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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 18, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JEFF DENHAM to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

Minister Yolanda Adams, Bay Area Baptist Church, Houston, Texas, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we are honored to be in Your presence, experiencing Your goodness and glory. We thank You for this day, a day to make a difference in the lives of those who need and depend upon us, a new day to realize how much we absolutely need Your guidance and direction.

Give us the boldness to be the leaders of light and compassion, for we are our brothers' keepers. Allow us to be blessings wherever and whenever the opportunities arise.

Lord, empower us to be leaders of great example. Let us become loving like You, caring like You, unselfish like You, and always giving like You.

Lord, in light of all the recent tragedies, we ask that You give comfort and compassion to those who are hurting and grieving. Be with them in this time of grief, loss, fear, and uncertainty.

Lord, let us be agents of healing, hope, and love. We love and adore You. Thank You for hearing and answering our prayers and petitions. Thank You for Your grace and mercy which strengthens us for daily service. We expect goodness to follow us this day as we honor You in our living.

In our Lord's name, amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. BERA of California 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.

WELCOMING MINISTER YOLANDA ADAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we have faced enormous tragedies this week with the horrific tragedy of Boston, and now today the tragedy of explosions in West, Texas. I rise today to salute Minister Yolanda Adams, who has taken her music to a step where she is ministering and giving comfort to those who need comfort.

As reflected in her prayer and through her music, Yolanda Adams has taught us to embrace God's grace and mercy, and for those who will listen, to stand in the sunlight of joy as one looks toward the hopefulness of their future or of their lives.

Yolanda Adams is a native-born American, native-born Houstonian, and in fact someone who grew up in the public schools of Houston and began her life in music after she began her life as a teacher. She graduated from Sterling High School in 1979 and is the oldest of six siblings.

After graduating from the University of California, Berkeley, she began a career as a schoolteacher, and then she began her career as a professional singer. But she wanted to do more and combined her singing with ministering.

She is an American Grammy Award-winning gospel singer, but she also has a heart for giving, and she provides every year in our community a health forum for women to make them healthier, to make them take care of themselves, to provide them with information. She has a wonderful album, ''Songs from the Heart,'' with the wonderful song ''Fragile Heart.'' In 1999, she was able to move her career beyond this local community. Her songs included ''Yeah'' and ''Open My Heart.'' Many of you have heard her sing ''Believe,'' ''Never Give Up,'' and ''Battle is the Lord's.'' Yolanda Adams comes to us as a person who believes that her ministry can comfort, but she can also

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comfort in song. She never leaves anyone behind.

She had the privilege and honor of giving to President Barack Obama and adding to the song, ''Yes We Can: Voices of a Grass Roots Movement.'' She has sung the national anthem at the BCS national championship football game, as well as making a lot of other contributions to American music. She is a supporter of music education for our children, the mother of a daughter, and, yes, a prominent American.

But I think what says the most about Yolanda Adams is that she never stops evangelizing and seeking to help those who are hopeless and in despair. She brings joy to those who seek it and believes that everyone is a child of God.

I'm grateful to know Yolanda Adams and to claim her as a constituent of the great city of Houston and the great State of Texas. But most of all, she is an American and a believer and understands the value of America's freedom to be able to worship. She continues to soldier on to save souls, and we're delighted to have been able to have her bless us this morning.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a great American artist. I wish to first thank Ms. Adams for her thoughtful, and inspirational prayer. As the representative of the 18th District of Texas I am proud to say that she is a constituent and represents what is best about the State of Texas.

As was reflected in her prayer, Yolanda Adams through her music, has taught us to embrace God's grace and mercy, and for those who will listen, to stand in the sunlight of joy as one looks toward the hopefulness of the future.

Yolanda Adams is an American Grammy and Dove-award winning Gospel music singer and radio show host. The oldest of six siblings, Yolanda Adams was raised in Houston, Texas. She graduated from Sterling High School in Houston in 1979.

After graduating from University of California Berkeley, she began a career as a schoolteacher and part-time model in Houston, Texas. Eventually she gave up teaching to become a professional singer.

Her enormous talent attracted the attention of Thomas Whitfield and Sound of Gospel Records which signed her recording contract and released her first album, Just As I Am in 1987. In 1990, she released her second album, Through The Storm, released by Tribune Records.

Songs from the Heart, her album released through Verity Records, featured the inspirational ''Only Believe,'' ''Still I Rise,'' a song dedicated to Rosa Parks and inspired by Maya Angelou's poem of the same name.

''Fragile Heart,'' was dedicated to the memory of Yolanda's long time road manager who died in 1998. Her album ''Mountain High . . . Valley Low'' in 1999 extended her popularity and appeal outside the urban contemporary gospel arena. The album went Platinum in 2000 and won her a Grammy Award. Notable singles from the album include ''Yeah,'' ''Fragile Heart,'' and ''Open My Heart.''

In 2001, Yolanda Adams released a live album, The Experience, which won her a second Grammy Award for Best Contemporary Soul Gospel Album. Believe, which included the hit ''Never Give Up'' was released in 2001. She would later go on to perform this song at ''The Salute to Gospel Music'' at the White House during President George W. Bush's administration. Believe was certified Gold in 2002. The Divas Of Gospel, with Albertina Walker, (Queen of Gospel), was also released in 2001.

Yolanda Adams recorded the song for the 2003 hit film, Honey titled ''I Believe'' and was also a judge for the 2nd Annual Independent Music Awards.

Yolanda Adams' song ''Hold On'' is included in a compilation in support of Barack Obama's campaign entitled 'Yes We Can: Voices of a Grass Roots Movement'.

Yolanda Adams performed the National Anthem at the 2009 BCS National Championship football game at Dolphin Stadium in Miami, Florida.

I want to thank Yolanda Adams for her bountiful contribution to American music, songs which have enriched our lives for a decade and cascade like the blessings from the heaven above.

Mr. Speaker, Yolanda Adams has sold 4.5 million albums since 1991 according to Soundscan. Although she is proud of that achievement, she has said that her greatest treasure is being a child of God.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to call attention to the devastating impact that harassment and bullying have on LGBT students around our country. Bullying affects LGBT teens every day in emotional, psychological, and physical ways, and can even lead to suicide. Statistics show that 30 percent of LGBT youth attempt suicide near the age of 15.

While tomorrow has been designated as National Day of Silence, bullies do not stop when the calendar turns. We must all work together if we hope to deter and defeat bullying. I would like to take a moment of silence in honor of those who are harassed and those who have passed away due to this repeated and aggressive behavior.

□ 1010

WHERE IS OUR COURAGE?

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

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, what happened on the floor of the other body yesterday is a shame and a disgrace. Leaders of this country must be headlights and not taillights. Leaders must lead.

More than 91 percent of the American people say they want us to put strong background checks in place before someone can buy a gun in this country. This is not about preserving Second Amendment rights; it is about saving lives.

How many more little babies, how many more little children, how many more American citizens must die of gun violence?

How many more funerals must we attend before we act?

The blood of the innocent is crying out to us. Where is our courage?

What happened to our heart?

When will we have the guts to do what is right?

We need to pass a strong gun bill, and pass it now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all Members to refrain from improper references to the Senate.

SERVICEMEMBERS' TELEMEDICINE AND E-HEALTH PORTABILITY ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the debate over the terrible acts of violence that have been committed upon innocent men, women, and children, there is frequently one common issue, that of mental health.

As we all know, the profiles of the perpetrators in many of the recent acts of mass violence had histories of mental health illness. Deaths from suicide as well obviously have significant mental health implications.

The access barriers to mental health services and the stigma associated with seeking help are significant. The safety of individuals living with these potentially disturbing behaviors, family members and surrounding communities, deserves a more robust mental health system responsive to these issues.

Now I'm proud to be the author of one of the only new laws in recent years to expand access to mental health services and reduce the stigma of seeking help. The STEP Act, or the Servicemembers' Telemedicine and E-Health Portability Act, expands access to care in a confidential manner, through telemedicine.

While the STEP Act serves only our Active Duty, Reserve and Guard, it provides a template that can be expanded to all those living with mental health issues.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE MORE

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to associate myself with

the remarks of the legendary JOHN LEWIS.

I also stand in praise of CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, who, yesterday, came with all the grace and eloquence to talk about the need to bring the country together in the aftermath of what took place up in Boston, and to bring comfort to families.

Yesterday, the other body brought little comfort to families, especially families from Newtown, Connecticut, who had traveled there, who had lobbied, and were looking for a commonsense, practical answer to a solution that plagues this country.

They got a vote. The vote was 54–46. But no fifth-grader waking up in America today says how could you get a vote of 54–46 and lose?

This is the most deliberative body in America, the House of Representatives, and we owe the people of this country, whether from Newtown, or whether from Aurora or wherever you are, in Chicago or across this great Nation of ours, we come here with a responsibility to vote.

SIMPLIFY THE TAX CODE

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

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay respect to those faithful Americans who filed their tax returns this week, only with a stark reminder of the enormous burden we have placed upon them with our complicated Tax Code.

You know, it's been like a snowball going down a hill. It just gets bigger and more bloated and more cumbersome with each passing year. It's become an avalanche on the back of the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, this needs to stop. We've added 4,400 changes to the Tax Code just in the last 10 years. We can make it better.

House Republicans have a plan. We have a plan to reform the Tax Code, to make it simpler, to make it fairer, to make it responsible to the American people, to put more money in their paychecks and to give more money to them to take care of their families.

Mr. Speaker, American taxpayers deserve better, and we're going to do it.

CAP TO CAP

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

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, this week, over 300 individuals, community leaders from my hometown of Sacramento, came out here to share with us their vision of how we move forward. They came here on the 43rd Annual CAP to CAP visit. This is the largest trip of its type.

Here's what those community leaders asked. They wanted us to understand the number one job for us to do is to create jobs, to get America working again. They wanted to make sure we invested in the innovation economy, and they wanted us to do what we've always done historically, rebuild our infrastructure. For us back home that means rebuilding our levees, our roads, and our highways.

They want Washington, D.C., to start getting about the business of pushing this country forward. I applaud these community leaders because this is exactly what citizen-led democracy looks like.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the Sacramento Metro Chamber of Commerce for their leadership, and I look forward to the 44th Annual CAP to CAP next year.

REFLECTIONS ON TAX FREEDOM DAY

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, for my neighbors and friends back home in Illinois, and families across the country, today is Tax Freedom Day, the date after which the average American worker will finally start earning money for themselves after working just to pay their Federal, State, and local tax obligations in 2013, meaning it takes all of the wages earned by the average worker from January 1 to April 18 just to pay off this year's tax debt. Pretty astounding.

To put it in perspective, back in 1900, Tax Freedom Day was January 22, when taxes amounted to 5.9 percent of a person's income. Today that figure has grown to 29.4 percent.

We've come a long way in the past century, digging deeper and deeper into the pockets of hardworking men and women in America, and digging ourselves deeper into debt in the process.

The tax reform component of the budget this House passed in March would take a major step forward, allowing families to keep more of the money they earn and making government more accountable.

Let's finish the job this year.

SENATE VOTE ON BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR GUN BUYERS

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

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House as the Representative for Newtown. Over the last 4 months, I've had the honor of getting to know many families in Newtown. These parents live with grief so deep that any mother or father can only begin to imagine.

I was honored to join these families, Governor Malloy, and members of both parties as a bipartisan gun violence prevention law was signed into law in Connecticut.

Connecticut has shown that Democrats and Republicans can work together, that a special interest and their small minority cannot stand in the way of common sense and doing the right thing.

Yesterday was a shameful day. I'm outraged that 46 Senators prevented a compromise to reduce gun violence which 92 percent of the American people support. Forty-six Senators ignored the voices of the courageous Newtown families, who have paid the ultimate price of political inaction.

I join the message of the Sandy Hook Promise and Mark Barden, who lost his son, Daniel, in the tragedy at Sandy Hook Elementary.

Our hearts are broken. Our spirits are not.

AMNESTY DEFINED

(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, there is much discussion these days about immigration and what amnesty means. But the definition is clear.

In Black's Law Dictionary, ''A pardon extended by the government to a group or class of persons. The 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act provided amnesty for undocumented aliens already present in the country.''

That's exactly what the Senate immigration bill does.

And from the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, amnesty is ''The act of an authority (as a government) by which pardon is granted to a large group of individuals.''

Again, that's exactly what the Senate immigration bill does.

You could say that the Senate immigration bill amounts to amnesty-plus, since illegal immigrants are pardoned, plus are allowed to become citizens.

□ 1020

NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

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

Mr. POCAN. I join today with my colleagues to observe the National Day of Silence, which began 13 years ago, to raise awareness of the hurtful and often long-term silencing effects that anti-LGBT name-calling, bullying, and harassment has on our young people. It's a tragic fact of our society that almost all LGBT youth know what it's like to be bullied or harassed because of their identified or perceived sexual orientation. Surveys show that nearly 9 out of every 10 LGBT students have experienced harassment in our schools.

Mr. Speaker, our schools should be a place of learning and growth, where every student, no matter their background or orientation, should be safe and free to reach their full potential.

On the National Day of Silence, we stand with our LGBT students to let them know that we understand, we care, and we are here for you.

I stand in silence to observe this day.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

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

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 18, 2013 at 9:38 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 5.

Appointments:

Congressional Advisory Panel on the Governance of the Nuclear Security Enterprise.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during further consideration of H.R. 624 in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to House Resolution 164, the last amendment in House Report 113–41 be modified in the form that I have placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, after line 18, insert the following:

Page 4, line 18, strike ''Federal Government'' and insert ''entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act''.

Page 5, line 5, strike ''Federal Government'' and insert ''entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act''.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 624.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 164 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 624.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) kindly take the chair.

□ 1023

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, with Mr. DENHAM (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, April 17, 2013, amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 113–41 offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 113–41.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 17, line 17, insert ''Department of Homeland Security and the Inspector General of the'' before ''Intelligence Community''.

Page 17, line 21, insert ''jointly and'' before ''annually''.

Page 17, line 22, strike ''congressional intelligence committees'' and insert ''the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the congressional intelligence committees''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My amendment is simple and straightforward. Currently, this bill, H.R. 624, requires the inspectors general of the intelligence community, Departments of Justice and Defense, as well as the Privacy and Civil Liberties Board to submit a report to Congress every year regarding the use of the information shared with the Federal Government. This amendment adds the inspector general of the Department of Homeland Security to the list of inspectors general that are required to submit the report.

It also adds the House and Senate Committees on Homeland Security to the list of committees that will receive the report. Currently, only the House and Senate Intelligence Committee will receive the report. Having the Department of Homeland Security, a civilian department, included in this reporting requirement adds one more layer of accountability to this review and report.

Allow me to briefly talk about the overall bill and why it has my support. I believe we need a 21st century solution for this 21st century problem. I've heard from businesses and constituents in Arizona who have firsthand knowledge of this issue. It's affecting both large corporations and small businesses alike. Our national security, our financial security, and our innovations are under very serious threat. This bill ensures that research and development, intellectual property, and software code is no longer being stolen by China, Iran, and Russia.

Countries and cyber hackers steal trade secrets and they steal innovation and research, but they also steal American jobs. Americans are known for their ingenuity and hard work, but we are losing that hard work to hackers. One of the biggest cyber threats is to an American's personal information—information like bank accounts, health records, and Social Security numbers.

This is very, very serious and a real threat to all Americans, and this threat is growing. Terrorist organizations have taken credit for taking down the online systems at Wells Fargo, JPMorgan Chase, and Bank of America. Three weeks ago, American Express also admitted that they were hacked.

Cyber attacks are becoming more sophisticated. Instead of merely disrupting commerce and stealing information, the attacks are focused on destroying our Nation's digital systems, destroying our national security, our infrastructure and financial systems that Americans depend on every day. It is imperative that we partner with private companies to discover, and then prevent, more attacks such as these.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to control the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized or 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Chair, I will support this amendment, and I want to thank the gentlelady from Arizona for her diligence and work in coming down to the briefings and getting well educated on the threat and familiarizing herself with the classified material. Thank you for your extra work on this issue, and thank you for being a strong voice in advocating our solution.

This amendment is important. It adds the inspector general at the Department of Homeland Security to the list of entities responsible for creating an annual report reviewing the use of information shared with the Federal Government. The amendment also adds the congressional Homeland Security Committee to the recipients of the report. This adds one more layer of oversight to make sure our civil liberties and privacy are protected in the bill.

I stand in support and appreciate all the efforts of the gentlelady from Arizona, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MAFFEI).

Mr. MAFFEI. I thank the gentlelady from Arizona for offering this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak in support of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act. I opposed the PATRIOT Act because many of its elements I did feel violated civil liberties and allowed things like profiling and abusive wiretapping; and while I don't think this was an easy decision, I do feel that this is certainly a different case.

Every day international agents, terrorists, and criminal organizations attack the public and private networks of the United States, as we speak. They disrupt services, attack newspapers and banks, infiltrate government agencies. They can steal intellectual property, and most alarmingly, they access private information of millions of citizens.

□ 1030

We've already seen state actors like the People's Republic of China pursue widespread data theft from American computer networks. Intelligence experts believe that rogue nations like Iran and even independent groups like WikiLeaks are pursuing very aggressive measures to hack into our Nation's power grid, our air traffic control systems, and individuals' personal financial records and other sorts of records across the country; and I do believe we should be very concerned. So while I do have some concern that the U.S. Government may access our private information in the cybersphere, I am more concerned that the Chinese Government will access our private information. This is a clear and present danger.

This bill does have protections that strictly prohibit the Federal Government from using or retaining any information other than for cyber threat purposes. And it remains illegal, after this bill is passed, for a company to share its information, except for cybersecurity reasons. This amendment will help to further enforce that.

We must recognize that cybersecurity threats are real and constantly changing. This bill is an important measure that allows private companies to share the cyber threat information with the Federal Government to help protect critical networks and infrastructure from attack.

