dangerous fire at Commonwealth Edison's Chicago Fisk Generating Station, the utility asked Edmond Schweitzer and Nicholas Conrad to create a safer electric switch. In 1911, the men invented the Liquid Power Fuse and founded Schweitzer & Conrad, kicking off a century of job creation and technological innovation.

Today S&C, under the direction of C.E.O. John Estey, is a leader in smart energy solutions for our increasingly complex electric grid.

The company has pioneered electric power switching technologies that manage consumer demand aberrations as a result of plug-in vehicles, address peak energy crunches, and integrate clean and renewable energy into utility companies' existing electrical framework. Its commitment to quality has established the company as the industry leader in long-term value. And its commitment to its employees, including a benefits package that provides tuition reimbursement, has kept 350 employees at the company for over 25 years each. These traits will ensure that S&C remains a leader in electric power solutions for the next century.

The next century will compel our country to conserve precious energy resources, create new technologies to enhance efficiency, and incorporate clean energy alternatives. Companies like S&C will be instrumental in that process and will enable the United States to lead the world in energy innovation.

I am proud to count S&C among the companies in my district and its employees among my constituents. I congratulate them on this major milestone, and I look forward to their continued success in the 100 years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ATANACIO GARCIA OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a truly amazing citizen of our country, Mr. Atanacio Garcia of San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Garcia has dedicated his entire life to serving the United States of America. At the age of 22, he enlisted in the military and served 8 years, including a stint in Korea and Germany. Upon his discharge, Mr. Garcia returned to Texas and joined the U.S. Postal Service. In addition to working for the Postal Service for 24 years, Mr. Garcia also served in the Texas Air National Guard from March 14, 1963–March 13, 1982.

Since his retirement in 1984, Mr. Garcia has remained steadfast in his commitment to civic duty and civic responsibility, and he has continuously worked to help the people of San Antonio. Mr. Garcia worked to help bring the first public pool to San Antonio's Westside neighborhood, and he has been a constant figure at neighborhood events and local community service projects.

Even after all of these incredible achievements and accomplishments, Mr. Garcia has still felt the need to do even more for his country. Concerned about America's growing debt, he decided to take matters into his own hands. Starting in 2009, Mr. Garcia made a pledge to send $50 every month to the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of Public Debt in order to pay down our national debt. In order to maintain his monthly pledge, Mr. Garcia uses money he makes from selling aluminum cans that he collects in his neighborhood.

Obviously, we cannot all have the sense of public service and civic duty of Mr. Atanacio Garcia, but it is my hope that we can all strive to be a little more like Mr. Garcia. If lawmakers and corporations were able to embody just a fraction of his willingness to solve problems by putting America first, I do not believe that our country would have the problems that it does.

I want to thank Mr. Garcia for his tireless efforts and dedication to his community and to his country. He is a pillar of the San Antonio community, and an example for citizens across the country. It is truly an honor to represent constituents, such as Mr. Atanacio Garcia, in the U.S. Congress, and again, I would like to ask all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing this incredible public servant and citizen of the United States of America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE LINE OF DUTY DEATH GRATUITY ACT OF 2011

HON. ALLEN B. WEST

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. WEST. Mr. Speaker, today I rise, with my colleague Congressman BENNIE THOMPSON, to introduce the Foreign Service Line of Duty Death Gratuity Act.

As our nation approaches the 10th Anniversary of the terrorist attacks on September 11th, it is important to acknowledge that the attacks in New York and Washington, DC, were not the first shots fired in this war, but rather just an escalation of previous attacks against the UnitedStates.

Over the course of the upcoming weekend, Americans will reflect on the events of 10 years ago. Where were they on that terrible day? What were they doing when the towers fell and when the Pentagon was hit? How did they react when it became apparent that it was a terrorist attack on our country?

The events of that day have guided our Federal Government's approach, and indeed our society's approach, to preventing future attacks in many different ways.

However, there is another significant date—a date that may be less familiar to many Americans. That date is August 7, 1998. I know that for many Americans, if not most, it is difficult to recall what they were doing or where they were that day.

For the Department of State, and for many Foreign Service Officers and members of the State Department family, that date is a defining moment in each of their lives.

On the afternoon of August 7, 1998, over 8,000 miles from Capitol Hill on the continent of Africa, Al Qaeda terrorists set off two simultaneous truck bombs at the entrances to our embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dares Salaam, Tanzania.

When the smoke finally cleared, 300 people were dead. Twelve Americans and 40 citizens of Kenya and Tanzania who were working for the United States Government were among those killed. More than 5,000 were injured, and two United States embassies were destroyed.

Although the attacks were directed at American facilities, the vast majority of casualties were local citizens.

Fifteen years earlier, in 1983, a suicide bomber attacked the United States Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. In that tragedy, sixty people died—mostly embassy staff members and U.S. service members. At that time, it was the deadliest attack on a U.S. diplomatic mission, and isconsidered by some to mark the beginning of attacks by Islamist extremist groups on the United States.

After the Beirut attack, a Commission was set up under the leadership of former Navy Admiral Bobby Inman. Recommendations were made, funding was provided, and the State Department was charged to replace 77 embassies and consulates that failed to meet basic security standards.

The Commission stated that "a large number of facilities around the world, which once may have represented the optimal site for the conduct of American diplomacy, [should] be replaced by more physically secure sites and buildings. The Panel believe[s] that it [is] essential that a substantial relocation and building program be initiated and carried out with dispatch."Despite this recommendation from the Inman Commission, a lack of appropriate sites and a lack of funding resulted in the Department completing only 22 of the planned Inman embassies.

By the time of the East African bombings, the Department had only one new embassy under construction. After the 1998 East African attacks, another Commission was set up, again under the leadership of retired Navy Admiral William Crowe. Once again recommendations were made, funding was provided, and the State Department was charged to replace 187 aging and unsecure embassies. The State Department worked closely with the Office of Management and Budget and the United States Congress to ensure that a funding commitment was put in place.In response, Congress passed the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999.

Over the last 13 years, the Department of State's Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations has completed, or has under construction, more than 100 facilities around the globe. Approximately 25,000 federal employees have moved into safer, more secure, and functional facilities overseas. With this latest building program, the State Department has moved one-quarter of all U.S. Government overseas employees into new facilities.

Since the East African bombings, American diplomatic facilities have been attacked over 140 times. Recently, attacks in Belgrade, Serbia; Sanaa, Yemen; Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and many others have been covered on the news. When they happen, these events are breaking news stories, but are often quickly forgotten. The State Department has been fortunate in each of these attacks that the perpetrators of the violence have never breached the hard line of the embassy building.

While the State Department continues to build secure facilities, the 13 years since the East Africa bombings have seen the world become more dangerous. The goal of the Bureau of Overseas Buildings is to construct facilities that provide American diplomats with safe and functional facilities where they can advance foreign policy, and ultimately make the world better, safer and more secure. Until that day comes, however, these Federal employees who bravely serve our nation continue to be at risk of terrorist attack.

Many of the Foreign Service Officers who work in United States diplomatic platforms serve alongside and face the same hazards and risks as our military personnel and intelligence officers.

As Foreign Service employees engage more visibly in Iraq and Afghanistan, it is important

that they know that their contributions and sacrifices are as highly valued as those of our military personnel.

The Foreign Service Line of Duty Death Gratuity Act would authorize the Department of State to provide compensation for the families of fallen Foreign Service employees that is comparable to what is provided to the families of fallen military personnel.

Under current law, the surviving family members of an American Foreign Service employee are entitled to one year's salary and the proceeds of their federal life insurance benefit. In contrast, the family of a fallen member of the military is entitled to an enhanced life insurance and death gratuity that was authorized by the United States Congress in 2005. This is a disparity that can no longer be overlooked.

The Foreign Service Line of Duty Death Gratuity Act would ensure that the families of Foreign Service employees receive, at a minimum, a death gratuity equal of $100,000, matching the benefit provided to military personnel. An enhanced life insurance benefit of at least $400,000 for Foreign Service employees serving at a recognized danger pay post also matches the benefit available to military personnel participating in combat operations or stationed in combat zones. Foreign Service employees with a higher yearly salary or life insurance payout will maintain their benefits as they exist under current law.

This legislation also recognizes our moral obligation to the families of the twelve Americans killed in the August 1998 Al Qaeda bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya. Many of the surviving family members of that incident have endured significant and continuing financial and personal hardships that serve as a poignant example of the burdens faced by such survivors. These families have been unable to seek damages through the courts as other families in similar situations have because such actions are limited to state-sponsored acts of terror.

Similar legislation has passed the House of Representatives in previous Congressional sessions, but failed to clear the hurdle of the United States Senate. Then-Congressman ROY BLUNT (R–MO) continually led this effort over the years, and I am honored to carry the torch during the 112th Congress.

As we approach the 10th Anniversary of the September 11th attacks, we need to recognize the individuals who died at the hand of a terrorist attack three years before 9/11, and uphold our foremost responsibility to our courageous and dedicated Foreign Service employees and their families.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CRYPTOLOGIC TECHNICIAN PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS MICHAEL JOSEPH STRANGE

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Cryptologic Technician Petty Officer First Class Michael Joseph Strange who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Petty Officer Strange was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our nation. He will be greatly missed.

Petty Officer Strange was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including the Bronze Star Medal with Valor, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal with Valor, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation, and other campaign and unit decorations.

Petty Officer Strange is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His nation owes Petty Officer Strange an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Petty Officer Strange's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

IN SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF EVERETT M. WOODEL, JR. FOR HIS SERVICE AS DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF OHIO'S FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OFFICES

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay special tribute to an outstanding public servant from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. My District Director, Everett M. Woodel, Jr. of Port Clinton, Ohio left after twelve years of service to Ohio's Fifth Congressional District Offices.

Everett Woodel began his service to Ohio's Fifth Congressional District as a District Representative to the late Congressman Paul E. Gillmor. During his tenure with the late Congressman Gillmor, Everett also filled the role as the Deputy Communications Director. Following the vacancy left by the late Congressman Gillmor, Everett's professionalism and dedication to the constituents and issues of Ohio's Fifth Congressional District made him an outstanding pick to serve as the Deputy District Director. In 2010, when my former District Director retired, Everett handily took over the position as District Director.

A veteran of the United States Army, Everett has served our country with pride and compassion. As a public servant, I have found Everett to be dedicated to the citizens of Northwest Ohio, not only managing the day to day functions of my district offices, but also demonstrating that the well-being of the constituents of Ohio's Fifth Congressional District is paramount in making this the hallmark of his career with the United States House of Representatives. Everett will continue his commitment to public service as he has accepted a position with the State of Ohio's Industrial Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Everett M. Woodel, Jr. for his roles in Ohio's Fifth District Offices. Our communities have undoubtedly benefited from his years of faithful service. We wish Everett M. Woodel, Jr. all of the best upon his departure as District Director of Ohio's Fifth Congressional District Offices.

9/11 COMMEMORATION CEREMONY REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001, is a day forever etched into the memory of the American people. On that day 10 years ago, over 3,000 innocent people, including nine Texans, died during the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and aboard Flight 93. We gather at this Valor Commitment Dedication to honor both their memory and the sacrifices of their families. We also renew our commitment to honoring the sacrifice and service of the citizens who risked their lives to help all those impacted on that terrible day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders saved thousands of victims, and nearly 350 rescue personnel gave their lives in the service of others. It is because of their bravery that many of us knew 9/11 would not be the downfall of our great nation, despite what those who attacked us intended.

While 9/11 is a day of great solemnity, it is also a moment of pride. Our reaction as a country to those events—both during the events and afterward—reveals much about us as a people. Our enemies thought they could break our spirit and crush our will, but they failed to realize our resolve and resilience. As President George Bush said only days later, ''America today is on bended knee, in prayer for the people whose lives were lost here, for the workers who work here, for the families that mourn.'' They sought to divide us, but they mistook the strength of our convictions for the inability to act and the wisdom of liberty for frailty of arms. And they certainly failed to understand the breadth of our unity and the depth of our commitment to freedom both here and around the world.

As we look back on the 10 years since the attacks, we are reminded that the United States still faces enemies who spread fear and hate through terrorism and brutality. Congress, the Presidency, and the federal government have an obligation and duty to protect our nation. We have made great strides since that terrible day, but there is still much to be done. This Remembrance Service is a sign that we are moving forward as a nation, and that while we may have bent on 9/11, we shall never be broken.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATOR JON THOMAS TUMILSON

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Petty Officer Special Warfare Operator Jon Thomas Tumilson who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Chief Tumilson was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our nation. He will be greatly missed.

Chief Tumilson was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including

two Bronze Star Medals with Valor, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, two Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals, Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation, two Afghanistan Campaign Medals, Iraq Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Chief Tumilson is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His nation owes Chief Tumilson an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Chief Tumilson's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

IN HONOR OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. JIM MATHESON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, this anniversary is first, last and always a day of remembrance. The shock and horror of that day has receded. But all of us remember where we were on that morning when passenger jets became missiles, striking the twin towers of the World Trade Center. The mountains of debris left when they collapsed are gone. The Pentagon has long since been restored. The field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania is a burial ground still, where contemplation by those who return is reverent and sorrowful. Two Utahns were aboard one of the hijacked planes that struck the first tower; another Utahn died at his job in the Pentagon when a third jet crashed into it.

The passing days brought much heartache. Not all Americans lost family members during the terrorist attacks, yet it felt as though we did. In the aftermath, many of us lit candles, mailed donations, flew our flag, and hugged our children more tightly at night as we tucked them into bed. The heroes of 9/11—members of the New York and Port Authority police departments and the New York City firefighters—quickly replaced the frightening images of the hijackers. From across this country, ordinary people put comfortable lives on hold in order to join the rescue and recovery effort. Later on, thousands of men and women from all walks of life stepped forward, donned our country's uniform and took the fight to those who plotted against America. Terrorists tried to break America apart; instead, their actions brought Americans together.

The September 11th attacks triggered American resilience. We worked hard to return to normal—a new kind of normal. As a Nation, we have made ourselves safer and more vigilant—at airports, on trains, on subways, at ports and in cyberspace. We strengthened intelligence and information sharing, we traced the money and shut down terrorist bank accounts, and we foiled al Qaeda. The U.S. and its allies have hunted down, captured or killed over 600 U.S. targets, including the masterminds of 9/11—Khalid Sheikh Muhammad and Osama bin Laden.

Ultimately, it is America's courage and America's values that defeated the terrorists. As British Prime Minister Tony Blair said in an address to Congress, ''We are so much more powerful in all conventional ways than the terrorists. In the end, it is not our power alone that will defeat this evil. Our ultimate weapon is not our guns, but our beliefs.'' This anniversary is but one marker along the way to building on the dream that is our democratic Nation—the land of the free and the home of the brave.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MODESTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S HARVEST LUNCHEON

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, Mr. CARDOZA, to acknowledge and honor the 50th Anniversary of Modesto Chamber of Commerce's Harvest Luncheon.

The first luncheon dates back to 1956 when a Modesto Junior College Scholarship was generated from a lunch honoring the richness of Stanislaus County's agriculture.

In 1961, the Modesto Chamber of Commerce officially became the sponsor of the Harvest Luncheon;

In 1961, Stanislaus County's agricultural production was $142,031,000;

The luncheon was originally established to showcase local growers and producers and to demonstrate the impact of agriculture in Stanislaus County;

In 1980, Bill Lyons, Sr. offered to donate the beef and ''charge'' for the luncheon to increase the scholarship dollars for Modesto Jr. College students with agricultural related majors;

In 1996, the Harvest Luncheon Scholarship was renamed to honor two giants in Stanislaus County agriculture, Henry Voss, former Secretary and Claire Berryhilll, past Director, of the California Department of Food and Agriculture;

In 2002, Del Monte Foods became a private partnership leader and has since generously donated $10,000 annually to the Modesto Chamber of Commerce Voss/Berryhill Modesto Junior College Ag Scholarship Program, significantly increasing the amount of scholarship dollars awarded;

With the exception of 1961 and 1963 through 1965, 456 students have been awarded in excess of $300,000 in scholarships in the past 50 years;

In 2011, Stanislaus County's agricultural production was $2,572,434,000;

The luncheon is made possible through the generous donations of agribusiness and agricultural producers and processors from throughout Stanislaus County.

