United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 158 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 2012 No. 54

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 16, 2012.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANDY HARRIS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

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

At the beginning of a new workweek, we use this moment to be reminded of Your presence and to tap the resources needed by the Members of this people's House to do their work as well as it can be done.

We ask that You send Your Holy Spirit upon them, giving them the gifts of patience and diligence. With all the pressures for action that cry out each day and with all the concern and worry that accompanies any responsibility, we pray that they might know Your peace, which surpasses all human understanding.

May Your voice speak to them in the depths of their hearts, illuminating their minds and spirits, thus enabling them to view the tasks of this day with confidence and hope. All this day and through the week, may they do their best to find solutions to the pressing issues facing our Nation.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois 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.

ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as I traveled across the Second Congressional District of South Carolina over the last constituent workweek, I became increasingly aware of a growing relationship between the Savannah River National Laboratory and one of their regional research universities, the University of South Carolina.

These two entities are working together to address key national energy needs in nuclear, hydrogen, fuel cells, environmental science, advanced sensors, modular nuclear reactors, and alternative energy, in addition to other areas of great national interest. The two institutions anticipate the future formation of a joint technology commercialization initiative involving the Darla Moore School of Business at the University of South Carolina to build new technology-based businesses and create jobs.

I look forward to these joint collaborations with the Savannah River National Laboratory, and I am confident their success will be of great benefit to South Carolina and our Nation.

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

Rest in peace, Medal of Honor recipient Army Master Sergeant John F. Baker, Jr., of Columbia, South Carolina, and Rock Island, Illinois, for his heroic service in Vietnam, who was buried at Arlington National Cemetery today.

URGING CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON STUDENT LOANS

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, unless this Congress acts, in 75 days, the interest rate for the Stafford student loan program will explode for 8 million college students. Unless Congress acts, the rate will jump from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. At a time when student loan debt now exceeds credit card debt, added interest costs for a student using Stafford will increase between $5,000 and $10,000.

It is unconscionable that the Republican leadership will not bring up H.R. 3826, a bill I've introduced with 119 cosponsors to lock in the lower rate. Incredibly, the chair of the Subcommittee on Higher Education spoke last week in North Carolina and said: I have very little tolerance for people who tell me they graduate with $200,000 of debt or even $80,000 of debt.

Really? It is a sad statement when today's Republican Party turns its back on a program that helps millions of Americans fulfill their dreams and that is named after Republican Senator Robert Stafford of Vermont.

Stop the rate hike. Bring up H.R. 3826 for a vote, and keep the American

Printed on recycled paper.

Dream alive for millions of college students.

NORTH KOREA'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

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

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week, the North Korean regime sent a clear message of defiance to the world community. Rather than work toward a peaceful agreement, North Korea would prefer its people starve in order to pursue its nuclear ambitions. The failure of the long-range missile test undermines the credibility of the North's new leadership and requires the United States to stand firm in support of stronger penalties.

North Korea has one ally in the region that has the power to force them to negotiate in good faith. It's time China stepped up and realized that its economic success is dependent on peace in the region and around the world. With China's rise comes responsibility. I encourage China to use this opportunity to force the North Korean regime to abandon its nuclear missile program and support the welfare of its people; and I encourage the United States to continue a strong posture, peace through strength, in the hopes that someday strength makes war obsolete.

STRENGTHENING THE U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONSHIP

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I have long aspired to a relationship at the U.S.-Mexican border like the one that the United States of America has with Canada. And I know that raises some red flags, but the fact of the matter is three things need to be done: We need to have economies of scale, an end to illegal immigration, and an end to narcotrafficking.

One of the things that is essential is economic growth in Mexico, and many people have constantly talked about the fact that we have nothing but rich and poor. And while that disparity still exists, there's a very important study, and I just got this from Arturo Sarukhan, the great Mexican Ambassador to the United States, entitled, ''Mexico: A Middle Class Society, Poor No More, Developed Not Yet,'' by two academics, Luis de la Calle and Luis Rubio.

Mr. Speaker, in this document—and I commend it to my colleagues; I suspect it's been sent to a number of them—they talk about the fact that we have seen the middle class in Mexico emerge dramatically within the last half century. The study points to the fact that in 1960, a majority of Mexicans lived in one-room homes. Today, a majority of Mexicans lives in homes with three rooms or larger.

If you look at the other tremendous indications, the fact that there is a burgeoning middle class in Mexico is a positive sign towards dealing with the challenges that we have.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I commend this document to my colleagues.

NATIONAL MEDIA IS NOT MAINSTREAM

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today's so-called ''mainstream'' media is not mainstream. The modern encyclopedia, Wikipedia, says, ''The term 'mainstream' media denotes those media generally reflective of the prevailing currents of thought, influence, or activity.'' But the opinions expressed by the media are neither widespread nor accepted by the majority of Americans.

For example, journalists and the public have very different views regarding illegal immigration. According to a Pew Research Center poll, less than one in five journalists said they thought ''reducing illegal immigration'' was a ''top priority.'' Yet over half the American people rate illegal immigration reduction as a ''top priority.''

The national media should not be considered ''mainstream'' until the majority of Americans and journalists are on the same page. The bias of the national media's journalists has caused them not only to be on a different page but also to be in an entirely different publication than the typical American. To call today's national media ''mainstream'' is simply inaccurate. The national media is better described as the ''liberal'' national media.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS) at 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RAOUL WALLENBERG CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ACT

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3001) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Raoul Wallenberg, in recognition of his achievements and heroic actions during the Holocaust.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3001

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 ''Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Raoul Wallenberg was born in Europe on August 4, 1912, to Swedish Christian parents.

(2) In 1935, he graduated from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, completing a five-year program in three-and-a-half years.

(3) In a letter to his grandfather, Wallenberg wrote of his time in America: ''I feel so at home in my little Ann Arbor that I'm beginning to sink down roots here and have a hard time imagining my leaving it. . . . Every now and then I feel strange when I think about how tiny my own country is and how large and wonderful America is.''.

(4) Raoul returned to Sweden, where he began a career as a businessman, and afterwards, a Swedish diplomat.

(5) In 1936, Raoul's grandfather arranged a position for him at the Holland Bank in Haifa, Palestine. There Raoul began to meet young Jews who had already been forced to flee from Nazi persecution in Germany. Their stories affected him deeply.

(6) He was greatly troubled by the fate of Jews in Europe, confiding to actress Viveca Lindfors the horrific plight of Jews under Nazi Europe.

(7) Under the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the War Refugee Board was established in January 1944 to aid civilians that fell victim to the Nazi and Axis powers in Europe.

(8) One of War Refugee Board's top priorities was protection of the 750,000 Hungarian Jews still alive.

(9) It was decided that Raoul Wallenberg, aged 31 at the time, would be most effective in protecting Jews and victims of the Nazis in Hungary under the War Refugee Board. He was recruited by Iver Olsen, an agent for the Office of Strategic Services and sent to Budapest, Hungary, under his official profession as a Swedish diplomat. He was instructed to use passports and other creative means to save as many lives as possible.

(10) Wallenberg created a new Swedish passport, the Schutzpass, which looked more imposing and official than the actual Swedish passport. He reportedly put up huge place cards of it throughout Budapest to make the Nazis familiar with it. He unilaterally announced that it granted the holder immunity from the death camps. The Schutzpasses alone are credited with saving 20,000 Jewish lives.

(11) In one example of his heroism, Wallenberg was told of a Nazi plot to round up several thousand Jewish women and acted swiftly to save them. Former Wallenberg staffer, Agnes Adachi, recalls the time when she and other staff, spent the whole night

making around 2,000 Schutzpasses before 6 a.m. They were all completed and personally delivered to the women in time to save their lives.

(12) Using the money the United States put into the War Refugee Board, Wallenberg was able to purchase about thirty buildings, which he used as hospitals, schools, soup kitchens, and safe houses for over 8,000 children whose parents have already been deported or killed.

(13) Tommy Lapid, a young boy who was staying with his mother in a Swedish safe house (his father was already dead), gave an eyewitness account of how his family was helped by Wallenberg and the War Refugee Board: ''One morning, a group of Hungarian Fascists came into the house and said that all the able-bodied women must go with them. We knew what this meant. My mother kissed me and I cried and she cried. We knew we were parting forever and she left me there, an orphan to all intents and purposes. Then two or three hours later, to my amazement, my mother returned with the other women. It seemed like a mirage, a miracle. My mother was there—she was alive and she was hugging me and kissing me, and she said one word: Wallenberg.''.

(14) Even as the war was coming to a close, Wallenberg remained vigilant and attentive to the people under his care. Adolf Eichmann, the SS colonel charged with the extermination of Jews in Eastern Europe, was determined to exterminate the 70,000 Jews kept as prisoners in a guarded ghetto in Budapest. As soon as Wallenberg heard of the plot, he sent Pal Szalay, an Arrow-Crossman senior official, who defected and turned to Wallenberg. Szalay was sent to speak to General Schmidthuber, who was ordered to spearhead the ghetto extermination in Budapest. Szalay informed Schmidthuber that, seeing as the war was coming to an end, if the planned massacre took place, Wallenberg would see to it personally that Schmidthuber would be prosecuted as a war criminal and hanged. The plans were ultimately abandoned and considered Wallenberg's last big victory.

(15) Of the 120,000 Hungarian Jews that survived, Raoul Wallenberg, acting under the War Refugee Board, is credited with saving an estimated 100,000 of them in a six-month period.

(16) Raoul Wallenberg's fate remains a mystery. In January 13, 1945, he contacted the Russians in an effort to secure food for the Jews under his protection—as he was still working hard to protect them.

(17) In 1981, President Ronald Reagan made Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States, an honor only previously extended to Winston Churchill.

(18) These findings show that Raoul Wallenberg showed exceptional heroism and bravery with his actions during the holocaust. Working with the War Refugee Board, a United State's agency, he was able to save about 100,000 Hungarian Jews, many of which were later able to immigrate to the United States.

(19) Indeed, hundreds of thousands of American Jews can directly or indirectly attribute their own lives to Raoul Wallenberg's actions during World War II. Many of the people Wallenberg saved have been influential citizens contributing to American institutions and culture, including Congressman Tom Lantos (February 1, 1928–February 11, 2008), Annette Lantos, and the Liska Rebbe, Rabbi Yoizef (Joseph) Friedlander, who carried forth the Liska Hassidic dynasty from Hungary to the United States after being saved by Raoul Wallenberg.

(20) His actions and character make him an excellent contender for a Congressional Gold Medal in time for the centennial of his birth, to celebrate his achievements and humanitarian accomplishments.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to the next of kin or personal representative of Raoul Wallenberg, in recognition of his achievements and heroic actions during the Holocaust.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the Secretary may strike duplicate medals in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 3 and sell such duplicate medals at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the duplicate medals (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses) and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CHARGES.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant to this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 4 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3001, the Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Act, introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS). This legislation, cosponsored by 301 of our colleagues, including myself, seeks to authorize the striking and awarding of a Congressional Gold Medal honoring Raoul Wallenberg in recognition of his heroism in saving tens of thousands of lives in Nazi-occupied Budapest during World War II. Mr. Wallenberg truly personified the definition of a humanitarian, a hero, and a defender of individuals facing persecution and near-certain death at the hands of a truly inhumane Nazi regime.

Born into an affluent Swedish family of diplomats and bankers, Raoul Wallenberg developed a keen interest in foreign cultures and languages at an early age. He became fluent in English, French, German, and Russian, and after graduating from high school attended the University of Michigan to study architecture. In 1936, a year after graduation, he accepted a job at the Central European Trading Company, an export-import company with operations in Stockholm and Eastern Europe. He quickly became joint owner and international director of the firm, and traveled throughout Europe to assist his boss, a Hungarian Jew. During this period, Mr. Wallenberg immersed himself in the Hungarian language and culture and witnessed the Nazis' increasing stranglehold on Europe.

While Hungary was nominally an Axis power, it sought a secret peace pact with the Allies. When that was discovered, Adolf Hitler invaded Hungary in March of 1944. Under the Nazi occupation, Hungarian Jews faced immediate deportation to the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp in southern Poland. Jews living in Budapest desperately sought help from the embassies of neutral countries, which could provide short-term identity passes to escape the Nazis. The Swedish delegation was successful in ensuring that the provisional passes would allow the bearers to be treated as Swedish citizens, providing a great deal of protection.

In 1944, the United States created the War Refugee Board for the purposes of rescuing European Jews from Nazi persecution. The Board worked closely with the Swedish delegation to locate a Swedish national to spearhead a rescue operation for Jews facing deportation. Raoul Wallenberg, then a 32-year-old prominent businessman who had a keen familiarity with Hungary, was given the daunting task. In July 1944, when he arrived in Budapest as the First Secretary of the Swedish delegation, more than 400,000 Jewish citizens already had been deported by SS Officer Adolf Eichmann. Only 230,000 Jews were left.

Wallenberg succeeded in designing a facsimile Swedish passport to be issued to Jews trapped in Budapest. They were authentic enough to pass the inspection of local officials, and Wallenberg employed several hundred workers, all of Jewish descent, to produce and issue more than 10,000. He also constructed more than 30 buildings that allowed more than 15,000 Jews to find shelter under the banner of the Swedish delegation. A Swedish flag hung in front of every door, and residents in every building were granted diplomatic immunity.

In November 1944, Eichmann began a campaign of death marches, forcing

large numbers of the remaining Hungarian Jews to march out of Germany on foot. Wallenberg marched along with them. He handed out provisional passes, provided food, water, and medicine, and bribed Nazi guards to free those with passes, wielding the full authority of the Swedish government. For the persecuted who were deported by train, Wallenberg issued provisional passes on the train tracks, on the roofs, and even inside the train cars themselves. In one of his most important accomplishments, he prevented Eichmann's attempted massacre in Budapest's largest ghetto in January 1945. At the risk of his own life, Wallenberg used his diplomatic influence to secure a note from a prominent official calling off the massacre. Then, at the end of the war, he was taken by the Soviet army, allegedly for spying, and was never heard from again. He is said to have died in the KGB's Lubyanka prison in 1947.

Mr. Speaker, we remember Raoul Wallenberg for his unwavering courage in saving the lives of as many as 100,000 innocent men, women, and children. Awarding the Congressional Gold Medal to Mr. Wallenberg is the very least that we can do to honor a man who imperiled himself for a cause so worthy. We can now examine, with gratitude, a uniquely bright flame of valor in a terribly dark period of world history. Individuals such as Raoul Wallenberg were willing to make the ultimate sacrifice of life and livelihood to serve the greater good of humankind. It is my hope that his efforts and sacrifices will serve as an example for all of us and for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge immediate passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, April 16, 2012.

Hon. SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BACHUS: I am writing concerning H.R. 3001, the ''Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Act,'' which is scheduled for floor action the week of April 16, 2012.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means maintains jurisdiction over matters that concern raising revenue. H.R. 3001 contains a provision that provides for the sale of duplicate medals, and thus falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

However, as part of our ongoing understanding regarding commemorative coin and medal bills and in order to expedite this bill for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation in the future.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 3001, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, April 13, 2012.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CAMP: I am writing in response to your letter regarding H.R. 3001, the Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Act, which is scheduled for Floor consideration under suspension of the rules on Monday, April 16, 2012.

I wish to confirm our mutual understanding on this bill. The bill contains a provision for a charge for the sale of duplicate medals. I understand your concern with provisions that raise revenue and accordingly would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. However, the bill is not expected to raise revenue.

Further, I appreciate your willingness to forego action by the Committee on Ways and Means on H.R. 3001 in order to allow the bill to come to the Floor expeditiously. I agree that your decision to forego further action on this bill will not prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation. Therefore, I would support your request for conferees on those provisions within your jurisdiction should this bill be the subject of a House-Senate conference.

I will include this exchange of letters in the Congressional Record when this bill is considered by the House. Thank you again for your assistance and if you should need anything further, please do not hesitate to contact Natalie McGarry of my staff.

Sincerely,

SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman.

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

I rise today in favor of H.R. 3001, the Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Act. This bill will bestow the Congressional Gold Medal on a hero who is credited with saving thousands of lives during the Nazi occupation of Hungary in World War II. Raoul Wallenberg is one of the truly inspiring figures of the 20th century. Many prominent Americans owe their lives to Mr. Wallenberg and his heroic actions, including my friend and late colleague, Tom Lantos, and his lovely wife, Annette. Through the passage of this legislation, Congress can honor a true humanitarian for the sake of his family and the thousands of survivors who owe their lives to him.

Raoul Wallenberg, as my colleague has just said, was a Swedish special envoy to Budapest on a diplomatic mission established in collaboration with the American War Refugee Board and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to initiate a rescue operation for Jews in Nazi-occupied Hungary. Over 150,000 Hungarian Jews had already been deported to Nazi death camps by the time Wallenberg arrived in Budapest. But through his ingenuity and even at times his bribing of others through the issuance of fake Swedish protective passes and sheltering in official Swedish diplomatic houses, Wallenberg unrelentingly sought to save Jews from Germans and their accomplices, risking his own life numerous times in the process, while there were others who were involved who gave their lives in the process.

During the Soviet siege of Budapest, Wallenberg was detained by Soviet authorities on suspicion of espionage and was never heard from again. Wallenberg's ultimate fate is unknown, and awarding the Congressional Gold Medal during this centennial celebration of his birth is the best opportunity I believe we have to resolving the mystery about Raoul Wallenberg's ultimate fate.

When we have a true hero—one who inspires us to be the very best that we can, one who says that we're going to rise above those individuals who mean no good, one who says they will put their own lives at stake so that others may live—those are the individuals that we need to honor; those are the individuals we need to bring to light so that every child, every human being, knows of those great heroic feats.

□ 1610

Because indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is individuals like Raoul Wallenberg who will take us to centuries yet to come and bring us together as a human family. So, I'm honored here today to put forth this bill, and I'd like to thank the over-300 colleagues here on the House floor who have cosponsored this bill and especially my colleague from New York, NAN HAYWORTH, who has been absolutely a delight to work with. As we pursued this bill and working together on the floor in getting signatures and talking to our colleagues, I really enjoyed immensely working with Congresswoman HAYWORTH in bringing this bill to the floor.

I also want to thank the Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Commission, headed by Ezra Friedlander, and the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Federations of North America, the Lantos Foundation, the University of Michigan, and the Hungarian and Swedish ambassadors for all of their hard work on this legislation to honor Wallenberg's memory and to celebrate the innumerable individuals who live today because their relatives were saved through his efforts. I ask my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3001 and award Raoul Wallenberg the Congressional Gold Medal.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield as much time as she would consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. HAYWORTH). As the gentleman from New York indicated, she has worked tirelessly on this issue and is one of the most respected newest Members of our body.

Ms. HAYWORTH. I thank our distinguished colleague from Missouri. Of course, I reciprocate the sentiments

that Congressman MEEKS has expressed. We share a State, and we share a common vision that elevates all of us as individuals and as a Nation and, indeed, as citizens of a world that so much needs the acts of courage and moral integrity that Raoul Wallenberg brought to bear, that he represents for all of us today.

It is such a privilege to work together with all of those who owe their lives to Raoul Wallenberg's action, including a Member of our own body, Congressman Tom Lantos, who now, of course, is no longer with us in this body; but he and his wife, Annette, were spared as a result of Raoul Wallenberg's actions. Indeed, although Mr. Wallenberg lived in the 20th century, his life illuminates us in the 21st century today, and his legacy is represented in the lives of a million descendants around the world, including, of course, here in the United States of those whom Raoul Wallenberg saved.

It is an absolute privilege to have brought this bill to the attention of our colleagues and to have the enthusiastic support of so many who were very happy to cosponsor this bill with Congressman MEEKS and with me. So I am delighted to think that it will, indeed, bring us one step closer to bestowing one of our highest civilian honors on a man who has done so much for humanity and so much for America in so many ways, Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. MEEKS. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I thank our good friend and colleague for yielding, and I thank him and Ms. HAYWORTH for their extraordinary work in causing us to recognize Raoul Wallenberg.

I came in contact with the name Raoul Wallenberg and with the official portrait that the Lantos Foundation and others have put together, and I just stand to say to you all that I vigorously support and was a cosponsor of this measure. But more importantly, I know that Tom would be looking down today and thanking all of us, and later, I'm sure with Mrs. Lantos, those that gather would assuredly recognize the extraordinary work that you did in bringing this to the body. And as GREGORY said, Raoul Wallenberg's fate may be unknown, but his fate today is known, and that is that he saved a lot of people, and he is rightly recognized by us for that.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I'd like to yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) as much time as he would consume.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I want to thank NAN and my good friend, GREG MEEKS, for introducing this bill. GREG and I recently were in Budapest, and we were there for a celebration at the statue of Raoul Wallenberg; and it is something that I'll never forget. It was a good time and a very important time.

What do you say about somebody like Raoul Wallenberg or Schindler? These people risked their lives to save people who were going to be killed, going to be put in gas chambers, never to be heard from again. And 6 million people died because there weren't more people like Raoul Wallenberg and Schindler.