I support this bill. It is an important step in our United States security strategy to protect our country from emerging cyber threats at home and abroad. And I support this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I thank the chairman for yielding.

First thing, to the Congresswoman from Arizona, I really appreciate all of your work on this bill. You came to Congress; you did your homework; you decided that it was important to protect our country; and you've done a lot of work. I just want to let you know that you've done a great job for your district and for America, generally, and I want to thank you for that.

Basically, this amendment really allows the Committee on Homeland Security and the Inspector General to oversee and to do reporting. It's important that we have oversight. I know the chairman and I have worked hard to make sure that we deal with all of the privacy issues, and this is just another example of how we're going to protect our privacy. You cannot have security if you don't have privacy.

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I just want to emphasize again that this amendment helps add another layer of accountability. It includes the Homeland Security Department as a civilian interface for Congress in both the Homeland Security Committee and the Intelligence Committee.

I want to thank, in particular, the chair and the ranking member for their leadership on this issue over the course of several years. I know in my district it's important not just to consumers, but also to industry leaders who are leading the way forward on American innovation. I want to thank them for that.

I encourage Members to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA).

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

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MS. LORETTA SANCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 113–41.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 18, beginning on line 24, strike ''Director of National Intelligence and'' and insert ''Director of National Intelligence,''.

Page 19, line 1, insert ''and the Privacy Officer and the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland,'' after ''Justice,''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the challenge of defending our Nation on a constantly expanding cyber front continues to grow. I believe that I'm one of those Members of the Congress that sits both on the House Armed Services Committee and on the Homeland Security Committee and I see it from both angles, both from the civilian side and the military side.

I've constantly tried to improve how we address the need for the next-generation technology, public-private cooperation, and ensuring that we have the right personnel to counter this 21st-century cyber threat. However, I am uncompromising in safeguarding the rights of our citizens, and I will never sacrifice our civil liberties for unneeded intrusion.

To this end, the amendment I am offering today would strengthen existing provisions in the bill to include the Privacy Officer and the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security as key stakeholders in the report that would assess the impact activity caused by this legislation.

This report would assess how this legislation affected our civil liberties and privacy throughout our Federal Government. The Department of Homeland Security is ''the'' key civil Department in our Federal Government that develops and implements cybersecurity protocols for the rest of the Federal Government. It's crucial that they be part of any civil liberty and privacy assessment.

I have worked closely with both the Privacy Office and the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. The individuals in these offices are experts in their fields and they should have a say; they should be in the room as we take a look at this.

Much work needs to be done, but I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to continue improving this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to control the time in opposition.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I will support this amendment; and I want to thank the gentlelady for her work and interest on this very,

very important issue and her taking the time to be involved in the process of making this a better bill and protecting privacy and civil liberties.

What this bill does is add a Privacy Officer and Officer of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security to the list of entities responsible for producing an annual report assessing the privacy and civil liberties impact of activities conducted by the Federal Government under this bill.

Because the bill requires the Senior Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer of each department or agency receiving information under the bill to participate in the report, I will not oppose this effort to specifically include these officials from the Department of Homeland Security.

I think this is, again, making more clarification, making our privacy and civil liberties protection that much more robust in the bill, and I want to thank the gentlelady for her efforts.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the kind chairman for his remarks and his support.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be modified with the modification that is at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert ''Security'' after ''Homeland'' in the second instruction.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is so modified.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY).

Mr. MCNERNEY. I thank my colleague from California, and I rise in support of Ms. SANCHEZ's amendment, but in opposition to the underlying bill, H.R. 624.

This legislation has positive aspects, but I'm concerned with the civil protections not required in H.R. 624. Ms. SANCHEZ's amendment is a necessary step toward improving the bill by giving oversight authority to a civilian agency.

Sharing information is absolutely essential; however, in exchange for the liabilities protections given to businesses that share cyber threat information with the government, it is our responsibility here in Congress to protect our constituents' private information. Businesses should be required to remove personally identifiable information before submitting data to Federal agencies.

I thank Ms. SANCHEZ again for her efforts, as well as Mr. ROGERS and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER for their efforts as leaders of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I would thank the gentlelady again and yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 113–41.

Mr. LAMALFA Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 22, after line 7 insert the following:

''(7) LIMITATION ON SURVEILLANCE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Department of Defense or the National Security Agency or any other element of the intelligence community to target a United States person for surveillance.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

□ 1040

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

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to rise today and speak in favor of my amendment to the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act. This is an example of the process working. A lot of folks have expressed concerns about the measure here, not only on the cyber intelligence side but as well the privacy and personal security side. I think this amendment and many others that we have seen today, and will see, are addressing that issue so we get the right balance between cybersecurity and individual liberties and freedoms, Fourth Amendment concerns.

The threat we face today in the cyber realm is nothing short of a serious threat to our national security. Nation-states like China and Russia are targeting the American government and the American private sector alike for cyber espionage, and potentially for cyber attack.

Chinese espionage targeting the American private sector to steal core research and development information—at the very heart of American innovations and jobs—represents an unprecedented threat to our very way of life.

While strongly supporting this legislation, I am pleased to have worked with Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER to further clarify that nothing in the legislation should be construed to be a surveillance program directed at American citizens.

The amendment is very concise yet extremely important. Titled the ''Limitation on Surveillance,'' it simply reads as follows:

Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Department of Defense or the National Security Agency or any other element of the intelligence community to target a United States person for surveillance.

As we act to protect the United States from cyber attack by foreign countries and terrorist groups, we must ensure that our constitutional rights and privacy are maintained. The term ''United States person'' includes U.S. citizens and legal residents or legal visitors to the country, limiting the surveillance powers of this bill to foreign nationals and those entering the Nation illegally.

This amendment helps to strike the balance this measure strives for, granting our government the means to defend the Nation while, importantly, preventing any inappropriate use of these powers.

Again, I am pleased to support legislation that creates no new regulatory regime and does not create additional Federal bureaucracy or require significant additional spending.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chair, I rise to claim time in opposition, even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Chair, while we never believe that any surveillance of Americans was permitted under our bill, we are taking any and all precautions to make it entirely clear that no element of the intelligence community—which, of course, includes the Department of Defense and the National Security Agency—is authorized to target any United States person for surveillance. The chairman's amendment solidifies the privacy and civil liberties protections that we always have intended to have as part of the bill. No American activities or communications will be targeted—period. We cannot have security without privacy.

Therefore, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMALFA It is my pleasure to now yield 1 minute to the chairman of the Intel Committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I support this amendment, which makes very, very clear that nothing in this bill authorizes the government to target an American citizen for surveillance. It's incredibly important.

Though the underlying bill would not allow the surveillance of an American citizen under CISPA, I will support this amendment as a further clarification that settles some Members' concerns and ensures the scope of the bill stays as narrow as we intended it to be.

The amendment is an important myth buster about the intentions of CISPA. I commend Mr. LAMALFA for his leadership on this issue and urge strong support for the LaMalfa amendment.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I would like to yield to the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Congressman GOODLATTE, as much time as he may consume. And I would also like to thank him personally for working closely with us on this bill to have a bill that will protect the citizens of the United States of America.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, the ranking member, for not only yielding me this time, but also for the great work that he has done, and also the great work that Chairman ROGERS has done. They have worked together in a bipartisan fashion to accomplish something very, very important to accomplish in terms of fighting cyber terrorism, cyber crime, and making sure that we are safe in this country from cyber attacks to which we are very vulnerable today.

I also want to thank the gentleman from California for his amendment. I support efforts to make it absolutely clear that this legislation does not in any way authorize the surveillance of American citizens.

I also want to thank Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for working with me to enhance the liability provisions in the legislation, for working with me to address some jurisdictional issues in the bill that affected the Department of Justice and the House Judiciary Committee.

I would also like to note that the President's statement in opposition to this bill insists on exposing our best technology providers to even more lawsuits when they are simply helping to defend our Nation against cyber attacks. The President's opposition statement expresses a deep distrust of private industry that America has rejected since its founding.

The bill before us today instead welcomes the private sector and acknowledges that we need the best minds in the country to help protect our citizens from ever-evolving cyber attacks by the likes of China and Iran. And the work done by the chairman and the ranking member to improve the provision of this bill, working with my committee and my staff to make it clear that we have a definite definition of what constitutes good faith and what constitutes circumstances under which a business that does not act in good faith would be exposed to lawsuits and liability, is one that helps protect the privacy of American citizens, because those citizens will be assured they will know under what circumstances a business has exceeded its authority under the law and be protected and have a clear right to bring an action under those circumstances. And the businesses themselves will be protected because they will not share information if they know they are not acting in good faith, because they know what the definition of good faith is in the bill.

So the gentleman from Michigan, the gentleman from Maryland, the chairman and ranking member, have done a great job with this legislation. I support their efforts and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. LAMALFA Mr. Chair, again, thank you to my colleagues. The ranking member from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), I really appreciate your kind words and your strong support. To my colleague from Virginia, thank you for your kind words on the amendment as well. And to my colleague, Mr. Chairman, Mr. ROGERS from Michigan, thank you for letting me offer this amendment here.

It does strike the balance I think we need with cybersecurity. The great threat to many of our institutions in this Nation is something that we do have to act upon, but also finding that balance with personal privacy that is so key to the elements of the founding of our Nation. I'm proud to be able to carry this amendment. I ask for your support, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1050

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. PAULSEN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 113–41.

Mr. PAULSEN. I offer an amendment, Mr. Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that international cooperation with regard to cybersecurity should be encouraged wherever possible under this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, last month at a Senate hearing outlining the threats facing our security, it was the Director of National Intelligence, James Clapper, who warned that the intelligence community is seeing indications that some terror groups are interested in ''developing offensive cyber capabilities, and cyber criminals are using a growing black market to sell cyber tools that fall into the hands of both state and nonstate actors.''

Mr. Chair, just last week in Chairman ROGERS' committee, it was Director Clapper who also said, ''As more and more state and nonstate actors gain cyber expertise, its importance and reach as a global threat cannot be overstated.''

Our society has increasingly become reliant on modern technology in nearly every aspect of our daily lives, making the possibility of a cyber attack that much more dangerous. Under cyber terrorist or cyber crime, industries as diverse as financial systems, transportation, social media, and even utilities could be negatively impacted. A successful attack could disrupt the lives of Americans and result in other unpredictable consequences.

We do know the threat is real. We've already experienced attacks on our Nation's financial institutions and have faced hackers trying to gain access to the Pentagon and our Nation's critical infrastructure. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the number of U.S. organizations believed to have been hacked has dramatically increased in just the last 6 years. Back in 2006, there were about 5,500 separate attacks noted, compared to 48,500 in 2012. As a January 2013 U.S. Government report found, cyber attacks and intrusions in critical energy infrastructures rose 52 percent between 2011 and 2012 alone. That's in a 1-year period, Mr. Chair.

Cyber weapons will likely continue to be used by a greater number of countries and other actors as a form of warfare. Between 20 and 30 states already have the capability to launch cyber warfare, including China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea and others, as has been stated as part of the debate on this bill.

Fortunately, these attacks have so far been thwarted by our intelligence before significant and lasting damage could occur, but it would be unwise to choose to act alone in the face of the growing fact of cyber criminality. In order to produce effective outcomes, our intelligence community must continue to promote collaboration among experts and across boards.

Just as we conduct our drills and our training exercises with our allies, we need to work together to share our best practices to keep our citizens safe from cyber attacks. My amendment would call on Congress to encourage international cooperation when it comes to cybersecurity.

This amendment would not bind the United States to working with other

nations, but it simply does promote doing so in situations that would be mutually beneficial. Such collaboration would more effectively allow us to combat cyber terrorism and threats by sharing resources and using proven security techniques when possible.

Mr. Chair, in the end, by working together on an issue that poses a threat to all of us, the international community will benefit from the exchange of experiences and potential solutions.

Mr. Chair, I just want to thank the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Maryland for their leadership on this very challenging issue. I know that looking forward we will continue to see success in battling these real threats.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I rise to claim the time in opposition to this amendment even though I'm not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I thank Congressman PAULSEN for his work on this bill. I support his amendment with the sense of Congress to encourage international cooperation with regard to cybersecurity whenever possible under this bill.

Given that cyber threats are global in nature, as are our networks and computer systems, international efforts must work together to protect against domestic and foreign actors who seek to destroy our industries, government, agencies, and utilities.

Therefore, I urge a ''yes'' vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the committee chairman.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment and agree that we must employ international cooperation to combat the scourge of economic cyber espionage and leverage our official state relationships and alliances to help stop the bleeding.

China's economic espionage has reached an intolerable level, and I believe U.S. officials should demand that it stop at every meeting and engagement we have with Chinese officials. Moreover, the United States and our allies in Europe and Asia have an obligation to confront Beijing and demand they put a stop to this piracy.

Beijing is waging a massive trade war on us all, and we should band together to pressure them to stop. Combined, the United States and our allies in Europe and Asia have significant diplomatic and economic leverage over China, and we should use this to our advantage to put an end to this activity.

I commend the gentleman from Minnesota for offering this amendment, and I urge my colleagues' strong support for it.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Chair, I urge support for my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. BARTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 113–41.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO CONSUMER DATA.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide new or alter any existing authority for an entity to sell personal information of a consumer to another entity for marketing purposes.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chair, when this same bill or bill similar to it was on the House floor last year, I had to reluctantly rise in opposition to it because it was my opinion that the privacy protections in the bill were not sufficient to protect the privacy of the American people. I think that surprised a lot of people that I was not for the bill.

After the bill failed to move in the Senate, I went to Chairman ROGERS and I told him that I supported the underlying intent of the bill and I was hopeful that, if the bill came back up in this session, he and myself and our staffs could work together to improve the privacy protections. He promised then that he would do it, and Chairman ROGERS and his staff have been men and women of their word. The result is a bill that was reported out of the Intelligence Committee on a bipartisan basis with much stronger privacy protections.

When I went to the Rules Committee, Chairman ROGERS supported that this amendment I'm about to offer should be made in order, and it has been. And if this amendment is accepted—and I'm told that the chairman and the ranking member are going to support it, as I'm not aware of any organized opposition to it—it is going to be my intent to vote for the bill.

We obviously have a cyber threat that faces the American people, and Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER have talked about that in some detail earlier in this debate. We want to combat that threat. But in doing it, we do not want to eliminate or weaken the privacy protections of the American people that we represent in this body.

So what my amendment does is make sure that any information that is collected is going to be used simply for the purpose of protecting against cyber threats. It's a very short amendment. It adds a new section to the bill, section 4. Here I will read the amendment since it's in clear English and very short.

Nothing in this act or the amendments made by this act shall be construed to provide new or alter any existing authority for an entity to sell personal information of a consumer to another entity for marketing purposes.

What this does, Mr. Chair, is simply nail down the fact that when we find information that might be necessary to protect against a cyber threat, that's all it's going to be used for. It can't be used for any other purpose.

As I said earlier, Chairman ROGERS has worked very closely with myself, and his staff has worked with my staff. Congressman MARKEY of Massachusetts, who is the cochairman of the Privacy Caucus, strongly supports this amendment.

Again, I think it was unanimously accepted at the Rules Committee. I'm aware of no opposition, so I hope that we can adopt the amendment.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1100

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I rise to claim the time in opposition even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. First, I would like to thank Congressman BARTON for his work on the bill.

You've made the bill stronger, and we want to make sure that there is no perception that people's privacies are being violated.

I support Congressman BARTON's amendment, which ensures that nothing in our bill, CISPA, provides the authority for any entity to sell a consumer's personal information for marketing purposes.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARTON. I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the Intelligence Committee and also a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, a former FBI agent, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Thank you, Mr. BARTON, for your work on this.

Last year, you expressed strong reservations about certain privacy protections, and you were willing to sit down and work with us to try to find and make sure that we sent that very clear

message about protecting privacy in this bill. I thought the language was excellent, and it added to that purpose. It really does prevent any information in the bill from being misused by a company for anything other than the bill's strictly defined cybersecurity purpose. But his amendment adds an important clarification to make Congress' intent absolutely clear, to try again to reassure the American public that this is about protecting privacy and civil liberties while protecting the country.

I want to thank Mr. BARTON for working with me and my ranking member on this important issue, and I urge my colleagues to strongly support this amendment.

Mr. BARTON. In reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, before I yield back, I want to thank my staff member Emmanual Guillory. He has worked tirelessly on this issue and on this amendment. I also want to thank Congressman ED MARKEY of Massachusetts and his staff for working with me and Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 113–41.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 4. SAVINGS CLAUSE WITH REGARD TO CYBERSECURITY PROVIDER OBLIGATION TO REPORT CYBER THREAT INCIDENT INFORMATION TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide authority to a department or agency of the Federal Government to require a cybersecurity provider that has contracted with the Federal Government to provide information services to provide information about cybersecurity incidents that do not pose a threat to the Federal Government's information.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Let me thank the chairman and the ranking member for the work that they have done in getting us here today and in crafting the legislation, and I thank the Rules Committee for making what I think is a very important amendment in order. I thank this process for allowing clarifying amendments because we are here representing the American people.

Mr. Chair, my amendment is straightforward. It improves the bill by indicating that:

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide authority to a department or agency of the Federal Government to require a cybersecurity provider that has contracted with the Federal Government to provide information services to provide information about cybersecurity incidents that do not pose a threat to the Federal Government.

We want to be concerned about that.

It makes it clear that the only instance in which a cloud service provider can share information about a cyber incident with a government agency is when the objective of an attempted intrusion of the service provider's network was to gain unauthorized access to the government's information.

I am pleased to state that this commonsense amendment is supported by a number of groups, including Constitutional Alliance, The Constitution Project, Liberty Coalition, and the ACLU.

In other words, if a cyber incident does not threaten the government's information, then the incident is none of the government's need to intrude, and this is especially true when disclosure to the government would compromise an individual's privacy and proprietary information of businesses.