The Harvest Lunch/Ag Aware Committee consists of 33 dedicated individuals plus innumerable volunteers who plan for six months and serve in excess of 800 attendees in fifteen minutes.

The tradition of giving thanks for Stanislaus County's bountiful harvest of over 350 agricultural commodities continues to this day.

Mr. Speaker, please join Mr. CARDOZA and me in honoring Modesto Chamber of Commerce on 50 years of sponsoring the Harvest Luncheon so scholarships for agriculture related majors can continue to be awarded. The luncheon is a valuable asset to the community and should be celebrated.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATOR AARON CARSON VAUGHN

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Petty Officer Special Warfare Operator Aaron Carson Vaughn who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Chief Petty Officer Vaughn was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our nation. He will be greatly missed.

Chief Vaughn was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including the Bronze Star Medal with Valor, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal with Valor, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal with Valor, two Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals, Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation, two Afghanistan Campaign Medals, Iraq Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Chief Vaughn is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His nation owes Chief Vaughn an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Chief Vaughn's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

9/11 COMMEMORATION CEREMONY REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001, is a day forever etched into the memory of the American people. On that day 10 years ago, over 3,000 innocent people, including nine Texans, died during the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and aboard Flight 93. We gather now at the Carrollton Remembrance Service to honor both their memory and the sacrifices of their families. We also renew our commitment to honoring the sacrifice and service of the citizens who risked their lives to help all those impacted on that terrible day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders saved thousands of victims, and nearly 350 rescue personnel gave their lives in the service of others. It is because of their bravery that many of us

knew 9/11 would not be the downfall of our great nation, despite what those who attacked us intended.

While 9/11 is a day of great solemnity, it is also a moment of pride. Our reaction as a country to those events—both during the events and afterward—reveals much about us as a people. Our enemies thought they could break our spirit and crush our will, but they failed to realize our resolve and resilience. As President George Bush said only days later, "America today is on bended knee, in prayer for the people whose lives were lost here, for the workers who work here, for the families that mourn." They sought to divide us, but they mistook the strength of our convictions for the inability to act and the wisdom of liberty for frailty of arms. And they certainly failed to understand the breadth of our unity and the depth of our commitment to freedom both here and around the world.

As we look back on the 10 years since the attacks, we are reminded that the United States still faces enemies who spread fear and hate through terrorism and brutality. Congress, the Presidency, and the federal government have an obligation and duty to protect our nation. With the Grace of God we have made great strides since that day, but with much left to be done we ask Him to continue to guide us on the path to national recovery.

H. RES. 391, RESOLUTION COMMEMORATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution.

This Sunday our nation will commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the terrorist attacks that took place on September 11, 2001. It was a day that changed the way we live and view the world.

It was a difficult time for all of us, but most difficult for the families, friends, relatives and communities who lost loved ones on that day.

In the Boston Public Garden is a memorial to those in Massachusetts and New England who were lost on that day. At the entrance to the memorial is a simple plaque that reads: "September 11, 2001: The people of Massachusetts will always remember our families, our husbands, wives, sons, daughters, mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, grandparents, grandchildren, companions, friends and neighbors."

Among the 207 names enshrined in the Public Garden 9/11 Memorial are six from my district in Massachusetts: Lynn Goodchild from Attleboro; Christopher Zarba, Jr., from Hopkinton; Linda George and Robin Kaplan from Westborough; Dianne Snyder from Westport; and Tara Creamer from Worcester.

Today my thoughts and sympathies remain with their families, friends and loved ones. Many had children, some who are scarcely more than a decade old, others who are now teenagers or entering college. Each had vibrant lives and futures. We carry their memory in our hearts and our thoughts.

I would like to insert the names of all the Massachusetts residents who perished on 9/11.

I think about the future we are called upon to create and build in the next decade, before we reach the 20th Anniversary of 9/11. In the days following the attacks, then British Prime Minister Tony Blair called upon the world to use the sense of unity and human sympathy engendered by the attacks to create a "community for good." While referencing the need to help the African nations reach their full potential, he focused on creating a common purpose to help the world's most vulnerable—the hungry, the poor, women and children; those without education, food, water or dignified work.

I often reflect on how well we as Americans and the international community have responded to that challenge. I look at the famine in the Horn of Africa, and I can see where we have reached out to Ethiopians and Kenyans and helped them become stronger and more resilient to the shocks brought on by natural disasters and long-term droughts. These investments have kept millions from falling into famine, but there's still more to do.

Right next door, in Somalia, a nation torn by decades of war and instability, tens of millions are facing famine, hardest hit are the children. We need to do more.

I look next door in my own cities and towns, and I find families struggling to put food on the table, as we look at a period of extended unemployment and attacks against state and federal safety-net programs. We need to do more—and we need to do better.

On the first Sunday following the 9/11 attacks, I was at an ecumenical service in Worcester, Massachusetts. I said then that "as our faith teaches us: Love is stronger than hate."

I still believe that.

I still believe that peace-making—an end to poverty and oppression—is a vital part of any global effort to end terrorism once and for all.

I still believe that respecting the basic rights and dignity of all people is the best expression of who we are as America.

And I still believe that this is the future we must recommit ourselves to creating and becoming a reality.

MASSACHUSETTS VICTIMS OF 9/11

RESIDENTS Victim Name	City/Town	State	Location on 9/11/01
Jeffrey W. Coombs	Abington	MA	AA Flight 11
Philip M. Rosenzweig	Acton	MA	AA Flight 11
Madeline Sweeney	Acton	MA	AA Flight 11
Robert Jay Hayes	Amesbury	MA	AA Flight 11
Mildred Naiman	Andover	MA	AA Flight 11
Betty Ann Ong	Andover	MA	AA Flight 11
Joseph Mathai	Arlington	MA	World Trade Center
Lynn Catherine Goodchild	Attleboro	MA	UA Flight 175
Brian D. Sweeney	Barnstable	MA	UA Flight 175
Charles E. Jones	Bedford	MA	AA Flight 11
Carlos Alberto Montoya	Bellmont	MA	AA Flight 11
Paul Friedman	Belmont	MA	AA Flight 11
Edward (Ted) R. Hennessy Jr.	Belmont	MA	AA Flight 11
Jessica Leigh Sachs	Billerica	MA	AA Flight 11
Graham Andrew Berkeley	Boston	MA	UA Flight 175
Eric Samadikan Hartono	Boston	MA	UA Flight 175
Todd Russell Hill	Boston	MA	World Trade Center
Christopher D. Mello	Boston	MA	AA Flight 11
Rahma Salie	Boston	MA	AA Flight 11
Heather Lee Smith	Boston	MA	AA Flight 11
Michael Theodoridis	Boston	MA	AA Flight 11
Christine Barbuto	Brookline	MA	AA Flight 11
Kelly Ann Booms	Brookline	MA	AA Flight 11
Karleton D.B. Fyfe	Brookline	MA	AA Flight 11
Daniel C. Lewin	Brookline	MA	AA Flight 11
Maile Rachel Hale	Cambridge	MA	World Trade Center
John Charles Jenkins	Cambridge	MA	AA Flight 11
Myra Joy Aronson	Charlestown	MA	AA Flight 11
Christopher M. Morrison	Charlestown	MA	World Trade Center
Dave Bernard	Chelmsford	MA	World Trade Center
Alexander Milan Filipov	Concord	MA	AA Flight 11
Karen A. Martin	Danvers	MA	AA Flight 11
Deborah Medwig	Dedham	MA	World Trade Center
Sonia Morales Puopolo	Dover	MA	AA Flight 11
John Ogonowski	Dracut	MA	AA Flight 11
Antonio Jesus Montoya Valdes	East Boston	MA	AA Flight 11
James Anthony Trentini	Everett	MA	AA Flight 11
Mary Barbara Trentini	Everett	MA	AA Flight 11
Michael Gregory McGinty	Foxboro	MA	World Trade Center
Judy Larocque	Framingham	MA	AA Flight 11
Laura Lee Morabito	Framingham	MA	AA Flight 11
Christine Lee Hanson	Groton	MA	UA Flight 175
Peter Hanson	Groton	MA	UA Flight 175
Sue Kim Hanson	Groton	MA	UA Flight 175
Jane M. Orth	Haverhill	MA	AA Flight 11
Christopher Rudolph Zarba Jr.	Hopkinton	MA	AA Flight 11

MASSACHUSETTS VICTIMS OF 9/11—Continued

RESIDENTS Victim Name	City/Town	State	Location on 9/11/01
Jesus Sanchez	Hudson	MA	UA Flight 175
Jean Destrehan Roger	Longmeadow	MA	AA Flight 11
Brian Kinney	Lowell	MA	UA Flight 175
Garnet Edward (Ace) Bailey	Lynnfield	MA	UA Flight 175
Raymond J. Rocha	Malden	MA	World Trade Center
Ralph Francis Kershaw	Manchester-by-the-Sea	MA	UA Flight 175
Frederick Rimmele	Marblehead	MA	UA Flight 175
William M. Weems	Marblehead	MA	UA Flight 175
Barbara Jean (Bobbi) Arestegui	Marstons Mills	MA	AA Flight 11
Douglas A. Gowell	Methuen	MA	UA Flight 175
Kenneth E. Waldie	Methuen	MA	AA Flight 11
Herbert W. Homer	Milford	MA	UA Flight 175
Lisa Reinhart Fenn Gordenstein	Needham	MA	AA Flight 11
David E. Retik	Needham	MA	AA Flight 11
Paige Farley-Hackel	Newton	MA	AA Flight 11
John Nicholas Humber Jr.	Newton	MA	AA Flight 11
Richard Barry Ross	Newton	MA	AA Flight 11
Amy E. Toyen	Newton	MA	World Trade Center
John (Jay) Corcoran III	Norwell	MA	UA Flight 175
Donald Americo DiTullio	Peabody	MA	AA Flight 11
Natalie Janis Lasden	Peabody	MA	AA Flight 11
Marianne MacFarlane	Revere	MA	UA Flight 175
Capt. Gerald Francis Deconto	Sandwich	MA	Pentagon
Anna Williams Allison	Stoneham	MA	AA Flight 11
Peter Morgan Goodrich	Sudbury	MA	UA Flight 175
Cora Hidalgo Holland	Sudbury	MA	AA Flight 11
Robert Adrien Jalbert	Swampscott	MA	UA Flight 175
Peter el-Hachem	Tewksbury	MA	AA Flight 11
Peter Alan Gay	Tewksbury	MA	AA Flight 11
Christoffer Mikael Carstanjen	Turner Falls	MA	UA Flight 175
David DiMeglio	Wakefield	MA	AA Flight 11
Jane Louise Simpkin	Wayland	MA	UA Flight 175
John Brett Cahill	Wellesley	MA	UA Flight 175
Neilie Anne Heffernan Casey	Wellesley	MA	AA Flight 11
Edmund Glazer	Wellesley	MA	AA Flight 11
Patrick J. Quigley VI	Wellesley	MA	UA Flight 175
Mark Lawrence Bavis	West Newton	MA	UA Flight 175
Linda M. George	Westboro	MA	AA Flight 11
Robin Kaplan	Westboro	MA	AA Flight 11
James E. Hayden	Westford	MA	UA Flight 175
Susan A. MacKay	Westford	MA	AA Flight 11
Dianne Bulls Snyder	Westport Point	MA	AA Flight 11
Patrick Currivan	Winchester	MA	AA Flight 11
Kathleen Ann Nicosia	Winthrop	MA	AA Flight 11
Tara Kathleen Creamer	Worcester	MA	AA Flight 11

THOUGHTS ON 9/11 REMEMBRANCE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday marks the 10th anniversary of the September 11th attacks. I would like to take a moment to recognize Florida International University's series of events in remembrance of 9/11 and share my thoughts on the events that unraveled that fateful September morning.

It has been 10 years since the horror of 9/11, a day that will be forever ingrained in our memories. On that day, America came face to face with an evil the likes of which our shores had never before witnessed. This unconscionable terrorist attack—this barbaric and cowardly act of 19 men—declared war not only on America, but on freedom itself. Nearly 3,000 innocent victims—of all races, religions and ethnicities—lost their lives that morning. Millions more suffered in anguish as the news of the events quickly unfolded on our television sets and radios worldwide.

We were left asking the questions: Why and who? Why would anyone purposefully and mercilessly attack innocent civilians? Who could be so nefarious? In the succeeding years, we received the answers to our questions. We have identified our enemy and we have brought many of them to justice. Though our enemy has been weakened, we must remain steadfast in our resolve and vigilance to ensure that an attack like this will never again be brought upon our citizens. This is the debt we owe to those who perished on September 11th and to all of their loved ones.

For many of us, the memories of that day remain vivid—and wounds remain fresh—yet we gather here today to pay tribute not only to those innocent victims who lost their lives, but to those who gave their lives so that others may live. We gather here to remind the world of the courage and strength of our citizens. We gather here, united, to remind our enemies that our resolve will not waver; our spirit will never diminish. We gather today to honor the memories of every man and woman lost, and to give them our solemn promise that we will never forget; we will never rest until their lasting memorial is a world of peaceful coexistence.

9/11 PATRIOT DAY MEMORIAL CEREMONY

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001, is a day forever etched into the memory of the American people. On that day 10 years ago, over 3,000 innocent people, including nine Texans, died during the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and aboard Flight 93. We gather now, on Patriot Day, to honor both their memory and the sacrifices of their families. We also renew our commitment to honoring the sacrifice and service of the citizens who risked their lives to help all those impacted on that terrible day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders saved thousands of victims, and nearly 350 rescue personnel gave their lives in the service of others. It is because of their bravery that many of us knew 9/11 would not be the downfall of our great nation, despite what those who attacked us intended.

While 9/11 is a day of great solemnity, it is also a moment of pride. Our reaction as a country to those events—both during the events and afterward—reveals much about us as a people. Our enemies thought they could break our spirit and crush our will, but they failed to realize our resolve and resilience. As President George Bush said only days later, ''America today is on bended knee, in prayer for the people whose lives were lost here, for the workers who work here, for the families that mourn.'' They sought to divide us, but they mistook the strength of our convictions for the inability to act and the wisdom of liberty for frailty of arms. And they certainly failed to understand the breadth of our unity and the depth of our commitment to freedom both here and around the world.

As we look back on the 10 years since the attacks, we are reminded that the United States still faces enemies who spread fear and hate through terrorism and brutality. Congress, the Presidency, and the Federal Government have an obligation and duty to protect our nation. We have made great strides since that terrible day, but there is still much to be done. May we be strengthened through the Grace of God as the Coppell firefighters remind us how Americans have always moved forward from national tragedy—together, with our local, state, and national communities, our heads raised high.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATOR JASON RAY WORKMAN

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Petty Officer Special Warfare Operator Jason Ray Workman who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Chief Workman was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our nation. He will be greatly missed.

Chief Workman was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including two Bronze Star Medals with Valor, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal, two Joint Service Achievement Medals, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, two Combat Action Ribbons, two Presidential Unit Citations, Navy Unit Commendation, two Afghanistan Campaign Medals, Iraq Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Chief Workman is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His nation owes Chief Workman an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Chief Workman's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

9/11, WE WILL NEVER FORGET

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, every American old enough to remember September 11th, 2001 will never forget where they were when the Twin Towers fell. Ten years have passed since the most devastating attack America has ever sustained, yet the events of that terrible day defy the very nature of time and history. As a nation, they will always be with us.

They will be with us in the stories of the Twin Towers, where firefighters and office workers alike knowingly gave their own lives so others might live. Of the passengers on Flight 93 who faced certain death with steely courage and foiled the attack on the Capitol. Of the first responders who jeopardized their own physical and mental health to rescue those who could be rescued, and recover the final remains of those who could not. Of the brave men and women who volunteered to serve our nation in its hour of need, and the families that have sacrificed along with them.