So, I just want to say I've heard from my colleagues today the things that I would like to have said, and they said it very well; but I just say, in closing, thank God that there are people who are willing to risk their lives to help their fellow man. There just aren't enough of them. When I look around the world and see the horrible tragedies that are taking place in Africa and elsewhere, it makes you wonder if we're ever going to see people like that again, but thank God we have somebody like Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. MEEKS. I just want to thank the chairman of the European subcommittee for recalling that great day we did have in Budapest at the statue of Raoul Wallenberg. It was a great moment and a solemn moment. When you think about Raoul Wallenberg and when you think about the over 300 Members of this body that are cosponsoring it, today what Raoul Wallenberg is doing is bringing us together. Yet today, Raoul Wallenberg as well, even here in the House as we look and work unanimously on this bill, is bringing people together from all parts of the world, from all kinds of backgrounds, saying that we are standing together for what is right and for a better tomorrow.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time at this point, and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my colleague Mr. MEEKS' bill to award Raoul Wallenberg a Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of his heroic action in saving the lives of Jews in Hungary during the Holocaust.

Few people could be more deserving of a Congressional Gold Medal than Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat stationed in Budapest with the American War Refugee Board, who, at great risk to himself, is credited with saving the lives of approximately 100,000 Jews. In the closing months of World War II, Wallenberg issued Swedish passports to Jews, and was instrumental in preventing the extermination of the Nazi-created Jewish ghetto in Budapest. Many moving stories are told of the depth of his personal concern for the Jews of Hungary, living under threat of death—and of his fortitude and tireless energy in resisting the monstrous plans of the Nazis.

Mr. Speaker, I'd also like to draw attention to H. Res. 610, a resolution I introduced, with my colleague Mr. TURNER of New York, on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. As Mr. MEEKS' bill points out, "the fate of Raoul Wallenberg remains a mystery." Yet in this mystery we have a few clues—he was arrested by Soviet forces in Hungary in 1945, and, without going into detail on the subsequent Soviet explanations of what happened to him in their custody, we can certainly say that they are incomplete, inconsistent, and unreliable. We have more than sufficient reason to suspect that the Soviet government has never dealt frankly In explaining what happened to Wallenberg. Most people knowledgeable about the case believe that the Soviet government executed Wallenberg. So my and Mr. TURNER's resolution asks the President and Secretary of State to press the Russian government for a full and complete accounting of Wallenberg's fate. Certainly sixty-seven years after Wallenberg's disappearance, and twenty-two after the demise of the Soviet Union, this is long overdue.

I thank my friend Mr. MEEKS FOR his bill to award Wallenberg the Congressional Gold Medal, and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a cosponsor of H.R. 3001 to reiterate my support for awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to Raoul Wallenberg for his heroic and brave actions during the holocaust that resulted in the saving of 100,000 Hungarian Jewish lives.

During World War II, Raoul Wallenberg at the age of 31 was sent to Budapest to serve as a Swedish diplomat. The Holocaust was underway throughout Europe and he was instructed by his government to use the tools of his office, including passports and other creative means, to save as many lives as possible. Wallenberg devised a new Swedish passport, the Schutzpass, especially for the purpose of protecting Hungarian Jews. He designed it to look more imposing and official than the actual Swedish passport. The Schutzpass granted the bearer immunity from being sent to the death camps and is credited with saving 20,000 Jewish lives.

Through this and other actions, Wallenberg helped save 100,000 of the 120,000 Hungarian Jews that survived the holocaust in Hungary and hundreds of thousands of American Jews can directly or indirectly attribute their own lives to his efforts. In recognition of these efforts, in 1981, President Ronald Reagan made Raoul Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the United States, an honor only previously extended to Winston Churchill.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation in the memory of Raoul Wallenberg and in recognition of his bravery and for the many lives he helped save during World War II.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3001.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1620

LENA HORNE RECOGNITION ACT

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1815) to posthumously award a Congressional Gold Medal to Lena

Horne in recognition of her achievements and contributions to American culture and the civil rights movement.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1815

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 ''Lena Horne Recognition Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Lena Mary Calhoun Horne was born on June 30, 1917, in Brooklyn, New York.

(2) At the age of 16, Lena Horne was hired as a dancer in the chorus of Harlem's famous Cotton Club, where she was introduced to such legendary jazz performers as Duke Ellington, Cab Calloway, Count Basie, Ethel Waters, and Billie Holiday.

(3) In 1940, Lena Horne became one of the first African-American women to perform with an all-White band when she toured with Charlie Barnet's jazz band as its featured singer.

(4) Lena Horne was discovered by a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) talent scout and became the first Black artist to sign a long-term contract with a major studio.

(5) Despite her extraordinary beauty and talent, Lena Horne was often limited to minor acting roles because of her race.

(6) Scenes in which she did sing were cut out when they were sent to local distributors in the South and studio executives cast Ava Gardner as Julie in the film version of Show Boat instead of Lena Horne because they did not want it to star a Black actress.

(7) However, Lena Horne dazzled audiences and critics in a number of films, including Cabin in the Sky and Stormy Weather.

(8) During World War II, Lena Horne toured extensively with the United Service Organizations (USO) on the West Coast and in the South in support of the troops and expressed outrage about the way Black soldiers were treated.

(9) She refused to sing for segregated audiences or to groups in which German prisoners of war were seated in front of African-American servicemen.

(10) During the period of McCarthyism in the 1950s, Lena Horne was blacklisted as a communist for 7 years because of her civil rights activism and friendship with Paul Robeson and W.E.B. Du Bois.

(11) Although Lena Horne continued to face discrimination, her musical and acting career flourished.

(12) In 1957, Lena Horne recorded Lena Horne at the Waldorf-Astoria, which reached the Top 10 and became the best-selling album by a female singer in RCA Victor's history.

(13) Lena Horne rose to international stardom and toured the world, sharing the stage with such names as Count Basie, Tony Bennett, Billy Eckstein, Vic Damone, and Harry Belafonte and also starred in musical and television specials with such giants as Judy Garland, Bing Crosby, and Frank Sinatra.

(14) Lena Horne used her fame to become a powerful voice for civil rights and equality.

(15) In 1963, she participated in the historic March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, at which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his immortal ''I Have a Dream'' speech.

(16) Lena Horne also performed at rallies throughout the country for the National Council for Negro Women and worked with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), of which she was a member since the age of 2, the National Council of Negro Women, the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and the Urban League.

(17) Through the end of the 20th century, Lena Horne continued to entertain large audiences of all ages and backgrounds and appeared on numerous television shows, including Sesame Street, Sanford and Son, The Muppet Show, The Cosby Show, and A Different World.

(18) In 1978, she was in the film adaption of The Wiz.

(19) In 1981, Ms. Horne captivated audiences with her one-woman Broadway show, Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music, which enjoyed a 14-month run before going on tour and earned her a special Tony and two Grammy awards.

(20) In 2002, 73 years after the Academy Awards were first awarded, Halle Berry became the first Black woman to win an Oscar for Best Actress and recognized in her acceptance speech how Lena Horne paved the way for her and other Black actresses.

(21) Lena Horne passed away in New York City on May 9, 2010, at the age of 92.

(22) Lena Horne was an entertainer, activist, and mother who used her beauty, talent, and intelligence to fight racial discrimination and injustice and rise to international stardom.

(23) A symbol of elegance and grace, she entertained people of all walks of life for over 60 years and broke barriers for future generations.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the posthumous presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design in commemoration of Lena Horne in recognition of her achievements and contributions to American culture and the civil rights movement.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the ''Secretary'') shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck pursuant to this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 3 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1815, the Lena Horne Recognition Act, introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

This legislation, cosponsored by 308 Members, seeks to authorize the striking and awarding of a Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of the indomitable spirit and overwhelming voice of the great singer Lena Horne.

Few singers have captured the imagination, the ear, and the spirit of the country as did Lena Horne in her magnificent career. Fewer still did that while waging a tireless battle for civil rights through the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. Ms. Horne was perhaps the top nightclub singer of that era, but still found time to come here for Dr. Martin Luther King's March on Washington—and she was also at an NAACP rally in Jackson, Mississippi, alongside Medgar Evers on the weekend he was assassinated.

From her earliest performing days—at 16, in 1933, at the famous Cotton Club—until her very last performance in a Duke Ellington tribute album in 2000, her performances riveted audiences. She won a handful of Grammy awards and a Tony award, and she was nominated for other Tonys and for an Emmy as well as a large number of personal achievement and civil rights awards.

Lena Horne appeared multiple times on all of the big television variety shows of the fifties and sixties, and of course, later in her career, hosted her own long-running, one-woman show on Broadway. She also acted in numerous films, including ''Stormy Weather,'' in which she performed what many thought to be her signature song of the same name. Sadly, despite her ability and her beauty, she never landed a starring role.

Mr. Speaker, Lena Horne's magnificent voice and steadfast fight for civil rights make her a worthy recipient of the Congressional Gold Medal. I salute her, and congratulate the gentleman from Florida for his effort on this legislation. I urge its immediate passage, and reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, April 16, 2012.

Hon. SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BACHUS: I am writing concerning H.R. 1815, the ''Lena Horne Recognition Act,'' which is scheduled for floor action the week of April 16, 2012.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means maintains jurisdiction over matters that concern raising revenue. H.R. 1815 contains a provision that provides for the sale of duplicate medals, and thus falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

However, as part of our ongoing understanding regarding commemorative coin and medal bills and in order to expedite this hill for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation in the future.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 1815, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington DC, April 13, 2012.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CAMP: I am writing in response to your letter regarding H.R. 1815, the Lena Horne Recognition Act, which is scheduled for Floor consideration under suspension of the rules on Monday, April 16, 2012.

I wish to confirm our mutual understanding on this bill. The bill contains a provision for a charge for the sale of duplicate medals. I understand your concern with provisions that raise revenue and accordingly would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. However, this bill is not expected to raise revenue.

Further, I appreciate your willingness to forego action by the Committee on Ways and Means on H.R. 1815 in order to allow the bill to come to the Floor expeditiously. I agree that your decision to forego further action on this bill will not prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation. Therefore, I would support your request for conferees on those provisions within your jurisdiction should this bill be the subject of a House-Senate conference.

I will include this exchange of letters in the Congressional Record when this bill is considered by the House. Thank you again for your assistance and if you should need anything further, please do not hesitate to contact Natalie McGarry of my staff.

Sincerely,

SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman.

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

Today, I rise to speak in favor of H.R. 1815, the Lena Horne Recognition Act, introduced by my good friend and colleague from the great State of Florida, Congressman ALCEE HASTINGS, to honor and posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, one of our Nation's highest civilian awards, to the great Lena Horne.

Lena Horne is known to many as a uniquely talented performer who dazzled audiences on stage and on the silver screen. She was a symbol of elegance and grace; and she entertained people of all walks of life for over 60 years and broke barriers for future generations, winning numerous awards and accolades as a trailblazing African American female performer.

When I think of just yesterday that Major League Baseball, during that era, honored Jackie Robinson—a pioneer and professional baseball player—it's a breakthrough. But during that same period of time, Lena Horne was on the entertainment stage with such grace during a time when it was difficult for her as an African American to travel—places to stay, places to eat—but yet always with that elegance, with that grace, with her beauty, she would perform and entertain but stay true to herself, understanding that she was going to have a better tomorrow for those who followed in her path. She was a trailblazer, making it easier for people to follow.

If you think about the times that we had during that period, you had to be extra special. That's who she was. I can recall, even as my mother sat, she had to smile, because as soon as you said the name, my father would smile because of the beauty and the glory of Lena Horne. Anytime you heard Lena Horne on the radio, he would stop to listen to her voice. And when she was on television later, everything else in the house had to halt so that we could watch the elegant Lena Horne.

So when we think about the prejudice and discrimination that she had throughout her life but how she persevered and ultimately used her talent and fame to become a powerful voice for the civil rights movement and equality, it is for those reasons I congratulate my friend, ALCEE HASTINGS, for bringing this bill forward.

Lena Horne lived in New York. In fact, a good friend of mine, a good personal friend of mine, lives in her old home now that's been landmarked and designated in Addisleigh Park, Queens, which is the heart of my district.

So, Mr. Speaker, today I call on my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 1815, to award the elegant, the beautiful Lena Horne the Congressional Medal of Honor for her outstanding accomplishments and her contributions to American culture and society.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers at this time. I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) such time as he may consume.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I thank my good friend for yielding the time, he and Mr. LUETKEMEYER for bringing the measure forward.

I especially want to acknowledge Chairman SPENCER BACHUS and Ranking Member BARNEY FRANK, as well as their respective staffs, for helping us in this matter. And a special shout-out to TIM SCOTT. Like Ms. HAYWORTH helped you with Raoul Wallenberg, TIM and Jennifer DeCasper, from his office, helped me to gain the number of signatures, as well as to acknowledge my young staffer, Erin Moffet, who learned an awful lot about Lena Horne along the way.

Mr. Speaker, obviously I'm in strong support of H.R. 1815, the Lena Horne Recognition Act, a bill to posthumously honor Lena Horne with a Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of her many achievements and contributions to American culture and the civil rights movement.

I personally felt that I could not allow time to pass without honoring the life and legacy of Ms. Horne, who passed away on May 9, 2010, at the age of 92. Throughout her lifetime, Ms. Horne used her talent and fame to become a powerful voice for civil rights and equality.

It was quite a journey to get this legislation to the floor given the requirement that at least 290 Members of the House must cosponsor the bill. I introduced this bill on May 10, 2011, with the support from 23 other Members, and I'm proud to say today that there are now 308 bipartisan cosponsors, and the measure is also offered in the United States Senate.

While asking my colleagues to support this legislation to award Lena Horne with the Congressional Gold Medal, I was, in some respects, a little disappointed to see that too many people, both Members and staff, were not aware of who this remarkable woman was.

I hope that we can pass H.R. 1815 today and that the Senate will then subsequently pass this legislation and the President will sign this bill into law so that Lena Horne's legacy will finally be given the recognition it rightly deserves by posthumously awarding her with the Congressional Gold Medal. I know her daughter and members of the family—her daughter, Gail Lumet Buckley, I promised that I would call when it passed, and I shall.

Lena Horne was the recipient of the Kennedy Center Honor for her lifetime contribution to the arts in 1984, and in 1989 she received a Lifetime Achievement Grammy Award. She has two stars on the Hollywood Walk of Fame for her work in both motion pictures and recording. Additionally, she has a footprint on the International Civil Rights Walk of Fame at the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site.

Although these and other monumental awards and honors were bestowed upon her, Ms. Horne's life was not a story of smooth sailing. Her life was too often plagued by stormy weather, which ironically was the title of her signature song and one of the major films that she starred in. Footnote there: I was in the third grade in Jersey City, New Jersey, and my mother let me stay out of school to see my first motion picture, and I have a memory of it today that stayed with me throughout that time.

Born on June 30, 1917, in Brooklyn—not in Queens, GREGORY—Lena Mary

Calhoun Horne broke racial barriers through her career as a singer, dancer, and actress for 60 years.

□ 1630

Ms. Horne got her start at the age of 16 when she was hired as a chorus dancer at Harlem's famous Cotton Club. Then, at 19, she made her Broadway debut in dancing a feature role in ''Dance With Your Gods.''

Her path to stardom then led her to tour with Charlie Barnett's jazz band in the early 1940s, when she became one of the first black women to tour with an all-white band.

A few years later, after starting her career as a singer and a dancer, Ms. Horne was discovered by a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer talent scout, and moved to Hollywood to be an actress, becoming the first black artist to sign a long-term contract with a major studio.

Even given her extraordinary beauty and elegance and talent, she was often limited to minor acting roles because of her race. Among many lost opportunities was the role of Julie in the film adaptation of ''Show Boat.''

Ms. Horne had previously played this role in an adaptation of act 1 of ''Show Boat'' that was featured in the 1946 film ''Till the Clouds Roll By.'' But due to the Motion Picture Production Code not allowing the depiction of interracial relationships in film, the distinguished and famous Ava Gardner was cast in this role instead of Lena Horne.

Her fame in films was also limited due to the fact that during that time, many films were shot so that scenes in which black performers were featured could be easily edited out for Southern audiences. Even facing such discrimination, Ms. Horne's perseverance allowed her to overcome such obstacles and led her to dazzle audiences and critics in a number of major films.

Her lead roles included those in the musical ''Cabin in the Sky'' and the box office hit ''Stormy Weather,'' where Ms. Horne's remarkable performance of the title song in ''Stormy Weather'' became one of her most notable songs throughout her career. On her last tour, I saw her in Ft. Lauderdale, and she sang three iterations of that song; and the last one, indeed, as she said, was the most powerful. These two roles increased her visibility as well as sealed her legacy in the music and film industry.

The struggle for equal and fair treatment became an inseparable and increasingly political part of Ms. Horne's life even outside of the film industry. She toured extensively with the United Service Organizations in support of U.S. troops during World War II, where she was a major critic of the unfair treatment of black soldiers. Outspoken on the issue, Ms. Horne refused to sing for segregated audiences or to groups in which German prisoners of war were seated in front of the black U.S. servicemen.

Due to her civil rights activism on issues such as these, as well as her friendship with Paul Robeson and W.E.B. DuBois, Ms. Horne found herself blacklisted during the period of McCarthyism.

While she continued to face discrimination in the film industry in the fifties, her career flourished in television and on nightclub stages across the country. During this time, she returned to her roots as a vocalist and established herself as a major recording artist.

In 1957, she recorded ''Lena Horne at the Waldorf-Astoria,'' which became the best-selling album by a female singer in RCA Victor's history. Ms. Horne used the talent and fame she achieved through such acclaims to become a powerful voice for civil rights and equality. In 1963, she participated in the historic March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom at which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his immortal ''I Have a Dream'' speech.

She also performed at rallies throughout the country for the National Council for Negro Women, and worked with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the NAACP, of which she was the cover girl for their monthly bulletin at age 2.

Following her blacklisting from film in the fifties and disillusionment with the industry, Ms. Horne only returned to the screen three more times following the McCarthyism era, one of which was the film adaptation of ''The Wiz,'' in which she was cast as Glinda the Good Witch.

Then in 1981, Ms. Horne finally received the big break she had waited for her whole life, a one-woman Broadway show. ''Lena Horne: The Lady and Her Music'' was the culmination of her triumphs and struggles. It enjoyed a 14-month run before going on tour and earned her a special Tony award for distinguished achievement in theater and two Grammys.

At the age of 80, Ms. Horne made the following statement, which I believe appropriately captures her legacy; and, Gail, this one is for you.

She stated that:

> My identity is very clear to me now. I am a black woman. I'm free. I no longer have to be a credit. I don't have to be a symbol to anybody. I don't have to be a first to anybody. I don't have to be an imitation of a white woman that Hollywood sort of hoped I'd become. I'm me, and I'm like nobody else.

Mr. Speaker, Lena Horne was an extraordinary woman who refused to give up her dreams because of the color of her skin, and used her beauty, talent, elegance, and intelligence to fight racial discrimination. Her perseverance and accomplishments are truly inspirational, having taught us all how to weather the stormy periods of our lives.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 1815, the Lena Horne Recognition Act, so that we may honor the life and legacy of Ms. Lena Horne with a Congressional Gold Medal and through this recognition inspire others with her story.

Someone wrote today, what do Lena Horne and Jack Nicklaus and Raoul Wallenberg have in common? It's my hope that what they will have in common today is each will be recognized for their distinguished achievements and heroic acts on behalf of our society.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1815.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PROVIDING FOR AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL TO JACK NICKLAUS

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4040) to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus in recognition of his service to the nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4040

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Jack Nicklaus is a world famous golf professional, a highly successful business executive, a prominent advertising spokesman, a devoted husband, father, and grandfather, and a man with a common touch that has made him one of those most popular and accessible public figures in history.

(2) Jack Nicklaus amassed 118 victories in professional competition of national or international stature by the end of 2005, 73 of which came on the Professional Golf Association Tour, and 18 professional major-championship titles. He is the only player in golf history to have won each major championship at least three times and is the only player to complete a career ''Grand Slam'' on the regular and senior tours.

(3) Jack Nicklaus' magnetic personality and unfailing sense of kindness and thoughtfulness have endeared him to millions throughout the world.

(4) Jack Nicklaus has been the recipient of countless athletic honors, including the Muhammad Ali Sports Legend Award and the first-ever ESPY Lifetime Achievement Award. He became the first golfer and only the third athlete to receive the Vince Lombardi Award of Excellence and is also a

five-time winner of the PGA Player of the Year Award. He was also selected as Golfer of the Century by GOLF Magazine, Best Individual Male Athlete of the 20th Century and Sportsman of the Year by Sports Illustrated, and he was also inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame.

(5) Jack Nicklaus has received numerous honors outside the world of sports, including several architectural awards for his work in golf course designs, such as The Old Tom Morris Award which is the highest honor given by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, and both the Donald Ross Award given by the American Society of Golf Course Architects and the Don A. Rossi Award given by the Golf Course Builders Association of America.

(6) Jack Nicklaus has been involved in the design of 275 golf courses worldwide and his business, Nicklaus Design, has 346 courses open for play globally.

(7) Jack Nicklaus served as the Global Ambassador for a campaign to include golf in the Olympic Games, which was achieved and will begin in the 2016 Olympic Program.

(8) Jack Nicklaus was honored by President George W. Bush in 2005 by receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor given to any U.S. civilian.

(9) Jack Nicklaus has a long standing commitment to numerous charitable events such as supporting the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation, which provides pediatric health care services in a five county area including Palm Beach County, Florida, has assisted in raising over $12 million in just five years for the cause, and continues to support several scholarship foundations, other children's hospitals, and junior golf initiatives.

(10) Jack Nicklaus continues to manage The Memorial Tournament in his home state of Ohio, in which contributions generated through the support of over 2,600 volunteers are given to Nationwide Children's Hospital fund. This has garnered more than $5.7 million for programs and services at this hospital since 1976, so that Central Ohio will continue to have one of the best children's hospitals in the United States.