Mr. Chairman, today, something commonly called the ''cloud'' plays an unseen but critical part in the lives of millions of Americans and thousands of businesses. Persons and businesses that use iPhones, Gmail, Yahoo!, and MSN email services are connected to the cloud. This, of course, does not in any way hinder our homeland security or national security. Cloud services include popular online services like Facebook and YouTube. The cloud is saving consumers and businesses from the loss of valuable data through storage services, and when you speak to our industries, they are protected.

This is the cloud—all private sector. They are not intruded upon, but add the government—if the government comes in and decides just without any clarification that we'll give your information to others without it being necessary, without it being government information, without it being related to government operations, my amendment protects you in the private sector from that kind of intrusion.

So I believe that this amendment will protect commerce. These are well-known names. This is who this amendment will protect—all of those who are generating commerce in the midst of cloud computing.

Mr. Chairman, cloud computing is such an important innovation that it is changing how people, businesses, and government agencies manage information. The Jackson Lee amendment recognizes the importance of cloud computing to our economy, and it is consistent with the objectives of the bill while ensuring that the privacy and civil liberties rights of citizens are protected.

Again, they are doing business with each other. Once we put in the government, the question has to be whether or not the government transmits information that is not necessary. My amendment protects consumers and businesses that are in the midst of providing and helping in their lives to make sure that users have their privacy. The cloud allows users seamless access to information from any location in the United States where the Internet is accessible and available. My amendment protects them and is ready to help clarify this bill, and I ask my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield to the ranking member of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I just want to thank the gentlelady from Texas for her hard work on this bill, and I support this amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, while I do not oppose this amendment, I ask unanimous consent to control the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. YODER). Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. I want to thank the gentlelady for working with us. It is her concern and a genuine concern, and we've had discussions on this bill about the protection of privacy. It's an important element of the way we move forward to try to protect those companies that you talk about in the networks that protect the jobs of every American and the privacy of every American.

Every piece of this bill is voluntary. No one is pressured or compelled to give anything to the government under this bill. In fact, the bill contains two important protections to drive this point home:

First, the bill prohibits the government from requiring a private sector entity to share information with the government. It is completely, 100 percent voluntary;

Second, the bill prohibits the government from conditioning the sharing of classified cyber threat intelligence with a private sector entity on the provision of cyber threat information back to the government in return. In other words, no quid pro quo, and this is a good protection that I know the gentlelady supports.

I believe that these important provisions make it very clear that every molecule of this bill is 100 percent voluntary, and this amendment, I think, reaffirms the strong language that is in the bill in order to give that next level of confidence on all the privacy amendments we've adopted today and to make it very clear that it is paramount that we protect individuals' privacy in the conduct of sharing cyber threat information.

I, therefore, support the amendment, and would urge the body to do the

same. Again, I thank the gentlelady for her work on this issue and for working with the committee to come to a better place.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 45 seconds remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Again, I say that the cloud is saving consumers and businesses from the loss of valuable data. The Jackson Lee amendment adds to the firewall of protecting Americans' privacy and, in the flow and the discourse of business, of protecting the privacy of our businesses that do not have data that is necessary for the government's information. That should be said over and over again.

I thank both the ranking member and the chairman for their kind remarks, and I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment that provides, again, the firewall of privacy.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I ask support of my amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for the work in crafting this legislation and the Rules Committee for making my amendment in order.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is straightforward. It improves the bill by providing that:

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to provide authority to a department or agency of the Federal Government to require a cybersecurity provider that has contracted with the Federal Government to provide information services to provide information about cybersecurity incidents that do not pose a threat to the Federal Government's information.

Mr. Chairman, the Jackson Lee amendment makes clear that the only instance in which a cloud service provider can share information about a cyber incident with a government agency is when the objective of an attempted intrusion of the service provider's network was to gain unauthorized access to the government's information.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to state that this commonsense amendment is supported by interested groups across the spectrum, from the ACLU on the left to the Constitutional Alliance on the right.

In other words, if a cyber incident does not threaten the government's information, then the incident is none of the government's business.

And this is especially true where disclosure to the government would compromise individuals' privacy and proprietary information of businesses.

Mr. Chairman, today something commonly called "the Cloud" plays an unseen but critical part in the lives of millions of Americans and thousands of businesses. Persons and businesses who use iPhones or use Gmail, Yahoo and MSN e-mail services are connected to the Cloud.

Cloud services include popular online services like Facebook, YouTube, "LinkedIn" (a professional networking service) and "Flickr" (a place where millions of personal and family photos are stored).

The Cloud is saving consumers and businesses from the loss of valuable data through storage services like the popular Apple iCloud. The Cloud protects digital information from loss should their computer or smart phone be damaged, lost or stolen. The Cloud also allows users seamless access to information from any location in the United States where internet access is available.

Mr. Chairman, "cloud computing" is such an important innovation that it is changing how people, businesses, and government agencies manage information.

The Jackson Lee amendment recognizes the importance of "cloud computing" to our economy and is consistent with the objectives of the bill while assuring that privacy and civil liberty rights of citizens are protected.

This is an important amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING JACKSON LEE AMENDMENT

ACLU
Constitutional Alliance
Stop Real ID Coalition
The Constitution Project
The Liberty Coalition

□ 1110

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider the amendment printed in section 3 of House Resolution 164 as modified by the order of the House of today.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

After section 1, insert the following new section (and renumber subsequent sections accordingly):

"SEC. 2. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION WITH RESPECT TO CYBERSECURITY.

"(a) COORDINATED ACTIVITIES.—The Federal Government shall conduct cybersecurity activities to provide shared situational awareness that enables integrated operational actions to protect, prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from cyber incidents.

"(b) COORDINATED INFORMATION SHARING.—

"(1) DESIGNATION OF COORDINATING ENTITY FOR CYBER THREAT INFORMATION.—The President shall designate an entity within the Department of Homeland Security as the civilian Federal entity to receive cyber threat information that is shared by a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, except as provided in paragraph (2) and subject to the procedures established under paragraph (4).

"(2) DESIGNATION OF A COORDINATING ENTITY FOR CYBERSECURITY CRIMES.—The President shall designate an entity within the Department of Justice as the civilian Federal entity to receive cyber threat information related to cybersecurity crimes that is shared by a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, subject to the procedures under paragraph (4).

"(3) SHARING BY COORDINATING ENTITIES.—The entities designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall share cyber threat information shared with such entities in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, consistent with the procedures established under paragraphs (4) and (5).

"(4) PROCEDURES.—Each department or agency of the Federal Government receiving cyber threat information shared in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, shall establish procedures to—

"(A) ensure that cyber threat information shared with departments or agencies of the Federal Government in accordance with such section 1104(b) is also shared with appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government with a national security mission in real time;

"(B) ensure the distribution to other departments and agencies of the Federal Government of cyber threat information in real time; and

"(C) facilitate information sharing, interaction, and collaboration among and between the Federal Government; State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; and cybersecurity providers and self-protected entities.

"(5) PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.—

"(A) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish and periodically review policies and procedures governing the receipt, retention, use, and disclosure of nonpublicly available cyber threat information shared with the Federal Government in accordance with section 1104(b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act. Such policies and procedures shall, consistent with the need to protect systems and networks from cyber threats and mitigate cyber threats in a timely manner—

"(i) minimize the impact on privacy and civil liberties;

"(ii) reasonably limit the receipt, retention, use, and disclosure of cyber threat information associated with specific persons that is not necessary to protect systems or networks from cyber threats or mitigate cyber threats in a timely manner;

"(iii) include requirements to safeguard non-publicly available cyber threat information that may be used to identify specific persons from unauthorized access or acquisition;

"(iv) protect the confidentiality of cyber threat information associated with specific persons to the greatest extent practicable; and

"(v) not delay or impede the flow of cyber threat information necessary to defend against or mitigate a cyber threat.

"(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense shall, consistent with the need to protect sources and methods, jointly submit to Congress the policies and procedures required under subparagraph (A) and any updates to such policies and procedures.

"(C) IMPLEMENTATION.—The head of each department or agency of the Federal Government receiving cyber threat information shared with the Federal Government under such section 1104(b) shall—

"(i) implement the policies and procedures established under subparagraph (A); and

"(ii) promptly notify the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the appropriate congressional committees of any significant violations of such policies and procedures.

''(D) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish a program to monitor and oversee compliance with the policies and procedures established under subparagraph (A).

''(6) INFORMATION SHARING RELATIONSHIPS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

''(A) alter existing agreements or prohibit new agreements with respect to the sharing of cyber threat information between the Department of Defense and an entity that is part of the defense industrial base;

''(B) alter existing information-sharing relationships between a cybersecurity provider, protected entity, or self-protected entity and the Federal Government;

''(C) prohibit the sharing of cyber threat information directly with a department or agency of the Federal Government for criminal investigative purposes related to crimes described in section 1104(c)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act; or

''(D) alter existing agreements or prohibit new agreements with respect to the sharing of cyber threat information between the Department of Treasury and an entity that is part of the financial services sector.

''(7) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) DISCUSSIONS AND ASSISTANCE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any department or agency of the Federal Government from engaging in formal or informal technical discussion regarding cyber threat information with a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity or from providing technical assistance to address vulnerabilities or mitigate threats at the request of such a provider or such an entity.

''(B) COORDINATION.—Any department or agency of the Federal Government engaging in an activity referred to in subparagraph (A) shall coordinate such activity with the entity of the Department of Homeland Security designated under paragraph (1) and share all significant information resulting from such activity with such entity and all other appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

''(C) SHARING BY DESIGNATED ENTITY.—Consistent with the policies and procedures established under paragraph (5), the entity of the Department of Homeland Security designated under paragraph (1) shall share with all appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government all significant information resulting from—

''(i) formal or informal technical discussions between such entity of the Department of Homeland Security and a cybersecurity provider or self-protected entity about cyber threat information; or

''(ii) any technical assistance such entity of the Department of Homeland Security provides to such cybersecurity provider or such self-protected entity to address vulnerabilities or mitigate threats.

''(c) REPORTS ON INFORMATION SHARING.—

''(1) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY REPORT.—The Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Inspector General of the Department of Justice, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, and the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, shall annually submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing a review of the use of information shared with the Federal Government under subsection (b) of section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, including—

''(A) a review of the use by the Federal Government of such information for a purpose other than a cybersecurity purpose;

''(B) a review of the type of information shared with the Federal Government under such subsection;

''(C) a review of the actions taken by the Federal Government based on such information;

''(D) appropriate metrics to determine the impact of the sharing of such information with the Federal Government on privacy and civil liberties, if any;

''(E) a list of the departments or agencies receiving such information;

''(F) a review of the sharing of such information within the Federal Government to identify inappropriate stovepiping of shared information; and

''(G) any recommendations of the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security for improvements or modifications to the authorities under such section.

''(2) PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OFFICERS REPORT.—The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community, and the senior privacy and civil liberties officer of each department or agency of the Federal Government that receives cyber threat information shared with the Federal Government under such subsection (b), shall annually and jointly submit to Congress a report assessing the privacy and civil liberties impact of the activities conducted by the Federal Government under such section 1104. Such report shall include any recommendations the Civil Liberties Protection Officer and Chief Privacy and Civil Liberties Officer consider appropriate to minimize or mitigate the privacy and civil liberties impact of the sharing of cyber threat information under such section 1104.

''(3) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

''(2) CYBER THREAT INFORMATION, CYBER THREAT INTELLIGENCE, CYBERSECURITY CRIMES, CYBERSECURITY PROVIDER, CYBERSECURITY PURPOSE, AND SELF-PROTECTED ENTITY.—The terms 'cyber threat information', 'cyber threat intelligence', 'cybersecurity crimes', 'cybersecurity provider', 'cybersecurity purpose', and 'self-protected entity' have the meaning given those terms in section 1104 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by section 3(a) of this Act.

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

''(4) SHARED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS.—The term 'shared situational awareness' means an environment where cyber threat information is shared in real time between all designated Federal cyber operations centers to provide actionable information about all known cyber threats.''.

Page 4, line 18, strike ''Federal Government'' and insert ''entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act''.

Page 5, line 5, strike ''Federal Government'' and insert ''entities of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice designated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2(b) of the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act''.

Page 5, strike line 6 and all that follows through page 6, line 7.

Page 7, beginning on line 17, strike ''by the department or agency of the Federal Government receiving such cyber threat information''.

Page 13, strike line 13 and all that follows through page 15, line 23.

Page 17, strike line 15 and all that follows through page 19, line 19.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 164, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to first thank Mr. ROGERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. THOMPSON, and all the staff for their real-time collaboration over the last several days, very late night hours, to get this amendment to perfection, and let me just say thanks again for that.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly encourage support of this amendment. Cyber threats that the United States faces are real and immediate, and the key to addressing these cracks in our cyber defenses lies with bridging the gap between government and industry. My amendment helps do just that.

This amendment would direct the Federal Government to conduct cybersecurity activities in a real-time, coordinated, and integrated way so that there is shared situational awareness across agencies to protect the Nation from cyber attack. This amendment would designate an entity within the Department of Homeland Security as the civilian Federal entity interface to receive cyber threat information from the private sector. This is an important improvement and provides an additional layer of review for information sharing procedures by a robust civilian privacy office in order to ensure Americans' civil liberties are protected.

Additionally, another important improvement to the underlying bill by way of this amendment is designating an entity within the Department of Justice as the civilian Federal entity to receive cyber threat information from the private sector related to cyber crime.

This bipartisan amendment improves the underlying bill and addresses concerns raised by privacy groups. These changes ensure that DHS and DOJ will serve as points of entry for those seeking to share cyber threat information with the Federal Government.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, while I am not opposed to the amendment, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time in opposition.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of this amendment.

Enhancing our security in cyberspace is of the highest importance, but it cannot be done at the expense of our privacy and civil liberties. The key to ensuring the necessary protections are in place is codifying in statute a strong civilian lead for information sharing with the private sector. Our amendment does just that.

Yesterday, I reached an agreement with Chairman ROGERS, Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER, and Chairman MCCAUL to offer this bipartisan amendment to strengthen the bill. The amendment establishes a center within the Department of Homeland Security as the Federal hub for cyber threat information shared under this bill, and the Department of Justice as the hub for all cyber crime information.

With this amendment, citizens may take comfort knowing that their information will be more likely shared with the appropriate civilian agencies with the accompanying accountability and transparency; and businesses can be more sure that their dealings abroad will not be colored by the perception, fair or otherwise, that they are in cahoots with the National Security Agency.

To be clear, this amendment does not fix all of the privacy or liability issues with the underlying bill, but it does establish the strong precedent of civilian control of cyber information sharing; and I hope we can fix the broader issues with the bill, should it pass, further down the line.

This amendment is absolutely essential to the bill, and it sends the right message to the world about the way the United States will act in cyberspace.

I reserve the balance of my time.

ENHANCE THE CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES IN CISPA

ENHANCE THE CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES IN CISPA

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Chairman Rogers and Ranking Member Ruppersberger of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, together with Chairman McCaul and Ranking Member Thompson of the House Homeland Security Committee, will offer an amendment that will designate a civilian lead for the cyber security information sharing program under the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA).

This amendment requires the President to designate a civilian entity within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to be the entry point to receive cyber threat information and to designate an entity within the Department of Justice (DOJ) as the civilian entity to receive cyber threat information related to cybersecurity crimes. These changes make clear that DHS and the DOJ will serve as points of entry for those seeking to share cybersecurity threat information with the federal government.

The amendment also requires the Secretary of DHS, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures to eliminate any personal information from cyber threat information shared with the federal government. Cyber threat information shared with the government from any source will be scrubbed of any personally identifiable information and deleted—this is also known as ''minimization.''

Every agency receiving cyber threat information must notify these four agencies, and Congress of significant violations of the procedures required by the bill. These agencies must also establish a program to oversee compliance with the minimization procedures.

We urge you to vote ''yes'' on this amendment.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman, Homeland Security Committee.

BENNIE THOMPSON,
Ranking Member, Homeland Security Committee.

MIKE J. ROGERS,
Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER,
Ranking Member, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. MCCAUL for working so hard on this particular amendment to try and get it right. An agreement was agreed to and then undone, and then agreed to by some involvement who are filled with self-importance beyond this Chamber. We were able to work out those differences and get to a place where we all agreed.

This is an important amendment. This is that civilian face that so many talked about for so long on this bill. And I want to thank both the chair and the ranking member of Homeland Security for working through all of the difficulties to get us to this place where we could present that civilian face and add yet one more reassurance about privacy, civilian liberty protection, and that this is not a surveillance bill.

And I want to thank again Mr. THOMPSON for your graciousness, your patience for working with us, and Mr. MCCAUL for your leadership on this issue as well. I urge strong support for the McCaul-Thompson-Ruppersberger-Rogers amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the distinguished Democratic leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chairman, today the Internet and new technologies are shaping a world that we could scarcely have imagined even 10 years ago. It's giving Americans an easy way to build friendships, build business, and participate in democracy, all with the click of a button.

But because so much of our daily lives are invested in cyberspace, it only takes one more click to put our personal identities, our economic stability, and our national security at risk. The threat of a cyber attack on our country is real, and our response must always balance our security with our liberties. That has always been the case in the history of America, the balance between liberty and security.

There can be absolutely no doubt or delay in shoring up our Nation's cybersecurity. We must take clear, responsible, effective action to enhance the security of the American people.

I want to commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER, working together in a bipartisan way, for their leadership on this issue and their efforts to craft and try to improve this legislation. I want to thank Chairman MCCAUL and Ranking Member THOMPSON on the Homeland Security Committee for their energetic leadership on this subject as well. I thank both committees for recognizing the jurisdiction of the other committee.

I had hoped that today we would be addressing some major concerns of Members of Congress and the White House by improving the legislation's protections of personal information. With all of the respect in the world for the work of our chairs and ranking members on this, and it has been considerable. You have standing on this issue that is recognized and respected. I am disappointed, however, that we did not address some of the concerns, as I mentioned, of the White House about personal information.