These stories must be the legacy of September 11th, told in stone and steel in memorials across this great Nation and in so many Long Island communities. I will be honored to attend remembrances in our area in the coming days where Americans of all ages, and all religious and ethnic heritages, join together to commemorate what drew us together in the aftermath of September 11th and what binds us still.

Mr. Speaker, may the passage of time continue to heal the wounds of that painful day, but may we remember that our nation's darkest hour also stands among our finest.

9/11, We Will Never Forget.

COMMEMORATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 TERRORIST ATTACKS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Ten years ago, our nation experienced unimaginable tragedy when terrorists turned airplanes into weapons and killed thousands of Americans. Although a decade has passed since that horrible day, the wounds of September 11, 2001, are still fresh. We continue to grieve for the men and women who were killed in those brutal attacks. They are not forgotten, and our sincerest sympathies remain with their families and friends.

As Americans, that day has become a critical moment in our shared history. We all remember what we were doing on September 11, 2001; how our own lives paused in the face of national tragedy.

As we mark the tenth anniversary of 9/11, we also pay tribute to the brave public servants—firefighters, policemen, EMTs, and volunteers, who rushed to the scene of destruction that day, many of whom lost their own lives in their efforts to help others. Men and women who, instead of fleeing the danger, ran into the flaming buildings in hopes of aiding survivors. In the days and weeks that followed, men and women came from the Chicago area and other cities and towns across the country to assist in the recovery efforts. These courageous men and women, together with the countless more who have since worked to keep our nation safe, deserve our deepest gratitude.

They also deserve our support. Last December, I was proud to vote in favor of legislation to cover the cost of medical care for the thousands of 9/11 first responders and others who became sick from breathing in toxic fumes, dust, and smoke after their heroic rescue work. This July, the World Trade Center Health Program began providing full medical screening and treatment benefits to eligible World Trade Center responders, recovery and cleanup workers, building occupants, and residents who were directly impacted and adversely affected by the events of September 11, 2001.

And this year, we remember those who were killed that day with the knowledge that Osama bin Laden will never again be able to threaten American families with terror, thanks to the brave leadership of President Obama, the careful work of our intelligence community, and the extraordinary courage of a team of Navy Seals. We can celebrate that in the past decade, al Qaeda has been repeatedly thwarted in its attempts to perpetrate another 9/11-style attack on our American homeland. And while we remain vigilant in the face of ongoing global threats, we cannot and will not live our lives in fear.

In the hours and days that followed the horrific attacks, Americans from all different backgrounds came together in a remarkable display of unity in the face of unspeakable violence and hatred. In my own community of Chicago, hundreds of people of all faiths—Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Jewish, and Sikh—came together to walk down Devon Avenue. We stood shoulder to shoulder during this difficult time, to remember those who died and to pay tribute to the American values of freedom, equality, and tolerance. We stood together in solidarity, and stated that as a community that we would not allow terrorist attacks to turn us against each other.

Ten years later, we should aspire to rekindle this spirit of unity as Americans. Today, we come together to remember those who were killed, thank those who have served our communities and our nation, and celebrate the resilience of the American spirit.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICK MULVANEY

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MULVANEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 692, I missed rollcall 692 on September 7, 2011, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

HONORING LEE ROY SELMON

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a Tampa Bay sports and community legend: Lee Roy Selmon. Not only was he a fundamental figure in the sports arena, but he was also a man of exemplary character.

Mr. Selmon began his extraordinary football career at the University of Oklahoma where he was cited as the best player in the university's history, helping the team win two National Championships. When he launched into his professional football career, not only was he chosen first in the 1976 draft, but he was also the first ever draft pick by the Tampa Bay Buccaneers. The team had clearly chosen wisely. During his tenure with the Buccaneers, he was named the NFL Defensive Player of the Year, selected for the Pro Bowl six times consecutively, and helped them to two NFC Championship games. In 1995, he was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Though his pro football career ended after the 1984 season, he was instrumental in the founding and development of the University of South Florida's football team. He began his work at USF as the associate athletic director in 1993 and the athletic director in 2001. I am honored to have a USF football helmet signed by Mr. Selmon displayed in my Congressional office. He guided the team from its inception, based out of a trailer on campus, to a fighting force in the Big East.

Many of those who knew him well commented about his gentle demeanor, his modest nature, and his engaging smile. Not only was he a legend in his work, but he also left a lasting impression on the hearts of those he encountered.

Though he was taken much too soon, his legacy both on and off the field will not be forgotten. Lee Roy Selmon's name will remain memorialized in the Tampa Bay Community, spanning the Lee Roy Selmon Crosstown Expressway and his restaurant chain, but more importantly we can find solace that the person behind the name will remain a guiding influence in the Tampa Bay community.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATOR KEVIN ARTHUR HOUSTON

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Petty Officer Special Warfare Operator Kevin Arthur Houston who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Chief Houston was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our Nation. He will be greatly missed.

Chief Houston was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including three Bronze Star Medals with Valor, two Purple Heart Medals, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal with Valor, three Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, two Combat Action Ribbons, two Presidential Unit Citations, three Afghanistan Campaign Medals, Iraq Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Chief Houston is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His Nation owes Chief Houston an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Chief Houston's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful Nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

HONORING JERE MELO OF FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life, civic accomplishments and exemplary public service of Jere Melo, city council member and former mayor of the City of Fort Bragg on the Mendocino Coast. Jere Melo, 69, a personal friend of mine who was tragically murdered on August 27, 2011, leaves a bigger than life swath throughout this beautiful coastal town.

Born and raised in Mount Shasta in northwestern California, Jere Melo received a degree in forestry from the University of California at Berkeley in 1964. He was commissioned in the U.S. Army and served in South Korea and completed six years as a commander in the Army Reserves. In 1966 he moved to Fort Bragg where he worked in the local lumber mill. A much admired and loved father, brother, uncle, and devoted husband, Jere was married to the love of his life, Madeleine, for twenty-four years.

Jere Melo is known for using his personable skills to get things done in a cooperative way while all the while pursuing renewable methods to keep jobs in the forests. With his affable nature, ready smile and indefatigable energy, Jere Melo was a gentle giant of a man who used multiple approaches to listening to all sides and resolving problems, thus gaining the respect of many facets of the community.

Jere was the mayor of Fort Bragg from 2000 until 2004 and on the city council for the past 15 years. In addition he has served on the Planning Commission, the Public Safety Committee, the Fire Protection Agency, the League of California Cities and was a leader of the Coastal Cities Issues Group.

For many years, Jere, known as the ''grill master'' coordinated the cooks for the World's Largest Salmon Barbecue, a benefit for salmon restoration. In 2002, he was honored with a lifetime achievement award by the Redwood Region Logging Conference for his decades of work in and on behalf of the timber industry.

Among his crowning achievements was spearheading the fundraising for the new Timberwolf High School stadium. He was an instrumental and valuable supporter of the Fort Bragg Fire Department. And he delighted animal lovers with his support and work for the local dog park and the animal shelter.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, Jere Melo has earned the admiration and respect of his peers, his community and his family. A gentleman, a forester, a facilitator and someone who easily worked with differing viewpoints, Jere embodied what every citizen wishes from a political representative. He was a friend and colleague whose legacy and contributions are long lasting not only in Fort Bragg but throughout the Northern California coast and timber country. For these reasons, it is appropriate that we honor an extraordinary citizen, Jere Melo.

IRENA AND MIKE MEDAVOY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friends, Irena and Mike Medavoy, who are being honored with the prestigious Humanitarian Torch of Learning Award by The American Friends of the Hebrew University. Their commitment to philanthropic and humanitarian causes has been of great benefit to children, Israel, and the global Jewish community, and they are well deserving of this recognition.

I know firsthand of the outstanding contributions that Irena and Mike have made in our community. Irena is the Executive Vice-Chair of Cedars-Sinai Hospital's C.O.A.C.H. program, and dedicates her time to a clinic on wheels that provides free primary health care services for low-income children and their families. She is also the founder of ''Team Safe-T,'' an emergency preparedness program for California's public school system, which teaches age-appropriate emergency information and preparedness skills for students in grades K–12.

Mike, as chairman and co-Founder of Phoenix Pictures, has helped create and produce numerous films, including recent blockbusters, Shutter Island and Black Swan. He dedicates much of his time to policy issues and is currently a member of both the Council on Foreign Relations and the Homeland Security Advisory Council. He also serves on the advisory board of the University of Southern California's Center on Public Diplomacy. He has authored the bestselling book ''You're Only As Good As Your Next One [. . .]'' and with co-author Nathan Gardels, he wrote a thoughtful assessment on the impact of the media on U.S. foreign policy, ''American Idol After Iraq: Competing for Hearts and Minds in the Global Media Age.'' Mike has been the recipient of numerous awards and recognitions, including the Lifetime Achievement Award (1998) at the Cannes Film Festival, Chevalier of the French Government's Legion of Honor, the UCLA School of Theater, Film and Television and Producers Guild of America Vision Award. He was also inducted into the Hollywood Walk of Fame and received a star on Hollywood Boulevard. His intellectual curiosity and sophisticated analysis of current events and history has made him a valued advisor to me on issues I grapple with on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Medavoys have given generously of their time and energy to political, humanitarian and philanthropic causes in Los Angeles. Through their tireless work with many charities and non-governmental organizations, the Medavoys have made an indelible mark on our worldwide community. Irena and Mike are among the most dedicated and valuable leaders in our society.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, I ask you to join me in recognizing Irena and Mike Medavoy for their many contributions and to congratulate them on receiving this honor from the American Friends of The Hebrew University.

9/11 MUSICAL REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001, is a day forever etched into the memory of the American people. On that day 10 years ago, over 3,000 innocent people, including nine Texans, died during the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and aboard Flight 93. We gather now to honor both their memory and the sacrifices of their families. We also renew our commitment to honoring the sacrifice and service of the citizens who risked their lives to help all those impacted on that terrible day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders saved thousands of victims, and nearly 350 rescue personnel gave their lives in the service of others.

It is because of their bravery that many of us knew 9/11 would not be the downfall of our great nation, despite what those who attacked us intended.

While 9/11 is a day of great solemnity, it is also a moment of pride. Our reaction as a country to those events—both during the events and afterward—reveals much about us as a people. Our enemies thought they could break our spirit and crush our will, but they failed to realize our resolve and resilience. As President George Bush said only days later, ''America today is on bended knee, in prayer for the people whose lives were lost here, for the workers who work here, for the families that mourn.'' They sought to divide us, but they mistook the strength of our convictions for the inability to act and the wisdom of liberty for frailty of arms. And they certainly failed to understand the breadth of our unity, as embodied in the partnership between Colleyville's public servants and Heritage High School in putting on this event.

As we look back on the 10 years since the attacks, we are reminded that the United States still faces enemies who spread fear and hate through terrorism and brutality. Congress, the Presidency, and the Federal Government have an obligation and duty to protect our Nation. We have made great strides since that terrible day, but there is still much to be done.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATOR MATTHEW DAVID MASON

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Petty Officer Special Warfare Operator Matthew David Mason who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Chief Mason was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our Nation. He will be greatly missed.

Chief Mason was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including three Bronze Star Medals with Valor, including one for extraordinary heroism, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal with Valor, Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with Valor, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, two Combat Action Ribbons, two Presidential Unit Citations, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Commendation, two Afghanistan Campaign Medals, Iraqi Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Chief Mason is survived by his family, friends, and teammates.

His Nation owes Chief Mason enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Chief Mason's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful Nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

IN RECOGNITION OF MS. SHELLEY ROBERTS' DECADES OF SERVICE TO THE BIRMINGHAM COMMUNITY HOUSE AND GREATER SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN COMMUNITY

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Shelley Roberts, President and CEO of the Community House in Birmingham, Michigan, as she is honored with the Community House's 2011 Community Service Award.

Ms. Roberts has had a long and illustrious career which has spanned both the public and private sectors. For many years prior to her career in the non-profit public sector, Ms. Roberts was employed as an attorney with Dickinson Wright, beginning as an associate and after much hard work, became an equity partner. After her time with the firm, Ms. Roberts went on to work in development for Orchards Children's Services and the Jewish Federation of Detroit, before joining the Community House in 1998.

Ms. Roberts' support of the Community House and its mission extends to well before she joined as its CEO thirteen years ago. Prior to that, she served on its board, undertaking many different responsibilities during her tenure, such as serving as President between 1988 and 1990, where she oversaw the renovation of the Community House and as chair of its Community Advisory and Child Care Advisory Boards.

Under Ms. Roberts' leadership the Community House has been recognized by many community stakeholders for the work it has done to develop cross-cultural dialogue and foster a healthy, productive community. As President and CEO, Ms. Roberts has continued to emphasize the Community House's Race Relations Diversity Task Force and 21st Century Leaders program; both are designed to foster cross-cultural dialogue. She has continued to strengthen its scholarship programs which provide students with the ability to further their arts education. Among the awards Community House has received are New Detroit's Closing the Gap Award and the South Oakland NAACP's Outstanding Community Award for the Community House's support of multicultural programs which have furthered interracial dialogue and understanding. Additionally, the Community House has been recognized as one of the ''101 Best Places to Work'' by Metropolitan Detroit.

While serving in her professional role with the Community House, Ms. Roberts has continued to be an active volunteer leader in the community, investing considerable energy and time into supporting other community agencies and groups. During her volunteer service, Ms. Roberts has served on the boards of the Alzheimer's Association, Common Ground and Planned Parenthood. As an active member of her immediate community, Ms. Roberts also served as President of the Birmingham-Bloomfield Chamber of Commerce. Ms. Roberts' most current volunteer endeavors include work as a member of the boards of Children's Home, Big D and YouthVille in Detroit, as well as several organizations involving New Detroit.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that Ms. Roberts is being honored so publicly by the Community House for her many decades of volunteer service, not just to the Community House, but for her work with many organizations across Southeast Michigan. Ms. Roberts' decades of work have undoubtedly impacted the lives of so many across the Southeast Michigan region and I wish her continued success in her future endeavors.

TEN YEARS AFTER: REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF 9/11

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, this week our nation paused to mark the 10th anniversary of al Qaeda's attack on America. When we remember September 11th, we remember our fear, our shock, our disbelief, our grief. We remember images we wish we could forget. We remember loved ones we wish we could visit just once more. We remember how those who lost a family member channeled their grief and anger into a positive force for change.

In retrospect, we know our fears and our reaction to them were exaggerated. We allowed ourselves to become more suspicious and distrustful, more militant, more divided. And yet September 11th was not only among our darkest hours, but also among our finest.

I remember Todd Beamer of Cranbury, who, along with the other passengers on Flight 93, gave his life to prevent another airplane being used as a weapon against the Capitol or the White House. I also remember ''the Jersey Girls''—Kristen Breitweiser, Patty Casazza, Lorie Van Auken, and Mindy Kleinberg—who along with other family members successfully fought to have the 9/11 Commission created. These men and women of 9/11—those who died and those who guard their legacy—remind us all what is great and good about our Nation and its people.

Yet I feel hopeful. September 11th was not only among our darkest hours, but also among our finest. Strangers guided strangers away from the collapsing towers. Across the country, lines stretched around the block of men and women waiting to give blood. For at least a moment, we saw our conflicts and rivalries as what they truly are: small and earnest differences among the brothers and sisters of the American family.

Tragedy has a way of bringing people closer together. It doesn't minimize our differences; it magnifies everything we have in common.

I am hopeful today because I believe that, in spite of all the challenges we face, we still have so much in common. We still remain capable of such great things. As we remember our grief, I hope we also remember our unity—and realize that we are bound together as tightly today as we were a decade ago.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS JARED WILLIAM DAY

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Information Systems Technician Petty Officer First Class Jared William Day who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Petty Officer Day was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our nation. He will be greatly missed.

Petty Officer Day was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including the Bronze Star Medal with Valor, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal with Valor, Joint Service Achievement Medal, two Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals, Combat Action Ribbon, two Presidential Unit Citations, two Navy Good Conduct Medals, two Afghanistan Campaign Medals, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal unit decorations.