(11) Jack Nicklaus and his wife serve as honorary chairman and active chairwoman of the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation in North Palm Beach, Florida, which provides free of charge health assistance and services to more than 4,000 children and their families through Child Life programs (support therapeutic interventions for children with chronic and acute conditions during hospitalization), Miami Children's Hospital Nicklaus Care Centers (to offer a new option to Palm Beach County area families with children who require pediatric specialty care), and Safe Kids program (aimed at keeping children injury free and offer safety education in an effort to decrease accidental injuries in children).

(12) Jack Nicklaus established an annual pro-am golf tournament called ''The Jake'' to honor his 17-month-old grandson who passed in 2005, and it serves as a primary fundraiser for the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation, which has raised over $3 million over the last several years.

(13) Jack Nicklaus and General John Shalikashvili (ret.) serve as honorary chairs of the American Lake Veterans Golf Course in Tacoma, Washington, which is designed for the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled veterans. Nicklaus has donated his design services for the improvement of the course, and raised contributions for the addition of nine new holes, the construction of the Rehabilitation and Learning Center, and for the upgrade of the maintenance facilities through a two-day event in Palm Desert, CA, called the ''Nicklaus Nine''.

(14) Jack Nicklaus serves as a spokesperson and Trustee for The First Tee program which brings the game of golf to children who would not otherwise be exposed to it.

(15) Jack Nicklaus remains active in tournament golf, although he retired from competition in the major championships in 2005, when he played his final British Open, his final Masters Tournament, and led the United States to a thrilling victory in the Presidents Cup.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Jack Nicklaus in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purpose of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the Secretary may strike duplicate medals in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 and sell such duplicate medals at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the duplicate medals (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses) and the cost of the golf medal.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

The medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund an amount not to exceed $30,000 to pay for the cost of the medals authorized by this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 4040, awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to Jack Nicklaus. It is an honor and a privilege to be speaking on this bill brought to the floor by the efforts of my friend and colleague from California (Mr. BACA) and cosponsored by 342 Members. I commend the gentleman for his work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, we all know Jack Nicklaus is one of the best golfers of all time, but he also has been so much more than that. Jack Nicklaus is a successful businessman, a spokesman, a devoted father and grandfather, and one of the warmest, kindest public figures in history.

Jack Nicklaus, the golfer, has been the recipient of countless athletic awards and honors. He is the only player in golf history to win each major championship at least three times, and the only player to win the Grand Slam on the regular and senior tours. A five-time PGA Player of the Year, he became the first golfer to win the Vince Lombardi trophy for excellence and has been inducted in the World Golf Hall of Fame, just to name a few of his achievements.

Jack Nicklaus is also a humanitarian. He has built an impressive record of giving to the world, establishing, managing and serving as the face of charities, golf tournaments and campaigns that raise funds to help people in need all over the world.

□ 1640

He established the pro-am golf tournament called The Jake in honor of his young grandson who died in 2005. It serves as a primary fundraiser for the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation. He is an honorary chairman of a golf course designed for the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled veterans. He is a spokesperson and trustee for The First Tee program that brings golf to children who would not otherwise be exposed to it.

Jack Nicklaus, the entrepreneur, has been involved in the design of more than 275 golf courses, and has been the recipient of the Old Tom Morris Award in golf course design, which is the highest award given by golf course superintendents. He has been given the Donald Ross Award by the American Society of Golf Course Architects and the Don A. Rossi Award by the Gold Course Builders Association of America.

Jack Nicklaus was given the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George W. Bush in 2005, the highest Presidential honor given to any U.S. civilian.

By approving this legislation, Congress will move forward to award the highest congressional civilian honor.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation celebrates the accomplishments of a man who is honored by many for his achievements in a life very well lived. I ask all Members to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, April 16, 2012.

Hon. SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BACHUS, I am writing concerning H.R. 4040, to award a congressional gold medal to Jack Nicklaus, which is scheduled for floor action the week of April 16, 2012.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means maintains jurisdiction over matters that concern raising revenue. H.R. 4040 contains a provision that provides for the sale of

duplicate medals, and thus falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

However, as part of our ongoing understanding regarding commemorative coin and medal bills and in order to expedite this bill for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation in the future.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4040, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, April 13, 2012.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CAMP: I am writing in response to your letter regarding H.R. 4040, to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf, which is scheduled for Floor consideration under suspension of the rules on Monday, April 16, 2012.

I wish to confirm our mutual understanding on this bill. The bill contains a provision for a charge for the sale of duplicate medals. I understand your concern with provisions that raise revenue and accordingly would fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. However, this bill is not expected to raise revenue.

Further, I appreciate your willingness to forego action by the Committee on Ways and Means on H.R. 4040 in order to allow the bill to come to the Floor expeditiously. I agree that your decision to forego further action on this bill will not prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation. Therefore, I would support your request for conferees on those provisions within your jurisdiction should this bill be the subject of a House-Senate conference.

I will include this exchange of letters in the Congressional Record when this bill is considered by the House. Thank you again for your assistance and if you should need anything further, please do not hesitate to contact Natalie McGarry of my staff at 202–225–7502.

Sincerely,

SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman.

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

First, I would like to thank Financial Services Committee Chairman SPENCER BACHUS and Ranking Member BARNEY FRANK for their effort to move this bill forward. Also, I want to thank my colleagues who helped me get 342 signatures. I want to thank TOM ROONEY and DUNCAN HUNTER and, of course, DAN BURTON in trying to help us get the 342 cosponsors.

I also wanted to thank Mr. LUETKEMEYER for his support of this legislation and all of my colleagues who became cosponsors of this legislation.

Today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4040, to honor Jack Nicklaus, the Golden Bear, with the Congressional Gold Medal. Jack Nicklaus' golf record is one that history will remember forever.

He was born on January 21, 1940, in Columbus, Ohio. He attended Ohio State University, and turned professional in 1961, which happens to be from the same State that the Speaker, JOHN BOEHNER, is from.

As a family man, he remains committed to the core values of providing for his family, respecting the game, and serving as a true inspiration for others.

Upon marrying his wife, Barbara, in July of 1960, and the birth of their first son, Jack, Jr., in 1961, he decided the best way to provide for his family was to become a professional golfer. His drive and his passion for the game is an example of sportsmanship of the highest caliber, like most of us amateurs who love the game of golf. However, I ask that Jack Nicklaus be awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for his leadership as an American and as a positive role model.

Yes, Jack Nicklaus won 118 national and international championships. Yes, Jack Nicklaus' most prominent professional titles were six Masters—1963, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1975, 1986; three British Opens—1966, 1970, 1979; four U.S. Opens—1962, 1967, 1972, 1980; and five PGA Championships—1963, 1971, 1973, 1975, and 1980.

Like most of us golfers, we'll probably never be able to accomplish his feat of what he has just done right now. There are others who are trying, and who knows what will happen.

Jack Nicklaus is the only player in history to have won each of the game's majors at least three times, and is the only player to have completed the career grand slam on the regular and senior tour, and that's quite an accomplishment. That's very difficult. Most of us who play golf know it's hard to win one tournament versus the next tournament. It's quite an accomplishment.

Jack Nicklaus also represented the U.S. in the Ryder Cup Masters as a player six times and served as a captain twice. He also served as the U.S. captain four times for the President's Cup.

He has written several instructional books, one called ''Golf My Way,'' which I have read every time I'm in trouble and need to go back and refresh my golf game; the autobiography he called ''My Story,'' which describes his golf course design methods and philosophy; and many others, such as ''Play Better Golf: Shortcuts to Lower Scores''; ''Jack Nicklaus' Lesson Tee''; and ''My Golden Lessons: 100-Plus Ways to Improve Your Shots, Lower Your Scores and Enjoy Golf, Much, Much More.''

Yet, he's a businessman. Jack Nicklaus also produced several other instructional videos showing his fans how to play the game from his points of view.

But I ask that we honor Jack Nicklaus with a Congressional Gold Medal because of the way he lived his life. Jack Nicklaus' way of living his life is a perfect example of how Americans should give. He was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather who cared for his family, who helped many other families during a time of hardship and struggle. Jack Nicklaus' work and philanthropy is evidence of his dedication to helping others.

He is known to have an unfailing sense of kindness, and has used the game of golf as a means of sharing and helping others.

He proactively helps thousands of children and their families everywhere. By serving as chairman of the Nicklaus Children's Health Care Foundation, he was able to provide valuable programs to serve more than 4,000 hospitalized children and their families free of charge. That is giving, that is caring, that is someone who cares about people and cares about children. This foundation is able to reach such volumes of patients through the Child Life programs and the Pediatric Oncology Support Team that supports therapeutic interventions for children with chronic and acute conditions during hospitalization.

He also partners with Miami Children's Hospital Nicklaus Care Centers, which offer a new option for Palm Beach County-area families with children who require pediatric specialty care. The foundation also has a Safe Kids program aimed at keeping children injury free and offers safety education in an effort to decrease accidental injuries to children. Jack Nicklaus helped raise over $12 million within 5 years for this cause. Much of the funding comes from a pro-am golf tournament he established in honor of his 17-month-old grandson who passed away, called ''The Jake,'' which also became the foundation's chief fundraiser.

Jack Nicklaus also serves as honorary chair for the American Lake Veterans Golf Course in Tacoma, Washington, a course designed for the rehabilitation of our wounded and disabled veterans, especially those that are fighting and coming back right now who need a lot of rehabilitation, our wounded warriors. In providing help and knowing that there is somewhere they can go, Jack Nicklaus is instrumental in helping others.

A lot of us don't know of his history and what he's given back. We look at him as a professional golf player, but he has given so much back to our community that we find out this is a man that cared about making our country a lot better in giving what he could.

He has donated his design services for the improvement of the course. He also raised contributions for an additional nine new holes, the construction of the Rehabilitation and Learning Center, and the upgrade of the maintenance facilities through a 2-day event called the ''Nicklaus Nine.''

He also manages a memorial tournament in which proceeds benefit the programs and services at Nationwide Children's Hospital in his home State of Ohio, and has raised more than $5.7 million. Jack Nicklaus has worked with the Nationwide Children's Hospital since 1976 and ensures the contributions generated through the support of over 2,600 volunteers are distributed each year to the hospital's unrestricted giving fund.

He also serves as a trustee and a spokesperson for The First Tee, a program which is dedicated to bringing the game of golf to children who would otherwise not be exposed to it. These are many children that can't afford to play golf, but First Tee allows a diversity of individuals—black, brown, white, Asians, American Indians, Hispanics, and others—who can't play the game to learn to play the game, be exposed to the game, and love the game and what it means in teaching many of the other skills.

□ 1650

Other organizations that Jack Nicklaus has successfully partnered with are the For Hope, the James Cancer Hospital, Wolfe Association, Central Ohio Junior Golf Association, the Shriners, the Lions Club, and many more.

We thank Jack Nicklaus and his wife, Barbara, and their five children—Jack II, Steve, Nancy, Gary, and Michael—and his 22 grandchildren for making America a better place.

Jack Nicklaus is one of the most humble athletes to play the game and is considered by many to be golf royalty. He is royalty in the eyes and hearts of those that he has helped, and is overall a great human being.

We thank Jack Nicklaus. We thank you for your life's work. You are a true American, and you have touched the lives of many individuals, an American deserving of the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the PGA Player of the Year Award, to name just a few other accolades he has received over the years.

Jack Nicklaus, known as a Golden Bear, deserves to be honored with a Congressional Gold Medal.

For these reasons, I urge us to support the passage of H.R. 4040, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, one of our senior Members and most distinguished Members, Mr. BURTON.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

First of all, let me say this about JOE. JOE and I have been friends for a long time and have played golf together, and he is one of the best sticks around. I have never heard a more thorough conversation about a person since I've been in Congress. You must have spent weeks doing this, but you said everything I was going to say, so I'll just talk about the Jack Nicklaus from what I know of him.

I've been playing golf along with you, JOE, for a long time. One of the things that I've always wanted to do was to meet the Big Three. Remember the Big Three: Nicklaus, Player, and Palmer? You did him not too long ago. And then Lee Trevino. I had the opportunity to meet all of them but Nicklaus, and I said before I die that I want to meet Jack Nicklaus.

This year, believe it or not, I was at an airport with my wife, and I had an opportunity to run into him, and he was one of the nicest guys that I've ever met. He stopped and took the time to talk to people that were with us and took pictures with us, and he is just a very good and friendly guy. There are no airs about him. He is down to Earth. It's like talking to your next door neighbor. He is a very nice guy.

The things that really appealed to me were the things that you talked about, JOE. He really cares about his fellow man, and people on the tour all respect him. There are some members that you have a problem with; but with him, he's at the very top. In addition to winning 18 majors—to win all of the tournaments that you talked about just boggles my mind.

So I would just like to say if Jack Nicklaus might be watching today—I had an opportunity—and I think you have too, JOE—to play with President George W. Bush. I would say to Jack Nicklaus if he were here: You really need to teach him how to putt. He's one of the worst putters I've ever seen.

Mr. President, I hope you'll forgive me for that.

In fact, I want to tell you a little story. We were playing on the 18th hole out at Andrews, and the President had putted so poorly that he had about a 10-footer left on the last hole, and we gave it to him.

Mr. President, forgive me.

Let me just say it's a real honor to be included with those who are honoring Jack Nicklaus tonight. He's one of the finest people in sports. He is a credit to humanity, and he is somebody that every one of us can look up to.

Mr. Nicklaus, I'm proud to be a part of recognizing you tonight, and I'm glad you're going to get this gold medal.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members that remarks must be addressed to the Chair.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to just state that Jack Nicklaus was not a tall man—he is like me and like many others—but he could hit the ball a hell of a long ways. It is quite an accomplishment when you see someone like him that has the rhythm, tempo, and the timing that can hit the ball. That is an inspiration to many of us that are not 6 foot and above, but are below 6 foot and can still play the game of golf because golf is open to everyone. And Jack, along with Arnold Palmer and Tiger Woods, Lee Trevino and many others, has opened it for a lot of us.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida, one of the younger members of the conference, Mr. ROONEY, such time as he may consume.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Jack Nicklaus Congressional Gold Medal Act, officially recognizing the significant role Jack Nicklaus has played in promoting athletic excellence and good sportsmanship in the game of golf, as well as the significant charitable contributions and activities in our community.

Growing up in north Palm Beach County, I had the pleasure of attending high school with Mr. Nicklaus' children. Like many good parents, he was very involved in all school activities, especially sporting events. I can't recall a game across the State of Florida that our school was involved in where he wasn't there. He was always up there in the stands, cheering us on. It's no secret that Jack Nicklaus is widely regarded as the most accomplished professional golfer to ever play the game. But to us, we just saw him as a devoted husband to Barbara and an excellent father of Jackie, Steve, Nan, Gary, and Mike, and now lots of grandchildren.

He is also a philanthropist, as has been stated, who has worked tirelessly to help underserved children and their families in Palm Beach County and across the State of Florida. Through his charitable foundation, Mr. Nicklaus has raised more than $12 million for children's health services. He has also done a lot for warfighters and veterans recovering after returning home from war.

I am proud to cosponsor this legislation to honor Jack Nicklaus, a truly great American, and for his many charitable efforts and for his contributions to the State of Florida and to American society and culture. I consider myself blessed to personally know him and his family.

I want to say thank you to Congressman BACA from California for his leadership in getting cosponsors for this bill. He worked very hard.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. I thank the sponsor of the bill, Mr. BACA, for his hard work.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4040.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

MARK TWAIN COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2453) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Mark Twain, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2453

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 ''Mark Twain Commemorative Coin Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Samuel Clemens—better known to the world as Mark Twain—was a unique American voice whose literary work has had a lasting effect on our Nation's history and culture.

(2) Mark Twain remains one of the best known Americans in the world with over 6,500 editions of his books translated into 75 languages.

(3) Mark Twain's literary and educational legacy remains strong even today, with nearly every book he wrote still in print, including The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Adventures of Huckleberry Finn—both of which have never gone out of print since they were first published over a century ago.

(4) In the past 2 decades alone, there have been more than 100 books published and over 250 doctoral dissertations written on Mark Twain's life and work.

(5) Even today, Americans seek to know more about the life and work of Mark Twain, as people from around the world and across all 50 States annually flock to National Historic Landmarks like the Mark Twain House & Museum in Hartford, CT, and the Mark Twain Boyhood Home & Museum in Hannibal, MO.

(6) Mark Twain's work is remembered today for addressing the complex social issues facing America at the turn of the century, including the legacy of the Civil War, race relations, and the economic inequalities of the ''Gilded Age''.

(7) Today Mark Twain's work lives on through educational institutions throughout the United States, such as the Mark Twain Project at the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley, California, and the Center for Mark Twain Studies at Elmira College, in Elmira, New York.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) $5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 100,000 $5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(2) $1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 350,000 $1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the life and legacy of Mark Twain.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year ''2016''; and

(C) inscriptions of the words ''Liberty'', ''In God We Trust'', ''United States of America'', and ''E Pluribus Unum''.

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the Board of the Mark Twain House and Museum; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2016.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of—

(1) $35 per coin for the $5 coin; and

(2) $10 per coin for the $1 coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f)(1) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary as follows:

(1) One-quarter of the surcharges, to the Mark Twain House & Museum in Hartford, Connecticut, to support the continued restoration of the Mark Twain house and grounds, and ensure continuing growth and innovation in museum programming to research, promote and educate on the legacy of Mark Twain.

(2) One-quarter of the surcharges, to the University of California, Berkeley, California, to be used for research and education purposes.

(3) One-quarter of the surcharges, to Elmira College, New York, to be used for research and education purposes.

(4) One-quarter of the surcharges, to the Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum in Hannibal, Missouri, to preserve historical sites related to Mark Twain and help support programs to study and promote his legacy.

(c) AUDITS.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall have the right to examine such books, records, documents, and other data of each of the organizations referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (b) as may be related to the expenditures of amounts paid under such subsection.

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) each will control 20 minutes.

The recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today to urge Members to support H.R. 2453, the Mark Twain Commemorative Coin Act. This legislation will allow the United States Treasury to mint $1 and $5 commemorative coins in 2016 in recognition of the important legacy of Mark Twain. Surcharges on the sale of the coins will benefit four institutions that either bear Mark Twain's name or focus on the study of his work: the Mark Twain House & Museum in Hartford, Connecticut; the University of California, Berkeley; Elmira College in New York; and in my congressional district, the Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum in Hannibal, Missouri. The sale price of the coins will cover all real and amortized costs of production and marketing costs so that the entire program will be produced at no cost to the taxpayers.

I would like to thank my colleague, Representative JOHN LARSON of Connecticut, who first introduced this legislation in the 110th Congress. The gentleman from Connecticut and I share an admiration for Mark Twain, and have made it a priority to see his legislation through. I appreciate his hard work on collecting all the signatures on his side of the aisle.

□ 1700

I would also like to thank the Missouri congressional delegation for their support. When I first announced my intentions to introduce the Mark Twain Commemorative Coin Act, all eight of my colleagues immediately came on board to help advance this legislation.

I want to acknowledge the Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum, Dr. Cindy Lovell, and the museum's curator, Henry Sweets, as well as their dedicated staff, for their incredible work to promote awareness and the appreciation of the life and works of Mark Twain.

Importantly, I would like to thank Chairman BACHUS, Ranking Member FRANK, Speaker BOEHNER, and Majority Leader CANTOR for their assistance and cooperation in getting the bill scheduled for consideration in this House.

A true American figure, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known to the world as Mark Twain, was born and raised in Missouri amidst the turmoil of the American Civil War. Twain's boyhood home in Hannibal, Missouri, inspired the settings of some of his most beloved stories and helped shape his views on violence and injustice.

The Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum in Hannibal commemorates the childhood of a man who grew up to be one of the most recognized names in literature. The museum opened its doors in 1912 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962. I would also like to recognize the museum for its upcoming 100th anniversary, a milestone which will be celebrated on May 15.

Twain would eventually move to Hartford, Connecticut, where he settled and began to work on what would become his most famous work, ''The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.'' Hartford is home to the Mark Twain House & Museum, dedicated to educating people across the Nation and around the world about Twain, his works, and the time period in which he lived.

In New York, Elmira College breathes new life into the history of Mark Twain, offering fellowships for research on the author. Elmira College also hosts a Mark Twain conference and provides tours of Twain's study, where he sought refuge to write several short stories and some of his most famous novels. The Mark Twain Project at the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley houses the Mark Twain papers, an extensive archive of virtually every document in Twain's hand known to survive.

The bill we consider today honors the legacy of a great American and will benefit the institutions that continue to spread awareness and educate the public of his great accomplishments and contributions to society. I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this legislation, which is cosponsored by 298 of our colleagues.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC.

Hon. SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BACHUS: I am writing concerning H.R. 2453, the ''Mark Twain Commemorative Coin Act,'' which is scheduled for floor action the week of April 16, 2012.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means maintains jurisdiction over matters that concern raising revenue. H.R. 2453 contains a provision that establishes a surcharge for the sale of commemorative coins that are minted under the bill, and this falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

However, as part of our ongoing understanding regarding commemorative coin bills and in order to expedite this bill for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation in the future.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 2453, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

DAVE CAMP,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, April 13, 2012.