Unfortunately, this bill offers no policies, did not allow any amendments—and I don't put that to you, no amendments—and no real solutions that adequately uphold an American's right to privacy.

For one thing, in promoting the sharing of cyber threat information, the bill does not require the private sector to minimize irrelevant personally identifiable information from what it shares with the government, or other private matters. They can just ship the whole kit and caboodle. We are saying minimize what is relevant to our national security; the rest is none of the government's business.

The bill continues to offer overly broad liability protections and immunities to the businesses that could violate our liberties rather than offering more targeted liabilities to ensure that the private sector only shares appropriate information.

□ 1120

We thought there might be a way to get this done by amendment—I'm sure that it would enjoy bipartisan support—but the Rules Committee did not allow that amendment to come forward.

Most importantly, the bill fails to critically address the greatest weakness in our cybersecurity: our Nation's infrastructure. Too many of our country's systems, both physical and virtual, are still exposed to an increasing number of intrusions and attacks.

Now, as a longtime former member of the Intelligence Committee, I know that infrastructure is not your jurisdiction, so in your original bill you couldn't go to that place. But now the Rules Committee could have allowed, with the cooperation of the Homeland Security Committee, us to go into infrastructure.

If we're truly going to secure a reliable and resilient cyberspace that reflects our country's values, we must target our clearest vulnerabilities, while preserving a space that promotes the innovation, expression, and security of the American people.

The world we live in and the threats our country faces can change with just one click. While we should never let Americans doubt our vigilance, our preparation, our effectiveness, we must never let us compromise their civil liberties.

If we fail to meet the standard of security, we always do more harm than good.

I, myself, am personally going to vote ''no'' on this legislation but, in doing so, salute the chairs and ranking members of the committees for taking us way down the road on this issue. It's just that crucial balance between security and liberty that I do not think has been struck in that bill. So, for my own part, it will not have my support.

Mr. MCCAUL. We have no more speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), the ranking member on the Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. First thing, I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. THOMPSON, and I want to thank Mr. MCCAUL and Mr. ROGERS for coming together. That's what we're elected to do, to come together in a bipartisan way and to deal with difficult issues. And they were difficult issues. But we're here today to all support this amendment.

The White House and the privacy groups raised this as one of the main issues with the bill. These groups were concerned that there was an impression, wrongly, I believe, that the military would control the program. This was never the case, but we heard these concerns, and we are addressing them in this amendment.

It means that companies sharing information about cyber threats will go to the Department of Homeland Security, a civilian agency. If the information is related to cybersecurity crime, the companies will go to the Department of Justice, another civilian agency.

The amendment requires that the Department of Homeland Security share this information with other government agencies in real-time so they can use it to protect against future cyber threats and attacks.

This amendment ensures we protect the security of our Nation, but also protect the privacy and liberties of our country and our citizens. I strongly support this amendment and urge other Members to do the same.

I commend, again, Ranking Member THOMPSON, Chairman MCCAUL, Chairman ROGERS for coming together at the last moment. I respectfully request a ''yes'' vote on the amendment.

You can't have security if you don't have privacy and liberty.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Mississippi has the right to close.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me just say this: when it comes to this issue, particularly, which we know is one of the greatest threats that the United States faces right now, and that's the threat of cyber attacks, this is not a Republican-Democrat issue. It's really an American issue.

And with all due respect, this does provide, I think, the balance between security and civil liberties; and it provides the civilian interface to the private sector to protect our critical infrastructures that are already under attack by countries like Iran, China, and Russia.

So I think that, if anything, the recent events in Boston demonstrate that we have to come together as Republicans and Democrats to get this done in the name of national security. In the case in Boston, they were real bombs, explosive devices. In this case, they're digital bombs, and these digital bombs are on their way.

That's why this legislation is so important. That's why it's so urgent that we pass this today. For if we don't, and those digital bombs land and attack the United States of America, and Congress fails to act, then Congress has that on its hands.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, at this point, I'd like to say that I agree with Democratic Leader Ms. PELOSI's issue with respect to cyber, particularly critical infrastructure. And I look forward to working with Chairman MCCAUL on submitting legislation.

With that, Mr. Chair, I encourage Members to support this bipartisan amendment that the chair of the Committee on Homeland Security and I drafted.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I am in support of the amendment offered by Intelligence Committee Chairman ROGERS, Congressman MCCAUL and Homeland Security Ranking Member THOMPSON to H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act of 2013. This is very similar to the amendment I offered before the Rules Committee, but was not made in order. I am pleased that the focus of my amendment is addressed by this amendment that was made in order.

This amendment just as I outlined in my amendment offered to the Rules Committee would establish a lead role for the Department of Homeland Security—a civilian agency in matters related to cyber security threats. DHS would be the agency to receive all cyber threat information. This amendment designates the Department of Justice (DOJ) as the civilian entity to receive cyber threat information related to cybersecurity crimes.

These changes make clear that DHS and the DOJ will serve as points of entry for those seeking to share cybersecurity threat information with the federal government.

The amendment also requires the Secretary of DHS, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Defense to establish procedures to eliminate any personal information from cyber threat information shared with the federal government. Cyber threat information shared with the government from any source will be scrubbed of any personally identifiable information and deleted—this is also known as "minimization."

Every agency receiving cyber threat information must notify these four agencies, and Congress of significant violations of the procedures required by the bill. These agencies must also establish a program to oversee compliance with the minimization procedures.

The importance of a civil agency in a central role regarding the establishment and functions of domestic cyber protection programs is critical to building in the transparency, accountability and oversight the American public expects. I am in strong support of this amendment and thank my colleagues for their efforts to address the concerns of many of our constituents as we work to assure the Internet is as safe as it can be and that we maintain the level of oversight that is needed.

This is an important amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

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

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 27 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1145

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOYCE) at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.

CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 164 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 624.

Will the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER) kindly take the chair.

□ 1146

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, a request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) had been postponed.

Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 113–41 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Ms. SINEMA of Arizona.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. LAMALFA of California.

Amendment by Mr. MCCAUL of Texas.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MS. SINEMA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 411, noes 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 113]

AYES—411

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—21

Bachmann
Blackburn
Burgess
Capuano
Ellmers
Holding
Keating
Kennedy
Lynch
Markey
McGovern
Miller, Gary
Neal
Nugent
Pitts
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Smith (NJ)
Tierney
Tsongas
Velázquez

□ 1213

Mr. CICILLINE changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. ELLMERS. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 113, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

(By unanimous consent, Mr. FLORES was allowed to speak out of order.)

A MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR THE VICTIMS IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AND WEST, TEXAS

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chair, I rise today in the wake of two grave tragedies in our Nation. The terrorist attack in Boston and then the tragedy in West, Texas, last night remind us of the risks that modern life presents. I ask that all Americans pray for these two communities and to hug your families a little tighter tonight.

As we gather on the House floor, I want to take a moment to remember all of those affected by the explosion in West, Texas, who have been injured or killed, and their families and their loved ones.

I would also like to recognize the bravery of the first responders and the volunteers from our community and, actually, from all over Texas who have come to the aid of those in need.

I want to thank my House colleagues for their many offers of support, and I also ask for a moment of silence.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 413, noes 0, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 114]

AYES—413

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—19

Bachmann
Blackburn
Capuano
Cárdenas
Holding
Keating
Kennedy
Lynch
Markey
McGovern
Miller, Gary
Neal
Nugent
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Tierney
Tsongas
Velázquez
Watt

□ 1221

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCAUL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 409, noes 5, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 115]

AYES—409

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Andrews
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)

Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nunes
Nunnelee
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—5

Benishek
Bentivolio
Posey
Sensenbrenner
Wolf

NOT VOTING—18

Bachmann
Blackburn
Capuano
Forbes
Holding
Keating
Kennedy
Lynch
Markey
McGovern
Miller, Gary
Neal
Nugent
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Tierney
Tsongas
Velázquez

□ 1227

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WEBSTER) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 164, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

□ 1230

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. YODER). Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. PERLMUTTER. In its current form, I am.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PERLMUTTER moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 624, to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. ____. PROTECTING THE PRIVACY OF INTERNET PASSWORDS AND THE CREATIVITY OF THE INTERNET.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to—

(1) permit an employer, a prospective employer, or the Federal Government to require the disclosure of a confidential password for a social networking website or a personal account of an employee or job applicant without a court order; or

(2) permit the Federal Government to establish a mechanism to control United States citizens' access to and use of the Internet through the creation of a national Internet firewall similar to the ''Great Internet Firewall of China'', as determined by the Director of the National Intelligence.

In section 2(c)(1)(F) of the bill (as inserted by the amendment offered by Mr. McCaul), strike ''; and'' and insert a semicolon.

In section 2(c)(1)(G) of the bill (as inserted by the amendment offered by Mr. McCaul), strike the period and insert a semicolon.

At the end of section 2(c)(1) of the bill (as inserted by the amendment offered by Mr. McCaul), add the following new subparagraphs:

(H) the number of Americans who have—

(i) been required by employers, prospective employers, or the Federal Government to release confidential passwords for social networking websites; and

(ii) had personal information released to the Federal Government under this section or obtained in connection with a cybersecurity breach; and

(I) the impact of the information that has been released or obtained as referred to in subparagraph (H) on privacy, electronic commerce, Internet usage, and online content.

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state the inquiry.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Is it not the case that if my amendment, if this motion to recommit is adopted, the House would immediately vote on final passage of this bill with the motion to recommit, this amendment, included?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If a motion to recommit with forthwith instructions is adopted, the amendment is reported by the chair of the committee and is immediately before the House.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to offer this final amendment to this bill. It does not kill the bill or send it back to the committee. If adopted, as the Speaker just mentioned, it would move immediately to final passage.

Now, I want to just take a moment, because I know everybody was listening very closely to the Clerk's reading of the amendment a few minutes ago, but there are two paragraphs that I think are very important—they're very simple and they're very direct—about privacy, individuals' right to privacy, their reasonable expectation of privacy.

And I would just say, my friend, Mr. ROGERS, stated, in discussing and debating the bill as a whole, it is paramount to protect an individual's right to privacy, and I couldn't agree with him more.

So this amendment says nothing in this act or the amendments made by this act shall be construed to:

One, permit an employer, a prospective employer, or the Federal Government to require the disclosure of a confidential password for a social networking Web site or a personal account of an employee or job applicant without a court order; or

Two, permit the Federal Government to establish a mechanism to control a United States citizen's access to and use of the Internet through the creation of a national Internet firewall, similar to the great Internet firewall of China, as determined by the Director of National Intelligence.

So boil that down, those are two pretty direct and simple paragraphs. Boil it down, as a condition of employment, you can't be made to give up a password to your Twitter account, your Facebook account, your LinkedIn account, your other social media types of accounts.

Now, have we done something like this in the past? Absolutely. And I'd remind the Members that in the eighties,

there was a requirement, or there was an effort on the part of employers to get people to take polygraph tests, to take lie detector tests.

We, here in the Congress, said that's just not going to be a proper condition of employment. You can do background checks; you can ask for references; you can do a number of things, but we're not going to allow lie detector tests as a condition of employment. We said an employer shall not require, request, suggest, or cause an employee or prospective employee to take or submit to any lie detector test as a condition of employment.

Now, this thing has exploded as social media has exploded so that people are being asked for their private passwords to these various social media networks. And I would refer the House to an article in Yahoo! News from last year, which says, ''Employers ask job-seekers for Facebook passwords.''

A gentleman was seeking employment as a consultant in New York. The H.R. person wanted to see his profile, asked him for his password, for instance. He said no. He was no longer allowed to apply for that particular job.

A law professor at George Washington University here said, ''It's akin to requiring someone's house keys,'' said the law professor and former Federal prosecutor, who calls it ''an egregious violation of privacy.''

This is a very simple amendment that really does two things: it helps the individual protect his right to privacy, and it doesn't allow the employer to impersonate that particular employee when other people are interacting with that person across social media platforms. So for two reasons: one, that an individual's right to privacy shouldn't be breached just because he's seeking employment; and, two, the employer shouldn't be in a position to impersonate that individual who's seeking a job. It's very clear. We've done it with respect to polygraph, lie detector tests. We should do it now.

This is an amendment that, whether you're a Democrat or a Republican, should be part of our law. And so with that, Mr. Speaker, I ask for a ''yes'' vote on this final amendment to the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. You know, it's the time-honored tradition of this House that we allow the minority of whomever is in the majority to have a motion to recommit, and it's a legislative instrument designed to draw that very bright line down the center of this Chamber. It tends to be music to your ears on the oral presentation and poison to the paper when you get to the details.

I appreciate the gentleman's efforts. Well done, sir; I tell you that.

Clearly, this belongs in employer-employee law. I'm sure the Labor Committee, Mr. KLINE, would be delighted to deal with this very serious issue. It doesn't comport to our language, has nothing to do with our bill. But I'll take this opportunity again to say thank you for that very bright line in the center of the aisle, to commend all of the folks on both sides of this aisle who have come together on a bill that is so important to our national security. I'm going to give you a couple of quick examples.

American Semiconductor, a company that lost its intellectual property to China, theft of China. The President one time called American Semiconductor a model of cooperation with China.

□ 1240

Their partner in China stole their intellectual property, canceled their contracts, and almost put them out of business. They were worth $1.8 billion. Now they're worth $170 million. Their stock price is down 90 percent, from a $44 high to just $2 today. They had to lay off 70 percent of their staff.

That's real. Those are real people losing real jobs to intellectual property theft as we speak.

The credit cards in your pockets will get hit 300,000 times by people trying to steal that information today, alone. Each and every one of them.

There's an unnamed large manufacturing company here in the United States. Through cyber espionage, they lost a particular product. They stole the blueprints, took it back to China, and repurposed it to compete in the global market against this particular company. Their estimate: 20,000 manufacturing jobs lost.

This is as serious an issue as we are not prepared to handle as Americans, and it is happening every minute of every single day.

When you look at the weight of those issues of the people before us in this Chamber and what they had to deal with—people like Adams and Henry and Madison—it was the size of their politics that tipped the scale for making really hard, difficult decisions and moving on. I'm going to challenge everybody in this Chamber today to not have those small, petty politics about what gets done and doesn't get done, about what I wanted in there and didn't get in there, about how my feelings got hurt or didn't get hurt.

There are Americans suffering under the weight of loss of opportunity. And those are middle class jobs. That's one rung on the ladder that's taken out for any hope for moving up and prosperity in this country.

We have a constitutional obligation to defend this Nation. We have done it in a way that doesn't allow the government to meddle with the Internet. It protects privacy, it protects civil liberties, and it has the government not even touching the Internet. This is the answer to empower cyber information sharing, to protect this Nation, to allow those companies to protect themselves, and move on to economic prosperity. If you want to take a shot across China's bow, this is the answer.

Reject this motion to recommit and let's pass this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 624, if ordered, and agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 224, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 116]

AYES—189

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier

Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—224

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—19

Bachmann
Bishop (GA)
Blackburn
Capuano
Chu
Holding
Keating
Kennedy
Lynch
Markey
McGovern
Miller, Gary
Neal
Nugent
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Tierney
Tsongas
Velázquez

□ 1250

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 127, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 117]

YEAS—288

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Beatty
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cárdenas
Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Higgins
Himes
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—127

Amash
Andrews
Bass
Becerra
Bentivolio
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Broun (GA)
Capps
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Cohen
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSantis
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fleming
Gabbard
Garrett
Gibson
Gohmert
Gosar
Grayson
Grijalva
Hahn
Hall
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Huelskamp
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Johnson (GA)
Jones
Kildee
Kingston
Labrador
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Maloney, Carolyn
Marchant
Massie
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McNerney
Meadows
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pelosi
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Rigell
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Slaughter
Speier
Stockman
Takano
Tonko
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOT VOTING—17

Bachmann
Blackburn
Capuano
Holding
Keating
Kennedy
Lynch
Markey
McGovern
Miller, Gary
Neal
Nugent
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Tierney
Tsongas
Velázquez

□ 1259

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, 2013 I was not able to vote on rollcall votes 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117. At the time, I was performing my duties as a designee of the U.S. House of Representatives attending the funeral of Baroness Margaret Thatcher in London. Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 113, 114, 115 and 117. I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote 116.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I missed several votes today to attend an Interfaith Service in Boston. I wish to state for the record how I would have voted had I been present:

Rollcall No. 113—"Yes"
Rollcall No. 114—"Yes"
Rollcall No. 115—"Yes"
Rollcall No. 116—"Yes"
Rollcall No. 117—"No"

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 624, the Clerk be authorized to make such technical and conforming changes as necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House is not in session. On Tuesday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and noon for legislative business. On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few suspensions on Tuesday and Wednesday, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business tomorrow. Of the suspensions, I'm proud to announce that the House will consider a bill by Representative TERRI SEWELL to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the four young girls who lost their lives in the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham 50 years ago, which served as a catalyst for the civil rights movement.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, we'll take up H.R. 1549, the Helping Sick Americans Now Act. This bill, authored by Representatives JOE PITTS, MICHAEL BURGESS, and ANN WAGNER, will help Americans with preexisting conditions obtain insurance coverage without delay.

We will also consider H.R. 527, the Responsible Helium Administration and Stewardship Act, a bipartisan bill sponsored by Chairman HASTINGS. This legislation applies pre-market principles to future sales from the Federal Helium Reserve and will protect thousands of American jobs.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the majority leader for the information on the business for next week.

I would observe that he and I cochaired, the honorary cochairs, with JOHN LEWIS, of course, the chair, our leader, along with TERRI SEWELL, SPENCER BACHUS, and Congresswoman ROBY, a delegation to march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge to recognize the Voting Rights Act and the acts that led up to that. I thank the majority leader for bringing the gold medal bill to the floor, sponsored by Congresswoman SEWELL, recognizing those four little girls who at the Birmingham church lost their lives to what could rightfully be referred to, I think, as a terrorist act, a bomb going off, with no specific objective in mind other than to kill people inside that church.