Petty Officer Jared Day is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His nation owes Petty Officer Day an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Petty Officer Day's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

SUPPORT OF H. RES. 391, A RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the tenth anniversary of one of the darkest days in American history, I would like to use my time to remember those we've lost, reflect on the lessons we've learned, and consider what we can do as a nation to ensure that an attack of this magnitude never occurs on American soil again.

Mr. Speaker, as America helplessly watched the terrifying images of thick clouds of grey smoke rising from the World Trade Center towers in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, emotions of shock, anger, fear, and tremendous sadness washed over the body politic. Never having experienced an attack of this magnitude on American soil before, the events which unfolded on 9/11 engendered a profound shift in the way we conceptualize national security and left an indelible impact on the psyche of every American citizen. This was a day that would have a profound impact on the way every American lives, and would shift a large amount of our country's focus and resources toward a new challenge: the Global War on Terror.

In the days after the 9/11 attacks, we were introduced to a man named Osama bin Laden and the organization he led, al-Qaeda. These previously esoteric monikers became ubiquitous terms synonymous with hate, terror, and anger. Yet, despite the dastardly events that unfolded on that day ten years ago, tales of selfless acts of heroism and tremendous bravery in the face of evil—indicative of the American spirit—made us proud and provided a ray of hope in the fog of uncertainty.

Ten years later, it is important to reflect on the lessons we learned from those brave men, women and children who were unjustly taken from us that day. My heart still aches for all 2,819 people we lost in the attacks, including the 343 firefighters and paramedics, 60 police officers, and those on board United Airlines 93, American Airlines 77, American Airlines 11, and United Airlines 175. We remember the bravery of the PDNY and NYPD first responders who courageously ran up the World Trade Center towers, while thousands of others rapidly evacuated. We also remember the remarkable story of those on United 93 who attempted to regain control of the cockpit after their flight had been hijacked by a group of terrorists that pointed the aircraft in the direction of the building where I currently stand.

I would also like to remember those who still suffer, whose hearts still ache over the loss of so many innocent and interrupted lives. My heart goes out to the 3,051 children who lost a parent, and to the spouses, parents and relatives of the victims. Just as we promised shortly after the attacks, we will never forget.

In the days and months following 9/11, we saw the true strength of the American people. It was during these times that people were able to momentarily suspend all political, regional, ethnic, and economic divisions to mourn and seek hope in one another. We healed as a Nation; we grew as a Nation. The petty differences that we so often magnify in our society were put aside and we focused on what we had to do to keep our country moving forward in the face of such adversity.

In the decade since 9/11—thanks to American vigilance, resilience, and resolve—al-Qaeda has been unsuccessful in carrying-out another attack on our Nation's soil. Several plots by would-be terrorists trained by al-Qaeda have been foiled by our Nation's intelligence agencies and local law enforcement, including a 2009 plot to bomb New York City's subway and a 2010 plot to place explosive devices on cargo planes entering the U.S.

Our military campaign in Afghanistan successfully overthrew the tyrannical Taliban and significantly hampered the power and mobility of al-Qaeda and its sympathizers. After years of dedicated service by the brave men and women who put country above self in our armed forces, America is safer and Afghanistan is now a fledgling democratic society. However, these accomplishments came with a price. Since 2011, the U.S. has spent over $1.2 trillion on Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. We also paid for these wars with the lives of 6,026 of our bravest young men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our country. In my district, we suffered the loss of 12 remarkable servicemen. We remember Long Beach residents: Pfc. Stephen A. Castellano; Sgt. 1st Class Randy D. Collins; Sgt. Anthony J. Davis, Jr.; Sgt. Israel Garcia; Pvt. Ernesto R. Guerra; Pfc. Lyndon A. Marcus, Jr.; Spec. Roberto L. Martinez Salazar; Spec. Astor A. Sunsin-Pineda; Pfc. David T. Toomalatai; Pfc. George D. Torres; and Staff Sgt. Joshua Whitaker, as well as Carson resident Pfc. Daniel P. Cagle of Carson who were all killed in action.

As the troops in the battlefields of Afghanistan begin their withdrawal, we are reminded of the reasons why we entered the war in the first place: to exact justice on those responsible for the attacks on 9/11 and to eliminate their sympathizers' ability to conduct a similar attack in the future. In those two regards, I would argue that we have been extraordinarily successful. Perhaps the most consequential victory of the War on Terror came earlier this year when Osama bin Laden's life was finally ended by a group of Navy SEALs who deftly carried-out a covert operation at bin Laden's secret compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan. I am extremely thankful for President Obama and his Administration's firm leadership in the effort to bring bin Laden to justice. The sense of victory experienced by Americans after the death of Osama bin Laden was so powerful that it seemed to carry us into a new chapter of the War on Terror, one less concerned with fighting the enemy overseas and one more concerned with protecting our citizens at home.

Therefore, I believe that now is the appropriate time to begin a significant withdrawal of troops from war zones in Afghanistan and other parts of the Arab world. Committing millions upon millions of taxpayer dollars to nation building abroad at a time when millions of Americans are unemployed and struggling represents a fundamental misallocation of resources. While keeping the American people safe should always be our top priority, more resources need to be focused protecting our homeland and educating, training and employing the beleaguered American workforce.

We have come a long way in the past 10 years, and we should be proud of the progress we've made as a nation adapting to a post–9/11 world. However, we still have a long way to go to ensure that an attack similar to those on 9/11 never happen in the U.S. again. As Ranking Member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications, I am keenly aware of the improvements that need to be made in order to keep the American people safe. For example, I represent a district that is home to the largest port complex in the nation. Each year, over 350,000 containers of cargo pass through the Port Los Angeles alone. These large shipping containers provide would-be terrorists with an excellent way to get hazardous materials into the country. That is why I am a strong proponent of working toward the implementation of a 100% container check rule on ports around the nation. This will ensure that cargo entering the U.S. is safe and will provide peace of mind to millions of Americans who reside near our Nation's ports.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that despite some questionable decision making during the previous administration, our country is stronger and safer than ever before. Although we still have a long way to go, the progress we've made in the last decade to secure our homeland from attack by unconventional forces should make everyone proud. Again, my heart goes out to the families of those who were lost during the attacks and to those who lost their lives fighting the perpetrators of those tragic events. While our country

must never stop moving forward, we must also never forget. The victims of 9/11 are not forgotten.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR MASTER-AT-ARMS PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS JOHN DOUANGDARA

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Master-At-Arms Petty Officer First Class John Douangdara who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Petty Officer Douangdara was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our Nation. He will be greatly missed.

Petty Officer Douangdara was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including two Bronze Star Medals with Valor, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal with Valor, Army Commendation Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, two Presidential Unit Citations, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Petty Officer Douangdara is survived by his family, friends, and teammates.

His Nation owes Petty Officer Douangdara an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Petty Officer Douangdara's family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful Nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

9/11 COMMEMORATION CEREMONY REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY & MEMORIAL READINGS

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001, is a day forever etched into the memory of the American people. On that day 10 years ago, over 3,000 innocent people, including nine Texans, died during the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and aboard Flight 93. We gather now to honor both their memory and the sacrifices of their families as we read from those who saw and studied what happened during and after the attacks. We also renew our commitment to honoring the sacrifice and service of the citizens who risked their lives to help all those impacted on that terrible day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders saved thousands of victims, and nearly 350 rescue personnel gave their lives in the service of others. It is because of their bravery that many of us knew 9/11 would not be the downfall of our great nation, despite what those who attacked us intended.

While 9/11 is a day of great solemnity, it is also a moment of pride. Our reaction as a country to those events—both during the events and afterward—reveals much about us as a people. Our enemies thought they could break our spirit and crush our will, but they failed to realize our resolve and resilience. As President George Bush said only days later, "America today is on bended knee, in prayer for the people whose lives were lost here, for the workers who work here, for the families that mourn." They sought to divide us, but they mistook the strength of our convictions for the inability to act and the wisdom of liberty for frailty of arms. And they certainly failed to understand the breadth of our unity and the depth of our commitment to freedom both here and around the world.

As we look back on the 10 years since the attacks, we are reminded that the United States still faces enemies who spread fear and hate through terrorism and brutality. Congress, the Presidency, and the federal government have an obligation and duty to protect our nation. We have made great strides since that terrible day, and together we will make more as Irving and her communities work together to support their American brothers and sisters.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE FOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER SPECIAL WARFARE OPERATOR STEPHEN MATTHEW MILLS

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chief Petty Officer Special Warfare Operator Stephen Matthew Mills who died August 6th in Wardak Province, Afghanistan. Chief Mills was a patriot and a hero who made the ultimate sacrifice ensuring the security of our nation. He will be greatly missed.

Chief Mills was a highly decorated combat veteran with numerous awards, including three Bronze Star Medals with Valor, Purple Heart Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal with Valor, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal with Valor, three Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals, two Combat Action Ribbons, two Presidential Unit Citations, two Meritorious Unit Commendations, Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and numerous other personal and unit decorations.

Chief Mills is survived by his loving family, friends, and teammates.

His nation owes Chief Mills an enormous debt of gratitude. We are honored to have had such an exemplary American fighting for his country.

I wish to extend my condolences to Chief Mills' family, friends, and teammates and hope they continue to find solace in his lasting impact on his grateful nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with them.

9/11: FROM A DAY OF TRAGEDY TO A TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM

HON. MIKE PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, like every American, I will never forget where I was on the morning of September 11, 2001. As a Member of Congress from Indiana, that day my duties took me to Capitol Hill and to sights and sounds I will never forget.

I witnessed the U.S. Capitol literally hemorrhaging with people running in every direction. I heard the deafening sounds of sirens all around and thunderous booms of military aircraft going supersonic at low altitude. And I saw the columns of mud-brown smoke billowing out of the Pentagon just across the Potomac River.

As the world watched the towers fall in New York City, I witnessed the aftermath of the first attack on our nation's capital since the War of 1812. It was a day when evil triumphed over good and the cunning plans of the enemies of freedom had their moment. They thought they had unleashed violence sufficient to cow a great nation but they were wrong.

What our enemies intended for harm gave birth to a season of national unity and a new generation of heroes. The unity and call to service appeared almost instantly.

At a time of great national division, it is hard to imagine today what Washington DC was like in the hours, weeks and months following September 11th, but the unity of that day did happen. I was there. I saw it.

In the swirl of events that morning, I knew that Congress would need to convene to provide the authority and resources for our national response. As Capitol Hill police officers urged me to leave the grounds, I asked where I could report for duty and was escorted to the office of the Chief of the Capitol Police where the combined leadership of the House and the Senate in both parties was huddled watching the events unfold on several television screens.

When I arrived in the room, the congressional leaders were standing apart, divided by party and by institutions, but as that fateful morning wore on, things changed. Faced with a merciless attack on our nation, the politics of the room dissolved. There were no Republicans in that room, there were no Democrats in that room, just Americans.

I watched as leaders set aside every divisive issue before the Congress and made plans to move resources and programs designed to meet the moment with bipartisan resolve. And that unity would animate the work of the Congress for months following the attack.

But the true legacy of 9–11 cannot be found among political leaders of the day, but in the citizen soldiers and public safety personnel who answered that day with courage and selflessness.

To the soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines who answered that day with resolve, who did what needed to be done without regard to their own safety, we owe our deepest gratitude. I have prayed with the families and wept at the funerals of Hoosiers who did not shrink from 9–11 but grew into heroes whose names will forever be engraved in the heart of a

grateful nation. To our police, fire and public safety personnel who ran in when others ran out, who braved the flames, who followed the leads and who took such actions as were necessary to bring us a decade free of another terrorist event on American soil belongs the credit for this day. This anniversary belongs to the fallen, their families and to all those whose diligence and tenacity brought safety to our families and justice to our enemies.

A common enemy forged common ground and a new generation of American heroes. Today, we rightly pause to remember those who fell on 9–11 and every day since in the War on Terror. But we also pause to celebrate those Americans who, by their service and sacrifice, have made this day of tragedy into a triumph of freedom.

9/11 COMMEMORATION AND EMERGENCY PERSONNEL REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 2001, is a day forever etched into the memory of the American people. On that day 10 years ago, over 3,000 innocent people, including nine Texans, died during the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and aboard Flight 93. We gather at the Southlake Baptist Church to honor both their memory and the sacrifices of their families. We also renew our commitment to honoring the sacrifice and service of the citizens who risked their lives to help all those impacted on that terrible day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders saved thousands of victims, and nearly 350 rescue personnel gave their lives in the service of others. It is because of their bravery that many of us knew 9/11 would not be the downfall of our great nation, despite what those who attacked us intended. It is on their behalf that today we honor Police Corporal Randy Thomas and Paramedic Paul Cook.

While 9/11 is a day of great solemnity, it is also a moment of pride. Our reaction as a country to those events—both during the events and afterward—reveals much about us as a people. Our enemies thought they could break our spirit and crush our will, but they failed to realize our resolve and resilience. As President George Bush said only days later, ''America today is on bended knee, in prayer for the people whose lives were lost here, for the workers who work here, for the families that mourn.'' They sought to divide us, but they mistook the strength of our convictions for the inability to act and the wisdom of liberty for frailty of arms. And they certainly failed to understand the breadth of our unity and the depth of our commitment to freedom both here and around the world.

As we look back on the 10 years since the attacks, we are reminded that the United States still faces enemies who spread fear and hate through terrorism and brutality. Congress, the Presidency, and the Federal Government have an obligation and duty to protect our nation. We have made great strides since that terrible day, but there is still much to be done. With God's Grace America will continue to move forward, never forgetting the tragedy of 9/11 but also never forgetting the strength our fellow country men and women showed in our time of need.

ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 9/11 TERRORIST ATTACKS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 391 and to honor the memory of the nearly 3,000 innocent Americans who lost their lives 10 years ago, in the attacks on September 11th, 2001. Together, as a nation, we grieved with the families and friends who lost loved ones. Then, together, we began to look forward.

Having had more than 150 constituents and friends murdered by al-Qaeda, I have spent much of the past 10 years with family members of the 9/11 victims. These family members do not need a decade or quarter-century mark to remember their loved ones. For them, each of the 3,652 passing days has been a day of remembrance.

Since that day we have made great progress in securing the Homeland. We created the Department of Homeland Security, and established a Director of National Intelligence to better coordinate the Intelligence Community and facilitate information sharing. Today we are safer.

There is still more that can, and should, be done. Ten years after 9/11 Congress has yet to follow through on some recommendations of the 9/11 Commission, including the call for consolidation of congressional jurisdiction of our homeland security efforts and the allocation of sufficient spectrum for the interoperable communications needs of our first responders.

Killing Osama bin Laden was a tremendous victory for us and all who oppose terrorism. Al Qaeda Central has been damaged, but the organization and its affiliates are as dedicated as they have been. They are working to radicalize and recruit individuals within our own country.

While we may be safer today than we were 10 years ago, we are still in great danger. Al-Qaeda has not given up. It has adapted; its affiliates have grown; it actively recruits from within our own country; and it continues to be an active enemy.

We must not allow ourselves to grow complacent. Although not on the same scale, we have been attacked since 9/11, with many plots thwarted by excellent law enforcement and intelligence work.

We must not forget the lessons we have learned. We must acknowledge how far we've come, but we must not forget that we still have far to go before al-Qaeda and its affiliates are defeated and our Homeland is once again safe from this enemy.

We must never forget what happened on 9/11. As we honor the lives of the victims and stand with their families, we also give our gratitude to the first responders who rushed to the rescue and to the men and women of our military and Intelligence Community who risked and, in many cases, gave their lives to keep America safe. In tribute to them, we must pledge to continue to do all that we possibly can to ensure that similar attacks are never replicated.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT GEORGE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF SCHERERVILLE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and enthusiasm that I congratulate Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church in Schererville, Indiana as its congregation joins together in celebration of its 100th Anniversary. The congregation, along with Parish Priest, Very Reverend Dobrivoje, and Parish President, Mr. Ray Vukas, will be celebrating this momentous milestone with a celebratory reception on Sunday, October 23, 2011, at the Halls of Saint George in Schererville, Indiana.

Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church in Schererville is a sister church of Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church in East Chicago, Indiana. The parish was established on October 30, 1911, when a small group of immigrants from Serbia joined together with the goal of preserving Serbian culture and religious tradition. That same year, they obtained the services of a full-time priest and elected their first executive board. The dedication ceremony took place on Saint George's Day, May 6, 1912. Many of the Serbian families sacrificed and gave of their time to assist in building this tremendous place of worship. The church continued to grow, and in the 1920's, a small hall and the parish house were built on the church property. In 1949, construction began on a new banquet hall/social center which was completed a year later. Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church became the second Serbian Church in Indiana following the church built in South Bend.

During its existence, Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church experienced many changes as its membership grew. These changes were not only physical changes to the church itself but also a religious schism within the Serbian Orthodox church that affected its followers. In 1963, a decision from Belgrade regarding the church structure resulted in years of turmoil that divided Serbian Americans and the Serbian Orthodox Church into two groups. By 1970, some of the parishioners who chose to remain under the mother church in Belgrade, Serbia purchased property in Schererville, Indiana for a new church to be built. Within one year, a hall was completed, and by 1980, the new church and parish home were finished. In 1992, the church reunified and what remained from the division were many churches throughout the area spreading Serbian Orthodoxy. The church in Schererville continued to grow, building a hall, a new church, a parish home and a new banquet hall in Schererville.

Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church continues to touch the lives of countless individuals through its compassionate service, especially to those in need. Over the years, the church has come to the aid of Serbian immigrants by providing food, shelter and assistance in finding employment. The church auxiliary group, Circle of Serbian Sisters, along with three other Circles of Serbian Sisters in Northwest Indiana, hold an annual fundraiser

called Mothers Against Hunger. This event raises tens of thousands of dollars for Serbian orphans in the former Yugoslavia. The St. George parish also supports donations to other charitable organizations such as the Carmelite Home in East Chicago. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring and congratulating the Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church in Schererville, Indiana on its 100th Anniversary. Throughout many hardships and trials, the members of Saint George have dedicated themselves to preserving Serbian heritage, tradition, and spiritual beliefs. For their commitment to serving so many in need, the church leaders and congregation are to be admired and are worthy of the highest praise.

TRIBUTE TO BENZEL'S BAKERY

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Benzel's Bakery of Altoona, PA. This year, Benzel's is celebrating its 100th year in business. In 1911, Adolph Benzel came to America with a recipe and a dream to make pretzels. The company started off as a one-man operation, everything done by hand. Today this family business is one of the top pretzel producers in the country. Benzel's employs 70 full time workers and makes 35 varieties of pretzels under the brand name Pennysticks Pretzels. The company gives back to the community. They have established a fund with the Central Pennsylvania Community Foundation in honor of Adolph Benzel. The company has also donated $150,000 for a renovation project at a local theatre. I extend my congratulations to Benzel's Bretzel Bakery and expect another hundred years from this great family business.

COMMENDING DEAN JANEWAY, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER OF WAKEFERN FOOD CORPORATION OF WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Dean Janeway, President and Chief Operating Officer of Wakefern Food Corporation. Mr. Janeway is retiring after nearly five decades of service.

Wakefern Food Corporation, headquartered in Woodbridge, New Jersey, is the largest retailer-owned cooperative in the United States. Members of this cooperative operate supermarkets under the "Shop-Rite" banner throughout the Northeast, including several locations in New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Janeway joined Wakefern in the 1960s as a junior accountant and eventually worked his way to Executive Vice President. He was later named Wakefern's President and Chief Operating Officer in 1995. Under his tenure, Wakefern significantly expanded the corporation serving more localities and employing more people.

Mr. Janeway has been dedicated to giving back to the community. During his tenure, he has directed more than $24 million in donations to regional food banks. Wakefern has also championed numerous local charities in support of medical research and treatment, fighting hunger, and educating young adults. Mr. Janeway has also been honored by the Special Olympics of New Jersey and the Archdiocese of Newark for his support of charitable causes.

I congratulate Mr. Janeway on his tenure with Wakefern Food Corporation and I commend him for his achievements throughout the years.

ARTS IN EDUCATION WEEK

HON. DAVID G. REICHERT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, last year this House dedicated the second week of September as "National Arts in Education Week." As a member of the Congressional Arts Caucus, I was proud to co-sponsor the resolution at the time and my belief in the importance of arts education and a robust arts scene for artists and innovators is as strong as ever.

House Resolution 275—introduced by Rep. JACKIE SPEIER—states, in part: "Arts education, comprising a rich array of disciplines including dance, music, theatre, media arts, literature, design, and visual arts, is a core academic subject and an essential element of a complete and balanced education for all students."

In the Eighth District of Washington—the District I represent in this House—the community is blessed with teachers, mentors, and parents adamant that young people have an opportunity to participate in the arts. It is a joy for me to host an annual Congressional Arts Competition and view the paintings, photographs, sketches, and sculptures students create. I receive support on picking winners in the contest from members of local school boards, parents, teachers, and interested community members. The Competition culminates in an evening of celebration for the young artists and the smiles and pride on the faces of parents, grandparents, friends, and students light up whatever room the celebration takes place.

Professional and amateur arts exist in my District as well. Even during a historically difficult economic time such as this, support for the arts is robust. The support is present because people understand what arts and artists provide: a unique, illuminating, and important perspective on life.

My hope is that this country and this House never lose its belief in the arts. My hope is that we all continue to view arts education and support for the arts as an indispensable part of our culture and the education of our young people. I'm happy in the knowledge that House Resolution 275 dedicates a week to supporting arts in education and I hope this House joins me in spotlighting the arts in the individual districts of the United States.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT GEORGE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF EAST CHICAGO

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and enthusiasm that I congratulate Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church as its congregation joins together in celebration of its 100th Anniversary. The congregation, along with Parish Priest, Reverend Aleksandar Savic, and Parish President, Mr. Svetko Balach, will be celebrating this momentous milestone with a celebratory reception on Sunday, October 2, 2011, at the Center for Visual and Performing Arts in Munster, Indiana.

Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church of East Chicago, Indiana was established on October 30, 1911, when a small group of immigrants from Serbia joined together with the goal of preserving Serbian culture and religious tradition. That same year, they obtained the services of a full time priest, elected their first executive board, and began construction of their church. The church dedication ceremony took place on Saint George's Day, May 6, 1912. Many of the Serbian families sacrificed and gave of their time to assist in building this tremendous place of worship. The church continued to grow and in the 1920s a small hall and the parish house were built on the church property. In 1949, construction began on a new banquet hall/social center which was completed a year later. Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church became the second Serbian church in Indiana following the church built in South Bend; and is the fourth oldest original Serbian Orthodox Church in the United States in which services continue to be held.

During its existence, Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church Parish experienced many changes as its membership grew. These changes were not only physical changes within the parish itself but also a religious schism within the Serbian Orthodox Church that affected its followers. In 1963, a decision from Belgrade regarding the church structure resulted in years of turmoil that divided Serbian Americans and the Serbian Orthodox Church into two groups. Some members of the church in East Chicago left and went on to build a new church in Northwest Indiana. In 1992, the church reunified and what remained from the division were many churches throughout the area spreading Serbian Orthodoxy. Today the Serbian Orthodox Church remains one of the greatest assets for East Chicago.

Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church continues to touch the lives of countless individuals through its compassionate service, especially to those in need. Over the years, the church has come to the aid of Serbian immigrants by providing food, shelter and assistance in finding employment. The church auxiliary group, Circle of Serbian Sisters, along with three other Serbian parishes in Northwest Indiana holds an annual fundraiser called Mothers Against Hunger. This event raises tens of thousands of dollars for Serbian orphans in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring

and congratulating the Saint George Serbian Orthodox Church of East Chicago, Indiana on its 100th Anniversary. Throughout many hardships and trials, the members of Saint George have dedicated themselves to preserving Serbian heritage, tradition, and spiritual beliefs. For their commitment to serving so many in need, the church leaders and congregation are to be admired and are worthy of the highest praise.

HONORING THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF JUDGE J.C. McLIN

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a just and wise servant of the people, an even-handed and merciful adjudicator of the law, and a humble and decent man, Judge J.C. McLin. He lost his battle with pancreatic cancer on Sunday, September 4, 2011. Judge McLin was born in Trenton, Tennessee to Reverend Henry McLin and Louise Doaks McLin. After graduating from Rosenwald High School, he attended and graduated from Lane College. He received a master's degree in Education from University of Tennessee at Martin and a law degree from University of Tennessee College of Law. He was commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps and was honorably discharged in 1975.

Judge McLin's selfless commitment to our community has made a lasting impact on the lives he touched. After working as an attorney for 25 years, including nine years in private practice, 19 years as a prosecutor and a staff attorney at Memphis Area Legal Services, he was elected to the Shelby County Criminal Court in 2000 where he presided as a judge. In 2004, he was appointed to the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals by Tennessee Governor Phil Bredesen, only the second African American to hold a seat on that bench. Judge McLin was noted for his gracious, calm and efficient approach to work. He was also regarded as a fair and hard working judge who served on the bench with great dignity and integrity.

Judge McLin was a faithful member of Mt. Pisgah Missionary Baptist Church, where he served as an associate minister. He supported the work of local organizer Stevie Moore to fight youth violence and he founded the Information, Assistance, and Monitoring program which gives criminal offenders a chance to rehabilitate themselves. He served on the board of the Memphis Second Chance Program which aims to help ex-offenders find a job. He leaves behind a legacy of service and faith that will continue to resonate in the Memphis community for many years to come.

Judge McLin was 64 years of age. He is survived by his beloved wife of 42 years, Mollie Jenkins McLin; his sons, Jason and Thebe; his daughter, Monette; his mother, Louise; two sisters, Shirley Drake and Patsy Smith; and a wealth of other family, friends and colleagues who will cherish his memory. His was a life well-lived.

STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY FROM JOHN BURTON

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker. I commend to my colleagues' attention the following statement on the debate over Social Security from John Burton, our former colleague here in the House, the former president of the California State Senate, and the current chair of the California Democratic Party. John has a long and distinguished career in standing up for the economic interests of the middle class and the long-term strength of the American economy.

NO SOCIAL SECURITY CUTS ON THE TABLE

(By John Burton)

Chair, California Democratic Party
Member of Congress 1975–1982
California State Assemblyman 1998–1994
California State Senate President 1998–2004

There has been a lot of pressure from Republicans, the Chamber of Commerce, and newspaper editorials to put everything on the table, including Social Security, in order to deal with the federal deficit. That is a load of baloney.

No way in the world should Social Security be put on the table to deal with the deficit. One thing should be abundantly clear—Social Security has nothing to do with the current budget deficit or any budget deficit for that matter. It is a self-funding program that pays for itself. The program has actually lent the government money by purchasing U.S. Treasury notes and bonds.

Furthermore, Social Security, as a separate trust fund, was never included in the U.S. budget until President Lyndon Johnson decided to include it to demonstrate that domestic spending had increased even though our military spending went up during the Vietnam War.

The social security system is in sound fiscal shape. It has a surplus that will be present until 2037. There is a great deal of fuss about the fact that benefits paid out of the program would exceed the Social Security tax revenue and the fund has to be tapped to make the difference. That is exactly how the social security trust fund is supposed to work. That's why Congress created it. The bonds in the trust fund earn interest. Therefore the total value of the fund will continue to grow after that day. If nothing else changes, the total payout benefit will not exceed tax revenue plus interest on the bonds until 2024.

Some claim that the trust fund has constantly been looted. Now it is little more than a pile of worthless paper. They are not telling the truth. That paper is in fact a pile of U.S. Treasury bonds, even now considered to be the safest investment in the world. Under the law, the federal government is obligated to pay the bonds held by the trust fund, just as it has to pay interests on other government bonds. The thought that the government would default on its bonds owed to the social security trust fund is a pipe dream.

If there are perceived future problems with the Social Security system, that is a separate issue unrelated to the ''deficit crisis'' and could be solved in an orderly manner. A point of fact is that if the government pays what it owes the fund, it will be solvent for another 26 years.

If the Social Security issue is ''to be dealt with,'' the easy solution is to raise the payroll tax ceiling, which is now around $107,000. When the ceiling was set, it was assumed that payroll tax would cover 90% of all wages. When the ceiling was set in 1983, the top 1% of Americans received 11.6% of total income. Today that 1% takes in more than 20% of the total income. If the formula pushes it back up to 90% of all wages envisioned in the 1983 legislation, the ceiling would rise to $180,000. The long-term social security problem would be solved.

In the meantime, the fund is safe and solvent through four presidential elections. It is solvent for twelve more years, if not twenty-six more years before there are any problems.

COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW UPRISING

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Helsinki Commission and Co-Chairman of the Poland Caucus, I have long been struck by the way in which history casts both long shadows and rays of light in Poland. I have had the privilege of traveling to Poland, one of America's closest allies, and was overwhelmed by the weight of history when I met with those who are building the Museum of the History of Poland's choose. Institutions like this are not only critical for Poland's future generations, but for what all of us, around the world, can learn from Poland.

Today, I rise today to commemorate the 67th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, a courageous act of defiance by the people of Poland against the brutal Nazi occupation during the Second World War.

On August 1, 1944, the Polish Underground began its struggle to liberate Warsaw, to further weaken the collapsing German eastern front and to establish Polish sovereignty in response to the Red Army's advance to the city's outskirts. Despite the courage and fortitude of the Polish people, the Underground could not overcome the Nazis' determination to oversee the complete destruction of the Home Army and the city, bolstered by official orders and a directive that the massacre was to serve as a ''terrifying example'' to Europe.

More than 200,000 civilians and members of the Home Army were killed in Warsaw over a 63-day period. Between August 5 and August 8, the Nazis murdered more than 40,000 people—overwhelmingly civilians—in the Wola district of Warsaw alone. Survivors, describing the horror of the executions, told of the indiscriminate slaughter of thousands of women and children. Approximately 700,000 Warsaw residents were expelled from their homes and forced out of the city—many sent to death, labor, or POW camps.

Hitler ordered that Warsaw should be razed to the ground; Heinrich Himmler declaring in the most chilling terms that Warsaw ''must completely disappear from the surface of the earth.'' To that end, the Nazis systematically targeted buildings filled with deep meaning for the Poles, including cultural treasures, monuments, palaces, libraries, churches, and the Old Town. By the beginning of October, the Polish capitol was reduced to rubble—85 percent of the buildings in Warsaw had been destroyed.

But from ashes come diamonds and, despite this barbaric campaign, the Polish desire for freedom and liberty could not be extinguished—not even by the decades of communist oppression which followed the end of the war. Such courage and resilience continues to define the Polish people.

Today, Poland is a successful democracy and one of our strongest military allies. More to the point, Poland's leadership on issues related to democracy and human rights gives true meaning to the alliance concept of ''shared values.'' Poland has tirelessly support democratic movements in Northern Africa and Eastern Europe, particularly in Tunisia, through democracy activists and transition experts, and Belarus. Poland has served as a regional force in the effort to encourage human rights and democracy in Belarus in the wake of the December 2010 post-election political crackdown, maintaining free media outlets that operate in Belarus and opening Polish universities to students expelled for pro-democracy activities.

On July 1, Poland assumed the six-months rotating Presidency of the European Union. It can only strengthen our transatlantic alliance to have the EU led by a country that has accomplished so much over the past 20 years both political and economically. As it happens, Poland has one of the fastest growing economies in Europe and is the only EU country not faced with a recession amidst the global financial crisis.

As chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission and co-chairman of the Congressional Poland Caucus, I commend Poland's leadership on democracy and human rights throughout the OSCE region and globally. Polish-American ties remain strong and steadfast because of such dedication to these common values. More than that, however, I have unwavering respect and admiration for the people of Poland, whose courage and determination in the face of so many historic tragedies—of which the Warsaw Massacre is only one example—is a source of continued inspiration.

TRIBUTE TO SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity.