Hon. DAVE CAMP,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN CAMP: I am writing in response to your letter regarding H.R. 2453, the Mark Twain Commemorative Coin Act, which is scheduled for Floor consideration under suspension of the rules on Monday, April 16, 2012.

I wish to confirm our mutual understanding on this bill. As you know, section 7 of the bill establishes a surcharge for the sale of commemorative coins that are minted under the bill. I acknowledge your committee's jurisdictional interest in such surcharges as revenue matters and appreciate your willingness to forego action by the Committee on Ways & Means on H.R. 2453 in order to allow the bill to come to the Floor expeditiously. Also, I agree that your decision to forego further action on this bill will not prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation. Therefore, I would support your request for conferees on those provisions within your jurisdiction should this bill be the subject of a House-Senate conference.

I will include this exchange of letters in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when this bill is considered by the House. Thank you again for your assistance and if you should need anything further, please do not hesitate to contact Natalie McGarry of my staff at 202–225–7502.

Sincerely,

SPENCER BACHUS,
Chairman.

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

I want to recognize the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) for his efforts on this meaningful legislation.

I rise today in support of H.R. 2453, the Mark Twain Commemorative Coin Act. This legislation calls for the U.S. Mint to produce a coin in 2016—I state, in 2016—designed to honor Mark Twain's contribution to American history. William Faulkner once called Mark Twain ''the father of American literature.''

One of America's most beloved authors, Mark Twain's life and legacy have left a lasting mark on our Nation. Mark Twain, whose real name is Samuel Clemens, was beloved by many for his wit and sharp satire. Twain worked as a steamboat pilot and a reporter before finding success as a writer.

His hometown of Hannibal, Missouri, later became the setting for his most famous novels, ''The Adventures of Tom Sawyer'' and ''The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn,'' which all of us have seen throughout our lives as young kids. We still love seeing it every time we see this. Twain's other well-known works of fiction include ''The Prince and the Pauper'' and ''A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.''

H.R. 2453 directs the U.S. Mint to produce a $1 and a $5 commemorative coin in 2016 and, I state, at no cost to the taxpayers. The simple price of the coin will cover the cost of production. In addition, the sale of the coin will generate revenue for the benefit of four of Mark Twain's institutions: the Mark Twain House & Museum in Hartford, Connecticut; the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley; Elmira College in New York; and the Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum in Hannibal, Missouri.

I urge my colleagues to support this responsible legislation as the recognition of one of America's greatest authors and humorists, Mark Twain.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any further speakers at this time, and continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BACA. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Connecticut, JOHN LARSON, one of our leaders.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Thank you, Mr. BACA of California, and I thank the Hartford-Hannibal connection. I want to thank Representative LUETKEMEYER for his tireless work and effort in making this bill possible for the great institutions that both he and Representative BACA have illuminated and to stand here today and talk about the literary genius of Mark Twain and to see the institutions that will benefit from this—and, as Representative BACA points out, at no cost to the American public—enriching Americans all across this great Nation, I daresay around the globe, from the visits at these great institutions, whether it be in Hartford, whether it be in Hannibal, whether it be in Elmira or at Berkeley in California, all of whom will benefit directly from Mark Twain.

I'm glad that we're having a voice vote, because I wouldn't want to put what Mark Twain had to say about Members of Congress to a test here on the floor. But as my good friend and colleague JOE BACA has pointed out, the great works of Mark Twain stand throughout the ages. Of course, there's nary a person who hasn't read ''Huckleberry Finn'' or ''Tom Sawyer'' and, as mentioned, ''A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.'' Well,

we like to refer to it as, ''A Connecticut Red Sock in King Arthur's Court.''

But, nonetheless I, would be remiss if I didn't thank Jeffrey Nichols, the executive director at the Mark Twain House in Hartford, Connecticut, and those on the entire board there, who have worked tirelessly to make sure that we are able to perpetuate the great legacy of Mark Twain in his literature, in his humor and his satire. It is a gift for the country that everyone should have the opportunity to enjoy.

Just this last year, the house adjoining the Twain house in Hartford is the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and we had the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who came to Hartford to participate in a discussion about race. Of course, even today, as both Mark Twain and the whole issue of ''Huckleberry Finn'' and ''Tom Sawyer'' continue to come under literary discussion and debate, it also focuses on an important issue that the Nation needs to continue to face, and that's the whole issue of humanity as it relates to how man deals with man and the whole issue of racism. There was no stronger proponent in this Nation than Samuel Clemens. Mark Twain was just incredible in terms of his gift, his literary genius, a great ambassador abroad for this country, and heralded on this shore and all across the globe as a humanitarian, and we are so proud.

I again want to thank Representative LUETKEMEYER for his efforts to make this possible. I know that in Hartford and in Hannibal, Elmira, and Berkeley, people are very pleased that this will continue to benefit them and allow this great treasure in this great person of literature, American literature, to continue to enjoy the vast reputation and legacy that all Americans ought to enjoy.

Mr. BACA. I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I just want to close with a few thoughts here.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut for his hard work in helping to put this together, as well as the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) for his help today.

It's interesting. When I was the director of tourism for the State of Missouri, we found out just how big an icon Mr. Twain was. Mark Twain not only is an icon who is recognized around the United States, but he is one of the few icons that people from other countries recognize about our country.

□ 1710

If you travel to Hannibal, Missouri, you can see the influence in the surroundings there and the stories that he told, and what kind of an influence it had on him as a youth and the stories as they unfolded. It's quite something.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2453, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3001, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 4040, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on H.R. 1815 and H.R. 2453 will resume later in the week.

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

RAOUL WALLENBERG CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3001) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Raoul Wallenberg, in recognition of his achievements and heroic actions during the Holocaust, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 0, not voting 54, as follows:

[Roll No. 152]

YEAS—377

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble

Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—54

Andrews
Austria
Barton (TX)
Boren
Burgess
Butterfield
Campbell
Cassidy
Cohen
Costello
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Cummings
Dicks
Doggett
Edwards
Filner
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanna
Hinchey
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Labrador
Landry
Lewis (CA)
Marino
McIntyre
Miller (FL)
Murphy (CT)
Napolitano
Noem
Pascrell
Paul
Perlmutter
Rangel
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rush
Schiff
Schmidt
Shuler
Slaughter
Stutzman
Tipton
Towns
Velázquez
Waters
Young (FL)

□ 1852

Mr. SCHILLING changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 16, 2012, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 152 due to a family health emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on suspending the rules and agreeing to H.R. 3001—Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Act.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 152, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 152, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PROVIDING FOR AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL TO JACK NICKLAUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4040) to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 4, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 53, as follows:

[Roll No. 153]

YEAS—373

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amodei
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jordan
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
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
Schilling
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—4

Amash
Chaffetz
Ribble
Rigell

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Cassidy

NOT VOTING—53

Andrews
Austria
Barton (TX)
Boren
Burgess
Butterfield
Campbell
Cicilline
Cohen
Costello
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Cummings
Dicks
Doggett
Edwards
Filner
Flores
Frank (MA)
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanna
Hinchey
Holt
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Labrador
Landry
Lewis (CA)
Lofgren, Zoe
Marino
McIntyre
Murphy (CT)
Napolitano
Noem
Pascrell
Paul
Rangel
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Schiff
Schmidt
Shuler
Slaughter
Stutzman
Tipton
Towns
Velázquez
Waters
Young (FL)

□ 1900

Mrs. HARTZLER changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 16, 2012, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 153 due to a family health emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on suspending the rules and agreeing to H.R. 4040—To provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress

to Jack Nicklaus in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 153, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 16, 2012 I had a previously scheduled meeting with constituents in Ogden, Illinois. As a result, I am unable to attend votes this evening. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 3001, the Raoul Wallenberg Centennial Celebration Act; and "yea" on H.R. 4040, to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Jack Nicklaus in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 152 and 153.

□ 1900

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE DONALD M. PAYNE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HURT). Pursuant to House Resolution 571, and the order of the House of March 6, 2012, the Speaker on March 14, 2012, appointed the following Members of the House to the committee to attend the funeral of the late Honorable Donald M. Payne:

The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. SMITH

The gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. CLYBURN

The members of the New Jersey delegation:

Mr. PALLONE
Mr. ANDREWS
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN
Mr. LOBIONDO
Mr. PASCRELL
Mr. ROTHMAN
Mr. HOLT
Mr. GARRETT
Mr. SIRES
Mr. LANCE
Mr. RUNYAN

Other Members in attendance:

Ms. KAPTUR
Mr. LEVIN
Mr. TOWNS
Ms. WATERS
Ms. BROWN (FL)
Mr. RUSH
Mr. SCOTT (VA)
Mr. WATT
Ms. WOOLSEY
Ms. JACKSON LEE (TX)
Mr. JACKSON (IL)
Mr. CLAY
Mr. BUTTERFIELD
Mr. CLEAVER
Mr. AL GREEN (TX)
Ms. MOORE
Ms. CLARKE (NY)
Mr. JOHNSON (GA)
Ms. EDWARDS
Ms. FUDGE
Ms. BASS (CA)
Ms. SEWELL
Ms. NORTON
Mrs. CHRISTENSEN

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4089, SPORTSMEN'S HERITAGE ACT OF 2012, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. FOXX, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112–444) on the resolution (H. Res. 614) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4089) to protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing and shooting, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO KYLE STOCKAMP

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an outstanding young man from Deep Gap, North Carolina.

Kyle Stockamp is set to graduate from the United States Air Force Academy this May. He will be graduating as squadron commander of his unit and was recently selected to represent the Air Force Academy at the Doolittle Raider reunion.

He was selected as the number one cadet from all of the history and FAS-history majors to serve on the silver goblet detail at this historic event.

Kyle was first nominated for the Air Force Academy in 2006. In 2007, he left the academy to spend time as a missionary in Taiwan and subsequently returned to the academy.

Today, I am proud not only to congratulate Kyle for graduating at the top of his class but proud of his dedication and commitment to God and his country.

May God continue to bless Kyle and his family.

PRESLEY POE, #10

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as the sun rose in the Hill Country shortly before 8 a.m., she breathed her first breath of life. She weighed 6 pounds, 12 ounces, and was 19½ inches long as she arrived in Round Rock, Texas, on April 12 of this year.

Presley Poe is the fourth child born to Suzy and Kurt Poe.

I call Presley #10 since I refer to each of our grandchildren not only by name but by their birth numbers as well.

Anyway, Presley, like all of us, did not choose her family or her place of birth, but she is blessed to be born to a God-fearing family and in a Nation like no other.

There is something about little girls that makes us smile. Maybe it's their happy spirit. Or is it that little glow of angelic quality with a speck of mischief? Or maybe it is we see in their eyes a hope for a better and gentler world. It's all of these, of course.

So, welcome to the world, Presley. As your grandfather, I hope you walk in the path of goodness, giving, and gratitude—and that you attend the University of Texas and not Texas A&M.

And that's just the way it is.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ANN AND JACK MURPHY ON THEIR 70th WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, occasionally, we go to remarkable events, and I did so last Saturday.

A couple that had reached the age of 94 and 92 were celebrating not only the gentlelady's birthday but also their 70th year of marriage. When I told people where I had been, they said, "You've got to be kidding. Seventy years?"

No, they were not married as teenagers, but they were married in their twenties. They happen to be my aunt and uncle, and I love those genes.

So congratulations to Ann and Jack Murphy on Ann's 90th birthday and their 70th anniversary.

AMERICA NEEDS A NEW TAX CODE

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is tax day, and as Americans work to file their taxes by midnight tomorrow, they are reminded about how broken our Tax Code and our tax system really is, how burdensome it has become, how complicated it has become, and how it has not kept up with today's economy.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there are too many in Washington that always believe the answer is only to raise taxes rather than focusing on tax reform. Just a few weeks ago, the United States became the number one country in the developed world for having the highest corporate tax rate. This is something we should not be aspiring to. A new medical device tax is set to start next January that will be a hard-hitting tax on the American success story of medical innovation.

Mr. Speaker, we need a Tax Code that promotes hard work, achievement, innovation, and also savings and investment. Mr. Speaker, we need a Tax Code that is simpler and fair and more

competitive for all taxpayers so we can grow our economy and create jobs.

□ 1910

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE GSA

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker. I was in Colombia, South America, this past week with the President for what was an outstanding discussion among 30 Presidents, including the President of the United States. The meeting reenforced our commitment to South America and Central America on business opportunities, small business opportunities, human rights, and the controlling of drug trafficking.

At the same time, we had to, in essence, listen and hear about a horrible action that occurred by members of the Secret Service. This does not undermine the Secret Service's long years of service for 147 years, but there must be accountability.

I do not think that we should cede any authority to the House Oversight Committee. This is a question of Homeland Security and national security, and we must begin to act immediately for a full investigation.

Finally, on the General Services Administration, it should be cleaned up and cleaned out. I know for a fact that is true because monies that are being spent on the Mickey Leland Federal Building—the contractor is Gilbane. They are adhering to no rules regarding small businesses, minority-owned businesses, diversity and workforce, nothing at all. They are overseen by the General Service Administration, which has done absolutely nothing to rein in companies like Gilbane that have done nothing as it relates to diversity of small business and are doing nothing to adhere to the American value that everybody must have an opportunity under Federal funding.

GSA, clean up your act.

SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHRAIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, this past break that we were just on, I had an occasion to visit a great friend and ally in the Persian Gulf area. If we ever needed allies in that area because of Iran, we sure need them right now. I'm talking about the country of Bahrain.

Bahrain is a great friend, not only because they have been historically a friend of the United States, but we have the Fifth Fleet there, and the Fifth Fleet is there to protect the interests of that part of the world as well as the United States of America. The Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf are right there, and the Fifth Fleet is there to guarantee that shipping of oil from that part of the world can get through. So Bahrain is extremely important to the United States, as well as being a friend and an ally. In addition to that, Bahrain is also a free trade agreement partner. We have a great free trade agreement with them, and they've been absolutely great as far as trade is concerned. I think we have a trade surplus with them.

The reason I've brought this up tonight, Mr. Speaker, is because I watch television, and I've seen where there has been a repressive government in Bahrain. There is no question there have been problems in the past. There has been overreaction by the police in certain instances in the past year, year and a half. As a result, there were people who were hurt severely when they were demonstrating in the streets of Bahrain. But the King and the Crown Prince have worked very hard to solve this problem.

One of the problems they have over there is the Iranian Government is working to try to undermine many of the countries in the Persian Gulf, and Bahrain is one of them; and there have been people coming from Iran into Bahrain to try to work with the demonstrators to undermine that government and overthrow it. People from Bahrain who are fairly radical have gone to Iran and Iraq to learn tactics to employ against the government there.

We have found that just recently there have been firebombings of homes of police. There have been firebombings of police in the streets. Some of them have burned to death. Just recently, at one of the homes of a policeman there who was gone, his wife and child were there and their house was firebombed.

The police have been ordered by the government, the King, and the Crown Prince to be very careful in how they react to the demonstrators. As a matter of fact, they don't use ammunition; they use tear gas to control the crowds. So there is no attempt right now to hurt the people there who are trying to hurt the police and the government.

I think it's important that we get the proper perspective on what's going on over there because this is one country that is extremely important to the United States because of energy that we get as well as trade and other things. If the Strait of Hormuz were to be closed down, if the Persian Gulf was closed down, if they sank some ships in there or if they put mines in the Strait of Hormuz or the Persian Gulf, the Fifth Fleet would have to go in and clean those out to make sure that commerce continued through the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. So Bahrain is extremely important.

Now I want to make a couple of points tonight that are extremely important.

First of all, the government and the police have made mistakes in the past; there is no question about that. Demonstrators, as I said before, have been infiltrated by outside radical elements. The demonstrators have used terrorist tactics, as I said, to try to destroy and undermine the government, and the Molotov cocktail is one of the things that they've been using. They've also been learning other things from the radicals that come in there or have been trained by the Iranians.

The government has attempted to solve the problems. As a matter of fact, the King appointed an outside commission, and this is the commission report: Report of the National Commission Charged with the Recommendations of the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI) Report. This is a huge report. It's not by the Government of Bahrain. It's by an outside group of people who were being fair and objective when they made these recommendations to the government. The King and the Crown Prince and the government are doing everything they can to implement these recommendations, and we need to applaud them for doing that.

They are reaching out to the demonstrators and the more radical elements to try to get them to the conference table to solve these problems. So far the demonstrators, supported in large part by these radical elements, will not come to the conference table and discuss these issues. The government is trying to reach out to them, but the demonstrators don't want to. That's something I think the world needs to know and the people in this country need to know. I hope our State Department is paying attention to this, because the State Department has a different view in many respects than what I found when I was there.

I want to stress very clearly tonight that the government has reached out to the demonstrators to discuss their grievances, but they can't get them to sit down with them. The government is reaching out, but the radical elements of the demonstrators are trying to make sure that the government continues to be undermined and stopped.

Let me just end by saying that we don't have a lot of friends in that part of the world. We have seen all kinds of problems in Libya. Libya is now in a state of confusion. If you look at Egypt right now, radical elements are trying to take over the Government of Egypt. That's the biggest country in that area. We see the problems in Syria. People are being killed, and we're trying to see a resolution of that problem through the mitigation of the United Nations and the former head of the United Nations.

But that entire area is in a state of flux, and we need all the friends that we can get. One of the best friends we have in the world, in my opinion, is Bahrain. Since they are our friend and the Fifth Fleet is there and since they are a great trading partner, I think

that we should make sure that the American people and the rest of the world know how important Bahrain is to this country and to the world.

Thirty-five to 40 percent of our energy comes through the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. If that area were to be bottled up, we would be in big trouble. Lights would go off. Energy would be curtailed. We would have electricity curtailed, and it would be bad for the industry and the commerce of this country. So the Fifth Fleet being there is extremely important.

Bahrain has been very supportive of our military, very supportive of our intelligence, very supportive of the Navy and the Fifth Fleet, and we need to make sure that that relationship continues for as many years as possible. The best way to do that is to make sure there is stability in the government, and the information that has been coming back through the State Department and others is that the Government of Bahrain has been repressive and that we ought to be putting pressure on them to make positive changes. They have made the changes. They are using tear gas only to stop the demonstrators.

□ 1920

They have reached out to the demonstrators to get them to the conference table to support and change rules and regulations and laws there that will solve the problem. This, again, is a report, an independent report, by outside entities, experts, that came up with a very voluminous report on things that should be changed in Bahrain by the royal family and the government to make sure that everybody can live together in peace and that there will be stability in the region.

I want to stress one more time the demonstrators will not come to the conference table. So tonight I'd like to urge those who are demonstrating to take a step back, take a deep breath and reach out and take the hand of the government, sit down at the conference table and work things out because that's what they want to do. If they do that, I'm sure there will be peace and harmony in Bahrain, and it will be great for the United States of America because a great friend, a great ally and a great government over there will be secure and be able to protect our interests as well as other interests that are very important to the entire world.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS: THE TRAYVON MARTIN CASE AND JUSTICE AND MOURNING THE PASSING OF JOHN PAYTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Member may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I would like to again thank the Democratic leader for giving us this time.

Mr. Speaker, tonight the Congressional Black Caucus will use the hour to speak on something that's always at the core of what we fight for and what we legislate for and what we legislate to end, and which is always at the root of much of what we come to the floor every Monday night to talk about, the persistence of inequality and injustice in our country.

It is fitting then that as we do so this evening we call to mind and honor a staunch champion for justice, attorney John Payton, who at the time of his death on March 22 was the sixth president of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Tonight I'm joined by several of my colleagues, and I begin by yielding such time as she might consume to the former chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, a leader and one of our strongest fighters for justice and equality in this country, the gentlewoman from Oakland, California, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

Ms. LEE of California. Thank you very much. First let me just thank Congresswoman Dr. CHRISTENSEN for those very kind remarks, but also for your leadership on this issue and on so many issues and for anchoring these Special Orders week after week. It's so important that the points of view of the Congressional Black Caucus get out to the public, and you've been such a steady and consistent voice, and your presence here is deeply appreciated. Thank you very much.

Also, I just have to thank all of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairman CLEAVER, for continuing to beat the drum for justice. This past week, we lost a tireless advocate for justice, equality and opportunity, and I am deeply saddened by the passing of my friend and activist, John Payton.

John was a civil rights attorney and served as the president of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund and was lead counsel for the University of Michigan in the 2003 landmark case concerning diversity in higher education. John was a California native, yet his legal victories touched those around the globe. At the center of his conviction was the belief that democracy at its core requires that all of the people be included in ''we the people.''

His life was really a testimony to this belief. He was the past president of the District of Columbia Bar Association and served in leadership roles with a number of civil and human rights organizations, including the National Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law and the Free South Africa Movement, and I was very privileged to be with John last year and his wife, my friend, Gay McDougall, in Geneva, Switzerland, as we worked through and I chaired a committee for the U.N. on minority political participation.

John will be deeply missed by so many. My thoughts and my prayers are with his wife, Gay McDougall, and all of his family and his friends. And as we remember John and the progress that we have made with his leadership, we know that the work for justice is far from over. The recent events in Florida are really a grim reminder of the long road ahead.

On February 26, 2012, Trayvon Martin, a 17-year-old African American youth, was tragically gunned down while walking home from a local 7–Eleven store. The gunman, 38-year-old George Zimmerman, was not immediately charged with the murder and was released by the Sanford Police Department.