□ 1310

The little girls were the closest to that explosion, and they lost their lives. And as the majority leader has pointed out, that event and the events that occurred in the square just across the street from the church led to this country living out its principles better than it had done to that date. But some lost their lives, these four little girls, and some gave dearly to accomplish that objective. So I thank the majority leader for facilitating that bill coming to the floor.

Mr. Leader, I noted on the schedule, however, that there is no motion to go to conference on the budget. As the gentleman knows, the House has been requesting for some years now a budget, which the Senate has passed. That budget has now been sent to the House and it is ripe for us to go to conference.

The gentleman, the Speaker, and others have been talking about regular order for some period of time. I agree with them. Regular order leads to better results. Regular order leads to an ability to sit down and try to come to compromises on where there are differences and to make progress. I would hope that we would follow regular order now that the Senate has acted.

Speaker BOEHNER said, in January of this year, "Regular order works best." I think he was absolutely right. There was a headline in Politico just a couple of days ago where it says, "GOP Clamors for Regular Order." Speaker BOEHNER said on December 8, 2011, regarding a bill we had passed:

> The House has passed its bill. Now the Senate has passed its bill. And, you know, under the Constitution, when we have these disagreements, there could be a formal conference between the House and Senate to resolve our differences.

You said that same year:

> We have committed and the Speaker has committed to make sure that our committees will go through regular order.

PAUL RYAN, the chairman of the Budget Committee on November 29, 2011, said:

> We're going to restore regular order.

I think you were correct in all those instances, and I want to associate myself with those remarks.

Now we have an opportunity for regular order, and we're going to be meeting next week, and then we'll be taking off a week. That is all time that a conference could be working to try to get us to an agreement so, frankly, we could not only have an agreement, which I think the country would welcome, but we could also, I think, substitute that agreement for the sequester, which is currently having and will have a very negative effect on our economy, on jobs, and on the confidence that Americans have that we're pursuing rational policies. The gentleman and I both have agreed that sequester is not a rational policy in that it deals with high-priority and low-priority items in very much the same way.

So my question, Mr. Leader, is there a possibility—it's not on the calendar and you didn't announce it, but I would urge you that we go to conference, preferably the first day we're back after this weekend, so that we could get to work on trying to get to an agreement on one of the most pressing problems confronting this country, and that's getting ourselves on a fiscally sustainable path.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. I appreciate the spirit with which he recommends that we proceed along the lines asked for by those individuals he spoke about.

I would say to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that I'm told that our chairman and the chairman on the other side of the Capitol, Mrs. MURRAY, they're meeting and looking to see the path forward so that we can effect a meeting of the minds and do what the American people are asking us to do, which is to get the fiscal challenges addressed at the Federal level so they can go on about making their life work and continue to create their dreams and live the life they want and have the life they want for their kids.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I want to say I have a lot of respect, as the gentleman knows and I have expressed on this floor, for Mr. RYAN. I think Mr. RYAN is a very able and dedicated and conscientious Member of this House. I have equal respect for and confidence in Senator MURRAY, who chairs the Senate Budget Committee.

And while I'm appreciative of the fact they're having discussions, frankly, the American people need to have a

transparent view of discussions that would occur in a conference committee. So not only would the chair of the House Budget Committee and the chair of the Senate Budget Committee—now, that implies, therefore, that in the Senate there are no Republicans participating in those discussions and in the House there are no Democrats participating in those discussions.

In light of the fact that we have 315 million to 320 million people who are represented by both Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Leader, I think it would be very useful and would accelerate—not impede—the process of getting to an agreement so the American public could weigh in with their views as they saw a conference committee debating and discussing the alternatives between the Ryan budget and the Murray budget and, indeed, the President's budget.

I've seen press reports that Mr. RYAN wants to have discussions and he wants to have parameters, but, frankly, you and I both know that if we wait to have Mr. RYAN and Ms. MURRAY agree, we're going to be probably waiting a long time. Senator MURRAY participated along with JEB HENSARLING in the supercommittee which met for many months and ultimately came to no conclusion. That's not good for the country; it's not good for our economy; and it's not good for jobs and growth.

As I understand, Mr. RYAN has said he's having discussions with Senator MURRAY; but I would urge us to have the ability to go to conference, move to go to conference, appoint conferees, and pursue regular order.

If the gentleman wants to respond to that, I yield to the gentleman; if not, I'll go on to another subject.

Mr. Leader, I don't think it was on the announcement, but I do know there is discussion in your memorandum and you've been quoted about a debt ceiling, a debt prioritization piece of legislation that would be considered. I would hope, as I said last week, that we could deal with, in a nonpartisan, bipartisan, nonpolitical fashion, the protection of the creditworthiness of the United States of America and to the maintenance of America's credit rating. It was reduced for the first time in history when we had a debt cliff debate in 2011, and we were reduced by one point in the creditworthiness of our country. That was unfortunate, and I think it hurt our country.

President Reagan said in 1986:

> Unfortunately, Congress consistently brings the government to the edge of default before facing its responsibility. This brinkmanship threatens the holders of government bonds and those who rely on Social Security and veterans benefits.

Interest rates, et cetera, would skyrocket if we did that, and he was urging the then-Democratic Congress and Republicans to support an increase in the debt, which, as you know, was done.

In addition, Keith Hennessey, who was George Bush's National Economic Council Director, said on January 14:

> Payment prioritization doesn't stop payments; it just delays them. Then the aggrieved party sues the government and probably wins, and it turns into a bloody mess.

That was Keith Hennessey, who was Bush's National Economic Council Director.

Tony Fratto, Deputy Press Secretary for President George Bush, said:

> Prioritization is impossible. Is the government really going to be in the position of withholding benefits, salaries, rent, contract payments, et cetera, in order to pay off Treasury bondholders? That would be a political catastrophe.

I suggest not only would it be a political catastrophe, with which I agree—and I presume he's referring to the Republican Party, as he's a member of the Republican Party—but also a disaster for our economy and not, I think, something that would be helpful in growing jobs and expanding confidence, which the gentleman has talked a lot about and with which I agree with him on. We need confidence.

□ 1320

This constant utilization of the debt limit for political leverage, I think, is not in the best interest of our country or the people we represent, and I would hope that bill would not be brought to the floor but that we could together, in a bipartisan fashion, resolve that the debt limit will not be put in question by this Congress.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his desire to see a satisfactory resolution of issues surrounding the fiscal challenges.

Obviously, the debt ceiling is another point with which we will be faced on how to deal with the spiraling debt and out-of-control spending in Washington. I know that the gentleman shares with me the desire to see the reduction in the need to borrow, the balancing of our budget and, actually, a return to a real growth in America of jobs and the economy, of economic opportunity for all. It is in that spirit that I know that he approaches this issue, and so do I.

I would say to the gentleman, when the rating agencies look at the creditworthiness of our Nation—and I think some have said as much—it is, yes, to observe a political system that works, but it is also to make sure that there is demonstrable evidence that we are making progress in dealing with the problem, and that is the focus that we must all maintain.

I mean, we know that the disproportionate problem of the debt in this country and the deficits we are running have to do with the unfunded liabilities of the entitlement programs, and we can see the White House and the President call for tax increases every other day—every day for that matter—and those are not going to deal with the spiraling, out-of-control spending that raises the need for more debt.

Again, the differences on this subject, Mr. Speaker, are well known, and I am hopeful that we can work towards setting aside the differences and focusing in on how far we can work towards accomplishing success in dealing with the problem of the mounting unfunded liabilities of the Federal Government.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his observation. If I can, there is some irony in the gentleman's response.

We've been talking about two items: one, the going to conference on the budget, which does, in fact, deal with prospective spending, a prospective increase in debt or deficit, because we buy more or spend more or cut revenues more. The debt limit, as the gentleman so well knows, deals with what we've already done. It doesn't have anything to do with increasing what we're going to spend. The budget does that.

Now, we're not dealing with the budget, but there is discussion about dealing with this prioritization. Frankly, we should have made that determination when we spent the money, and both sides have spent a lot of money. Our country is determined to spend a lot of money. Two wars cost us a lot of money we didn't pay for. I'm not going to go through the litany—the gentleman knows that litany—but it is somewhat ironic when we're not dealing with going to conference on the budget deficit, but we're talking about a prioritization of the debt that we've already incurred.

I think the American public will understand that raising the debt limit is simply a recognition of what we've already done and that we're going to pay our bills—that we're not going to welch, that we're not going to default—that the most creditworthy, greatest Nation on the face of the Earth is going to pay for what it bought.

So I would urge the gentleman to not do prioritization, but let's deal with raising the debt limit so we pay our bills, and let's go to conference so we can make sure that, in fact, we keep that debt from going higher and, in fact, decrease it through reforms that we can adopt in a budget conference. I would hope the gentleman would agree with that.

I yield back the balance of my time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow; and when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday, April 23, 2013, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

BOSTON TRAGEDY

(Mr. FORTENBERRY asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, we are all still reeling from the senseless violence that was perpetrated on the community of Boston. I live a long way from Boston; but, like many Americans, I'm trying to make sense of the senseless.

How can someone so cowardly kill with such randomness—targeting innocent people who just wanted to enjoy a great American tradition in a great American city?

Last night, I read a Boston Globe article about the attack. Two runners, a father and a daughter, were in the 26th mile when they heard the explosions. Natalie Stavas' immediate reaction was to run to the scene, as depleted as she was, leaping over a barricade. The police then yelled at her to stop, but she yelled back, ''I'm a pediatric doctor; you have to let me through.'' She began to tend to the wounded. Her father, Dr. Joe Stavas, noticed that the other runners were quickly growing cold. He tended to an elderly man who had no pulse and who was experiencing hypothermia.

Both Natalie and Joe are Nebraskans—good Americans who reacted with great selflessness in the midst of great tragedy.

THE WHITE RIBBON CAMPAIGN

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

Mr. MAFFEI. Mr. Speaker, Vera House, which is based in Syracuse in my central New York district has been working to end domestic violence in the area for 35 years. Each year, we come together during the White Ribbon Campaign to show our support for Vera House's important work.

Vera House provides critical resources for victims of sexual violence in central New York. It ensures that all victims and families receive the care, counseling, and advocacy they need and deserve. It offers shelter services, counseling for children and adult survivors of rape and sexual abuse, and it offers violence preservation education.

Vera House and many organizations like it across the country need our continued support. An estimated 1.3 million people are victims of domestic violence every year—men and women who are straight, gay, transgender, as well as so many children. Nearly 7.8 million women have been raped by an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, each year, Vera House serves about 1,050 survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes. Vera House's counseling program helps over 700 impacted by domestic or sexual violence. The White Ribbon Campaign asks people to wear a white ribbon as a symbol of awareness and solidarity with all those affected by domestic violence.

TAX REFORM

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

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today is a very important day to us.

Monday, April 15, was tax day.

Our Tax Code is way too big, way too complicated, way too confusing, and way too costly. Americans spend a combined 6.7 billion hours on their taxes every year, and they pay a combined total of $168 billion just to comply with tax rules. Now, I've run a business all my life. I know full well the burdens of tax regulation: it slows hiring; it slows productivity; and it slows growth. Our Tax Code is a 70,000-page spiderweb that is unfairly trapping American workers, American families, and American businesses as well as the American economy; and it's time to set them free.

Today, April 18, is tax freedom day.

Look, it's time for us to simplify the rules, to lower the rates, to close the loopholes. A fairer, freer, simpler Tax Code will allow all taxpayers to save money, will let our economy thrive, and will allow new jobs to flourish; and, in the end, all America wins.

□ 1330

PROTECT PRIVACY RIGHTS

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

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my ''no'' vote on CISPA. There's no doubt that Congress must act to improve cybersecurity and combat ongoing cyber threats, but we should never legislate out of fear or sacrifice essential rights, such as privacy, in the name of security.

Despite improvements, the bill contains unacceptable threats to privacy and lacks adequate safeguards and accountability. I am opposed to allowing private companies to share personal information with other companies and the government without making reasonable efforts to remove personally identifiable information. If Congress does not require companies to make these efforts, they will not do so.

In addition, private entities will operate with immunity under this legislation, and the people I represent will have no recourse should their privacy be violated. The changes made to the bill did not address this underlying problem, and I could not vote for it.

We can fix these shortcomings, and we should. Let's improve cybersecurity and protect the privacy rights of the people we are so honored to represent.

REMEMBERING BARBARA WILLKE

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, it's with a heavy heart that I rise today to mourn the loss of a dear friend, Mrs. Barbara Willke of Cincinnati, Ohio. She, along with her husband, Dr. Jack Willke, cofounded Cincinnati Right to Life. She died peacefully at the age of 90 this past Sunday and leaves behind her husband, 6 children, 20 grandchildren, and several foster children.

During the early years of the national debate on abortion, she recognized the injustice of abortion on demand and held steadfastly to her belief that life is a gift from God.

I first met Barb and her husband, Jack, nearly 35 years ago and have worked closely with them to protect innocent unborn children ever since. For 8 years, I worked with the Willkes on legislation to ban the horrific practice of partial-birth abortion. With their significant help and influence, the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act passed Congress, was signed into law by President Bush, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court by a 5–4 vote, and is now the law of the land.

Despite Barb's passing, her legacy and good works will live on. God bless Barbara Willke.

NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the National Day of Silence and introduced a National Day of Silence resolution earlier today. This is the day in which students from around the country rise to show their solidarity with gay, lesbian, transgender, and bisexual students who suffer abuse and harassment and are bullied solely because of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

I will use this 1-minute speech to observe a moment of silence to let all of those children know that I stand with them, that they are not alone, and that it gets better.

REMEMBERING BARBARA WILLKE

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today with great sadness. This weekend, the movement on behalf of life lost a passionate leader, Barbara Willke. For over four decades, Barbara and her husband, Dr. John Willke, were an unstoppable force for life. They joined together to author books, craft teaching materials, and give lectures in 64 countries, all to promote faith and sanctity of life. In 1971, they founded Right to Life of Greater Cincinnati, one of the first organizations of its kind. This life-loving organization continues to thrive in no small part due to their efforts over the years.

In addition to being a pioneer of the pro-life movement, Barbara was a nurse, a mother, a foster parent, a

grandmother, and devoted wife. She and John would have celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary this summer. Barbara's influence lives on through the lives she touched, especially those she protected. It's my honor to be one of the many people who will keep her legacy alive by defending our most vulnerable, the unborn, as she did for so many years.

God bless Barbara Willke, and may she rest in peace.

CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS COLORADO RIVER

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Safe Climate Caucus. Earlier this week, American Rivers published its annual list of the country's most-threatened rivers. Primarily because of over allocation, the Colorado River is at the top of that list. That is a challenging place to be.

Across our region, 34 million people rely on the Colorado River for drinking water. That includes cities like Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Phoenix. The Colorado River snakes through the Grand Canyon and is truly the lifeblood of Arizona, and that's why I continue to advocate for Federal solutions to threats from uranium mining and other sources of contamination.

But the real and most serious threat to the health of the Colorado River is climate change, and that should not be ignored. Scientists predict that climate change will reduce the Colorado River's flow by up to 30 percent by 2050, threatening all those communities and resources, including recreation and agriculture.

We need proactive solutions. We need strategies to manage and mitigate climate change and the impacts of climate change. The majority has to deal with this question. It cannot be ignored. The Safe Climate Caucus is challenging the majority to floor debate on climate change. We look forward to that opportunity; and for the sake of the Colorado River, that debate needs to happen.

EXPLOSION IN WEST, TEXAS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was around 8 p.m. last night, as the sun was setting, when in the historically Czech community of West, Texas, families were finishing up supper and winding down the day. Suddenly the tiny town of 2,600 was shaken by a massive explosion at the nearby fertilizer plant, equivalent to 2.3 on the Richter scale. The fiery blast was so strong that it was described by West Mayor Tommy Muska ''like a nuclear bomb going off.''

My daughter and her family were in church in Mexia, Texas, about 50 miles away, when they felt the shock. In fact, three firefighters from Mexia took off then and were headed straight for the town of West. Homes were set ablaze and flattened to the Earth. The senior citizens home has disappeared. Many citizens in the town were trapped in their homes. Others were stranded on the streets, covered with blood and no place to go.

When disaster struck, first responders, firefighters, EMS volunteers, and citizens traveled from all over Texas, headed to the town of West. For those of us in Texas, this is not a surprise. Texans always take care of Texans. In fact, so many firefighters came to West that officials said there were too many, and no more assistance was needed.

Mr. Speaker, hundreds of people are injured. Up to 70 are feared dead. Many are unaccounted for as the police go door to door looking for survivors. So as the misty rain settles on the town of West, our prayers go out to the people of this wonderful community.

And that's just the way it is.

NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

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

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the National Day of Silence. Tomorrow is the 16th year we've commemorated the National Day of Silence, a time when students across the country remain silent for the whole day to draw attention to the discrimination toward their LGBT peers. The National Day of Silence is important for many reasons—to let our youth know they're not alone, that there are plenty of people ready to support them just the way they are.

As my constituent, Heidi Dimas, a senior at Pajaro Valley High School puts it:

> The National Day of Silence is important to me because it is a day when you see all the support for the silent ones and that nobody is alone in anything.

I'm proud of my constituents who are calling for a stop to harassment of LGBT individuals. I am particularly proud of my constituents in Watsonville and from the Pajaro Valley High School for hosting the 16th Annual Queer Youth Leadership Awards.

Though many LGBT advocates and their allies are silent tomorrow, we in Congress must never be silent. It is our job to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. Another of my constituents, Molly Schrank, from Alternative Family Education in Santa Cruz said it best:

> The National Day of Silence is important to me because sometimes silence speaks louder than words.

□ 1340

DISABLED VETERANS RED TAPE REDUCTION ACT

(Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, no one should fight for their country, only to return home and have to fight their government. But that's exactly what's happening with over a million disabled veterans today who are waiting far too long to have their claims processed by the VA.