In 1904, a small group of top professionals in Philadelphia set out to create an organization that would provide a vehicle for black men of high stature to network and learn the best from one another. These visionaries were Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Dr. Henry McKee Minton, Dr. Edwin C. Howard and Dr. Richard J. Warrick.

At that time of Sigma Pi Phi's founding, accomplished black men lived and worked in isolation as they were not offered participation in professional and cultural associations organized by the white community. Inequities such as racism, discrimination, segregation, and inequality were rampant throughout the United States. It took the ingenuity and courage displayed by these men based on their shared conditions to form an organization that would not only bring them together in fellowship, but benefit the country they loved for more than a century to come.

To quote Dr. Minton ''professional men should have an organization that should be a fraternity in the true sense of the word; one whose chief thought should not be to visit the sick and bury the dead, but to bind men of like qualities, tastes and attainments into a close and sacred union that they might know the best of one another.'' Members would not be ''selected on the basis of brains alone—but in addition to congeniality, culture and good fellowship; that they shall have behind them [at initiation] a record of accomplishment, not merely be men of promise and good education.'' His fraternity would contain the ''best of Skull and Bones of Yale and of Phi Beta Kappa.''

Today, the dream of Drs. Jackson, Minton, Howard and Warrick lives on and is stronger than ever. Sigma Pi Phi has over 5,000 members and 126 chapters throughout the United States and the West Indies. Members of Sigma Pi Phi have provided leadership and service during the Great Depression, World War I, World War II, the Civil Rights Movement, and addressed social issues such as urban housing, and many other critical issues affecting all people.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Sigma Pi Phi for their tireless work which has benefited our great nation for more than a century. Our country is a better one because of Sigma Pi Phi and I am proud to honor them today.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on September 7, 2011, I was absent from the House and missed rollcall vote 692.

Had I been present for rollcall 692, on a motion to suspend the rules and agree to H. Con. Res. 67, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run, I would have voted ''aye.''

HONORING HENRY GIVENS, JR., PH.D., PRESIDENT, HARRIS-STOWE STATE UNIVERSITY, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

HON. WM. LACY CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a native St. Louisan, Dr. Henry Givens, Jr., who has served as president of Harris-Stowe State University since it became a state institution in 1979. He was educated in the St. Louis public schools and earned his baccalaureate degree at Lincoln University in Missouri. He earned his master's degree at the University of Illinois and his Ph.D. at Saint Louis University. His postdoctoral studies in higher education administration were at Harvard University.

Dr. Givens' professional experience in education is both broad and varied. He began his career as a teacher in the Webster Groves School District and became principal of the first prototype of a magnet school in the nation. Before leaving the Webster Groves public schools, he held the post of Assistant to the Superintendent of Schools. Soon after, he became the first African-American to serve Missouri as Assistant Commissioner of Education, which he did for 5 years.

At the request of the Governor of Missouri, Dr. Givens served as interim president at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, MO, during a financial crisis in 1987, while continuing his duties at Harris-Stowe. Such an appointment was without precedent in Missouri public higher education.

Under the leadership of Dr. Givens, Harris-Stowe has greatly expanded its degree programs; has significantly increased its facilities—from one building to seven, and including, for the first time in its long history of over 150 years, the new state-of-the-art William L. Clay, Sr. Early Childhood Development/Parenting Education Center and the Rev. Dr. William G. Gillespie Residence Hall and Student Center. An eighth new building, a second residence hall, is currently under construction. In addition, Harris-Stowe has opened its first business school satellite campus in South St. Louis; has expanded the University's academic program to include 14 degree offerings in selected applied professional disciplines; has tripled its student enrollment since entering the State System; and has changed its status from College to University, to name a few of its accomplishments.

Dr. Givens has served as Chairman of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Statewide Celebration Commission for Missouri since its inception in 1986 to 2011. Under his dynamic leadership, the State of Missouri now hosts the second-largest celebration in the nation, extending to every corner of Missouri. Dr. Givens was appointed by President Barack Obama to the HBCU Capital Finance Program Advisory Board, and has served in the past and present on local, national, and international groups as a consultant, including the U.S. State Department at its American School in Lima, Peru. In addition, he currently serves on several local, state and national Boards and Commissions. He serves on the St. Louis Regional Convention and Sports Complex Authority board, and on local and national Corporate Boards of Directors, including, U.S. Bank (Regional).

He is a past board member of Laclede Gas/Laclede Group, Peabody Energy, Inc., and Automobile Club of Missouri (AAA). President Givens is affiliated with numerous national and local professional and social organizations, and has received over 125 national, state and local awards and recognitions, including honorary doctorate degrees from Saint Louis University, Lincoln University and Washington University-St. Louis.

Dr. Givens is married to Belma Evans Givens. They have a daughter, a son, and three grandchildren.

ADDRESSING THE HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY IN EAST AFRICA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, good afternoon. Two months ago, this Subcommittee held a hearing on Somalia that revealed the extent of the suffering from what witnesses agreed was the worst drought in the Horn of Africa since the 1950s. Our hearing today is, in part, a follow-up to that July 7th hearing in order to examine the U.S. Agency for International Development's long-term strategy to address humanitarian crises in East Africa, such as the current devastating drought. The need for this continued focus on the region is apparent given the ongoing, disturbing reports that we are receiving about Sudanese attacks on its Blue Nile State that will drive residents into South Sudan and reports of theft of international food aid.

We now know that an estimated 13.1 million people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. The United States to date has devoted a total of $604.6 million in humanitarian assistance funding for the Horn of Africa. At the same time, our government has devoted $370.7 million in Fiscal Year 2011 to helping the newly independent Government of South Sudan respond to crises largely caused by Republic of the Sudan attacks that have sent people streaming into this young nation.

The drought in East Africa apparently is part of a persistent weather trend in the region, but there is disagreement on the extent to which the La Niña and El Niño weather phenomena will affect weather patterns in East Africa over time. The current La Niña phenomenon, which began in August 2010, results in wetter than normal conditions in Australia and parts of Asia from December to February and drier than normal conditions over equatorial East Africa over the same period, leading to the current drought in the region.

But while drought is one reason for food shortages, it is exacerbated by stagnating agricultural development and unsustainable forms of livelihood. In our July 7th hearing, Nancy E. Lindborg, Assistant Administrator in the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, raised the issue of the long-term need for changes in livelihoods in the region. She quoted a local cattle herder as saying, "We are seeing the end of the pastoral lifestyle as we know it."

In countries across the region, as Lindborg testified, nomads are without water and pasture and unable to migrate safely. Many of them are left without assets or income, and as they migrate out of rural areas to urban areas, they strain an already stressed situation.

There are nomads in Africa from Western Sahara to Sudan. If weather conditions have conspired to end what in some cases are livelihoods developed over millennia, who will work with these pastoralists to develop new ways of surviving? Part of our humanitarian strategy, therefore, must involve working with African governments on developing viable strategies for helping nomads transition into new livelihoods that fit their skills and are sustainable in often resource-poor conditions. In the long run, donors will be increasingly less likely to continue to support people suffering through repeated droughts in the same areas. We must break this cycle now and help them to find durable solutions for the future.

In Somalia, the hardest hit country in the region, the terrorist group al-Shabaab has obstructed the delivery of humanitarian assistance and directly threatened aid agencies. It has also interrogated aid workers and accused them of spying for the West or proselytizing. Maritime piracy and the hijacking of aid shipments have also hindered the provision of aid. By late 2009, threats against humanitarian workers and attacks against aid compounds had driven many international groups out of al-Shabaab-controlled areas; most of the remaining groups left southern Somalia in 2010. The result has been an estimated 2.2 million people in southern Somalia, representing some 60% of those who remain in the country, in need of aid but currently out of reach of most aid agencies.

We face serious questions about how to meet the desperate needs of people like those living in areas controlled by al-Shabaab. We want to prevent terrorist organizations from benefitting from humanitarian aid, but we must balance this concern with our desire to keep alive those needing food, water and medicine. There has to be a solution that not only prevents aid from going to terrorists, but also prevents the terrorists from perpetrating further violence against their own people by denying them access to life-saving assistance.

Meanwhile, our government is helping the new Government of South Sudan to effectively respond to the expectations of the population for essential services and improved livelihoods, as well as containing the conflicts that are likely to erupt. This new government is learning to handle the normal business of establishing a government even as an estimated 371,455 people have migrated from the North to South Sudan, as well as to Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States in the Republic of the Sudan and the disputed area of Abyei since October 30th of last year.

Apparently continuing attacks in Southern Kordofan and now Blue Nile State will only continue the flight of thousands of people into South Sudan. Given its troubled relationship with the Republic of the Sudan to the North, our assistance to the new government must build its capacity as a democratically elected institution and help enable it to avoid and address such crises. Empowerment should be our focus as we help this new government take its place among the world's nations.

Drought and other natural disasters and man-made catastrophes due to conflict have been a persistent story in East Africa. In an era of limited resources, we must encourage adapted lifestyles, develop strategies for delivering aid in conflict areas and enable our partner governments to manage crises more successfully. We look forward to hearing from our distinguished witnesses as to how we can move toward achieving these goals.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SEPTEMBER 11TH REMEMBRANCE DAY IN PEORIA, ILLINOIS

HON. AARON SCHOCK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. SCHOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the City of Peoria, Illinois' establishment of September 11th Remembrance Day on September 10th this year. In recognition of the 10th anniversary of the tragedy of September 11, 2001, the citizens of Peoria are dedicating September 10, 2011 to remember those who lost their lives on that day and the brave men and women who, despite the dangers, rushed to help others.

The images of the attacks on September 11th are seared into our national memory. Those who lived through that terrible day, in New York, Washington, DC and Pennsylvania, as well as in cities and towns across the nation, will always remember where they were when they heard that the United States was under attack. Two thousand eight hundred nineteen people lost their lives on that tragic day, and the citizens of Peoria honor them with this Day of Remembrance.

The tragedy of September 11th will never be forgotten, but neither should the spirit of unity brought about by countless acts of heroism on that day and in the days following; acts of ordinary Americans who found themselves in extraordinary circumstances and answered the call to help. It is in honor of those who died, but also of those who rushed into burning buildings, sacrificed themselves to protect countless others, and came from all across the country to offer assistance that residents of Peoria pause on the Day of Remembrance.

Abraham Lincoln, who once represented Central Illinois in this chamber, said on the battlefield at Gettysburg, "it is from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion." We as Americans renewed our devotion to our national values in the wake of September 11th, values that unite rather than divide us. Through the establishment of this Day of Remembrance, Peoria residents continue their dedication to that same cause. This nation has endured many challenges, but the American people have always joined together to overcome them.

Therefore, in honor of the victims and heroes of September 11, 2001, I recognize Peoria, Illinois' establishment of September 11th Remembrance Day.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE LOCAL 537 PIPEFITTERS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts delegation moves today to honor the Local 537 Pipefitters Association of Boston, which will be celebrating its Centennial on Saturday, September 10, 2011. It is with pride

that we reflect on the many accomplishments of Local 537 members and with appreciation that we commend the organization for its unparalleled service to our great state.

The history of Local 537 is a lesson in perseverance. The Pipefitters have seen decades of prosperity followed by years of declining job opportunities. In response, Local 537 members have become more versatile. They have borne witness not only to the advancements in the technology and materials on which their trade is dependent, but also to the evolution of workers' rights and labor unions. When hard times have fallen, the Pipefitters found work across the continent at the Trans-Alaskan pipeline, across borders to the oil fields of Canada and across state lines to construction jobs in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island—always to return when new opportunities arose at home.

With a membership of over 2,600, the jurisdiction of Local 537 covers Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk counties and extends into Plymouth and Worcester counties. From Boston to Lowell and Salem to Quincy, the work of Local 537 is visible within the interiors of the very landmarks that make our state and cities unique and recognizable. They have left their mark on the resident halls and academic facilities of Harvard University, Boston College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University; the piping systems in the Deer Island Water Treatment Plant and Weymouth Power Plant; and beneath the bleachers of the stadiums and arenas that house New England's proud sports teams.

Today, Local 537 retains the competitive edge and adaptive spirit of the original plumbers, gas fitters and steam fitters who first organized themselves over a century ago. The Pipefitters are a true Massachusetts institution and we thank the organization for its numerous contributions to the Commonwealth.

CONGRATULATING JULIE YOUNG, RECIPIENT OF THE 2011 HAROLD W. McGRAW, JR. PRIZE IN EDUCATION

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to recognize Ms. Julie Young upon receiving the 2011 Harold W. McGraw, Jr. Prize in Education. Ms. Young is highly regarded for her hard work and dedication to improving education in this country and for helping to create a smarter, better educated world.

Ms. Young is President and CEO of the nation's largest and most influential virtual program: Florida Virtual School. Her journey began with a love for teaching and a dedication to learning that dates back to childhood. Today, she is passionate about the positive impact that Florida Virtual School has on thousands of families. I have been fortunate to work with Ms. Young as the Florida Virtual School has grown from 77 students in 1997 to its current enrollment of over 130,000 K–12 students.

Ms. Young's interest in combining technology and learning began when she served as a teacher trainer for a partnership between her school district and IBM. That experience also ignited her with the vision to apply proven business principles to education. She interacts regularly with business, education, and policy leaders across the nation to shape the future of learning, and she sees Florida Virtual School playing a significant role.

Ms. Young is also excited about the opportunities online education and blended learning models have provided for the profession. These innovations help to retain great teachers who might have otherwise left the field. She takes particular pleasure in identifying and growing leaders.

In addition to directing the work of 1,500 employees, Ms. Young is a frequent national speaker. She serves on the Board of the United States Distance Learning Association, International Association for K–12 Online Learning, Florida Learning Alliance, Florida TaxWatch Center for Educational Performance and Accountability, Florida Sterling Council Board of Directors, K–12 Blackboard Advisory Council Member, and Microsoft K–12 Advisory Council Member Assistant. She was also recognized by Technology & Learning Magazine as one of the Top 30 influencers in Ed Tech, along with Bill Gates and Steve Jobs. In 2003, she was inducted into the United States Distance Learning Association ''Hall of Fame.''

On behalf of the citizens of Florida's 8th Congressional District, I congratulate and applaud Ms. Young for her work. She is most deserving of the 2011 Harold W. McGraw, Jr. Prize in Education as she inspires others to follow in her footsteps.

HONORING ALICE FINCH LEE ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with all Alabamians in sending warm personal congratulations to a beloved member of our community, Miss Alice Finch Lee, who celebrates her 100th birthday on Sunday, September 11, 2011. ''Miss Alice's'' compassion for others is matched only by her determination for justice. Her life-long dedication to civility and fairness is a credit to our state.

Monroeville, Alabama not only wears the crown of literary capital of our state with its ties to such giants of letters as Truman Capote and Nelle Harper Lee, among others, but it is also home to a one-of-a-kind legal lion.

Miss Alice grew up in a tight-knit family accustomed to making a difference. Her father, the late A.C. Lee, was a respected businessman and attorney. He owned the local newspaper, The Monroe Journal, while also practicing law. His inscrutable reputation for fairness is believed to have inspired Miss Alice's younger sister, Nelle, in crafting the character Atticus Finch in her world famous novel To Kill a Mockingbird.

Miss Alice was a quick study, joining her father at the age of 18 in running the newspaper. It wasn't long before she also acquired an interest in law. Her decision to attend law school, a move strongly supported by her father, was a bold one considering women were not often seen in the legal profession during the 1930's and 40's. Undeterred, she graduated from the Birmingham School of Law and passed Alabama Bar in 1943.

It was Monroeville's good fortune that Miss Alice came back home and partnered with her father in practicing law in her hometown. Joining what is now considered to be one of the oldest law firms in Alabama, Barnett, Bugg, Lee & Carter, Miss Alice made a name for herself as a calm but reliable voice for equality and an advocate for the disadvantaged. Never seeking attention or accolade, she is best known for her uncommon generosity. A recent newspaper profile accordingly dubbed Miss Alice as ''Atticus Finch in a skirt.''

At the tender young age of 100, Miss Alice still works in her Monroeville law office attending to her clients' needs on a daily basis and giving each the full measure of her attention. When I personally looked in on her last week she was busy reviewing a contract and graciously gave me a few minutes to wish her a happy birthday.