Sanford Police Chief Bill Lee said that there was not enough evidence to arrest George Zimmerman even though the killer followed the young male in his SUV and confronted the teen before the shooting. More than 40 days later, as a result of the outrage across the country, dedicated reporting from the media, advocacy from community and faith leaders and vocal parents and families and, of course, the facts, which spoke for themselves, the wheels of justice are finally beginning to turn. This is really an unfortunate and tragic defining moment that we must come to grips with. First we must, of course, seek justice for Trayvon and his family, especially in the wake of the circumstances surrounding his killing.

Secondly, we must make certain that this toxic and deadly mix of the power of guns, hate crimes, and racial profiling ends once and for all. Just recently, Bill Cosby said that there is a need to get guns off the street and that people should be taught to use every possible alternative before shooting someone. Yet, of course, there are those who continue to push for vigilante justice. With laws like stand-your-ground, Sanford really could be anywhere. It could be in my own community, and we have many, many of the same challenges as Sanford has.

Racial profiling is real. This young teenager was gunned down, of course, because of how he looked, because of the color of his skin. As the mother of two sons and the proud grandmother of two grandsons, these fears haunted me as I was raising my two sons and continue to haunt me each and every day. The reality is that many black parents live with these fears each and every day.

Again, Sanford could be anywhere. Hate crime must be enforced. Of course, Mr. Zimmerman was fixated and focused on young black males according to neighbors and press reports.

He had been the subject of complaints by neighbors in his gated community for aggressive tactics.

Now, our laws state that you cannot injure or intimidate another based on their race. When these laws are broken, the consequences must be applied appropriately, whether it has been the color of one's skin, their religion, their gender, their disability, national origin or sexual orientation or identity. The sad fact is that too many persons have been the victims of violence, often ending in death simply because of a characteristic of birth. The senseless violence must end. Sanford could be anywhere.

So very many people feel the loss of Trayvon as their own personal loss. While we cannot understand and feel the pain experienced by Trayvon's family, there is universal pain, a national pain; and it is shared far and wide.

We will continue to take up the very critical issues of racial profiling and hate crimes. A recent briefing on these issues successfully raised the level of awareness around the country about the deadly combination of guns, racial profiling, and hate crimes.

Chairman CLEAVER called upon the Department of Justice to investigate the shooting death of Trayvon Martin as a hate crime. On March 19, the Department of Justice launched a full investigation, and, of course, the Congressional Black Caucus is very eager to see this report.

As President Obama said, this is a time of soul searching for our Nation as it comes to grips with this tragedy. This senseless violence must end, and so we all must recommit ourselves to justice, justice for all.

□ 1930

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman LEE.

You reminded me that I had the honor of traveling with you to Geneva for that U.N. conference that focused on the inequalities and the injustice that exist in far too many areas of the world with respect to voter participation. And as we heard from so many marginalized communities in different countries, it was really sad that when it came for my time to speak, I spoke from the experience of the United States and the lack of voter participation; the lack of full representation of the District of Columbia, the capital of the United States; and the inability of the people of the Territories to vote for the President, our Commander-in-Chief.

Ms. LEE of California. That's right. I just want to respond if you will yield for just a minute.

It was really a very important moment, I think, and we were, again, with our great fallen hero, John Payton, when we had this discussion about the disenfranchisement of individuals, the entire population of the District of Columbia. He was totally dedicated to voting rights for the District of Columbia. And I'm so pleased that Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON is continuing to fight the good fight and has made sure that all of us do not forget that we live here during the week and that we also have a real commitment to ensure that there are full voting rights for the residents of the District of Columbia. They pay taxes. They have the full responsibilities and duties of American citizens, and they should be able to vote. And John Payton stood for that throughout his life.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you for adding that.

Before I yield to the Congresswoman from the District of Columbia, I would like to yield such time as she might consume to the gentlelady from Texas, also a very strong voice for justice and equality in this country, not just in her own district, but for Americans and for people across the world, the Congresswoman from Houston, Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Let me thank the gentlelady again for her leadership—I like to call her Dr. CHRISTENSEN—and for, as my colleague from California indicated, for allowing us to have a vote on a regular basis on behalf of all of America, my constituency, and certainly on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, of which I'll never step away from its definition as the conscience of this Congress, but the conscience of America.

I want to thank my colleague, the Honorable BARBARA LEE, who knows what justice and fighting for freedom is all about. I'm reminded of the very unique history of Oakland, California, and I think of the movement of justice through the Black Panthers of early years, who did many things; but I remember them for their early breakfasts and nutrition programs, and I call that justice. Let me just thank her for her leadership on this and on many other issues.

To my colleague from the District of Columbia, the Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, let me thank her as well. Let me indicate that this is Emancipation Day. As I understand, there's a big parade. And President Lincoln, just a few steps away from us, signed the freeing of the slaves in Washington, D.C. You don't know the history of the District of Columbia until you hear it from ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, and I thank her very much. And I know of her friendship and closeness to John Payton.

One of my dear friends and former Federal judges that I know ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON knows, Judge Gabrielle McDonald, likewise came to a similar history. We have talked. I was an Earl Warren legal scholar. And so I know the journey that so many have traveled.

So this is a personal statement as I rise to salute John Payton and also acknowledge his wife, Gay McDougall. And I want to say this on behalf of my husband, Dr. Elwyn C. Lee, a graduate of Yale Law School and who knew Gay very well, and I knew her. What a perfect match and a family of justice fighters, of human rights fighters, of individuals who could be as eloquent on the question of HIV/AIDS, international plagues and devastation that impacts so many vulnerable communities, here they are discussing the worldwide siege of AIDS upon individuals but, likewise, can come home and march along the road of justice here in the United States of America.

I learned in law school that the law—and I know that Congresswoman HOLMES NORTON still teaches—I know the law is a jealous mistress. I would say to you that I found that out. Obviously, I'm now in the United States Congress. But I love the law. I love the purpose and value of lawyers. And I encourage young lawyers that if they want to read a story of sacrifice and someone who epitomizes that it's a jealous mistress, read the history of John Adolphus Payton, born in 1946 and passed this past March 22 in Baltimore, Maryland. He, obviously, is from California, but with a law degree from Harvard Law School. That means that the world was his oyster, and it was open to any manner of choice that he could have made in his lifetime. He was a Federal clerk, but he managed to start his life at WilmerHale, which used to be, I believe, Wilmer Cutler & Pickering, which is where my husband practiced law here in D.C. for a number of years.

What I like most of all is that his reach was so far on the Independent Electoral Commission in South Africa, again, looking for justice. President of the District of Columbia Bar, but he found his way to his calling. He found his way to answer the opportunities that he was given.

Being a 1977 graduate of Harvard Law School, he stood on the shoulders of Thurgood Marshall, a graduate of Howard Law School. He stood on the shoulders of the giants that graduated from law school in Arkansas and the other giants that graduated from Howard, and I think he found his comfort level at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, becoming the sixth president.

My classmate, Elaine Jones, served in that capacity for a very long time, graduating from the University of Virginia Law School. Today, in the wonderful tributes, she was part of that wonderful memorial service that was held here in Washington, D.C., along with a number of other giants.

Let me just say to you that when we think of justice, we have a combination, from the civil rights leaders to the fallen; Dr. King on the balcony in Memphis, Tennessee. But do we know all the lawyers that were part of the matrix of justice, from Thurgood, who held the hand of Dr. King and a number of civil rights leaders, one after another, some of our giant lawyers down in Alabama and Mississippi who were there to bond them out, to petition their case.

In the likes of those, John Payton became an unselfish fighter for justice,

from his, what I call, victory of Richmond v. Croson, in a 5–4 decision—it was a victory—where he attempted to maintain the affirmative action plan that established just a simple process of assisting businesses to receive opportunities. I want you to know today that because of lawsuits like that, we are suffering in cities all around America because there were those who believed that just a smidgeon of opportunity was too much.

Right in my own city of Houston, under the General Services Administration that I hope will be cleaned up—and I know there are good people there—we have Gilbane, a major company, using stimulus dollars and having no concern about the in-depth minority participation of small businesses—the GSA hopeless and helpless at being able to do anything—and having a nondiverse workforce. Gilbane. Let the number go out as an example of what John Payton was fighting against.

Then, of course, his valiant fight in 2003 at the University of Michigan, the affirmative action case that is maintained today as he defended the school's use of race as their admission processes—again, not using it destructively. That is, I think, one of the arguments that is not a legal argument, but he found a way to justify—the trial court of appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court defending undergraduate school's use of race in their admissions processes and the loss in the United States Supreme Court by 6–3—but in any event, maintaining the fight and taking cases that were not popular.

John, thank you. Thank you, Gay, for sharing him.

And then a 2009 case, Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder. The municipal district in Austin, my State, challenged the validity of section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Payton assisted in the arguments, leading to the Supreme Court's 8–1 decision upholding section 5.

□ 1940

He was our firewall. On the question of section 2 and section 5, he was the holder of the truth, the arbiter, the outside partner to the Department of Justice that wanted and needed to do right.

Finally, the local attorney for the plaintiff in 2010, Lewis v. City of Chicago, in which a group of African Americans seeking to be firefighters contended that they had properly filed a charge of discrimination. It is my understanding that that case has moved along and that John prevailed so that truth would be the call of the day. It is important to hold him up as the man of armor who is nonviolent. And he held as his victory call the Constitution and the laws that were passed to help the unempowered.

I've always said that the Voting Rights Act is not the black Voting Rights Act or the Hispanic Voting Rights Act. It is the Voting Rights Act to have one vote, one person for every single American. My hat goes off to John Payton, and I salute him as a soldier on the battlefield for justice, for what is right, never wavering with his quiet demeanor, and for his strength in the courthouse.

I ask the NAACP Legal Defense Fund to stay the course. I ask you to never whimper and never weaken. And I say to you that your soldier is going on to be a general in the justice cause in a place beyond. I beg of you to carry forward.

Let me just read these citations that were in honor of him, just very briefly, from a statement from the LDF, where they spoke about the city of Chicago, the Lewis case, which vindicated the rights of over 6,000 applicants. As I indicated, that case prevailed. They called him fearless, a guiding light, a brilliant advocate, a mentor and a teacher who believed that American democracy thrives when it embraces all of our voices. Thank you to the Legal Defense Fund. And then, from one of the major law firms, partner Walter Dellinger had this to say:

> John Payton was a towering figure. He was just flat-out brilliant and combined that intellectual power with a deep and empathetic commitment to justice. Everyone who knew John will remember forever his infectious good spirit and uninhibited laugh. Every encounter with John was a learning experience.

Let me close on this note because I know that John would have been in the midst of discussing this travesty of justice as relates to Trayvon Martin. Trayvon obviously was a symbol of the injustice of this Nation when police and a State prosecutor became judge and jury. I don't want to interfere with the process of justice. Mr. Zimmerman is arrested. But let us not rest on our laurels because we pushed for the arrest that should have been. We know that there will be a rocky road proceeding toward holding Mr. Zimmerman accountable.

More importantly, let me make it very clear on the floor of the House that every mode of justice that is needed for a fair trial I support. If it is to remove the judge, as the defense has asked for, let that be considered in an unbiased manner. If by chance the prosecution asks for a change of venue because this jury pool in this region will be tainted, then so be it.

But what we must also say—and let me be very clear—I, as a Democrat, and I hope my friends on the other side, are not afraid of dealing with gun violence and the overuse of guns in America, as responsible legislators should be. And so to my good friend, Bill Cosby, let me say to you that the call has been answered many times. There are many bills dealing with gun violence. There are many bills to rein in the reckless use of guns, the use of the assault weapons, the issue of individuals not being checked at gun shows and the gun show loophole. It only takes responsible leadership to move it forward. And I salute the Brady Center that will be with us in Washington tomorrow for recognizing that there are people who are willing to take a stand—not against your Second Amendment rights. God bless you for those rights. You have those rights. I celebrate those rights.

But I cannot celebrate the fact that a man that was on the Neighborhood Watch, which is the eyes and ears, was walking around with a 9-millimeter and shot dead an unarmed, helpless 17-year-old boy and snuffed his life out because we refused to address the question of everyone being able to carry a gun, whether trained or not. Mr. Zimmerman was not a police officer and should not have acted as if he was the law, the judge, and the jury.

So to my good friends on the floor who will come up after me, let me just end my note by saying to John Payton, in instances like Trayvon, I know that your voice would have been heard on the civil rights of the question, but your voice had been heard through places where many of us were not there and did not know. And so I agree, and salute the words that were offered in tribute to you by so many of your colleagues, certainly these last words that indicate that you were, in fact, fearless; you were, in fact, a guiding light; you were, in fact, a brilliant advocate, mentor, and teacher; you were, in fact, an eagle with wings who stood widespread over America, and when there was a doubt about justice, you led the troops of the NAACP in a nonviolent, Constitutional law-saturated effort to ensure that justice would be done.

May God rest your soul for a job well done, good and faithful servant, and may your family and Gay know how much we loved you and appreciated the war that you waged for justice.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about justice in America.

Thank you Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, and my other CBC colleagues. I appreciate your leadership in convening this Special Order on Justice, Trayvon Martin, and our good friend John Payton of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

How ironic that in the span of a couple of months in a historic election year, we lose one of our precious youths to a senseless and irresponsible act of injustice; while at the same time, a man who in the tradition of the late, great Justice Thurgood Marshall, dedicated his life to paving the long, winding road of justice so that the Trayvon Martins of the world could live life, go to school, and travel Westward and Eastward, as they pleased.

That did not happen in Trayvon's case, and that is why I believe these issues of justice are of the utmost importance. It is necessary to figure out the best possible way for this Congress to be involved in addressing racial profiling and hate crimes.

Before we begin I wish to offer my deepest condolences to the family of Trayvon Martin. I was pleased that the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) have begun to investigate the circumstances surrounding the tragic death of Trayvon.

And as most of us are surely aware, there was finally an arrest in the case last week of

the man with the gun, who shot the boy, which will get the wheels of justice to start turning.

I hosted a rally in Trayvon's honor in Houston, TX and just returned from another rally in Miami held several weeks ago. There were hundreds of men, women and children all asking for justice. ''I am Trayvon Martin'' and ''We are all Trayvon Martin.'' This case has captured the nation's and indeed the world's attention, as many folks around the world ask what's going on in the United States, the nation which touts liberty and justice on its coins, dollars, and in our engagements with those in the international community.

John Payton, the sixth Director-Counsel and President of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, left us late last month, at the age of sixty-five. But his legacy did not leave.

John Payton was one of the most formidable advocates of his generation, and he litigated and argued some of the most important civil rights cases of his time.

In a legal career that spanned private practice, government service, and public interest law. He led the litigation department of the venerable Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering law firm, served as corporation counsel for the District of Columbia, and until the very end, led the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

A true warrior for justice, John litigated case before the Supreme Court, such as, NAACP v. Claiborne Hardware, in which he won a decision in the U.S. Supreme Court overturning a monetary judgment against the organization under Mississippi's secondary boycott law;

City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson Co., in which he ably, albeit unsuccessfully, defended a minority contracting municipal ordinance; and perhaps most notably, two cases in which he defended the University of Michigan's pursuit of diversity in admissions,

Gratz v. Bollinger, and Grutter v. Bollinger. Most recently, in 2010, John successfully argued and won Williams v. City of Chicago,an employment discrimination case against the city's fire department. Under his leadership LDF won five Supreme Court cases, including a successful defense of the recently extended Voting Rights Act.

I had the privilege of knowing John Payton for many years. It is said that success has many parents, while failure is an orphan. There were many who were responsible for the 2003 landmark affirmative action cases that saved diversity in higher education, thereby keeping the doors open to selective colleges, universities, graduate and professional schools. John litigated both cases in the trial courts, in the court of appeals, and in the Supreme Court. He argued Gratz, and his work was essential to the victory in Grutter.

John's was a passionate voice for racial and social justice. But even in the toughest cases—in which the odds were stacked against his side particularly in the current Supreme Court—John's work and his voice were no less forceful, excellent, and passionate.

When the Supreme Court struck down Richmond, Virginia's minority contracting program in City of Richmond v. Croson by a narrow 5–4 vote, it was in spite of the Herculean effort put in by John Payton and his staff.

It is important to recall that the U.S. Supreme Court has narrowly approved of congressionally mandated racial preferences to allocate the benefits of contracts on federally sponsored public works projects, while generally condemning similar actions taken by state and local entities to promote public contracting opportunities for minority entrepreneurs, which came about because of years and years of de facto and de jure discrimination; some of it documented, but certainly much of it not. Bad actors usually do not leave their scripts lying around.

Disputes prior to City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson generated divergent views as to whether state affirmative action measures for the benefit of racial minorities were subject to the same ''strict scrutiny'' as applied to ''invidious'' racial discrimination under the Equal Protection Clause, an ''intermediate'' standard resembling the test for gender-based classifications, or simple rationality.

In Croson, a 5 to 4 majority resolved that while ''race- conscious'' remedies could be legislated in response to proven past discrimination by the affected governmental entities, ''racial balancing'' untailored to ''specific'' and ''identified'' evidence of minority exclusion was impermissible.

John had done the best that could be done, and a Supreme Court increasingly hostile to programs and efforts specifically designed to include African Americans and others who had been historically excluded from opportunity was on its way to becoming a forum in which they were unlikely to win.

Yet John, in the aftermath of Croson, tirelessly traveled the Country, meeting with attorneys in the public and private sectors in an effort to properly craft contracting programs and to ameliorate the effects of the decision. John did not accept defeat. He simply went back to work.

HATE CRIMES

We stand here on this House Floor to discuss the role our federal government plays in hate crimes enforcement. Hate crimes are real. The loss of life and the impact these types of crimes have on our country, our community, on a family, and on the individual is something that we should never tolerate.

We are here today to shine a spot light on the tensions and issues which arise from these types of crimes. We are here today to ensure that those who act with hatred in their hearts to harm another based upon their race, sexual orientation, gender, disability, ethnicity/nation origin or religion will be brought to justice.

The term ''hate crime'' was coined in the early 1980s but the motivations behind that term are centuries old. ''Hate crime'' is not a distinct federal offense; however, the Department of Justice does investigate and prosecute crimes of bias as civil rights violations, which fall under its jurisdiction.

The actions by the Department of Justice are meant to buttress efforts by state and local authorities, which handle the vast majority of hate crime cases.

The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act provides funding and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to help them to more effectively investigate, prosecute, and prevent hate crimes.

Today, headlines across the country are reporting the tragic story of Trayvon Martin. Nearly a month ago, Trayvon woke up on a sunny Florida morning filled with life. He was the typical American teenager, who was spending time with his family and friends. By the end of the day he would be laying alone on a cold sidewalk in a pool of his own blood. Trayvon could not have known that morning that he would be shot by a man who accused him of walking ''suspiciously.''

Trayvon was not climbing out of a window, kicking a front door, or picking a lock. He was walking on the sidewalk, talking on the phone with his girlfriend. The man who killed him was not arrested, which means that Mr. Zimmerman was not given a drug test and he was not fingerprinted.

The on-scene investigator literally had to take Mr. Zimmerman at his word that he shot Trayvon Martin in self defense. By reported accounts the on-scene investigator wanted to arrest Mr. Zimmerman and was told not to . . . a trained law enforcement officer was suspicious of Mr. Zimmerman's claims. He wanted to do what law enforcement officers are trained to do . . . arrest the suspect and determine the truth of the assertion made.

I called for Mr. Zimmerman's arrest and again am pleased that at least Trayvon's family has an opportunity to have some justice.

We need to get to the bottom of this. Again, I hosted a rally in Houston supporting the Trayvon Martin family's call for justice. I attended another rally in Miami. I have spoken on the floor. And I am working diligently to ensure that people like Trayvon, who can no longer speak for themselves, have an advocate.

Mr. Zimmerman should be judged by his peers. That is why we have a justice system. I wish to remind everyone here today of other hate crimes . . . lives that should not have been lost and lives that cannot be replaced; however, the families of these victims fought for an attained justice.

It is my fervent hope that Trayvon's family can one day say they received justice. I commend his parents for their strength. I can not attest to the guilt of Mr. Zimmerman, we have a justice system which calls for innocence until proven guilty. I call for the wheels of justice to begin to churn.

JAMES ANDERSON

On June 26, 2011 in Jackson, Mississippi, 49-year-old James Anderson, a black man, was killed in what initially appeared to be a hit-and-run accident. However, surveillance footage which captured the crime on film recently revealed that Anderson was brutally beaten by a group of white teens, and run over by a Ford F–250 pickup truck in the midst of an alleged racially motivated hate crime. It is of great concern that in 2011, in a time when our country's race relations and tolerance have so greatly progressed, that such hatred based purely upon race still exists.

Of even greater concern is the way in which this case was being handled. Of the group of seven teens involved in the brutal attack, only two have received any charges as a result of the incident; 19-year-old Deryl Dedmond, the driver of the truck who intentionally ran Anderson over has been charged with murder, and John Aaron Rice, one of the teens involved in the beating, has been charged with simple assault. Given that this appears to have been a hate motivated crime, attention should be paid to the intent of the other teens involved in the attack.

The driver was convicted and sentenced to two consecutive life sentences. He would have received the death penalty, however, the Anderson family does not believe in the death penalty and requested that his life be spared.

What began as a hate crime has evolved into a family expressing a level of compassion that their loved one should have received. I was unnerved by the possibility that some of the parties involved who may have had similar motivations as those charged, were allowed to roam freely without taking on any responsibility. I was pleased by the recent announcement that the Department of Justice has charged three related defendants with federal hate crimes.