There are, right now, thousands of folks in my home State of New York and in the Hudson Valley who are waiting, on average, over 400 days to have their claims processed. That's a year and a half. That's wrong, and we can do better by our veterans.

I met one veteran recently named Edward Kackos. Ed served his country in Vietnam. He came home. He filed a disability claim just in February 2011. But that was 800 days ago, and Ed's still waiting for an answer. He said to me recently, ''Sean, I just need an answer so I can decide whether I'm going to have to sell my house, because I don't want to have it foreclosed.''

Think about how disgraceful that is. We need to give him an answer sooner, and there's a solution.

I recently introduced the Disabled Veterans Red Tape Reduction Act. This is a simple idea that would allow veterans to go to doctors outside the VA system to get their claims processed, and it would speed it up.

But this program is at risk right now, a program that 20 percent of all veterans use, because the last Congress failed to reauthorize it.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure for another 5 years.

LET'S HELP SMALL BUSINESSES

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced two bills to help small businesses. We all like to talk about how small businesses are the engine of our economy, and that's because that is true. That's why I have introduced the Help Entrepreneurs Create American Jobs Act, which is a bipartisan bill, to double the deduction for startup expenses to encourage entrepreneurs to start a business and create jobs.

I'll also introduce the Fairness and Transparency in Contracting Act to ensure that only small businesses, actual small businesses, receive Federal small business contracts.

Mr. Speaker, these bills are the least that we can do to give our economy a shot in the arm.

DAY OF SILENCE

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Day of Silence, which is coordinated nationally by the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network, and organizes students across our country to take a vow of silence for the day to highlight the bullying and harassment that many LGBT youth encounter in their public schools.

I am proud to join Congressman ENGEL from New York to introduce a resolution today in support of the goals of the National Day of Silence, and I will continue to work in this Chamber to raise awareness about this ongoing problem.

I ask that the House now join me in observing a moment of silence for LGBT youth who are victims of harassment and violence in cities and towns all across this country, and as a symbol of our commitment to guarantee that every child in America can study and learn in a safe environment.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DICK FALLOW

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. I rise today to talk about the recent passing of Dick Fallow, a great friend to working men and women of the Quad-City region of Illinois and Iowa and a great ally to American workers.

Dick spent his life fighting to improve the lives of others. He was a tireless and a passionate advocate for working families and a true champion for civil rights.

As a young man, Dick served his country by driving an ambulance in World War II. Later, in the 1960s, he fought for civil rights legislation.

He is best known for being a lifelong local and national leader on behalf of the American worker. He showed up at every labor rally, picket line, and civil rights event. Rain, snow, heat, old age, and sickness, nothing could deter Dick Fallow from fighting on behalf of working people.

He was a rousing public speaker and inspired generations of Illinoisans and Iowans to get involved in public service. He also was a devoted and loving family man.

I know my husband, Gerry, and I join so many others in extending our deepest condolences to Dick Fallow's family. He will truly be missed.

REAL TAX REFORM

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

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, this is a conversation about something that's very pertinent to all Americans right now, and that is their taxes. Obviously, this is tax week, which was punctuated by an incredibly difficult day in Boston.

But this is also tax freedom day that's happening April 18. It's a recognition that if Americans worked their entire year they could get to this point. For many areas of the country, this would be the day they're finally paying into their own family, rather than paying into the Federal Government or the State and local Treasury.

Now, that differs from area to area, but this shows, again, the significance of what it really means to get to a point like this where we have to look again at our Tax Code.

Today is the day just to be able to pause and say: Where are we with our Tax Code, and where are we with our budget?

Let me just highlight a couple of things. Then I have several colleagues that I want to get a chance to yield the floor to to get a chance to continue this conversation.

There's a lot of conversation about our budget, rightfully so. We're over $1 trillion overspending this year, the same as we did the year before, the year before, and the year before. Now, for the fifth year in a row something has happened that's never happened ever in American history. We've overspent the budget by $1 trillion.

Let me set aside something else, though, for people to be able to look at, and that is, this year, in the Federal Treasury, we will receive the highest amount of tax revenue ever in the history of the United States Treasury. Make sure no one misses that. We'll receive more revenue this year than we ever have in the history of the United States Government. Yet, we're still overspending $1 trillion.

We have serious budget issues, but they're not tax revenue as far as how much is coming in issues; it's overspending. But our issue with taxes is not the issue of the tax rate not necessarily having enough. It's the issue of how we do it.

It's such a convoluted mess to be able to go through our thousands and thousands of pages of Tax Code. We need to stop and be able to evaluate this: Is this really the right way to do it?

The purpose of tax action is to tax the smallest amount possible to run an efficient government. Is that really what we're doing in our Tax Code right now?

Is it a simple system that people can actually do? If so, why do people spend billions of dollars across America, and millions of hours, trying to fill out tax forms, and to be able to get it in on time in a way that's so complicated that when you turn it in, no one thinks that they actually turned it in correctly. No one.

So the challenge of this is, how can we get to real tax reform to be able to solve many of the tax issues, to be able to benefit our Nation and what happens in the days ahead, and especially for our businesses that need so much help and would like to have the relief of the burden that they have to go through all this convoluted tax policy.

Let me introduce one of my dear friends. This is TOM REED from New York. He's a member of the Ways and Means Committee. They live and breathe and function with the Tax Code, and he is one of the leaders of trying to walk through the process of reforming this code.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Oklahoma for organizing this important topic and this conversation tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in an America that is fair. I believe in an America where the rules are simple, so that hardworking taxpayers in America understand what those rules are, and they're not subject to the jeopardy of violating the rules because they're too complicated.

□ 1350

I believe in an America where it's not judging a person by whom they know but, rather, who they are. And, Mr. Speaker, why I start my conversation with those beliefs is because we need to apply those beliefs to getting rid of this broken, complicated Tax Code that we have in America. What we have is a Code that is not simple, that is not fair, that is way too complicated. That's why I believe in going through commonsense tax reform for the purposes of coming up with a simple, fair, and reasonable Tax Code so that people can fill out their own taxes.

As my colleague from Oklahoma rightfully points out, people are spending billions of dollars on tax preparers, third parties, and millions of hours—that can otherwise go to their businesses or to their families—to fill out a tax return that they can't understand because the rules are too complicated.

Also, we have to end what we came here to Washington, D.C., to do, my colleague from Oklahoma and myself of this freshman class in November, 2010, and that is having our country under the control of the special interests and creating those loopholes in the Tax Code that go to narrowly tailored people because of whom they know.

We want a Tax Code, I want a Tax Code, and I know my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee want a Tax Code that promotes growth, that promotes economic opportunity, that promotes the opportunity for us to be competitive on the world stage. Because when America competes on a world stage in a competitive market, we win. We have the best workers. We have the best technology. We have freedom. We have the rule of law. We need to do commonsense tax reform for the purposes of putting us in a position where we can create the jobs today and for generations to come, because we will then create a fair, level playing

field that allows us to start building things in America, allows us to put people to work for generations to come.

So I appreciate my good friend from Oklahoma bringing this issue to the forefront and having this conversation tonight, and I know he's bringing forth a copy of the Code and the regulations. And all you have to do is look at that colossal piece of paper, or reams of papers, books of papers, 70,000 pages of statutory tax and regulation. We in America can do better. We as House Republicans demand us to do better. And we will do better under the leadership that House Republicans are doing in the Ways and Means Committee and as a Conference to make sure that we end up with a Code that is simple, fair, and no longer riddled with loopholes, big government handouts, big government subsidies. That's the principle of tax reform for the Republican side of the aisle.

Mr. LANKFORD. Thank you for those words of encouragement, because that is what we're all about.

As simple as this is, everyone would look at this Tax Code, the few notes that I brought with me to be able to reference where we really are on tax policy now, and see how large this has really become.

When we look at our tax policy, we say, How did it become this? It became this because we've added one new rule after another after another as it's gone through. Just since 2001, there have been 3,250 changes to the Tax Code. That's more than one per day. And they continue to rack up. And every business and every American has to try to rush to keep up with all this Tax Code, which leads to the problem of, How do I know that I actually filled it out correctly and completed all this? For many people, there is that sense that I didn't get a chance to write anything off as deductions but there are other people that know how to get out of this.

In this constant fight to say how do we fix this, first, we have to get to some basic definitions. One is, What does it mean to reform the Tax Code? Reforming the Tax Code seems to be a simple thing. That means we're going to fix it to make it simpler; we're going to make it more fair; we're going to make it more straightforward.

There are some that try to define reforming the Tax Code as a new way to be able to raise taxes on other people, to be able to take away this deduction or that loophole and find ways to keep this same convoluted, crony system of Tax Code, but we're going to find some way through it to be able to raise taxes on different groups of people. And so we accomplish more revenue by raising taxes rather than by fixing the system.

Again, I go back to we have the highest amount of revenue ever in the history of the Nation. This is not a tax revenue problem of how much is coming in. We have a serious spending problem. But we do have a Tax Code problem, as well, that forces businesses to overspend for tax preparation when they should be taking care of customers and clients and their employees.

We can do better than all of this. We can do better, and we should. Again, there's this sense that within the Tax Code that, if we just create a couple more things, that we can fix the Tax Code, or maybe if we just raise rates on people, that will get in more revenue.

Let me tell you a quick story. My daughters at their school several years ago had a project between the fifth graders and the first graders. As they studied through American history, the fifth graders and the first graders both got to the American Revolution at the same time; obviously, at different levels of interest and different depth on the topic. But as they studied through the American Revolution, the fifth graders, at some point, would take the role of the British and the first graders would be the patriots, the Americans, the revolutionaries.

Actually, the week before, I got a note, as a parent, saying, You need to send 100 pennies with your first graders for next week's class. And all it was was just a note saying every first grader needs 100 pennies to come. And so I sent my first grader off to school that next week with 100 pennies in her little sack. She didn't know why.

They began studying the American Revolution, and midway through the day, the fifth grade class barges into class and says, There is now a tax on sharpening your pencil, and they would impose a one penny tax on sharpening your pencil. If you go to lunch, you also have to pay another penny to leave the classroom if you go to lunch. There's a one penny tax to get a piece of Kleenex as well. They just declared it, and they would come in. Several times throughout the course of the day, they would just pop in and start collecting their tax from people. Well, on Tuesday, they came in and they doubled their tax. It's now 2 cents to sharpen your pencil, it's 2 cents to get a Kleenex, and its 2 cents to head to lunch. And so on Wednesday, it comes again and they add new things again to it.

So by Wednesday night, do you know what my first grader did? My first grader, Wednesday night, came home and said, Dad, I need to take 10 sharpened pencils with me tomorrow to school. I said, Why do you need 10 sharpened pencils? She said, Because the tax is so high on sharpening pencils, I'm going to take sharpened pencils with me to school so I won't have to pay the tax to sharpen my pencil at school. I laughed and I said, My first grader knows how to avoid taxes. My first grader knows how to do this.

Some perception that, if we just raise rates on people, a lot more tax money is going to come in is foolish, based on a basic value of, when we know it's unfair, we'll find a way to get out from under it. If we had a simple, fair, clean, straightforward tax system, we would not fight with this, and we would actually receive in the revenue that we should receive in as a Nation.

A nation does not need tax revenue. We need to be efficient, we need to be fair, and we need to be straightforward. We can do this, and we should do this.

I'd like to take just a brief moment to be able to recognize another one of my colleagues from North Carolina. This colleague has a different topic than tax reform, but it's really important this week because a mutual person that we have great respect for that he knows personally, as well, is due of honor in this week of all weeks.

So with that, I'd like to recognize my colleague from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

HONORING GEORGE BEVERLY SHEA

Mr. MCHENRY. I thank my colleague. I appreciate his leadership both with the policy committee and on this very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor America's most beloved gospel singer. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, he holds the world record for singing in person to more people than anyone in human history, to a cumulative total of a live audience of 220 million people.

Mr. Speaker, I am rising to recognize George Beverly Shea, who passed away 2 days ago at the age of 104. ''Bev,'' as he was affectionately known, began singing with Reverend Billy Graham in 1943. In the following years, he would travel to every State in the Union and to nearly every continent on the globe to spread the gospel.

He was inducted to the Religious Broadcasters Hall of Fame in February of 1996, and was also inducted into the inaugural class of the Conference of Southern Baptist Evangelists ''Hall of Faith'' in 2008.

□ 1400

From a recent visit with him, I can tell you that such awards weren't the most important things to him in life. As I visited Bev, it was a beautiful day in the summer in the town of Montreat in western North Carolina. He lived right down the hill from Dr. Graham. He wanted to be close to his friend, and that's where he chose to live.

But as I noticed his pictures of his grandchildren, behind those pictures of his family I noticed a Grammy Award. It was a Lifetime Achievement Grammy Award given to him in 2010. That was behind his family pictures. Very interesting, beautiful statement from a wonderful person. It was in the Wilshire Theatre back in 2010 when he was given that Lifetime Achievement Award, and he was with the likes of Dolly Parton and even the Ramones. So it showed that he thought family was most important.

Despite his worldwide fame though, friends and residents of his town of Montreat knew him as a person who was deeply faithful to his Lord and Savior and showed many good deeds

and great kindnesses throughout the community. He even had a tradition. Though he was known around the globe, he still took the time every year to sing ''Happy Birthday'' to the mayor of his small town of Montreat. What a special gentleman. What a special American. What a special Christian and man of faith.

While friends and fans from around the world and Christians from around the world know him from his renditions of ''How Great Thou Art'' and the ''Wonder of It All,'' he will always be remembered by friends and family in Montreat—and beyond—as one of the most humble and gracious men that has ever been known.

Bev Shea was 104, and leaves behind a wonderful blessing of a family.

So with that, I thank my colleague for yielding and giving me the opportunity to recognize such a significant individual.

Mr. LANKFORD. I thank the gentleman. He is a man worthy of honor and worthy of spending the moment to be able to stop and discuss.

Back on tax policy—which seems a mundane topic now compared to George Beverly Shea and all that he has done for our Nation and the world—did you know that under our current system if you own a guard dog to protect your business or if you hold a business convention in Bermuda or pay for your child's clarinet lessons so that it will help with their overbite, you can deduct those expenses from our income tax?

There is something morally and culturally wrong with a government that enables its citizens to deduct their gambling losses but punishes the same person by taxing the interest that they have on savings in the bank. Why would we as a Nation deduct gambling losses and tax interest savings from the bank? Shouldn't we encourage saving and maybe discourage, or at least be neutral, for gambling losses? That's the nature of this code.

There's a section even in this code that specifically outlines that if you're a drug trafficker or drug dealer, you can't deduct your expenses from drug trafficking. That's what our code has become. We've got to find a way to be able to simplify the code and to make it a fair, straightforward code that deals with the issues and takes away the absurdity that's in our code.

Let me give you another example. We have a tax system dealing with internal taxes. In our internal tax system, we actually tell people that if you're a business that's an American-owned business and you do business with other parts of the world, you will pay that tax rate to that country, which is fair, but that when you bring your money back to the United States, you'll also have to pay the difference in our tax rate. We're the only country that does that.

So we literally tell our businesses, do business all over the world, function all over the world, make money all over the world, but when you make money over there, we'd encourage you to leave that money over there and not bring it back home. Because if they bring it back home, they're actually punished for returning money back to the United States.

Now, what does that mean to American competition and how we actually function in our business world? What that means is if you're a German company doing business in the U.K., let's say, you pay your taxes in the U.K. and then you return your money back to headquarters. But if you're an American business doing business in the U.K., you pay the business tax in the U.K., and then you don't return your money back to America, you just reinvest in your U.K. branch. Because why would you lose all that money coming back to the United States with it? This simple fix would bring back $1 trillion in private American capital from around the world back into the United States.

Now, in 2009, this Congress passed an almost trillion-dollar stimulus bill where they took money from each other as Americans and tried to redistribute it to say it would fix the economy. Actually, what it did was it skyrocketed our debt, and we will be paying for it for generations. And it did not resolve our fiscal situation.

What would it mean, instead of just taking money from Americans and redistributing it around and pretending we did something, what would it mean instead to allow private capital to move from all over the world from American-owned businesses to be able to come back home? It would be significant to us. It's one of those commonsense things that when I talk to people, they all nod their head and say, why don't we do that? I say, because of this, because it's so difficult to get through our Tax Code and to fix the things that are obvious.

I've even had some people say to me, well, if those American companies bring their stuff back home, they'll just buy stocks or reinvest in their building, they'll just spend it however they want to. We should tell them how to spend it. I just smile and say, it's their money; let them spend it how they choose to spend it but allow them to be able to bring it home. In fact, we should encourage American-based companies to bring American money back home when they make it rather than reinvesting all over the world. It's a commonsense thing.

It's a commonsense thing to say when you do business: no matter what type of business that you're in, don't discriminate. If they have normal business expenses, allow those normal business expenses to be written off and tax on the profit. It's a commonsense thing. But instead, our code makes it so convoluted. One business gets taxed different than another business and another business. No one can define what just basic simple business expensing is because the code is all so cluttered.

Then you see in some proposals—like the President's proposal when he put out his budget, when he said that normal business expensing should be taken away from any company that does oil or gas or coal, and instead we should give special preferences to those that do wind and solar and hydro and other things. In fact, they had the audacity to make the statement in the Treasury Green Book, they made the statement that the President wants a neutral Tax Code on energy. I had to laugh. I said, one group of companies that actually has just normal business expensing—if they have a cost for a well, they're able to deduct it like every other business does for their basic operation—gets punished in this code, and other companies get triple benefits from it. That's not neutral; that's preferences. That's back to crony capitalism.

Now, I've got to tell you, I'm all for all types of energy; I really am. I'm all for it. In my great State of Oklahoma we have geothermal; we have oil; we have gas; we use coal; we have wind. We've got all kinds of energy, and we use it all extremely well. It's a great solution for us. But the issue is not what do we do on what type of energy, it's where do we put preferences.