She has been called a trailblazer, a role model and an advocate for what is right. In South Alabama, we are also proud to call her our friend. Miss Alice, on your 100th birthday, we wish you much joy and happiness, with a heartfelt prayer for many more to come.

IN CELEBRATION OF CONSTITUTION WEEK

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate Constitution Week.

Founded in 1890, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) is a volunteer women's service organization devoted to promoting patriotism, preserving history, and educating future generations. In 1955, DAR petitioned Congress to devote the week of September 17th–23rd for the observance of Constitution Week and to commemorate the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787. President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed this resolution into law the following year. This year marks the 224th anniversary of the drafting of the Constitution.

The Constitution is much more than a historic document; it serves as a guide for our country and represents our commitment to the principles of freedom, liberty, and the unalienable rights of every American. It is woven into the very fabric of our great Nation—elected officials take oaths to support and defend it; citizens are free because of it; and our government design and functions exist because of it. Constitution Week provides us with a moment to pause and reflect upon our country's founding and renew our duty to protect and defend the Constitution.

I am thankful for DAR's efforts to promoting Constitution Week and raising awareness about the importance of our Constitution and our Nation's rich history. Mr. Speaker, I ask my esteemed colleagues to join me celebrating Constitution Week.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today our national debt is $14,685,550,385,913.19.

On January 6, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was $10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by $4,047,124,639,619.39 since then. This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

EULOGY AT THE MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO JAMES T. MOLLOY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD a eulogy I delivered for the memorial tribute and ceremony of James T. Molloy, who served as the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE TO JAMES T. MOLLOY

Roseann, Amy, members of the Molloy, Straub and Hayden families. Honorable Members of Congress, past and present, distinguished guests and friends of Jim Molloy. To Congressman Jim Stanton, thank you for many years' of friendship to Jim Molloy and organizing this celebration of his life.

Jim Molloy served as Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives for more than two decades. He served under four House Speakers, five U.S. Presidents and thousands of Members of Congress. He introduced and hosted Heads of State, foreign dignitaries and organized more than 71 joint sessions of Congress.

In this, the nation's capitol, a city that Jim Molloy loved and called his second home for more than 40 years, not a more decent, giving and gentle man lived or could be found. He was referred to in many ways here: The Honorable Doorkeeper, James T. Molloy, J.T. Molloy and, as his great friend Speaker Tip O'Neill was often heard saying in a slightly agitated voice, ''Molloy get in here!''

There was the time that the Dalai Lama came to Congress to have a personal audience with Speaker O'Neill. The Speaker was delayed and Jim was dispatched to entertain His Holiness until the Speaker arrived. Jim nervously tried to make conversation but the Dalia Lama sat silently, smiling. After a couple of minutes of awkward silence, the Dalai Lama pointed to Jim's wrist and commented on the beautiful watch Jim was wearing. Jim removed the watch and tried to give it to the him. The Dalai Lama humbly declined. Jim persevered insisting that he take the watch as a gift. Holding the watch closer to the Dalai Lama, Jim said it was a cheap credit union watch that only cost $14, please take it. At that moment, the Speaker walked in the room and said to an aide, ''I leave Molloy with the Dalai Lama for 5 minutes and he's begging the man to buy his watch.''

While it is his love of the institution and that bellowing voice from the back of the House Chamber to announce the arrival of the President of the United States that we remember. It is his larger than life personality, generous spirit, self deprecating humor and loyalty to his beloved South Buffalo that we will miss.

Jim Molloy was a favorite son of South Buffalo. He was the middle child of Matthew and Catherine Molloy. And along with them and his two sisters, Kathy and Janet, grew up at Bloomfield Avenue in Holy Family Parish. Jim was a Buffalo city school teacher, he worked as a grain scooper along the waterfront, was a second generation Buffalo firefighter and served as 2nd Zone democratic chairman at the age of 27, the youngest zone chairman in New York State.

As Doorkeeper he administered an annual budget of more than $9 million and supervised more than 400 employees. Jim served as Chairman of the Congressional Federal Credit Union for 36 years. He recruited the best young minds from the nation's most prestigious educational institutions to start their careers right here in the nation's capital, among them: Holy Family and St. Theresa's grammar schools and South Park, Mount Mercy and Bishop Timon High schools. If you came from these schools and your father was a Buffalo Firefighter and had a second front as a grain scooper you received even more special attention and consideration. Someone once said: you know Jim, next to Mercy Hospital on Abbott Road, you might just be the largest employer of South Buffalo people. To which Jim responded, ''How many people work at Mercy!''

Jim Molloy's door was never reserved exclusively for the high and mighty, for Kings and Queens. It was a door open to all, through which people of every walk of life could enter the greatest democratic institution, in the greatest nation, in the only world we know. Yes Jim Molloy played gracious host to Presidents and world leaders because he was required to. But he played host to the sons and daughters of union bricklayers and city firemen because he could and wanted to.

I was one of those kids. My Dad was a union bricklayer and local politician. He and Jim grew up on Bloomfield Avenue, my Dad at 74, Jim at 106. They attended Holy Family grammar school together and were steeped in the deep tradition of South Buffalo politics. My dad died of Alzheimer's three years ago. It's a tough disease whose origins are unknown but whose end is certain. But one of the last things my Dad worked for and remembered fully was watching his son sworn in as a Member of the United States Congress. I tell you this because it's really not my story. It's his and his family's and it's the story of my community, and it's Jim Molloy's as well. And the simple idea that one generation makes sacrifices to make way, to open doors, if you will, for the next.

Jim Molloy was with us that day and I was honored to have him celebrating that achievement with my family and friends. Someone there commented that I was the first South Buffalo representative in Congress. I really wasn't though. Jim Molloy will always be the first and greatest Congressional representative Buffalo ever had, and it is through the door that he kept that that opportunity was possible for someone else.

After 34 doorkeepers of the House of Representatives and a tradition dating back to 1789, the new Speaker in 1994 was forced to abolish the position of doorkeeper. I say forced because he knew Jim Molloy could never be replaced.

In a 2005 interview with Tim Russet for NPR's oral history project, Story Corps, Tim and Jim shared recollections of childhood memories in South Buffalo. Tim concluded the interview by saying that the best way to describe Jim was as a good man, who knew everybody, and who was always proud of taking care of his own. That is Jim Molloy's legacy.

That is how he lived his life and that life, in all its goodness and graciousness, has made all of us better.

That is how Jim's friends in Washington, South Buffalo, and across the nation will remember him: as a good man, who knew everybody, and who was always proud of taking care of his own. So today we express gratitude for many things. I give thanks to you and for the opportunity and Honor to be here this morning.

We give thanks to Jim Molloy for the life that he lived, and friendship that he gave, and only for the people of the country and the community that he loved. And finally we give thanks for a good and generous nation. A good and generous nation that makes Jim Molloy's and all of our stories possible.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 9/11 ATTACKS

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on this 10th anniversary of the attacks on our country on September 11, 2001, I simply want to pay tribute to the American people, and to our country, and what it stands for: our enduring commitment to the freedoms we cherish, to liberty and democracy, and to our system of government and our way of life.

The attacks on 9/11 against the World Trade Center in New York, the Pentagon here in Washington, and over the skies of Pennsylvania, took nearly 3,000 lives. It was the worst attack against the homeland since Pearl Harbor, and a higher death toll was inflicted on 9/11 than even on that date in 1941 ''that will live in infamy,'' as Franklin Roosevelt memorialized for the nation.

On this 9/11, our sole responsibilities are the simple, sacred acts of remembrance and rededication: remembrance of those whose lives were taken, and rededication to our country and its future.

Those who perished will never be forgotten; their names are called out every year. And if anything, American patriotism is stronger than ever.

The 9/11 attacks were directed at our freedoms, our way of life, and modern civilization itself. It was an assault against American leadership in the world, against the ideals that have guided us since the founding of the Republic, and against the rule of law and any sense of morality.

But the fact is that those responsible for 9/11 could never—and will never—defeat the United States of America. No act of terrorism can overcome the spirit of the American people and our pursuit of our destiny.

Our resolve from that terrible day was clear: to pursue and defeat those who perpetrated this evil, and to make sure they can never again threaten the United States of America and those who live here.

As we commemorate the tenth anniversary of 9/11, we must note that the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have now lasted longer than the Civil War and World War II combined. We have suffered substantial casualties—over 6,300 dead and 35,000 injured in Iraq and Afghanistan since 2001. The financial cost of the

two wars is over $1.2 trillion—nearly equal to this year's Federal budget deficit. President Bush did not ask the American people for a tax increase to finance these wars, so we have not only a legacy of great human casualties, but also one of immense financial debt.

The American involvement in the war in Iraq is drawing to a close, and I support President Obama's stated intention to remove all American combat forces by year's end.

But I also believe it past time to end our involvement in Afghanistan. We should bring our troops home now. There is nothing more for our forces to achieve there. There are other fronts in the war on terror, such as Pakistan, Yemen, and Sudan, and we need to continue our efforts to combat violent extremists in those countries. But there is no overriding purpose served by continuing military involvement in Afghanistan. Let us leave Afghanistan to its people, and reserve the right to strike at any foe arising from Afghanistan that poses a threat to our country and its people.

As a nation we grieve for those whose lives were so brutally taken on 9/11. We honor their memory, and we support their families. And I hope that all our military forces in Iraq and Afghanistan will be brought home to us very soon.

WOMEN'S BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER: 25 YEARS OF EMPOWERING WOMEN SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the ground-breaking Women's Business Development Center and the two remarkable women who founded it.

In 1986, Hedy M. Ratner and S. Carol Dougal saw a need: the lack of support for women eager to participate in the business world. Then, through their vision and persistence, they worked to address that need by creating the Women's Business Development Center (WBDC). The goals they set were ambitious to say the least—to accelerate the growth of women-owned businesses and microenterprise ownership, to increase the economic impact of women business owners on families and communities, to build awareness of business ownership as a path to economic self-sufficiency, and to help stimulate policy and system changes to empower women in the economy. Today, 25 years later, the achievements of the WBDC are evident, even as it continues to be an innovative national leader in expanding opportunities for women.

The Center already has helped more than 65,000 women in the greater Chicago area start, improve and expand their small businesses. Its success has spurred the creation of 14 other centers in 6 states. The oldest and largest women's business assistance center in the country, the WBDC is constantly developing and implementing new approaches to help potential and current women business owners. The Center and its amazing staff give women the tools, the needed support and the confidence to know that they can become successful entrepreneurs.

Whether you are a woman with a glimmer of an idea for creating a business or an established woman business owner who wants to take advantage of new opportunities, the WBDC is there to help. The Center provides a full range of programs and services: financial literacy and entrepreneurial trainings, workshops, one-to-one counseling, and capacity building. Its programs include Women's Business Enterprise, Women's Business Finance, Procurement and Technical Assistance, Child Care Business Initiative, and Latina Business Development.

Hedy and Carol are recognized leaders who have advised business groups and public officials at all levels about ways to help women improve their families' well-being and our nation by creating new business opportunities. I am one of many who have been fortunate enough to receive their advice on ways to improve federal contracting and lending policies and to learn about the barriers that must be torn down so that more women can enter realm of business ownership.

I congratulate Hedy, Carol and the extraordinary staff of the Women's Business Development Center for 25 years of success. I know that they will help many, many more women become business owners and leaders in the years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BUISNESS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the American Business Women's Association (ABWA) on its sixty-second anniversary.

Since its founding in 1949, the ABWA has devoted itself to providing valuable educational, training, and networking opportunities to business women. Alongside three businesswomen from Kansas City, Mr. Hilary A. Bufton, Jr., recognized the important role of women in the American workforce and sought to utilize and develop their knowledge and skills by starting the ABWA. Over the past sixty-two years, the ABWA has flourished into an expansive network with many members in chapters across the nation.

Due to the inclusive nature of the organization, the ABWA has a diverse membership, encompassing women from a variety of professions. The commitment to the professional development of women and harnessing their entrepreneurial spirit and potential has made the ABWA an important and influential organization. Many, including President Ronald Reagan, have recognized their hard work and contributions to the American economy.

I am delighted to express my hearty congratulations to the ABWA as they celebrate sixty-two years of success. Mr. Speaker, I ask my esteemed colleagues to join me in recognizing the ABWA.

HONORING AMERICAN NEPHROLOGY NURSES ASSOCIATION KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS AND EDUCATION WEEK

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize the high quality health care provided by America's nephrology nurses. The American Nephrology Nurses Association (ANNA) has designated September 11–17, 2011 as Nephrology Nurses Week to help draw attention to the growing health problem of kidney disease and the tireless efforts of the men and women who care for those afflicted by it. I would particularly like to thank ANNA Chapter 504 Northern California which represents the many dedicated nurses in the San Francisco Bay Area and the North and South Bay Areas. These hardworking professionals provide hands-on care for individuals with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD), creating essential and personal nurse/patient relationships.

Unfortunately, kidney disease touches many in my home district. Minorities, including African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders are particularly affected by CKD because of under-treatment or lack of proper management for diabetes and hypertension, the two major causes of ESRD. Kidney disease afflicts both young and old, but close to 50 percent of those over 65 develop chronic kidney disease.

Those suffering from kidney disease are often people who require our support the most. Nephrology nurses give that support every day in every treatment modality. In caring for patients, nephrology nurses show that they are skilled, knowledgeable, motivated, professional and compassionate. These qualities make a serious difference in the lives of millions of people.

Again, thank you to each of America's nephrology nurses for your dedication, your skills, and the care and comfort you provide every day. You deserve more than just a week's attention each year. I hope that this body will work to support both nurses and patients in the upcoming sessions, and to ensure that those who stand against kidney disease don't stand alone.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EDYTHE M. ABDULLAH

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 9, 2011

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Dr. Edythe M. Abdullah on her investiture as the sixth president of Essex County College. As the first female to lead this 13,000 student institution, Dr. Abdullah has already demonstrated her strong competency in leadership and her knowledge of academia. Clearly, these attributes contributed to her selection as president following the college's nationwide search for a replacement for President Emeritus, Dr. A. Zachary Yamba.

Dr. Abdullah's impressive background as a college administrator which includes her presidency at Florida State College has allowed

her to easily transition to the Essex County College Campus. That experience coupled with her undergraduate degree from Valparaiso University, her Juris Doctorate from the University of Florida and her Leadership Certificate from Harvard University make her very qualified to add her distinctive branding to Essex County College.

Fortunately, for the community at large, Dr. Abdullah understands the unique challenges faced by students with potential but who lack the resources needed to obtain a higher education. Accordingly, she has launched multiple initiatives that will allow Essex County College to address the economic requirements of students while preparing them for the future. In fact, the underlying theme: Changing Lives . . . Building Futures includes actionable processes that are measurable and comprehensive in their scope.

Since her arrival in Newark, Dr. Abdullah has impressed me with her willingness to make tough but necessary decisions. This investiture is a fitting culmination of her obvious dedication to excellence. I am pleased to join her family, faculty, colleagues, students and the Greater Newark community in feting her on this wonderful occasion.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5471–S5480

Measures Introduced: Two bills were introduced, as follows: S. 1536–1537. **Page S5476**

Measures Passed:

Fallen Heroes of 9/11 Act: Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 1239, to provide for a medal of appropriate design to be awarded by the President to the memorials established at the 3 sites honoring the men and women who perished as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and the bill was then passed. **Pages S5479–80**

Measures Considered:

Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.J. Res. 66, approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. **Page S5478**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the resolution, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Friday, September 9, 2011, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, September 12, 2011. **Page S5478**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the resolution at 4:30 p.m., on Monday, September 12, 2011. **Page S5478**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–19) **Page S5476**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5476–77**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5477–78**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:45 a.m. and adjourned at 12:30 p.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, September 12, 2011. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5478.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 7 public bills, H.R. 2875–2881 were introduced. **Page H6042**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H6043**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

In the Matter of Todd Poole (H. Rept. 112–203).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Miller (MI) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H6013**

Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012: The House passed H.R. 1892, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United

States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, by a recorded vote of 384 ayes to 14 noes, Roll No. 698.