We must always remember that hate crimes involve the purposeful selection of victims for violence and intimidation based upon their perceived attributes. Such targeting for violence removes these actions from the protected area of free expression of belief and speech as enshrined in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. The crimes are investigated and prosecuted at both the Federal and State and local level, depending upon the facts of the case and the needs of the investigation. A young African American teenage boy was shot to death on the street by an adult male who felt that he was walking ''suspiciously'' and who may have uttered a racial slur. This must be investigated.

In 2008, law enforcement agencies voluntarily reported 6,598 single-bias hate crime incidents (involving 7,775 offenses, 8,322 victims, and 6,219 known offenders) to the FBI. Almost half (48.5 percent) were racially motivated and 19.7 percent were motivated by religious bias. Bias against sexual orientation and ethnicity or national origin accounted for another 18.5 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively

Only 44 percent of hate crimes are reported to the police.

More than 80 percent of hate crimes were associated with violent crimes—a rape or other sexual assault, robbery, or assault.

Between 2000 and 2003, an annual average of 191,000 hate crime incidents were reported by victims.

An estimated 3 percent of all violent crimes were perceived to be hate crimes by the victims.

Nearly 50 percent of hate crimes in 2009 were motivated by race.

Of the 6,604 hate crime incidents reported to police in 2009, 1,700 involved intimidation.

HATE CRIMES TEXAS

Texas' violent history dates to the late 19th century when it was among the South's most lynch-prone states. At least 355 people, most of them blacks, died in Texas mob violence between 1889 and 1918.

Laws outlawing mob and less lethal hate crimes have since been passed, but incidents with possible racial components have continued to occur—even in Jasper, a city with a black mayor and a population that is 45 percent African-American.

In Texas, Austin came in fourth among cities in the number of hate crimes reported in 2006, according to an FBI compilation that canvassed agencies representing 85% of the nation's population. Documented are 7,722 criminal incidents involving 9,080 offenses resulting from bias against race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, or physical or mental disability. Of 5,449 ''crimes against persons,'' intimidation accounted for 46% of hate crimes, simple assault 32%, and aggravated assault 21.6%. Three murders and six rapes were reported. The report lists offenders as 58.6% white, 20.6% black, 12.9% race unknown, and the rest as other races.

JAMES BYRD

Let me remind you of James Byrd. On June 7, 1998, Byrd, 49, accepted a ride from three men named Shawn Allen Berry, Lawrence Russell Brewer, and John William King. He had already known one of them. Instead of taking him home, the three men beat Byrd behind a convenience store, chained him by the ankles to their pickup truck, stripped the man naked, and dragged him for three miles. Although Lawrence Russell Brewer said that Byrd's throat had been slashed before he was dragged, forensic evidence suggests that Byrd had been attempting to keep his head up, and an autopsy suggested that Byrd was alive for much of the dragging and died after his right arm and head were severed when his body hit a culvert. His body had caught a sewage drain on the side of the road resulting in Byrd's decapitation.

King, Berry, and Brewer dumped their victim's mutilated remains in the town's black cemetery, and then went to a barbecue. A wrench inscribed with ''Berry'' was found within the area along with a lighter that had ''Possum'' written on it, which was King's prison nickname.

The next morning, Byrd's limbs were scattered across a very little-used road. The police found 75 places littered with Byrd's remains. State law enforcement officials along with Jasper's District Attorney Guy James Gray and Assistant Pat Hardy determined that since King and Brewer were well-known white supremacists, the murder was a hate crime, and decided to bring in the FBI less than 24 hours after the discovery of Byrd's remains. One of Byrd's murderers, John King, had a tattoo depicting a black man hanging from a tree, and other tattoos such as Nazi symbols, the words ''Aryan Pride,'' and the patch for the Confederate Knights of America, a gang of white supremacist inmates. In a jailhouse letter to Brewer which was intercepted by jail officials, King expressed pride in the crime and said he realized he might have to die for committing it. ''Regardless of the outcome of this, we have made history. Death before dishonor. Sieg Heil!'', King wrote.

An officer investigating the case also testified that witnesses said King referenced The Turner Diaries after beating Byrd. Brewer and King were sentenced to death. Berry received life in prison.

John King—accused of beating Byrd with a bat and then dragging him behind a truck until he died. King had previously claimed to have been gang-raped in prison by black prisoners and, although he had no previous record of racism, had joined a white-supremacist prison gang, allegedly for self-protection. The testimony phase of his trial started in Jasper, Texas on February 16, 1999. He was found guilty of kidnapping and murder on February 23 and was sentenced to death on February 25.

Lawrence Russell Brewer—another white supremacist convicted of murdering Byrd. Prior to the Byrd murder, Brewer had served a prison sentence for drug possession and burglary, and he was paroled in 1991. After violating the parole in 1994, he was sent back to prison. According to his court testimony, he joined a white supremacist gang with King in order to safeguard himself from other prisoners. A state psychiatrist testified that Brewer did not appear repentant for his crimes. In the end, Brewer was also sentenced to death.

Shawn Allen Berry—the driver of the truck, Berry was the most difficult to convict of the three defendants because there was a lack of evidence to suggest that he himself was a racist. He had also claimed that his two companions were entirely responsible for the crime. Brewer testified that it was Berry who cut Byrd's throat before he was tied to the truck, but the jury decided that there was little evidence to indicate this. As a result, Berry was spared the death penalty and given a life sentence in prison.

MATTHEW SHEPARD

Matthew Wayne Shepard was a student at the University of Wyoming who was tortured and subsequently murdered near Laramie, Wyoming. He was attacked on the night of October 6–October 7, 1998 and died at Poudre Valley Hospital in Colorado, on October 12, from severe head injuries.

During the trial, witnesses stated that Shepard was targeted because he was gay. His murder brought national as well as international attention to the issue of hate crime legislation at the state and federal levels.

Russell Arthur Henderson pleaded guilty to felony murder and kidnapping, allowing him to avoid the death penalty. Aaron James McKinney was convicted of felony murder and kidnapping. Henderson is currently serving two consecutive life sentences and McKinney is serving the same but without the possibility of parole.

Matthew Shepard, oldest son of Dennis Shepard and Judy Shepard, was born in Casper, Wyoming, on December 1, 1976. Shortly after midnight on October 7, 1998, 21–year-old Shepard met McKinney and Henderson in a bar. McKinney and Henderson offered Shepard a ride in their car. Subsequently, Shepard was robbed, pistol whipped, tortured, tied to a fence in a remote, rural area, and left to die. McKinney and Henderson also found out his address and intended to rob his home. Still tied to the fence, Shepard was discovered eighteen hours later by Aaron Kreifels, who at first thought that Shepard was a scarecrow. At the time of discovery, Shepard was still alive, but in a coma.

Shepard suffered a fracture from the back of his head to the front of his right ear. He had severe brain stem damage, which affected his body's ability to regulate heart rate, body temperature and other vital signs. There were also about a dozen small lacerations around his head, face and neck. His injuries were deemed too severe for doctors to operate. Shepard never regained consciousness and remained on full life support. As he lay in intensive care, candlelight vigils were held by the people of Laramie.

He was pronounced dead at 12:53 A.M. on October 12, 1998 at Poudre Valley Hospital in Fort Collins. Police arrested McKinney and Henderson shortly thereafter, finding the bloody gun as well as the victim's shoes and wallet in their truck.

The two men had attempted to get their girlfriends to provide alibis. In court the defendants used varying rationales to defend their actions. They attempted to use the ''gay panic defense'', arguing that they were driven to temporary insanity by alleged sexual advances by Shepard. At another point they stated that they had only wanted to rob Shepard and never intended to kill him.

The prosecutor in the case charged that McKinney and Henderson pretended to be gay

in order to gain Shepard's trust to rob him. During the trial, Chastity Pasley and Kristen Price (the pair's then-girlfriends) testified under oath that Henderson and McKinney both plotted beforehand to rob a gay man. McKinney and Henderson then went to the Fireside Lounge and selected Shepard as their target. McKinney alleged that Shepard asked them for a ride home. After befriending him, they took him to a remote area of Laramie where they robbed him, beat him severely (media reports often contained the graphic account of the pistol whipping and his smashed skull), and tied him to a fence with a rope from McKinney's truck. Shepard begged for his life. Both girlfriends also testified that neither McKinney nor Henderson was under the influence of drugs at the time. The beating was so severe that the only areas on Shepard's face that were not covered in blood were those where his tears had washed the blood stains away.

Henderson pleaded guilty on April 5, 1999, and agreed to testify against McKinney to avoid the death penalty; he received two consecutive life sentences. The jury in McKinney's trial found him guilty of felony murder. As it began to deliberate on the death penalty, Shepard's parents brokered a deal, resulting in McKinney receiving two consecutive life terms without the possibility of parole.

Henderson and McKinney were incarcerated in the Wyoming State Penitentiary in Rawlins but were transferred to other prisons due to overcrowding.

LOYAL GARNER

On Christmas Day 1987, Loyal Garner, a Florien, La., father of six, was arrested for drunken driving. Garner protested that he was sober, and asked for field sobriety and breathalyzer tests, but police took him to the county jail in Hemphill.

Garner asked to be allowed to telephone his wife. Instead, he was taken to the jail detox room and bludgeoned.

In 1990, Hemphill Police Chief Thomas Ladner and two county deputies, Billy Ray Horton and James M. Hyden, were convicted on state murder charges and sentenced to prison.

Horton's conviction was later overturned.

KENNETH SIMPSON

In spring 1988, Kenneth Simpson, a 30–year-old black man arrested for the theft of a fountain pen, died in his Cleveland jail cell after being beaten.

Half the city police force was suspended as a result, but later returned to their jobs after being acquitted. However, Police Chief Harley Lovings remained under public pressure and resigned the following year.

The pen later was found atop a soft drink machine in the police station lobby.

TROY LEE STARLING

In August 1987, Troy Lee Starling, 24, of Mount Enterprise was fatally shot in the neck by a state highway trooper after a high-speed chase in Rusk County.

Though the trooper was cleared by a grand jury, Starling's family filed a civil rights lawsuit against the officer.

Not all incidents involved bloodshed, but still revealed a sordid side of East Texas culture.

Illustrative was the hostility faced by three black families who moved into an all-white public housing project in Vidor in 1994.

The families were part of the third effort to integrate the project. They moved in only after then-Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros allocated $3 million to upgrade security.

But residents were soon frightened by death threats and the obvious patrols of Ku Klux Klan members through the projects displaying high-powered weapons.

The FBI later investigated alleged Klan death plots against William Hale, director of the Texas Commission on Human Rights, and Attorney General Dan Morales. Hale's group had sued the Klan, accusing it of making threats against those trying to integrate the housing project.

Still, Joe Roy, head of the intelligence project of the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Ala., suggested such crimes, though stereotypical of the South, no longer are limited to one region.

''I think this is a stark reminder, this case in Texas, of what can happen in this country,'' he said. ''Education is not the sole answer, but it's one of the cornerstones of correcting it.''

The tension between the races is fueled by competition between economically marginal groups, Roy said.

''This episode is a horrendous example of the rage that is out there.''

OTHER TEXAS CASES

Vidor, 1994: Civil rights groups sue the Ku Klux Klan, accusing the group of making threats to stop the integration of an all-white housing project.

Cleveland, 1988: Kenneth Simpson, a black man arrested for stealing an ink pen, dies in his jail cell after struggling with white officers, who are eventually cleared in the death. The police chief resigns under pressure the next year.

Hemphill, 1987: Loyal Garner, a black Louisiana truck driver, is beaten to death in the Sabine County jail. Hemphill's police chief and two county deputies are eventually convicted of murder, although one deputy's conviction is overturned.

Mount Enterprise, 1987: Troy Lee Starling, a 24-year-old black man, is fatally shot in the neck by a state trooper after a high-speed chase in Rusk County. The trooper is cleared but Starling's family files a civil rights suit.

In December 2005, Chris McKee was beaten by two men. McKee, who is gay, said his assailants had followed him after seeing him kiss another man, and anti-gay slurs were audible on a 911 call he made. His assailants were prosecuted under the State hate crimes legislation but they were acquitted.

In May 2006, Joshua Aaron Abbot, now 23, was acquitted in the 2005 death of 40-year-old David Wayne Morrison, a gay Denton resident who was HIV-positive. Abbott stabbed Morrison more than 20 times in the face, neck and chest with a pocketknife.

Abbott, who is straight, had gone to Morrison's residence for unknown reasons, and the pair ended up alone in Morrison's bedroom. At trial, Abbot claimed Morrison tried to rape him, and the jury ruled the defendant acted in self-defense. The prosecutors failed to prosecute the case as a hate crime because it was not clear that Morrison's sexual orientation was the sole motivating factor. However, the prosecutor admitted that Morrison's sexual orientation and HIV-positive status were key.

Since Texas State hate crimes legislation was passed in 2001, there have been few convictions. In 2007, there were only eight convictions.

These cases provide stark evidence that these hate crimes are still perpetrated.

TRAYVON MARTIN FACTS

In fact, Trayvon Martin was killed on Saturday, February 26, 2012, as he walked through a gated community in Sanford, returning from a convenience store, where he had purchased a bag of candy and a can of Iced Tea.

Mr. Zimmerman, a self appointed neighborhood watch volunteer, saw Trayvon while driving down the street and then called police, describing Trayvon as a ''suspicious'' person. I believe that a message should not be sent that needlessly gunning down a small unarmed black teenage boy on a side walk is ever acceptable.

Mr. Zimmerman was told by police to remain in his car. He had reported 50 other incidents to police which included previous calls about ''suspicious'' people walking. Trayvon's only crime was walking in a neighborhood that Mr. Zimmerman felt that he did not belong, was out of place, was ''suspicious.''

According to the Sanford police Mr. Zimmerman has not been arrested because he claims self-defense. To date Mr. Zimmerman shot and killed an unarmed boy one month ago and has yet to be charged with a crime or arrested. He was once again shot by a self appointed Neighborhood Watch volunteer.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

I have a statement from the National Sheriffs Association (NSA) which founded the Neighborhood Watch Program. According to the NSA, a Neighborhood Watch Program from Sanford has never been registered. I have authored a bill that would require anyone who wishes to participate in Neighborhood Watch Programs to get the right training. Neighbors are the ears and eyes of our Neighborhoods. The program is not at issue, it is ensuring that everyone who participates in the program is aware that they are only the eyes and ears. The police should be informed of suspicious activity and address the situation.

I PRESENT TO YOU THIS IMAGE

I will present to you this image. A young teenager walks to the store to purchase a snack. He is having a light conversation with a friend on his cell phone. He walks slowly without a care in the world. He is a perfect example of the typical American teenager.

As he returns to a friend's home he realizes that he is being followed by a strange man in a car. The teenager begins to walk faster hoping the car would stop following him. Instead, the driver pulls over. The driver, a complete stranger, exits his vehicle, approaches the teen and proceeds to address him.

The driver is not a law enforcement officer, he is an absolute stranger. The teenager screams when he sees this man has a gun. The teen armed only with the snacks from the store reacts.

The man shoots the teenager square in the chest . . . not the arm or the leg. It is a fatal shot. The stranger who shot a boy that he pursued then claims self defense and is free to continue his daily routine. I ask you simply this . . . is it more probable that a grown man armed with a 9 mm gun that has stalked then approached a child would be screaming for help or an unarmed teenager being followed by a stranger. This simply does not add up. It is moments like this that captures the public outrage.

The most disturbing facet to his case is that Mr. Zimmerman was instructed to remain

in his car by police. He knew the police were on their way. He was told to stop following this 17 year old. But he chose to continue to follow Trayvon. He chose to exit his vehicle armed, and he chose to confront the teen for of all things . . . walking. And he's claiming "self defense" . . . Please!

Mr. Zimmerman shot this unarmed child in the chest, killing him, as neighbors frantically called 911. Everyone else who called the police remained in their homes awaiting the arrival of the police. Everyone except for Mr. Zimmerman and even so . . . he can still claim self defense and still remain free.

STAND YOUR GROUND—FLORIDA LAW

The lawmakers in Florida may not have realized seven years ago when they passed the "Stand Your Ground" law that it would be used to defend an act that our common sense tells us does not seem just. However, the lawmakers in Florida are now aware of the flaws in this law. This law is just one of 21 such laws around the country and law enforcement, to their credit, have not supported these measures. Yet, is it the law that is the problem or how it is applied.

The "Stand Your Ground" law gives the benefit of the doubt to a person who claims self-defense, regardless of whether the killing takes place on a street or anywhere outside one's home. In Florida, if people feel they are in imminent danger of being killed or badly injured, they do not have to retreat, even if it would seem reasonable to do so. They have the right to "stand their ground" and protect themselves. This could result in a blanket immunity for those who claim self defense. This is disturbing.

I call for justice. I call for justice for all of those who have been victims of hate crimes or racial profiling. I will continue to work with my Colleagues in Congress to stop these types of incidents. This should never happen to another family. That is why we convene here tonight on this House Floor—in the name of Justice.

Again I offer my sympathy for the loss of a handsome young man who to be clear was never in trouble with the law, was not a drug user, and was well like by his peers.

I also offer condolences to the family of John Payton. John Payton's advocacy on behalf of the poor, the disenfranchised, and the excluded reached beyond the United States. He worked against apartheid in South Africa, and traveled around the world in support of human rights. His marriage to Gay McDougall, one of the leading human rights lawyers and advocates across the globe, has been one of the great "power couple" relationships.

We have not finished the journey of justice. The road that leads to the temple of freedom, justice, and righteousness is paved but fraught with danger and life-altering detours.

I close by saying that we can achieve new heights on the great mountain of justice by endeavoring to communicate, tolerate, and work and live with each other in peace and harmony.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman LEE, for that very strong and impassioned and very well-deserved tribute to John Payton this evening. And as I yield to the gentlelady from the District of Columbia, let me, on behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands who celebrate emancipation on July 3, wish the residents of the District of Columbia happy Emancipation Day.

Ms. NORTON. Well, I thank the gentlelady for yielding. I did not know of the Emancipation Day of the Virgin Islands. I reciprocate and want to know more about the Virgin Islands' Emancipation Day. I want to thank the gentlelady from the Virgin Islands who handles these Special Orders for the Congressional Black Caucus on the floor, for the time and effort you have given this evening.

I want to thank my colleagues who have come down so far for this hour. You've just heard from my good friend, the Congresswoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE). I thank her for her remarks, and I thank her, as well, for mentioning Emancipation Day here in the District of Columbia, where thousands of residents marched down Pennsylvania Avenue today to claim the rights that every constituent of every Member who pays taxes in the United States already enjoys. I know that I speak for the District when I thank all of you.

And when I say that John Payton was a very, very devoted Washingtonian who would have particularly appreciated Emancipation Day today, I thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, whose words always are important to hear as she probes the issues of the hour, and especially what she had to say tonight about John Payton. My condolences, first, to my good friend, Gay McDougall, John's wife, and to his siblings and his family. A memorial service was held today, so it's fitting that we should be able to get this hour to say a few words in tribute. I would like to devote my words to both the man and the lawyer. John was my constituent and my friend. It's important to get a feel for the man.

If I may inquire how much time we have remaining in this hour?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands has 32 minutes remaining.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, there have been only six leaders of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund since Thurgood Marshall first went on the bench. You can imagine what quality of lawyer it takes to fill the role that Thurgood Marshall had at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund.

□ 1950

John Payton was worthy of the role, worthy to become the sixth leader of the Legal Defense Fund.

If one looks at John's professional credentials, you would have thought that's enough of a life for a man, considering particularly that he is an African American who went to college and law school when blacks were only beginning to be admitted to the best colleges and law schools in the country. Before his life was over—much too early—John had been listed on this decade's list of most distinguished lawyers in our country. He had been president of the District of Columbia Bar.

John's life and work, of course, are etched in important Supreme Court cases. However, we, in the District of Columbia, feel especially the loss of John Payton because John Payton was—what was called Corporation Counsel is now called Attorney General of the District of Columbia. He took that post when he was asked by the Mayor to leave private practice in order to become the lead lawyer in the District of Columbia.

To understand John, though, one has to see how this extraordinary man melded his love of the law—including private practice—with the love of his professional life, civil rights. It's clear that John laid down an early marker for what his life would become, that it would be a life dedicated to eliminating racial discrimination.

John went to Pomona College in 1965 when these colleges were just admitting talented African Americans. He found himself at an elite private college surrounded only by people who were not at all like him—they were like him in many ways, but certainly not from his racial background. There were very few African Americans in his college and in the five colleges in Claremont, California, that group of very fine private colleges. So, John began early, right in college, to lobby the administration to recruit more African American students. And of course he wanted a black studies program because he saw that perhaps one of the reasons that there was so little interest in black students is there was too little appreciation for the role of African Americans in our history, so he lobbied for that too.

He pressed the admissions people to in fact recruit more African Americans. And he lobbied so hard the college asked him to take the job. So John, after he insisted that more African Americans be recruited, took the job himself and delayed going to law school. That was John Payton.

He went on to Harvard Law School, but he couldn't leave behind his dedication to human rights. He got involved in the very famous—infamous, one might say—school busing controversy in Boston. While he was a law student, he found himself taking affidavits from black students who were injured because of racial violence in Boston.

In law school, he joined the editorial board of the Harvard Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Law Review. You see the theme developing in John's life. Of course, many students have these themes, and we're pleased that they have them when they do, but there's nothing that says you've got to devote your life to any particular cause, and particularly if you're an African American and experiencing the first opportunities to, for example, join private law firms.