The code doesn't need to become even more convoluted by saying, well, the administration has certain preferences on energy, and so it's going to make it more expensive for some types, and then we're going to give special crony benefits to others. That's not the way that we need to function.

We need a code that is straightforward and clean and intentional, that we have a certain amount of money that needs to be raised to have basic operation of the Federal Government, and not raise more than that—and definitely not create a system that is even more complicated than what we have, when we have all of this giant code. Instead, we should make it more simple.

So what do we need to do? Let's set some basic guidelines. Can we create a code that is fair and straightforward? Yes. So let's get started on that. And let's start with the basics. Let's not take this code and edit. Let's take a blank sheet of paper and say, how much does the Federal Government have to raise to efficiently operate? What is the best Tax Code to start that process and begin our reform not by tweaking this, but by fixing it?

I know for certain if I went to any American and said, what is the best way to do Tax Code, no one would point to this. No one would point to our current Tax Code and say that's the best way to do it. We all get that. So let's start from there and say let's start by fixing it.

□ 1410

The second thing is let's make our Tax Code as neutral as we possibly can. What can we do to make it simple, neutral, straightforward, so that whether you're an American that makes $20,000 a year or whether you're an American

that makes $2 million a year, you feel like it's fair to you, there's not some sense of somebody else gets more benefits than I do out of this Code. It's a simple, straightforward Code.

So, we're going to make it neutral, we're going to make it simple, and we're going to try to make it as efficient as we possibly can. And I know the words ''efficient'' and ''Federal Government'' don't go together very often, but when we start a Code, we should start it as simple as we possibly can.

The last time there was a major reform of the Tax Code was in the 1980s, and it was to simplify the Code. Since that time, it has grown more and more and more complex again. I have every belief that if we go through the long process of simplifying our Code, which dramatically needs reform, if we will simplify our Code again, in the days ahead, future Congresses will make it more complicated again. That's the nature of government. I understand that. I'm just saying it's past time to do the simplification again.

We need to have significant reform, and not reform that's defined as: How do we stick it to a certain group to make sure they pay more? Reform that's actually reform, that fixes our broken system and walks Americans through a process where they can pay taxes, as we all love to do, but can at least pay taxes in a way that they believe is fair and neutral and consistent from year to year.

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

APRIL 21, 1836, SAN JACINTO DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WENSTRUP). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for 30 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we approach April 21 this year, that is a day of importance to those of us who are from Texas.

April 21, in Houston, when I was growing up, was a holiday. My mother, who was also born on April 21, used to tell me and my sister that we had a school holiday because it was her birthday. I didn't learn that that wasn't really correct until I got to seventh grade Texas history, when I learned that April 21 was to commemorate a battle that took place in Texas, which we now call San Jacinto Day.

Most Americans have never heard of that, but that event, April 21, 1836, is of historical significance, not only to Texans, but really to all Americans.

Texas was first controlled by the nation of France up until 1689. And then the Spanish Government, country, took over the control of what we now call Texas and controlled it for over 130 years until 1821—1690 to 1821.

The nation of Mexico revolted against Spanish oppression, and in 1821 became a republic of itself, and Texas belonged to Mexico until 1836. Texas declared independence on March 2, 1836. And then we had April 21, 1836, the day of the Battle of San Jacinto.

Well, let me back up a little bit and explain why Texas revolted against Mexico, how it became an independent country for 9 years and then later joined the United States.

Mr. Speaker, here is a map of what Mexico looked like in about 1821 after Mexico had revolted from Spain. It all happened because of the person who took charge of Mexico. His name was Santa Anna.

Santa Anna became President of Mexico in the 1820s and quickly made himself dictator of Mexico. He was supported by the military. He became the military dictator. He abolished the constitution of Mexico. He abolished the Congress of Mexico, and not all of the people in Mexico approved it. In fact, 11 different states in Mexico revolted against this dictatorship.

A lot of times in Mexican or world history, we don't talk about the other revolts in Mexico because of this dictator, because of this tyrant, but it did happen. Eleven states revolted. Those are on this map.

This map shows what Mexico looked like in 1821. The red portions are several of the states that revolted against the dictator, Santa Anna. They were: San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Durango, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Yucatan, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, and Coahuila de Tejas, which also included Texas. These red areas revolted against Mexican rule.

Santa Anna, being President and Commander in Chief, quickly assembled his professional army and started putting down rebellions in Mexico. In fact, three of these areas claimed to be countries. There was the Republic of the Yucatan. Here is the Yucatan Peninsula, which we have all heard about. There was the Republic of the Rio Grande. And then, of course, there was the Republic of Texas, all claiming independence from the tyrant.

In fact, there was a portion of this revolution that almost succeeded in the interior of Mexico. The Zacatecas area had as good an army as Santa Anna, but their rebellion was put down quickly by Santa Anna. In fact, it was put down so brutally that other areas of the republic began to tremble. So, after these areas were put down in rebellion, Santa Anna moved his army north into what we now call Texas.

The events in Texas occurred simultaneously with all these independent revolts, but this is the event that triggered it. It happened in October of 1835—Texas, a part of Mexico. The small town of Gonzales, Texas, had a cannon that they used to protect themselves from the Apaches, the Karankawas, and other Indian tribes. The Mexican Government decided they would take the arms of the Texians, as they called themselves; they would take the cannon. So a Mexican militia showed up, or a Mexican army showed up at Gonzales demanding return of the cannon and a skirmish ensued. Guns were fired, and the Texas Revolution was on.

For your information, the Mexican Government was not successful in starting or taking that cannon.

It's interesting to note that the Texas Revolution started, the first battle started, because government tried to take away the arms of the citizens. Interesting enough, you go backwards to Lexington and Concord, if we remember our American history, the British marched to Lexington and Concord, started the battle in the American War of Independence, and the reason: the British Government tried to take the arms, the firearms, of the colonists. They were not successful. And the same event triggered the Texas Revolution. In fact, it was called the ''shot heard 'round the world.''

But, in any event, the battles and skirmishes occurred. It started in October of 1835 in this area of Texas, San Antonio area primarily.

A group of Texans—really, they were volunteers from all over the United States, almost every State in the United States, a half a dozen foreign countries—had assembled themselves, 187 of these individuals, along with 11 Tejanos. ''Tejano'' is a uniquely Texan name for Texans of Spanish descent. And those 187 volunteers found themselves in an old beat-up Spanish church that was 100 years old at the time, that we now call the Alamo.

They knew, of course, that Santa Anna had crossed into the United States, or into Texas, across the Rio Grande River and was headed straight for the Alamo. Those defenders, rather than leave, they decided to stay. They knew, of course, that they would not be able to defend and protect the Alamo very long, because Santa Anna's Army was several thousand strong versus 187 Texans.

They were led by one of my most famous or favorite persons in all of history, a 27-year-old lawyer from South Carolina named William Barret Travis. He was the commander of those volunteers at the Alamo. For 13 days they held off the Mexican army; and we've heard the story in the history of the Alamo, how they withstood the onslaught for 13 days.

□ 1420

Travis asked for help, for people to come to the Alamo. No one came to help him except 32 volunteers from, yes, the town of Gonzales. And while he was behind those Alamo walls, he wrote probably the most famous letter written by any military leader in our history. It was dated February 24, 1836. I have a copy of this letter on my wall, as do many Texans that represent Texas in the House of Representatives. I think it's a call to freedom and liberty in the spirit of our ancestors.

He said:

Fellow citizens, I am besieged by 1,000 or more of the enemy under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannon fire for over 24 hours, but I have not lost

a man. The enemy has demanded surrender at its discretion; otherwise, the fort will be put to the sword. I've answered that demand with a cannon shot, and the flag still waves proudly over the wall. I shall never surrender or retreat. I call upon you in the name of liberty and patriotism and everything dear to our character to come to my aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reenforcements daily and will no doubt increase to 3,000 or 4,000 in a few days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself for as long as possible and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due his honor and that of his country.

Victory or death, William Barret Travis, Commander of the Alamo.

A few days later, on March 6, 1836, after three assaults by Santa Anna's army, the walls were breached and every volunteer was put to the sword.

William Barret Travis in his last letter after this one said that victory will cost Santa Anna more than defeat. He was right. The losses were unbelievable against the Mexican Army, but still they were able to take the Alamo.

Meanwhile, at a place called Washington-on-the-Brazos, a group of volunteers were writing a declaration of independence and then a constitution. And on March 2, four days before the Alamo fell, under the leadership of Sam Houston and others, Texas declared independence from Mexico. The Alamo wall was breached, Santa Anna's army is moving through Texas, and Sam Houston is trying to form another army.

Remember, Santa Anna's army was no slouch. They were a professional bunch. They had defeated all of those other folks in Mexico that had sought independence and revolted against the dictatorship. They were well trained and had yet to lose a battle. In history, this is called a ''runaway scrape.'' For Texans who live between San Antonio and Louisiana, move toward the United States, the runaway scrape.

Sam Houston is trying to find an army and design an army. Meanwhile, Santa Anna is feeling undefeatable. So he approaches the area of what is now called ''the plains of San Jacinto.'' That's outside of Houston, on the eastern side of Houston, where the Buffalo River meets Harrisburg. And on a peninsula there in a marsh, Sam Houston had decided he was going to fight.

Yet to have fought a battle, the Mexican Army yet to be defeated, General Sam, as we call him, had an army of about 900 that he had assembled. Once again, volunteers, once again people from all over the United States, and once again Tejanos, Texans of Spanish descent, had assembled together to do battle really on April 22, 1836; however, Sam Houston assembled a war council. His commander said, ''We're not waiting until tomorrow.''

Battles usually take place in the morning when the sun comes up, but on an afternoon in the heat of the day, Sam Houston decided he was going to attack the Mexican forces of Santa Anna. Tradition primarily says that Sam Houston was busy and occupied by the Yellow Rose of Texas, Emily Morgan, who was of mixed race and was keeping Santa Anna occupied in an encounter and kept him from noticing the Texas Army being assembled.

That's legend, tradition, maybe based on a little historical fact. But we honor Emily Morgan in our history, and we've named a building for her because of what she accomplished in the Texas Revolution, the first Yellow Rose of Texas.

The Texans assembled on the high plains, and they marched in broad daylight. There were so few of them they had to make one column. They were led also by Captain Juan Seguin. Juan Seguin was a Tejano. He had a calvary regiment. It wasn't really a regiment. It was just a handful of Tejanos. And to make sure that Captain Seguin and his Tejanos weren't mistaken for Santa Anna's army, Sam Houston had Juan Seguin put playing cards in their hat bands so they would be recognized as loyalists to Texas and not to Santa Anna. In those days I understand the playing card was not small like we have today, but they were rather large playing cards.

And they stuck those in their hats, the headbands of their sombreros. The fight was on. The Texans come down the hill, catching the enemy by surprise. It was an overwhelming defeat to Santa Anna's army, his first defeat. In 18 minutes, half of the Mexican Army was killed and the other half was captured. There were more captured than in the Texas Army. There were about 900 Texans, about 1,800 Mexicans thereabouts; and they were captured.

Santa Anna got away. He's later found to have changed his presidential commander-in-chief dictator outfit into a private. When he's captured, he looks like a private. He's brought into the campgrounds. His troops saw who he was, and they stood up and saluted him; and Sam Houston had captured the president and commander and dictator of the enemy, Santa Anna.

Texas declared its independence on March 2, 1836. It was realized on April 21, 1836. Texas claimed land—here's a map of what Texas looked like and claimed to be Texas in 1836 after the Battle of San Jacinto, all of what now is Texas. But there's more land. Part of New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, and part of Wyoming was claimed by Texas. In fact, Texas ceded this land to the United States after Texas became part of the United States because Texas was a country for 9 years. Sam Houston was its President. It had its own army. It had to fight off the Mexican Army again to invaders, and it remained a Republic for 9 years.

Then Texas decided to join the Union. It wasn't easy. It was not something that was popular to put Texas in the United States. In fact, it could not get in by a treaty. It takes two-thirds of a vote by the Senate for a treaty to be signed. So it was a joint resolution. Texas got into the United States by two votes when a Senator, as I understand it, from Louisiana changed his vote and voted for the admission of Texas.

Those of us from Texas, because of our history, because of the people who are there of all races, have a unique spirit, in my opinion. It is the spirit of freedom, but that's the spirit of America. You know, our history is not really based on what happened in the 13 colonies. Our history is based independent of that, but it's the same. It's a spirit of liberty and freedom from oppression, whether it's King George, III, or whether it's a dictator named Santa Anna.

On April 21, we celebrate San Jacinto Day. On Saturday there will be a reenactment of the Battle of San Jacinto. We have a monument called the San Jacinto Monument there on the marshes of San Jacinto. It looks very similar to the Washington Monument, except, of course, it's taller than the Washington Monument. The star on top of the monument makes it taller than the Washington Monument. And as a side note, the Texas State Capitol is taller than this Capitol right here by some 15 feet.

□ 1430

The point is, Mr. Speaker, that history is important. Our history is important. People who lived before us who fought for liberty—who volunteered to fight oppression even though the odds were overwhelming that many gave up their lives for that—they are as important and they are as much a part of our tradition as the young men and women we have now fighting for America's interests all over the world; and they, like those volunteers in the Texas War of Independence, are volunteers, raising their hands to stand between us and tyranny.

So we honor those folks who fought and made Texas a country for 9 years. We are proud of that, and it is important that all of us come to remember our history.

And that's just the way it is.

I yield back the balance of my time.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO COMMISSION TO ELIMINATE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT FATALITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 3 of the Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112–275), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following individuals on the part of the House to the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities:

Ms. Susan Dreyfus, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Ms. Cassie Statuto Bevan, Derwood, Maryland

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

With the news yesterday of the terrible explosion in West, Texas, our thoughts, hearts, prayers go out to those people so terribly harmed and adversely affected and to the loss of lives, just as we continue to remember those who have lost family, friends, loved ones, limbs in Boston.

West, Texas, is often known for their West Fest in the fall of the year. They always advertise as having the best kolaches anywhere in the world. It's just a beautiful little town, a wonderful little town, but it is rocked and needs our prayers. That is, in fact, what the mayor of West, Tommy Muska, said:

> We need your prayers. There's a lot of people that got hurt. There's a lot of people, I'm sure, who will not be here tomorrow.

They're still trying to dig out from under that devastating explosion that occurred there at the fertilizer plant, so we will continue to remember those people.

It is also interesting and worthy of note that, in the news, we now find that we have confessions in the murders of the Assistant District Attorney in the neighboring county of where I live, over in Kaufman. The Assistant District Attorney, Mark Hasse, and the District Attorney, Mike McLelland, and his wife were killed back on March 30 of this year—the DA was. Mark was killed back on January 31.

That was so tragic, and any of us who have ever been prosecutors or judges as I have—and my friend TED POE has been a judge—you suffer the death threats and the slings and arrows that come at you; and I think, in a way, it was preparation for slings and arrows verbally that would come in Congress. These were real bullets that were used to kill a prosecutor, an Assistant DA and a District Attorney, and anytime law enforcement is threatened in such a way, it's a threat to the rule of law; it's a threat to the country.

Sadly, after those two heinous murders in Kaufman, the Southern Poverty Law Center came out—for which this administration has helped achieve a very special place, unfortunately, of credibility when they do not deserve credibility because of the pain and suffering that the institution has caused—and there were articles written. Here is one from ABC with the headline ''Aryan Brotherhood of Texas Among Groups Eyed in Prosecutors' Murders.''

The article from April 2 says:

> The Aryan Brotherhood of Texas, a white supremacist prison gang, has become one of the top focuses of authorities investigating the murders of two Texas prosecutors, sources told ABC News.
>
> Prosecutors from Kaufman County, Texas, had helped imprison dozens of Aryan Brotherhood of Texas members late last year, the sources said.
>
> In recent weeks, Kaufman County District Attorney Mike McLelland and his top assistant, Mark Hasse, were murdered in shootings that have left investigators hunting for clues.
>
> Cops are poring over hundreds of old cases that Hasse and McLelland prosecuted and following clues that involve not just the Aryan Brotherhood of Texas, but Mexican drug cartels, local drug traffickers and other violent individuals; but they are aggressively pursuing a possible Aryan Brotherhood link, sources said.

It was nice of ABC to give so much weight and credibility to their sources that obviously did not have any clue whatsoever of what they were talking about because, just as was reported by people back at the time, they were concerned about the former justice of the peace's possible involvement.

In the same way, the Southern Poverty Law Center began its bigoted approach toward a group like Family Research Council and all those who happen to hold religious beliefs affirmed in the Bible, constantly referred to in this Chamber and in the Chamber down the Hall, where nondenominational Christian worship services were held through most of the 1800s and where President Thomas Jefferson—who coined the phrase ''separation of church and State'' and said there should be a wall of separation—felt there was no problem with having a nondenominational Christian worship service in the United States Capitol and, in fact, at times, had the marine band come to play the hymns.

I have a bill that would require a plaque be put down the Hall so people would know. We're not advocating to have church services every Sunday down there—it's completely unnecessary—but it is important for people to not have this view that is completely inappropriate by people who would attempt to rewrite history.

The Family Research Council, as do so many other Christian groups, holds to the religious belief about marriage as was recognized by Jesus at his first recorded miracle at a wedding between a man and a woman, as is recorded in the Old Testament, in Genesis: that God saw man alone and felt it would be better for him to have a helpmate and then created woman.

Regardless of how anyone believes everyone got here, I love the way the late Bob Murphey from Nacogdoches used to explain in his country way—though he was a brilliant intellect, he explained things in a countrified fashion—''I feel sorry for atheists. I really do. They have to believe that nobody, plus nothing, equals everything.''