Pages H6014–32, H6033–35

Rejected the Hochul motion to recommit the bill to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 145 ayes to 257 noes, Roll No. 697.

Pages H6033–34

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the Rules Committee Print dated August 31, 2011 shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence now printed in the bill. **Page H6019**

Agreed to:

Rogers (MI) manager's amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 112–200), as modified, that makes various modifications and technical corrections; **Pages H6025–26**

Wolf amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 112–200), as modified, that creates a "Team B"— a counterterrorism competitive analysis council of outside experts—to continuously advise the Director of National Intelligence and the Congress on how best to revise plans, operations, concepts, organizations, and capabilities across the intelligence community in response to the evolving threat of terrorism and domestic radicalization; **Pages H6026–28**

Keating amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 112–200) that includes Sense of Congress language to encourage the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, to integrate the intelligence-sharing capabilities of fusion centers and leverage participation from all intelligence, law enforcement and homeland security agencies to prevent acts of terrorism against the United States in a manner consistent with the Constitution; **Pages H6030–31**

Hunter amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 112–200) that requires the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense to establish a coordinated strategy utilizing all available personnel and assets for intelligence collection and analysis to identify and counter network activity and operations in Pakistan and Afghanistan relating to the development and use of improvised explosive devices (by a recorded vote of 397 ayes with none voting "no", Roll No. 695); and **Pages H6028–29, H6031**

Carney amendment (No. 7 printed in part B of H. Rept. 112–200) that expresses the sense of Congress that railway transportation security has been and must continue to be a priority of the intelligence community in infrastructure threat assessment, namely through the coordination of the Office of Intelligence & Analysis (by a recorded vote of 303 ayes to 92 noes, Roll No. 696). **Pages H6029–30, H6031–32**

Withdrawn:

Holt amendment (No. 5 printed in part B of H. Rept. 112–200) that was offered and subsequently withdrawn that would have directed the Director of National Intelligence to submit to Congress not more than 180 days after enactment a National Intelligence Estimate on the impact of the recent revolutions in North Africa and the Middle East on the security of the State of Israel. **Pages H6028–30**

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H6035**

H. Res. 392, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2218) and (H.R. 1892), was agreed to yesterday, September 8th.

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in honor of the victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. **Page H6032**

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 10th anniversary of that date: The House agreed to discharge and agree to H. Res. 391, to express the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 10th anniversary of that date. **Pages H6032–33**

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, September 12th, when it shall convene at noon for morning hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business. **Page H6037**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress of the continuation of the national emergency declared with respect to the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 112–52). **Page H6040**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appear on page H6035.

Senate Referral: S. Con. Res. 28 was referred to the Committee on House Administration. **Page H6040**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Four recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6031, H6032, H6034, H6035. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 12:33 p.m.

Committee Meetings

SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN THE MILITARY

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Military Personnel held a hearing on the current status of suicide prevention programs in the military. Testimony was heard from Major General Thomas P. Bostick USA, Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1, U.S. Army; Jonathan Woodson MD, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs; Rear Admiral Anthony M. Kurta USN, Director, Military Personnel, Plans and Policy, U.S. Navy; Lieutenant General Robert E. Milstead Jr., USMC, Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, U.S. Marine Corps; and Lieutenant General Darrell D. Jones USAF, Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Personnel, U.S. Air Force.

ASBESTOS COMPENSATION SYSTEM

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Constitution held a hearing entitled ''How Fraud and Abuse in the Asbestos Compensation System Affect Victims, Jobs, the Economy, and the Legal System.'' Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

REVIEW AND STATUS OF SEC. 390 CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS OF THE ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2005

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled ''Impacts to Onshore Jobs, Revenue, and Energy: Review and Status of Sec. 390 Categorical Exclusions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.'' Testimony was heard from Mike Pool, Deputy Director, Bureau of Land Management; Mark Gaffigan, Managing Director, Natural Resources and Environment Division, GAO; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands held a hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 1444, to require that hunting activities be a land use in all management plans for Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to the extent that such use is not clearly incompatible with the purposes for which the Federal land is managed, and for other purposes; legislation regarding the ''Recreational Fishing and Hunting Heritage and Opportunities Act''; and legislation regarding the ''Cabin Fee Act of 2011''. Testimony was heard from Joel Holtrop, Deputy Chief, National Forest Systems, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Bob Ratcliffe, Deputy Assistant Director, Renewable Resources and Planning, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

IMPACT HEALTH CARE CONSOLIDATION IS HAVING ON THE COST OF PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing on the impact health care consolidation is having on the cost of private health insurance, Medicare spending, and beneficiary costs. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of September 12 through September 17, 2011

Senate Chamber

On *Monday,* at 4:30 p.m., Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.J. Res. 66, Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, with a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the resolution at 5:30 p.m.

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 Appropriations: September 13, Subcommittee on Department of Defense, business meeting to markup proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2012 for Defense, 10:30 a.m., SD–192.

September 14, Subcommittee on Financial Service and General Government, business meeting to markup the proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2012 for Financial Services and General Government, 11:15 a.m., SD–138.

Committee on Armed Services: September 13, to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Ashton B. Carter, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–106.

September 14, Subcommittee on Personnel, to hold hearings to examine general and flag officer requirements, 2 p.m., SR–232A.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: September 13, to hold hearings to examine housing finance reform, focusing on if there should be a government guarantee, 10 a.m., SD–538.

September 14, Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance and Investment, to hold hearings to examine emerging issues in insurance regulation, 9:30 a.m., SD–538.

September 14, Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation and Community Development, to hold hearings to examine new ideas for refinancing and restructuring mortgage loans, 2 p.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: September 15, to hold hearings to examine policy prescriptions for the economy, 9:30 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: September 14, Subcommittee on Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety, and Security, to hold hearings to examine moving intercity passenger rail into the future, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: September 15, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Gregory Howard Woods, of New York, to be General Counsel, David T. Danielson, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and LaDoris Guess Harris, of Georgia, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, all of the Department of Energy, 9:30 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Finance: September 12, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Joseph H. Gale, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, Michael W. Punke, of Montana, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the Rank of Ambassador, and Islam A. Siddiqui, of Virginia, to be Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, both of the Executive Office of the President, Paul Piquado, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and David S. Johanson, of Texas, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission, 4 p.m., SD–215.

September 13, Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth, to hold hearings to examine whether there is a role for tax reform in comprehensive deficit reduction and United States fiscal policy, 2 p.m., SD–215.

September 15, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine tax reform options, focusing on promoting retirement security, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: September 13, business meeting to consider the nominations of Wendy Ruth Sherman, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Political Affairs, John A. Heffern, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia, Francis Joseph Ricciardone, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, Robert Stephen Ford, of Vermont, to be Ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, and Norman L. Eisen, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Czech Republic, all of the Department of State, 2:15 p.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: September 13, Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging, to hold hearings to examine poverty, 10 a.m., SD–430.

September 14, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine securing the pharmaceutical supply chain, 10 a.m., SD–430.

September 15, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the future of employment for people with the most significant disabilities, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: September 13, to hold hearings to examine ten years after 9/11, focusing on if we are safer, 10 a.m., SD–342.

September 13, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine agro-defense, focusing on responding to threats against America's agriculture and food system, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

September 14, Full Committee, business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, ''Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act of 2011'', 10 a.m., SD–342.

September 15, Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security, to hold hearings to examine improving financial accountability at the Department of Defense, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

Committee on Indian Affairs: September 15, to hold an oversight hearing to examine tribal transportation, focusing on paving the way for jobs, infrastructure, and safety in native communities, 2:15 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: September 13, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Civil Rights Division, 10 a.m., SD–226.

September 14, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the ''Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act'', focusing on renewing the commitment to victims of human trafficking, 10 a.m., SD–226.

September 15, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 1151, to prevent and mitigate identity theft, to ensure privacy, to provide notice of security breaches, and to enhance criminal penalties, law enforcement assistance, and other protections against security breaches, fraudulent access, and misuse of personally identifiable information, S. 1408, to require Federal agencies, and persons engaged in interstate commerce, in possession of data containing sensitive personally identifiable information, to disclose any breach of such information, an original bill entitled, ''Personal Data Protection and Breach Accountability Act of 2011,'' and the nominations of Edgardo Ramos, of Connecticut, Andrew L. Carter, Jr., and Jesse M. Furman, all to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and James Rodney Gilstrap, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: September 15, to hold hearings to examine disaster recovery, focusing on evaluating the role of America's small businesses in rebuilding their communities, 10 a.m., SR–428A.

Select Committee on Intelligence: September 13, to hold a joint hearing with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine the anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, 9:30 a.m., HVC–210.

September 15, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, September 13, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and

Foreign Agriculture, hearing on Agricultural Program Audit: Examination of USDA Rural Development Programs, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

September 14, Subcommittee Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry, hearing on the examination of the issue of feed availability and its effect on the livestock and poultry industries, 1:30 p.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, September 13, full Committee, hearing on the Future of National Defense and the U.S. Military Ten Years After 9/11: Perspectives from Outside Experts, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

September 15, Panel on Defense Financial Management and Audibility Reform, hearing on organizational challenges in achieving sound financial management and audit readiness, 8 a.m., 2212 Rayburn.

September 15, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, hearing on sustaining GPS for national security, 11:30 a.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Committee on the Budget, September 14, full Committee, hearing entitled ''The Need for Pro-Growth Tax Reform.'' 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, September 13, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled ''Workforce Challenges Facing the Agriculture Industry.'' 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

September 14, full Committee, hearing entitled ''Examining the Federal Role in Public School Accountability.'' 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, September 13, Subcommittee on Energy, markup of the following: H.R. 2250, the ''EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011;'' and H.R. 2681, the ''Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act of 2011.'' 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

September 14, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, hearing on the American Energy Initiative with a focus on the impacts of the Environmental Protection Agency's new and proposed power sector regulations on electric reliability, 9 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

September 14, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled ''Solyndra and The DOE Loan Guarantee Program.'' 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

September 15, Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade, hearing entitled ''Internet Privacy: The Impact and Burden of EU Regulation.'' 9:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

September 15, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled ''Cutting the Red Tape: Saving Jobs from PPACA's Harmful Regulations.'' 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, September 13, Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises, hearing entitled ''Ensuring Appropriate Regulatory Oversight of Broker-Dealers and Legislative Proposals to Improve Investment Adviser Oversight.'' 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

September 13, Subcommittee on Domestic Policy and Technology, hearing entitled ''Road Map to Sound Money: A Legislative Hearing on H.R. 1098 and Restoring the Dollar.'' 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

September 14, Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, hearing entitled ''Cybersecurity: Threats to the Financial Sector.'' 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

September 14, Subcommittee on Insurance, Housing and Community Opportunity, hearing entitled ''HUD and NeighborWorks Housing Counseling Oversight.'' 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

September 15, full Committee, hearing entitled ''Fixing the Watchdog: Legislative Proposals to Improve and Enhance the Securities and Exchange Commission.'' 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

September 15, Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, hearing entitled ''The Impact of the World Bank and Multi-Lateral Development Banks on National Security.'' 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, September 13, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere and Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation, joint hearing entitled ''Has Mérida Evolved? Part One: The Evolution of Drug Cartels and the Threat to Mexico's Governance.'' 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

September 14, full Committee, hearing entitled ''Promoting Peace? Reexamining U.S. Aid to the Palestinian Authority, Part II.'' 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

September 14, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade, hearing on U.S.-India Counterterrorism Cooperation: Deepening the Partnership, 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, September 13, Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, hearing entitled ''Ten Years after 9/11: Can Terrorists Still Exploit our Visa System?'' 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

September 14, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, hearing entitled ''United States Secret Service: Examining Protective and Investigative Missions and Challenges in 2012''. 2 p.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, September 13, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, hearing on H.R. 822, the ''National Right-to-Carry Reciprocity Act of 2011.'' 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

September 14, Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement, hearing entitled ''The Investor Visa Program: Key to Creating American Jobs.'' 1:30 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, September 13, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 302, the ''Preserve Land Freedom for Americans Act of 2011''; H.R. 758, the ''National Monument Designation Transparency and Accountability Act''; H.R. 817, to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to place additional requirements on the establishment of national monuments under that Act, and for other purposes; H.R. 845, the ''Montana Land Sovereignty Act''; H.R. 846, the ''Idaho Land Sovereignty Act''; and H.R. 2147, the ''Utah Land Sovereignty Act.'' 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

September 13, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 2360, the ''Providing for Our Workforce and Energy Resources Act'' (POWER Act); H.R. 2752, the ''BLM Live Internet Auctions Act''; and H.R. 2803, to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, to conduct a technological capability assessment, survey,

and economic feasibility study regarding recovery of minerals, other than oil and natural gas, from the shallow and deep seabed of the United States. 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

September 14, full Committee, hearing entitled, ''Creating American Jobs by Harnessing Our Resources: Domestic Mining Opportunities and Hurdles.'' 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

September 14, Subcommittee on Water and Power, hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 200, the ''Inland Empire Perchlorate Ground Water Plume Assessment Act of 2011''; and H.R. 2842, the ''Bureau of Reclamation Small Conduit Hydropower Development and Rural Jobs Act of 2011.'' 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

September 15, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing on legislation to establish in the Department of the Interior an Under Secretary for Energy, Lands, and Minerals and a Bureau of Ocean Energy, an Ocean Energy Safety Service, and an Office of Natural Resources Revenue, and for other purposes, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

September 15, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, hearing on the following bills: H.R. 1162, to provide the Quileute Indian Tribe Tsunami and Flood Protection, and for other purposes; H.R. 2087, to remove restrictions from a parcel of land situated in the Atlantic District, Accomack County, Virginia; H.R. 2336, the ''York River Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2011''; H.R. 2351, the ''North Cascades National Park Service Complex Fish Stocking Act''; H.R. 2352, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust the boundary of the Stephen Mather Wilderness and the North Cascades National Park in order to allow the rebuilding of a road outside; H.R. 2606, the ''New York City Natural Gas Supply Enhancement Act''; and H.R. 2687, the ''Fort Pulaski National Monument Lease Authorization Act.'' 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, September 13, Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs, Stimulus Oversight and Government Spending, hearing entitled ''Take Two: The President's Proposal to Stimulate the Economy and Create Jobs.'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

September 14, full Committee, hearing entitled ''How a Broken Process Leads to Flawed Regulations.'' 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

September 15, Subcommittee on TARP, Financial Services, and Bailouts of the Public and Private Programs, hearing entitled ''Crowdfunding: Connecting Investors and Job Creators.'' 9:30 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

September 15, Subcommittee on National Security, Homeland Defense, and Foreign Operations, hearing entitled ''Defense Department Contracting in Afghanistan: Are We Doing Enough to Combat Corruption?'' 9:30 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, September 13, full Committee, hearing entitled ''STEM in Action: Inspiring the Science and Engineering Workforce of Tomorrow.'' 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

September 15, full Committee, hearing entitled ''Out of Thin Air: EPA's Cross-State Air Pollution Rule.'' 9:30 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, September 14, full Committee, hearing entitled ''Beyond the Size Standards: Sustainability of Small Business Graduates.'' 1 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

September 15, Subcommittee on Contracting and Workforce, hearing entitled ''Helping Small Businesses Compete: Challenges within Programs Designed to Assist Small Contractors.'' 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, September 13, full Committee, hearing on Veterans Employment Summit, 9:30 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Joint Meetings

Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction: September 13, to hold hearings to examine the history and drivers of our nation's debt and its threat, 10:30 a.m., SH–216.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, September 12

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 4:30 p.m.), Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.J. Res. 66, Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, with a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the resolution at 5:30 p.m.

At 6 p.m., there will be a September 11th Remembrance Ceremony on the East Front Steps of the Capitol.

(Senators should gather in the Rotunda at 5:50 p.m. to proceed to a September 11th Remembrance Ceremony on the East Front Steps of the Capitol at 6 p.m.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 p.m., Monday, September 12

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

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