John did just that. He went on to practice corporate law here in Washington, D.C. at a prestigious law firm when it was rare for blacks to practice privately at elite law firms. He moved

up to head litigation in his law firm. And then he did something that describes how John Payton put together all of the ingredients of the life of a man of the law: he took leave from the law firm to become Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia. He recognized that he had been taking civil rights cases as a private lawyer pro bono, and, yes, he could come and serve his city as the lead counsel.

He met his wife, an Africa expert, interestingly enough, when he was monitoring elections in South Africa. And that was, as my good friend from Texas has said, a meeting that was made in heaven, perhaps—and she did not say it that way, I say it that way—because it's one of those wonderful marriages which bring together people of like heart and like mind.

John, of course, will be remembered for his work in many ways at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. For example, John continued to take the Legal Defense Fund along the road it had traveled so well as lead law firm and lead litigator for civil rights in our country; but he recognized that the Legal Defense Fund had already won many of the most important cases and that, therefore, the fund had to stay relevant, stay current. To quote him, when asked about whether he thought the problems of African Americans could be solved through litigation, he said:

> I'd say we have a litigation focus, and some of our focus is not litigation. With some things, you want to achieve a solution without filing a lawsuit. You can go to the relevant entities, a school board or mayor, and suggest a solution without having to file a lawsuit.

Here is a man who brought from private practice problem-solving of many varieties, just the man for the Legal Defense Fund in this era.

Of course, John Payton will be remembered for cases of great importance. Sometimes the case needed a lawyer with such a fine technical sense of the law that all of the civil rights, issues revolved around whether you could find a lawyer whose mind was fine enough to tackle such an issue.

Lewis v. City of Chicago was such a case where African American firefighters filed a lawsuit charging discrimination by the city against African American firefighters. The city conceded that it had given an examination which had a disparate effect on minorities in violation of Supreme Court cases, but it argued a statute of limitations issue, that therefore John Payton and his African American plaintiffs could not continue.

It took a lawyer—a lawyer's lawyer—to take that case, argue that statute of limitations issue, go before the Supreme Court and get this Supreme Court to unanimously reverse the lower court, which had found that the statute of limitations voided the case.

Today, one of the core sections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is under attack. If that law goes down, we will be set back 50 years. It's the core provision of the Voting Rights Act that requires States which have engaged in intentional voting discrimination in the past to bring all of their voting laws—laws that impact voting rights—so that they can be pre-cleared by the Justice Department before they go into effect.

□ 2000

Northwest Austin Municipal Utility v. Holder was such a case, 8–1 decision upholding section 5.

It is impossible to overemphasize how important John Payton's victory was in sustaining this core provision of the Voting Rights Act. He did it and won a great victory for civil rights.

John Payton also was lead counsel in a case that is still very much discussed, a case, like a similar case that is going before the Supreme Court this very year. I'm speaking of the University of Michigan case, where the plaintiff sought to eliminate affirmative action in higher education, in both law and undergraduate schools. There was great trepidation that much of the progress that had been made over 25 years would end prematurely.

John handled these cases in the lower courts and argued the cases at the Supreme Court as well. The Court upheld the use of race as a factor, one factor, not the only factor, and affirmative action in higher education was saved.

I also would like to submit for the RECORD a piece written by a colleague and friend of John Payton, Joshua Wyner, W-Y-N-E-R. Joshua Wyner wrote a short piece after John Payton died which details one occasion that summarizes the principled nature of John's life. He was on the board of an organization called Appleseed, which does good works for the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia had a financial control board during a period when the city was going through a financial crisis. The control board took control of the D.C. Board of Education.

The D.C. Board of Education had a terrible reputation. Its members engaged in infighting in order to keep half-empty schools open, for example, and all agreed the Board had done little for education in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining? I want to leave some time for my colleague.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands has 16 minutes remaining.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the control board reached out to take control of the board of education. It had control of virtually every other arm of the D.C. government.

But John Payton and the board of Appleseed knew that the law which set up the control board gave it no authority to take over the board of education. It was an elected body. What to do?

Appleseed very much opposed the board of education. Yet, the control board had done an illegal act, except nobody knew it but technical lawyers or people who paid attention to the fine letter of the law.

The Appleseed board engaged in the appropriate debate as to whether it should sue the control board for illegal action in taking over the board of education. John Payton cast the deciding vote for the lawsuit, and he did so because, he said, he did not want to be part of an organization that failed to stand for the rule of law.

Note how John Payton handled this dilemma. He knew that the board of education didn't stand by the children. What he did, as a member of the Appleseed board, was to settle the case, ultimately returning power to the school board, and then went to work restructuring school governance, giving governance to the Mayor and eliminating the board of education.

So you see what John did. He stood for principle on both occasions. He found a principled way to keep the control board from exceeding its authority, illegally, and he found a principled way to eliminate the D.C. school board without using illegal means.

That is the principled life that John Payton lived. That is why he has left a vacuum in this city where he lived and in the law which he loved.

He said he never regretted leaving corporate law. Remember, while he practiced it, he was also doing pro bono cases for civil rights. But he never regretted leaving private practice, he said, because the best possible job for a man like John Payton was the job he had when he died.

John Payton said, on the 70th anniversary of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, when everybody was joyful, as well they might have been, for there is no organization that has done more for human rights in our country than the NAACP Legal Defense Fund (LDF). While celebrating the LDF John Payton, its president, its director counsel, said, It's a mistake to celebrate too much about things accomplished when we see that some of the progress has been very uneven.

John was a man of great balance. He understood that, as he said, that African Americans had made extraordinary progress in the 70 years since the NAACP Legal Defense Fund was established, but that what had led him to civil rights in the first place continued and must continue to drive us.

The best way that we can remember our friend, his work, and the man himself is to understand that what he would want us to do is to find a way to help complete the work he was about at the end of his life. His inspiration to young lawyers, his inspiration well beyond the law was so significant that I say to my good friend from the Virgin Islands that I believe that we will have no hesitation, we will find no hesitation in the larger community in seeking to do all we can to continue the work that was the center of the life of John Payton.

We celebrate that extraordinary life today. We celebrate a great life in

American law. We celebrate a great Washingtonian. We celebrate all that John did and was as a man. We mourn his early passing. We celebrate and are grateful that in the time given to him he accomplished so very much.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 30, 2012]

JOHN PAYTON'S LIFE OF PRINCIPLE

(By Joshua Wyner)

John Payton, who died March 22, was a great friend not only to our nation but also to the place he called home the District of Columbia. To his local and national work, John brought an incredible combination of brilliant thought, deep commitment to principle and unswerving dedication to improving the lives of those who most needed help.

Everyone who loves Washington should take a moment to observe this tremendous loss and remember a great man.

I met John in late 1995, when he and the other four members of the original D.C. Appleseed Center board hired me as executive director of the nonprofit, which works to solve pressing problems facing the city. At the end of Appleseed's first full and quite successful year, the organization faced an enormous dilemma—one that could have sent the organization down the wrong path.

The triggering event took place in November 1996, when the congressionally created financial control board took over the District's public school system.

With fiscal management of the city improving, everyone committed to bettering the city knew that ground zero for reform had to be the District of Columbia Public Schools, where few kids received the education they needed to succeed in life. There was no evidence that the D.C. Board—of Education which was better known for fighting to keep open half-empty school buildings in members' wards than for acting to improve curriculum or teaching—could attract, hire or retain a superintendent who could lead needed reforms.

Yet the control board's takeover was almost certainly illegal. The structure of the school board was written into the city charter, which also contains provisions for how the charter itself can be amended. Nothing in the law authorizing the control board allowed it to change the charter.

Appleseed had a choice: Give in to urgency and follow the straightest path to reform or stand for principle and fight an illegal action by an unelected body. After a lengthy debate, the Appleseed board chose—by a single vote—to sue the control board to reverse the takeover. John cast the deciding vote. He knew from his days as D.C. corporation counsel that desperately needed reform almost certainly would not be led by the school board. But he also made emphatically clear that he (I still recall his words) ''would not be part of an organization that failed to stand for the rule of law.''

Appleseed filed suit and eventually settled with the control board, which returned power over the school system to the school board. Then Appleseed began a project to properly change the governance of the schools. Our research and advocacy helped pave the way for the enactment of a law—approved by referendum—to fundamentally restructure school governance, including a sunset clause that ultimately led to the mayor's assuming responsibility for DCPS. In the end, our city benefited more than would have been possible had the control board succeeded, because the structural change that took place ultimately led to improvements in student outcomes that have long outlived the control board.

Originally opposed to the lawsuit, I learned a great lesson from John (and his colleague Alan Morrison, who filed the lawsuit): Successful pathways to needed reforms can and must be grounded in principle.

I had the great privilege of working with John in recent months on a project to improve our nation's community colleges, where so many of the African American students that John cared deeply about are trying to gain the skills they need to succeed in life. As with everything else he worked on, he asked (and helped answer) the tough questions, demanded adherence to principle and pushed toward solutions that would improve the lives of vulnerable Americans.

Our city and nation are much better off for John's time here. His presence will be missed, but it will also endure in the many people whom he showed how to find thoughtful solutions to persistent problems and ground those solutions in principle.

□ 2010

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. It was wonderful to have you here, a close friend, a close colleague of John Payton's, to give us a more in-depth history not only of his accomplishments but of the man, himself, and we thank you for joining us as yourself a very strong fighter for justice and equality, a legal scholar like John Payton who has also devoted her life, like he did, to justice and equality.

I want to just close by saying a few words myself about John Payton and the work that we still have yet to do.

It was at the retreat of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation even as we were remembering, eulogizing, and coming to terms with the loss of our chairman and colleague and friend, Don Payne, that we learned of John's passing. It was distressing and disconcerting to think that at this time when we need strong fighters for equality and justice more than ever, that not only Donald Payne, but now John Payton would also be taken away from us. But we are blessed that we have their legacies, the bodies of their work and contributions and that standing on them and their inspiration we can be strengthened to continue the fight that they led so well.

Later than many of my colleagues, I first came to know John Payton personally in 2003 when he was at the firm of what was then Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering, now known as Wilmer Hale. At that time, as you heard, he was the lead counsel for the 2003 University of Michigan affirmative action cases. In the end, the Supreme Court upheld the law school's affirmative action policy in a related case.

But I also came to know John Payton and his wife, Gay McDougall, as you heard at the conference that I attended with Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, a U.N. conference in Geneva, on voter participation which BARBARA was the director of that conference.

But John's work in civil rights, as you heard, began from his undergraduate time at Pomona College and continued when at Harvard Law School he worked with students injured in the race riots-related violence during the Boston school-busing controversy. Many students at the law schools at Harvard, Howard, and Georgetown where he was a visiting professor at various times were fortunate to have the benefit of his experience and his expertise.

He was active in many domestic and international causes. Along with his wife and international human rights lawyer, Gay McDougall, he was one of the international monitors in South Africa in the very first election in which South African blacks could vote at the time Nelson Mandela was elected President.

The Legal Defense Fund said of him that he was a guiding light, a brilliant advocate, a mentor and a teacher who believed that American democracy thrives when it embraces all of our voices. President Barack Obama called him ''a true champion of equality,'' and said that he helped to protect civil rights in the classroom and at the ballot box.

So as we honor John Payton and his legacy, we recommit ourselves to continue his and our fight for justice.

Last week, I participated in the 2012 National Environmental Justice Conference and training program where administration officials, researchers, and advocates from all over the country convened here in Washington, D.C. It was distressing to hear of the communities in this country which today are suffering health impacts and still in 2012 have to fight to be free of polluting industries and for clean air and water. These persistent environmental injustices cry out for justice.

The case of 17-year-old Trayvon Martin, who was killed by a Neighborhood Watch volunteer as he, Trayvon, walked home, has not only aroused sympathy for the family but justified anger over his senseless killing. It has also revived the long and shameful history of racial profiling in this country and our flagrant and reckless use of guns and the gun culture which so many people promote here. Trayvon's death is tragic in and of itself; but it's sadly a story that has been and continues to be told in countless communities across our Nation. Our children and our families cry out for justice.

The wealth gap continues to widen dangerously in this country. According to the PEW Foundation, the wealth of white families here is 20 times that of African Americans and 18 times that of Latinos. The Health Policy Institute of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies has issued several recent reports that showed how poverty, including extreme poverty, and persistent segregation create health, education, economic, and other disparities.

To quote Angus Deaton of Princeton University in a recent paper:

> There are grounds to be concerned about the rapid expansion in inequality at the very top of the income distribution in the United States; this is not only an injustice in itself, but it poses a risk of spawning injustices in education, in health and in governance.

The increasing income inequality in this country also cries out for justice.

I could go on, but let me just end with health.

Every year there are over 80,000 excess deaths in people of color, deaths that could and should and must be prevented. Every minority group suffers some health disparity: African Americans and American Indians and Alaskan Natives more than most. Many of these deaths and the countless disproportionate disabilities could be prevented with the continued implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

It is health injustice that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., called the most shocking and inhumane. The countless and seemingly endless years of these tragic health iniquities and the millions of people who have suffered because of them also cry out for justice.

It is for ending these and other injustices that John Payton dedicated his life. In an article in the Civil Rights Monitor, he said:

> The problems of race and inequality in our country have proven to be enduring and deep-seated in nature. But we must recognize that this is a marathon and not a race if we are to find solutions that work.

We are grateful for the leg of the marathon that he ran and the progress that he made in this race while he was with us.

To his wife, Gay; his sisters, Janette Oliver and Susan Grissom; his brother, Glen Spears; the NAACP Legal Defense Fund; and his many colleagues and friends, I join my CBC colleagues in offering our sincere condolences and those on behalf of the people of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, equality and justice are the underpinnings of our society. By adhering to the rule of law, we as a society place tremendous trust and faith in our judicial system to do what is righteous and just. The judicial branch of government, as established by the Founding Fathers, is the necessary check on the Executive and Legislative branches. Article III of the Constitution guarantees the right to a fair trial and a jury of one's peers.

Justice is not something to be taken lightly or for granted. The integrity of our justice system is only as good as the people who participate in it.

We must continue to work to uphold the integrity of the judicial system by embedding these guiding principles into the fabric of society for future generations.

With the passing of John Payton, we lost a true civil rights pioneer and someone who fought every day to uphold the rule of law. Mr. Payton was a fierce advocate for equality and justice during a time, not so long ago, when such protections under the law were not enjoyed by all.

Mr. Payton frequently appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court, in passionate battles to win equal rights for minorities. Mr. Payton showed us that there was still much work to be done—and now, millions more Americans can enjoy greater equality and enhanced protection from discrimination as a result of his contributions, in pursuing this ideal.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is still a beacon and a moral compass for the rest of the civilized world.

Not only do the people of this country rely on us for our guidance, but so do the people around the globe. As we once again find ourselves fighting to advance social progress, we must ensure that we continue to move forward by upholding the integrity of our laws and our judicial system.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. EDWARDS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and April 17 on account of family health emergency.

Mr. SCHIFF (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of work in the district.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of illness.

Mr. JONES (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal reasons.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 17, 2012, at 10 a.m. 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:

5522. A letter from the Chief Information Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Interlibrary Loan Fee Schedule (RIN: 0518-AA04) received March 22, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5523. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the&fnl; Agency's final rule — 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-ethylhexyl ester, telomere with 1-dodecanethiol, ethenylbenzene and 2-methyloxiraine polymer with oxirane monoether with 1,2-propanediol mono(2-methyl-2-propenoate), hydrogen 2-sulfobutanedioate, sodium salt, 2, 2'—(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[[2-methylpropanenitrile] initiated; Tolerance Exception [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0975; FRL-9339-9] received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5524. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acetamiprid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0403; FRL-9340-7] received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5525. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 7 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5526. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a proposed change to the Fiscal Year 2010 National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation (NGREA) procurment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5527. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report on operations of the National Defense Stockpile (NDS) in accordance with section 11(a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act as amended (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.) detailing NDS operations during the Period of October 2010 through September 2011; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5528. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on activities under the Secretary's personnel management demonstration project authorities for the Department of Defense Science and Technology Reinvention Laboratories; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5529. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Rear Admiral (lower half) Sinclair M. Harris, United States Navy, to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of rear admiral; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5530. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Service, transmitting fiscal year 2011 Performance Report to Congress for the Animal Drug User Fee Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5531. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting fiscal year 2011 Performance Report to Congress for the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5532. A letter from the Correspondence and Regulations Assistant, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicaid Program; Eligibility Changes under the Affordable Care Act of 2010[CMS-2349-F] (RIN: 0938-AQ62) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5533. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Establishment of Exchanges and Qualified Health Plans; Exchange Standards for Employers [CMS-9989-F] (RIN: 0938-AQ67) received March 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5534. A letter from the Correspondence and Regulations Assistant, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Standards Related to Reinsurance, Risk Corridors and Risk Adjustment [CMS-9975-F] (RIN: 0938-AR07) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5535. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Processing, Packing, or Holding of Drugs; Revision of Certain Labeling Controls [Docket No.: FDA-1997-N-0518] (formerly 97N-0300) received March 27, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5536. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oral Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Phenylpropanolamine [Docket No.: FDA-2011-N-0003] received March 27, 2012, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5537. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report entitled ''Best Practices to Enhance Coordination in the RCRA Program''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5538. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Inplementation Plans; Commonwealth of Kentucky; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0783; FRL-9653-8] received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5539. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Construction Permit Fees [EPA-R06-OAR-2005-NM-0006; FRL-9654-2] received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5540. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Determinations of Clean Data for the 2006 24-Hour Fine Particulate Standard for the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle-York, Allentown, and Lancaster Nonattainment Areas [EPA-R03-OAR-2011-0818; FRL-9654-1] received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5541. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Determination of Attainment of the One-hour Ozone Standard for the Greater Connecticut Area [EPA-R01-OAR-2010-0380; A-1-FRL-9648-5] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5542. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Oxides of Nitrogen and Sulfur [EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-1145; FRL-9654-4] (RIN: 2060-AO72) received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5543. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Operating Permits Program; Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Administrative Changes [EPA-R02-OAR-2012-0032, FRL-9654-8] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5544. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Motor Vehicle Enhanced Inspection and Maintenance Program [EPA-R02-OAR-2011-0686; FRL-9635-5] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5545. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of California; Ozone; Nitrogen Dioxide; Technical Amendments [EPA-R09-OAR-2010-0189; FRL-9649-1] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5546. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; North Dakota; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan; Federal Implementation Plan for Interstate Transport of Pollution Affecting Visibility and Regional Haze [EPA-R08-OAR-2010-0406; FRL-9648-3] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5547. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clean Air Act Full Approval of Title V Operating Permits Program: Southern Ute Indian Tribe [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0015; FRL-9446-8] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5548. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Priorities List, Final Rule No. 53 [EPA-HQ-SFUND-1993-0001, EPA-HQ-SFUND-2011-0064, 0068, 0646, 0648, 0649, 0650, 0651, and 0652; FRL-9647-3] (RIN: 2050-AD75) received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5549. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — OHIO: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-9646-5] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5550. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Oklahoma: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [EPA-R06-RCRA-2010-0054; FRL-9647-7] received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5551. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to Final Response to Petition From New Jersey Regarding SO2 Emissions From the Portland Generating Station [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0081; FRL-9648-9] (RIN: 2060-AR42) received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5552. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Transportation Conformity Rule Restructuring Amendments [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0128; FRL-9637-3] (RIN: 2060-AP57) received March 14, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5553. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Aerosol Coatings — Addition of Dimethyl Corbonate, Benzotrifluoride, and Hexamethyldisciloxane to Table of Reactivity Factors [EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0971; FRL-9644-8] (RIN: 2060-AR37) received March 6, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5554. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Nevada; Revised Format for Materials Incorporated By Reference [NV 126-NBK; FRL 9634-9] received March 6, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5555. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Georgia; Atlanta; Determination of Attainment by Applicable Attainment Date for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2010-1036; FRL-9643-2] received March 6, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5556. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; North Carolina and South Carolina; Charlotte; Determination of Attainment by Applicable Attainment Date for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2011-0029; FRL-9643-3] received March 6, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5557. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0875; FRL-9626-6] received March 6, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5558. A letter from the Director, Regulations Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Texas: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [EPA-R06-RCRA-2011-0478; FRL-9643-7] received March 6, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5559. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revocation of TSCA Section 4 Testing Requirements for Certain High Production Volume Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2005-0033; FRL-9335-6] received March 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5560. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production [EPA-HQ-OAR-2002-0037; FRL-9636-2] (RIN: 2060-AN33) received March 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5561. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Ongoing Review of Operating Experience [LR-ISG-2011-05] received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5562. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Notice of Availability of the Model Safety Evaluation for Plant-Specific Adoption of Technical Specifications Task Force Traveler TSTF-505, Revision 1, ''Provide Risk-Informed Extended Completion Times — RITSTF Initiative 4B'' [Project No. 753, NRC-2011-0277] received March 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5563. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-

month periodic report on the National Emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism that was declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5564. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a certification of export to China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5565. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting report on proposed obligations of funds provided for the Cooperative Threat Reduction (CRT) program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5566. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting extension of the waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act, Pub. L. 107-511, with respect to assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5567. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5568. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''Human Rights Report for International Military Education and Training Recipients'', in accordance with Section 549 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5569. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting forwarded correspondence from the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5570. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Arms Control and International Security, Department of State, transmitting the Senate's Resolution of Advice and Consent to the Treaty with the United Kingdom Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation (Treaty Doc. 110-07); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5571. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Senate's Resolution of Advice and Consent to the Treaty with the United Kingdom Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation (Treaty Doc. 110-07); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5572. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Treasury, transmitting As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Somalia that was declared in Executive Order 13536 of April 12, 2010; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5573. A letter from the Director, Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the First Five-Year Review of the Compact of Free Association, As Amended, Between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, pursuant to Public Law 108-188, section 104(h)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5574. A letter from the Director, Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's report on the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands for Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010, pursuant to Public Law 108-188, section 104(h)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5575. A letter from the Director, Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's First Five-Year Review of the Compacts of Free Association between the Governments the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5576. A letter from the Director of Communications and Congressioanl Relations, Special Inspector General For Afghanistan Reconstruction, transmitting the Special Inspector General's final rule — Requests for Testimony or the Production of Records in a Court or Other Proceedings in which the United States is not a Party (RIN: 3460-AA02) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5577. A letter from the Director of Communications and Congressional Relations, Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, transmitting the Special Inspector General's final rule — Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act Procedures (RIN: 3460-AA00) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5578. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, ''Sufficiency Review of the Reasonableness of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority's (DC Water) Fiscal Year 2012 Revenue Estimate Totaling $426,416,477'', pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5579. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for FY 2011 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5580. A letter from the Acting Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting FY 2013 Congressional Budget Justification/FY 2011 Annual Performance Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5581. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-334, ''Comprehensive Military and Overseas Voters Accommodation Amendment Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5582. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-335, ''Mechanics Lein Amendment Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5583. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-336, ''Green Building Compliance, Technical Corrections, and Clarification Amendment Act of 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5584. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's annual report for fiscal year 2011, in accordance with Section 203(a) of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5585. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's fiscal year 2011 annual report prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5586. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Change of Address and Electronic Submission of FOIA Requests received February 17, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5587. A letter from the Chief Execuritve Officer, NeighborWorks America, transmitting Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Program Performance Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5588. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5589. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's Fiscal Year 2011 Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5590. A letter from the District of Columbia Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting copy of the report entitled ''District of Columbia Agencies' Compliance with Small Business Enterprise Expenditure Goals for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarters of Fiscal Year 2011''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5591. A letter from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2011, including the Office of Inspector General's Auditor's Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5592. A letter from the Member of Congress, Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission, transmitting the final report submitted by the Commission; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5593. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period January 1, 2012 through March 31, 2012 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a Public Law 88-454; (H. Doc. No. 112—96); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

5594. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual report on Funding Needs for Contract Support Costs of Self-Determination awards for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5595. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Endangered Status, Revised Critical Habitat Designation, and Taxonomic Revision for Monardella linoides ssp. viminea [Docket No.: FWS-R8-ES-2010-0076] (RIN: 1018-AX18) received March 26, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5596. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Recovery and Delisting, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishing a Manatee Refuge in Kings Bay, Citrus County, FL [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2010-0079] (RIN: 1018-AX27) received March 26, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5597. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final

rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No.: 111213751-2102-02] (RIN: 0648-XB038) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5598. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 101126522-0640-2] (RIN: 0648-XB035) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5599. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No.: 040205043-4043-01] (RIN: 0648-XA990) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5600. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Shallow-Water Species by Amendment 80 Vessels in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 101126522-0640-02] (RIN: 0648-XB44) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5601. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 100804324-1265-02] (RIN: 0648-BB88) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5602. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 111213751-2102-02] (RIN: 0648-XB051) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5603. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 50 Feet (15.2 Meters) Length overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 101126522-0640-2] (RIN: 0648-XB062) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5604. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 101126522-0640-02] (RIN: 0648-BX049) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5605. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 101126522-0640-02] (RIN: 0648-BX036) received March 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5606. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No.: 001005281-0369-02] (RIN: 0648-XB031) received March 30, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5607. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher/Processors Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 101126522-0640-2] (RIN: 0648-XB004) received March 30, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5608. A letter from the Acting Division Chief, Conservation and Policy Planning Division, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Overflight Regulations for the Channel Islands, Monterey Bay, Gulf of the Farallones, and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuaries [Docket No.: 0908041219-1413-02] (RIN: 0648-AX79) received March 7, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5609. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Judicial Conference of the United States for the September 2011 session; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5610. A letter from the Delegated the Authority of the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting notification that the Commission recently appointed members to the District of Columbia Advisory Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5611. A letter from the Delegated the Authority of the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting notification that the Commission recently appointed members to the Nevada Advisory Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5612. A letter from the Clerk, Court of Appeals, transmitting the judicial opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit for Sterk, et al. v. Redbox, No. 12-8002; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5613. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a follow up letter on a pending case; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5614. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Federal Aviation Administration's Capital Investment Plan (CIP) for fiscal years 2013-2017, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 2203(b)(1); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5615. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; 24th Annual North American International Auto Show, Detroit River, Detroit, MI [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1157] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5616. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, Washington, DC [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1165] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5617. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Moving Security Zone around escorted vessels on the Lower Mississippi River between mile marker 90.0 above head of passes to mile marker 110.0 above head of passes [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1063] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5618. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation; HITS Triathlon; Corpus Christi Bayfront, Corpus Christi, TX [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0785] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5619. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; M/V Del Monte Live-Fire Gun Exercise, James River, Isle of Wight, Virginia [Docket No.: USCG-2012-0010] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5620. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Mississippi River, Mile Marker 230 to Mile Marker 234, in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0841] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5621. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ice Rescue Exercise; Green Bay, Dyckesville, Wisconsin [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1161] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5622. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Mile Marker 35.2 to Mile marker 35.5, Larose, Lafourche Parish, LA [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1128] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5623. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Vicinity of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC [Docket No.: USCG-2011-1166] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5624. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Regulations; Newport, RI [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0443] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received March 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5625. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal

year 2011 on foreign aviation authorities to which the Administrator provided services in the preceding fiscal year; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5626. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc (RR) RB211-Trent 800 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0755; Directorate Identifier 2010-NE-12-AD; Amendment 39-16956; AD 2012-04-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5627. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Various Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0956; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-018-AD; Amendment 39-16951; AD 74-08-09 R3] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5628. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lycoming Engines Reciprocating Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0533; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-16-AD; Amendment 39-16948; AD 2012-03-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5629. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca S.A. Turboshaft Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0889; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-35-AD; Amendment 39-16953; AD 2012-03-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5630. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0725; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-065-AD; Amendment 39-16943; AD 2012-03-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5631. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2006-25001; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-079-AD; Amendment 39-16937; AD 2012-02-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5632. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1092; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-111-AD; Amendment 39-16946; AD 2012-03-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5633. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0571; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-263-AD; Amendment 39-16950; AD 2012-03-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5634. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1067; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-034-AD; Amendment 39-16944; AD 2012-03-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5635. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; DASSAULT AVIATION Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1166; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-169-AD; Amendment 39-16941; AD 2012-02-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5636. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1227; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-100-AD; Amendment 39-16957; AD 2012-04-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5637. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0994; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-143-AD; Amendment 39-16949; AD 2012-03-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5638. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; 328 Support Services GmbH (Type Certificate Previously Held by AvCraft Aerospace GmbH; Fairchild Dornier GmbH; Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0912; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-035-AD; Amendment 39-16962; AD 2012-04-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5639. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc (RR) RB211-535 Series Turbofan Engine [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0994; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-39-AD; Amendment 39-16934; AD 2012-02-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5640. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lycoming Engines Reciprocating Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0691; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-26-AD; Amendment 39-16909; AD 71-13-01R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5641. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Thielert Aircraft Engines GmbH Reciprocating Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0956; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-23-AD; Amendment 39-16928; AD 2012-02-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5642. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Superior Air Parts, Lycoming Engines (Formerly Textron Lycoming), and Continental Motors, Inc., Fuel-Injected Reciprocating Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0547; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-13-AD; Amendment 39-16947; AD 2012-03-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5643. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0068; Directorate Identifier 2010-NE-05-AD; Amendment 39-16930; AD 2012-02-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5644. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International, Inc. TPE331-10 and TPE331-11 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0789; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-04-AD; Amendment 39-16929; AD 2012-02-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5645. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0037; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-003-AD; Amendment 39-16935; AD 2012-02-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5646. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0946; Directorate Identifier 2011-NE-02-AD; Amendment 39-16926; AD 2012-02-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5647. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0004; Directorate Identifier 2012-NE-01-AD; Amendment 39-16927; AD 2012-02-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5648. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0112; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-055-AD; Amendment 39-16952; AD 2012-03-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5649. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30828; Amdt. No. 3466] received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5650. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30829; Amdt. No. 3467] received March 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5651. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's ''Major'' final rule — Claims for Patent and Copyright Infringement (RIN: 2700-

AD63) received March 26, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

5652. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Revision to the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) rates for non-U.S. Government customers [Notice (12-009)] (RIN: 2700-AD72) received March 26, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

5653. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the Board's quarterly report to Congress on the Status of Significant Unresolved Issues with the Department of Energy's Design and Construction Projects (dated March 7, 2012); jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

5654. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report to Congress on health and safety activities; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

5655. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to Congress on the Implementation of the Medicare Self-Referral Disclosure Protocol; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

5656. A letter from the Chairman, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, transmitting the Commission's March 2012 Report to the Congress: Medicare Payment Policy; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

5657. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a piece of draft legislation; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary.

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:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on March 30, 2012 the following report was filed on April 10, 2012]

Mr. CAMP: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 9. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a deduction for domestic business income of qualified small businesses; with an amendment (Rept. 112–425). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on March 30, 2012 the following report was filed on April 13, 2012]

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4089. A bill to protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing and shooting; with an amendment (Rept. 112–426, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Submitted April 16, 2012]

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 205. A bill to amend the Act titled ''An Act to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases'', approved August 9, 1955, to provide for Indian tribes to enter into certain leases without prior express approval from the Secretary of the Interior; with amendments (Rept. 112–427). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 292. An act to resolve the claims of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the State of Alaska to land adjacent to Salmon Lake in the State of Alaska and to provide for the conveyance to the Bering Straits Native Corporation of certain other public land in partial satisfaction of the land entitlement of the Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Rept. 112–428). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 897. An act to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to clarify that uncertified States and Indian tribes have the authority to use certain payments for certain noncoal reclamation projects and acid mine remediation program (Rept. 112–429). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1545. A bill to establish the Waco Mammoth National Monument in the State of Texas, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112–430). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2915. A bill to repeal the Western Area Power Administration borrowing authority, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–431). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 271. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a property conveyance with the city of Wallowa, Oregon, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–432). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 404. An act to modify a land grant patent issued by the Secretary of the Interior (Rept. 112–433). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. S. 684. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain parcels of land to the town of Alta, Utah (Rept. 112–434). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 491. A bill to modify the boundaries of Cibola National Forest in the State of New Mexico, to transfer certain Bureau of Land Management land for inclusion in the national forest, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–435). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1038. A bill to authorize the conveyance of two small parcels of land within the boundaries of the Coconino National Forest containing private improvements that were developed based upon the reliance of the landowners in an erroneous survey conducted in May 1960; with an amendment (Rept. 112–436). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2050. A bill to authorize the continued use of certain water diversions located on National Forest System land in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–437). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2060. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to adjust the Crooked River boundary, to provide water certainty for the City of Prineville, Oregon, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112–438). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2157. A bill to facilitate a land exchange involving certain National Forest System lands in the Inyo National Forest, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–439). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2938. A bill to prohibit certain gaming activities on certain Indian lands in Arizona; with an amendment (Rept. 112–440). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2947. A bill to provide for the release of the reversionary interest held by the United States in certain land conveyed by the United States in 1950 for the establishment of an airport in Cook County, Minnesota (Rept. 112–441). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3263. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allow the storage and conveyance of nonproject water at the Norman project in Oklahoma, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–442). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3310. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to consolidate the reporting obligations of the Federal Communications Commission in order to improve congressional oversight and reduce reporting burdens; with an amendment (Rept. 112–443). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Rules. House Resolutions 614. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4089) to protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing and shooting, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–444). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEES

[The following action occurred on April 13, 2012]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4089 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 4348. A bill to provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a multiyear law reauthorizing such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Natural Resources, Science, Space, and Technology, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as

fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 4349. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for contributions to a trust used to provide need-based college scholarships; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAVAACK (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 4350. A bill to ensure that certain flight, duty, and rest requirements apply to all-cargo air operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BACA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CLAY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. HOLT, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 4351. A bill to provide assistance and opportunity for the creation and support of sustainable agriculture activities in America's cities and to improve access to nutrition in America's cities; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HIGGINS (for himself, Ms. HAHN, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 4352. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish a transformational infrastructure competitive grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 4353. A bill to authorize certain civil works projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4354. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on 4-Propylbenzaldehyde; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4355. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on quinaldine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Leucoquinizarin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4357. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Nitroanthraquinone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4358. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4359. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzenesulfonyl chloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 4360. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Farmington River and Salmon Brook in the State of Connecticut as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 4361. A bill to promote transportation-oriented development and encourage dedicated revenue sources for urban and regional rail corridor development; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 4362. A bill to provide effective criminal prosecutions for certain identity thefts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H. Res. 613. A resolution supporting the Office of Science and Technology Policy interagency working group to coordinate Federal investments in neuroscience research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H. Res. 615. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Members who vote in favor of the establishment of a public, Federal Government run health insurance option are urged to forgo their right to participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) and agree to enroll under that public option; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FORBES (for himself and Mr. WOLF):

H. Res. 616. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States relations with the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 617. A resolution recognizing the enduring cultural and historical significance of emancipation in the Nation's capital on the 150th anniversary of President Abraham Lincoln's signing of the District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act, which established the ''first freed'' on April 16, 1862; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. COBLE):

H. Res. 618. A resolution expressing support for designation of 2012-2013 as the ''Year of the Korean War Veteran'' and recognizing the 60th anniversary of Korean War; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

187. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 124 memorializing the Congress to enact a new federal farm bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

188. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, relative to House Resolution No. 21 urging the Congress to posthumously promote Colonel Charles D. Young to the rank of brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

189. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Washington, relative to Senate Joint Memorial 8016 urging the Congress, President, and the Executive Branch Agencies to work together to see that the Beyond the Border Action Plan on Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness and the Action Plan on Regulatory Cooperation are carried out; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

190. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 126 reaffirming the relationship between Michigan and Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

191. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 178 memorializing Congress to enact the Recreational Fishing and Hunting Heritage and Opportunities Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

192. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, relative to Senate Resolution No. 196 urging the Congress to support the contract held by private industries from Kentucky over contracts with the Federal Prison Industries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

193. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Memorial 202 requesting to support full funding of the United States Coast Guard's operational readiness and recapitalization requirements; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

194. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution No. 717 urging the Congress to pass the Secure Travel and Counterterrorism Program Act of 2011; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 4348.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, Clause 7, and Clause 18.

By Mr. FATTAH:

H.R. 4349.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. CRAVAACK:

H.R. 4350.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 3) in the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 4351.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 4352.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of this legislation lies primarily in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 4353.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4354.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect

Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4355.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4356.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4357.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4358.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4359.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut:

H.R. 4360.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 4361.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3, of Section 8, of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 4362.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of the Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution such power as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

[The following action occurred on April 10, 2012]

H.R. 9: Mr. LONG and Mr. OLSON.

[Submitted April 16, 2012]

H.R. 85: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 104: Ms. GRANGER and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 140: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 156: Mr. BARTON of Texas and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 178: Mr. TONKO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 186: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 192: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 265: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 283: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 303: Ms. DELAURO and Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 329: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 409: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 450: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 458: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 459: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 601: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 663: Mr. MCCAUL.

H.R. 679: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 718: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 719: Mr. WATT, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mrs. BLACK, and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 721: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 733: Mr. MARCHANT and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 743: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 757: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 807: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H.R. 814: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 854: Ms. BERKLEY and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 860: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 864: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 885: Mr. PIERLUISI and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 893: Mr. TURNER of New York.

H.R. 931: Mrs. ADAMS and Mr. LONG.

H.R. 949: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1004: Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 1005: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1041: Ms. BUERKLE.

H.R. 1054: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1063: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 1084: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 1161: Mr. ROKITA and Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 1167: Mrs. BLACK and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 1169: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1176: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1182: Mrs. BLACK.

H.R. 1190: Mr. PAUL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 1193: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1206: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1219: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Ms. HAHN, Mr. BARTLETT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. FARR, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1244: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 1325: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 1332: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 1370: Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.R. 1381: Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1397: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1410: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 1426: Mr. REYES and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 1511: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.

H.R. 1521: Mr. COHEN and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1523: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1532: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1543: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1575: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1581: Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 1595: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 1612: Mr. MICHAUD and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 1620: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1639: Mr. JORDAN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. REED, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 1653: Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SCHILLING, and Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 1674: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1681: Mr. CARDOZA and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 1700: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 1704: Mr. DOYLE and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1706: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1792: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1802: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.

H.R. 1822: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 1842: Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1897: Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BACA, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. ROSKAM.

H.R. 1960: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 2000: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 2003: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2016: Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 2020: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. RIVERA.

H.R. 2051: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 2071: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 2082: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 2085: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2086: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HONDA, Ms. WATERS, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 2123: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 2139: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. WATT, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 2159: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 2179: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. KISSELL.

H.R. 2206: Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 2238: Mr. BERG.

H.R. 2288: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 2299: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 2316: Mr. STARK and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2376: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 2382: Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 2404: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2412: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 2418: Mr. BOREN.
H.R. 2479: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2499: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2502: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. BERG.
H.R. 2524: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2529: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 2543: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 2600: Mr. LOBIONDO.
H.R. 2636: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 2659: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 2697: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 2698: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 2759: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 2827: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 2866: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 2881: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2960: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 2969: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 2970: Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 2977: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 2985: Mr. FLAKE and Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 3000: Mr. MANZULLO and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
H.R. 3032: Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 3039: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3059: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 3066: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 3086: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 3087: Mr. KISSELL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3126: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 3151: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 3187: Mr. REYES, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. HANNA, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. POSEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. CANSECO.
H.R. 3199: Mr. BROOKS.
H.R. 3207: Mr. CULBERSON.
H.R. 3238: Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 3264: Mrs. BLACK.
H.R. 3269: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. DUFFY, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 3286: Mr. STARK, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 3307: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 3329: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3337: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 3364: Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 3400: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 3420: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 3423: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 3485: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 3497: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3511: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 3523: Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. HALL, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. AUSTRIA.
H.R. 3528: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 3586: Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 3589: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 3590: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 3594: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 3612: Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. REYES, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 3643: Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 3654: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3658: Mr. FILNER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3662: Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 3670: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 3676: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 3679: Mr. MORAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 3704: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 3710: Mr. BACA.
H.R. 3737: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. HARRIS.
H.R. 3769: Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLT, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 3776: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 3808: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 3824: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 3826: Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. OLVER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 3828: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 3829: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3839: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 3849: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 3855: Mr. TONKO, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. MALONEY, and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 3873: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 3893: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 3895: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3903: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. HAHN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. REYES.
H.R. 3905: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 3981: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3982: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 3991: Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 4005: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 4024: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 4025: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 4040: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FLORES, and Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 4045: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 4057: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4069: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 4070: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4072: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4077: Mr. FILNER and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 4079: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4081: Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 4107: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 4110: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 4120: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4122: Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 4124: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 4132: Mr. FILNER and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4133: Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. HOLT, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. WEST, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MARINO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 4134: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. CANSECO.
H.R. 4137: Mr. BROOKS and Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 4144: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4160: Mr. ROSS of Florida.
H.R. 4164: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. JONES, Mr. SCHILLING, and Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 4168: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
H.R. 4169: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. CLAY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. RUSH, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 4177: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.
H.R. 4192: Mr. RANGEL and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 4200: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 4206: Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 4209: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 4210: Mr. PETERS, Mr. CLAY, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4221: Ms. BASS of California.
H.R. 4228: Mr. CARTER and Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 4229: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FORBES, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. MARINO.
H.R. 4232: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 4235: Ms. HAYWORTH and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 4237: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 4249: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 4256: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. WEST.
H.R. 4266: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 4271: Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. BASS of California, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. KISSELL.
H.R. 4273: Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H.R. 4282: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 4301: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 4313: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. LANDRY.
H.R. 4315: Mr. CRITZ.
H.R. 4325: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 4328: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 4329: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 4346: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H. J. Res. 53: Mr. SESSIONS.
H. J. Res. 86: Mrs. CAPPS.
H. Con. Res. 63: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. LANCE.
H. Con. Res. 87: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. WESTMORELAND and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H. Con. Res. 113: Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. YODER.
H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. CANSECO.
H. Res. 16: Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H. Res. 57: Mr. LATHAM.
H. Res. 130: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H. Res. 134: Mr. BENISHEK.
H. Res. 271: Mr. ROKITA.
H. Res. 298: Mr. FARR, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. CHANDLER.
H. Res. 319: Mr. HOLT.
H. Res. 351: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H. Res. 367: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 478: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 526: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mrs.

SCHMIDT, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mrs. ROBY.

H. Res. 549: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. STARK.

H. Res. 560: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. PETERSON.

H. Res. 568: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. REYES, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. REED, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GIBSON, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. COLE.

H. Res. 583: Mr. DENT, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MARINO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. FILNER, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CRITZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. HEINRICH.

H. Res. 589: Mr. TIERNEY.

H. Res. 592: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. CLAY.

H. Res. 601: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of Rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

40. The SPEAKER presented a petition of The Common Council, Buffalo, NY, relative to Resolution No. 84 calling for the United States Postal Service to continue with one-day delivery of first-class mail in the city of Buffalo; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.