□ 1440

Well, the people that met through most of the 1800s down the Hall, most of them hoped for the day when slavery would be gone. Many of them attended church services down the Hall, including John Quincy Adams, spent their lives fighting to end slavery in America, pushing for that day as William Wilberforce did in England; and yet because the Family Research Council held the beliefs about marriage being between a man and a woman, that most people have in recorded history, and has, although there are some people who interpret the Bible differently, if you look at the real interpretation, there is no mistake, what it says and what it means, but because people hold the values that the Pilgrims depicted down in the rotunda, having a prayer meeting with an open Bible believed, as the Family Research Council held the same views about marriage that George Washington did, who's considered the father of the country, because the Family Research Council held the same views about marriage that DeSoto, who is pictured down the Hall in the rotunda, finding the Mississippi River and being so overwhelmed that there was this incredible amount of freshwater this far inland, they commemorated the spot, as depicted in that massive mural, by digging a hole and planting a cross there to commemorate the spot.

Since the Family Research Council believed that marriage was the same thing as Pocahontas and those present for her baptism depicted down the Hall in the rotunda believed, because the Family Research Council believed that marriage, as all 56 of the signers of the Declaration of Independence depicted in the rotunda, because the Family Research Council had the same religious convictions about marriage of all of those people depicted down the Hall, as I've mentioned, the Southern Poverty Law Center claimed that Family Research Council was a hate group and stirred up animosity against them that eventually played a role.

As we found out later, no one wanted to jump to conclusions, but it was very clear that their branding the Family Research Council and Chick-fil-A as being hateful simply because they held religious beliefs protected by our Constitution that marriage is between a man and a woman, the Southern Poverty Law Center stirred up hate, animosity, and rage against the Family Research Council. And on the fateful day not so long ago, a gunman came to the Family Research Council with a bunch of Chick-fil-A sandwiches and a gun. And but for the valiant work of the man that stopped him and got shot in the process, there could well have been 15 dead Family Research Council employees with 15 Chick-fil-A sandwiches beside them.

There is an article here written by Bryan Preston on April 15, 2013. It says:

> News broke Friday afternoon that an arrest has been made in the murders of three people. Those murders, of Kaufman County DA Mike McLelland; his wife, Cynthia; and prosecutor Mark Hasse, triggered national coverage. As R.S. McCain notes, MSNBC's Chris Matthews ran an 8-minute segment on the killings on April 3, detailing the widespread belief that Aryan Brotherhood white supremacist/thug groups were behind the killings.

Now I live in east Texas, and the widespread beliefs in east Texas were not that the Aryan Brotherhood had been involved in this. Usually, they take actions crazy enough to indicate they're not trying to hide from anything they did. It just didn't sound like

those people. Yet that's what some were stirring up, the sources at NBC.

The article goes on:

But if the reports out of Kaufman County are correct, the Aryan Brotherhood isn't behind the crimes. Former Kaufman Justice of the Peace Eric Williams is.

And we know now, a couple of days later, his wife has also confessed to being part of it. So it was the JP and his wife.

But this article says:

CBS reports that Williams was arrested Friday and charged with making ''terroristic threats,'' which includes threatening county employees and issuing demands that had to be met at a ''certain time on a certain date.'' A storage shed was searched, weapons were found, and they're being tested for ballistics. Capital murder charges may come in a day or two.

According to the report, Williams had a history with both McLelland and Hasse. The two had prosecuted and secured a conviction against him in 2012 for burglary and theft by a public servant. Surveillance cameras caught Williams taking computer equipment from a county building. As part of his appeal, Williams claimed that McLelland and Hasse did not like him. As the case unfolds, it is starting to look like a local vendetta, not part of a national anything by a political-crime syndicate like the Aryan Brotherhood.

Where did MSNBC and other national media quickly get the idea that the Aryan Brotherhood was involved? Possibly from the Southern Poverty Law Center, which on January 31—a day after Hasse's murder—posted a lengthy piece by Mark Potok bringing up the AB link. Potok also showed up on MSNBC April 1, the day after the McLellands' murders, to once again point the finger at the Aryan Brotherhood.

Other press followed up, as Stacy McCain notes, flowing from that January 31 article posted by the Southern Poverty Law Center. But if Williams is the killer, then it looks like the SPLC got the whole story wrong. Meanwhile, on the ground in Kaufman County, suspicion was already falling on Williams much earlier, according to Stacy McCain.

This says:

The pieces might have fallen into place earlier—Mark Hasse's murder might have been solved, and Williams arrested before McLelland was killed—if law enforcement hadn't wasted time chasing the ''white supremacist'' wild goose, when the DA himself tried to tell them who murdered Mark Hasse.

Country Judge Bruce Wood said Sunday that McLelland repeatedly told him that McLelland believed Williams was behind Hasse's slaying. The first time was in the emergency room in the hours after Hasse was shot down by a mysterious gunman dressed in black.

He was distraught, Wood said. He very pointedly said to me, I know who did this. I said, Well, who, Mike? He said, Well, Eric Williams.

McLelland, who worked for years as a diagnostic psychologist described Williams as a ''narcissistic psychopath'' during that conversation and others. Woods said McLelland never elaborated on why he thought Williams was involved.

On March 27, Woods said he met with McLelland in the county judge's office. I said, Are you still convinced that it's Eric Williams? Woods recalled he said, Absolutely.

The SPLC and its ''hate watch'' and ''hate map'' fuel media and left wing speculation while helping the center generate donations, and the latter even inspired an attempt at a mass killing at the headquarters of the Family Research Council last year. This time, the SPLC might have misdirected law enforcement long enough for a man to commit murder. One Federal prosecutor quit a case on April 3, citing the danger of dealing with the Aryan Brotherhood after those original three murders.

It is clear that there is hate in the heart of the Southern Poverty Law Center individuals who would stir up such hatred toward whites or toward a fantastic Christian group like the Family Research Council, and like other Christian groups of all types of races, against my black friends here in Washington who simply believe what they read in the Bible about marriage. And because they believe what they read in the Bible about marriage, you have a group in this country that is so full of hate that they can't stand the thought of someone having religious beliefs different from theirs, so they stir up hatred and animosity.

□ 1450

I was totally against the hate crimes bill. And yet this is a group that wanted a hate crimes bill, yet they're stirring up hate. As a Christian, it is my prayer that those in the Southern Poverty Law Center that are so filled with jealousy and hate and animosity will come to know the peace that passes all understanding that will allow this Nation to heal so many wounds that will only fester with a group like that stirring up hatred. We will continue to hope and pray for such peace and the complete diminishment and dissolution of hatred of such a vile nature within the hearts of those people there, so they could come to the point of being able to hold hands and sing songs and hymns together as so many did around this country on 9/12 of 2001, as I've done with others, different races, creeds, right here in Washington, D.C., because we share a love for our Nation and a love for God. And when we do that, there's no hyphenated American.

That was the one thing, with all the heartache, the anguish on 9/12 of 2001, that was so amazing. We were Americans. We were not hyphenated anything. We were Americans. We were one people. Out of many, we came together as one.

And it continues to be my hope and prayer that groups that stir up hate like the Southern Poverty Law Center and brand others as hate in an attempt to disguise their own will come to know peace and will come to know love and will take the example of the man whose bust is down in the rotunda as well, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who advocated to the very end peace and the love that Jesus showed to all of us. May the Southern Poverty Law Center find such love and such grace.

We also had a story here, April 17, by Helle Dale, Congressional Hearing Produces Shocker on Benghazi:

Kudos to members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee for squarely placing Benghazi on the table at today's hearing with Secretary of State John Kerry. Kerry's answers were nothing less than shocking.

What we learned is that State is conducting yet another internal review of Benghazi, initiated by Kerry himself immediately after taking office and allegedly due soon. This amounts to a huge indictment of the credibility of Kerry's predecessor Hillary Clinton and of the investigation by the State Department's Accountability Review Board. Clearly, even John Kerry is not confident in the Obama administration's version of events.

Kerry promised the committee that he would ''clear the air,'' though he also repeatedly used the phrase that clearing the air needs to be done ''so we can move on'' to far more important issues.

I am so grateful to Secretary Kerry for taking that position. We do need to get to the truth. The dead at Benghazi, the dead Americans, cry out for truth. Those who were harmed and hurt, Americans there, deserve the truth. Hopefully we will get that.

Mr. Speaker, with so much suffering and anguish right now in America, it is still the greatest nation in the history of the world. May God guide the leadership in this country that we don't drop the ball and fail on our watch, that we show ourselves to be worthy recipients of the gifts of liberty given to us by prior generations, all coming, as the Founders noted, as a gift from God.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

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

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. CON. RES. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that John Arthur ''Jack'' Johnson should receive a posthumous pardon for the racially motivated conviction in 1913 that diminished the athletic, cultural, and historic significance of Jack Johnson and unduly tarnished his reputation; the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 19, 2013, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1160. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2012 Foreign Language Skill Proficiency Bonus Report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1161. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal years 2009-2010 on the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 10405, section 306; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

1162. A letter from the President and CEO, Corportation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the Corporation's 2011 annual report on the provision of services to minority and diverse audiences by public broadcasting entities and public telecommunication entities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1163. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting annual financial report as required by the Animal Generic Drug User Fee Act for FY 2012; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1164. 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.

1165. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser 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-Zablock Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1166. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for External Affairs, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's annual report for fiscal year 2012 on the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1167. A letter from the President and CEO, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002 Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1168. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting eighth annual report on crime victims' rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1169. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal year 2012 on foreign aviation authorities to which the Administrator provided services in the preceding fiscal year; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1170. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0772; Directorate Identifier 2007-SW-053-AD; Amendment 39-17393; AD 2013-05-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1171. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1453; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-46-AD; Amendment 39-17394; AD 2013-05-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1172. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1417; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-159-AD; Amendment 39-17382; AD 2013-05-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1173. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; REIMS ABIATION S.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1346; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-047-AD; Amendment 39-17401; AD 2013-06-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1174. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1077; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-146-AD; Amendment 39-17384; AD 2013-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1175. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0150; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-234-AD; Amendment 39-17399; AD 2013-06-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1176. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30891; Amdt. No. 3526] received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1177. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30892; Amdt. No. 3527] received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1178. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0085; Directorate Identifier 2011-SW-004-AD; Amendment 39-17389; AD 2013-05-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1179. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1016; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-009-AD; Amendment 39-17386; AD 2013-05-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 9, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 527. A bill to amend the Helium Act to complete the privatization of the Federal helium reserve in a competitive market fashion that ensures stability in the helium markets while protecting the interests of American taxpayers, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113–42). 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. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. SALMON):

H.R. 1613. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide for the proper Federal management and oversight of transboundary hydrocarbon reservoirs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 1614. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to authorize agricultural producers to establish and contribute to tax-exempt farm risk management accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 1615. A bill to provide for a study by the Institute of Medicine on gaps in mental health services and how these gaps can increase the risk of violent acts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 1616. A bill to promote energy savings in residential and commercial buildings and industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 1617. A bill to create an emergency jobs program that will fund 2,242,000 positions during fiscal years 2014 and 2015; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, the Judiciary, 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. BURGESS:

H.R. 1618. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the dollar limitation on employer-provided group term life insurance that can be excluded from the gross income of the employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. CARTER):

H.R. 1619. A bill to authorize the issuance of United States bonds to fund Alzheimer's research; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ENYART, Mr. FARR, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SHUSTER, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 1620. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for amounts paid by a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces for a new State license or certification required by reason of a permanent change in the duty station of such member to another State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HONDA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 1621. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 2010 increase in the deduction for start-up expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 1622. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to ensure fairness and transparency in contracting with small business concerns; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD (for herself, Mr. COOK, Mr. RUIZ, and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 1623. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make publicly available certain information about pending and completed claims for compensation under the laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 1624. A bill to safeguard the Crime Victims Fund; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 1625. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, and use of coal tar sealants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Mr. GARRETT):

H.R. 1626. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit the Securities and Exchange Commission from issuing rules requiring the disclosure of an issuer's expenditures for political activities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 1627. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require certain investment advisers to pay fees to help cover the costs of inspecting and examining investment advisers under such Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NUNES (for himself, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 1628. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for reporting and disclosure by State and local public employee retirement pension plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1629. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make permanent qualified school construction bonds and qualified zone academy bonds, to treat qualified zone academy bonds as specified tax credit bonds, and to modify the private business contribution requirement for qualified zone academy bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MORAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. WALZ, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. MENG, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. CHU, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1630. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1631. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that members of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone automatically receive the education benefits to which they are entitled; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND (for himself, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. ENYART, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.R. 1632. A bill to ensure that the Federal government is able to receive the maximum return on its investment in the rural essential community facilities loan and grant programs and effective services to rural communities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 1633. A bill to provide for the conveyance of small parcels of National Forest System land and small parcels of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management to private landowners, State, county, and local governments, or Indian tribes whose lands share a boundary with the National Forest System land or public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOUSTANY (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. SCHOCK):

H.R. 1634. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase participation in medical flexible spending arrangements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. POLIS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FARR, and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 1635. A bill to establish the National Commission on Federal Marijuana Policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, Financial Services, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 1636. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain State election administration officials from actively participating in electoral campaigns; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BARTON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. YODER, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. AMASH):

H.R. 1637. A bill to amend the provisions of title 40, United States Code, commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act, to raise the threshold dollar amount of contracts subject to the prevailing wage requirements of such

provisions; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JONES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. SOUTHERLAND):

H.R. 1638. A bill to repeal the authority to conduct certain censuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Appropriations, 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. GIBSON (for himself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 1639. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. HANNA, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 1640. A bill to amend titles 10 and 32, United States Code, to enhance capabilities to prepare for and respond to cyber emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 1641. A bill to change the date for regularly scheduled Federal elections and establish polling place hours; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Ms. HANABUSA, and Mr. HECK of Washington):

H.R. 1642. A bill to protect the eligibility for Federal employment and access to classified information for Department of Defense civilian employees who may incur financial hardships as a result of furloughs dictated by sequestration; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Ms. HANABUSA):

H.R. 1643. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow penalty-free withdrawals from the Federal Thrift Savings Fund to employees who are furloughed as a result of the Federal budget sequester; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 1644. A bill to impose a limitation on the maximum amount of crop insurance premiums paid by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, to repeal the authority to provide direct payments for producers of certain major agricultural commodities and peanuts, to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from making payments to the Brazilian Cotton Institute, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 1645. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, 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 Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. GRIMM, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 1646. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to provide an exception from the member business loan cap for loans made to aid in the recovery from a disaster; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 1647. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Great Lakes basin initiative for agricultural nonpoint source pollution prevention; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 1648. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under the Act, to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for high gravity violations, to adjust penalties for inflation, to provide rights for victims or their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 1649. A bill to provide whistleblower protections to certain workers in the offshore oil and gas industry; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1650. A bill to provide for nuclear weapons abolition and economic conversion in accordance with District of Columbia Initiative Measure Number 37 of 1992, while ensuring environmental restoration and clean-energy conversion; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1651. A bill to transfer certain facilities, easements, and rights-of-way to Fort Sumner Irrigation District, New Mexico; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. POLIS (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. HAHN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. HOLT, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. ESTY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIMES, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. FARR, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WATT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WALZ, Mr. KIND, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. WATERS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 1652. A bill to end discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in public schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. TURNER, Mr. JOYCE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 1653. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition and celebration of the Pro Football Hall of Fame; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BARBER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 1654. A bill to improve the accuracy and transparency of the Federal budget process; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 1655. A bill to amend the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to require States to delay certifying the results of regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office in order to ensure the counting of any marked absentee ballots of absent overseas uniformed services voters that are collected by the Presidential designee under such Act for delivery to State election officials; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 1656. A bill to amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in the employment services provided under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 1657. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to improve the supplemental nutrition assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GARDNER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. POLIS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. HONDA, Mr. JONES, Ms. MOORE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOSAR, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 1658. A bill to help fulfill the Federal mandate to provide higher educational opportunities for Native American Indians; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. WELCH (for himself and Mr. GARDNER):

H.R. 1659. A bill to provide for utilizing energy savings performance contracts and utility energy service contracts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARLETTA (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HAHN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. NADLER, Ms. MENG, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. HOLT):

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the National Day of Silence in bringing attention to anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender name-calling, bullying, and harassment faced by individuals in schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. BARBER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENYART, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HAHN, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Chained Consumer Price Index should not be used to calculate cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H. Res. 169. A resolution expressing support for designation of Saint Louis, Missouri, as the ''National Chess Capital'' to enhance awareness of the educational benefits of chess and to encourage schools and community centers to engage in chess programs to promote problem solving, critical thinking, spatial awareness, and goal setting; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HALL, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H. Res. 170. A resolution recognizing the Falkland Islands referendum in favor of retaining their status as a British Overseas Territory; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OWENS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. BASS, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 171. A resolution condemning the Republic of the Sudan for its actions to pardon Mubarak Mustafa, who was responsible for the escape of two men convicted of the assassination of John Granville on January 1, 2008, and calling on the United States Department of State to continue to include Sudan on the list of state sponsors of terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 1613.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 1614.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the enumerated powers listed in Article I, Section 8, which include the power to ''regulate commerce . . . among the several States . . . ''

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 1615.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 1616.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 1617.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1618.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached bill is constitutional under Article I, Section VIII: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes''.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1619.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; and to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 2 & 4 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 1620.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 1621.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8 cl. 1 and cl. 1.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 1622.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

[The Congress shall have the power] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD:

H.R. 1623.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 1624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause I

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 1625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 1626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, 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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;''

In addition to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution: ''To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;''

In addition to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution: ''To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof''

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 1627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 1628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 1629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article XVI of the Constitution—Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes . . .

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 1630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1631.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND:

H.R. 1632.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this legislation is based is found in Article I Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution which grants Congress the power to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 1633.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 1634.

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.

Sixteenth Amendment: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1635.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 1636.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 1637.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Because this legislation adjusts the formula the federal government uses to spend money on federal contracts, it is authorized by the Constitution under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress its spending power.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 1638.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 2 notes the need for an Enumeration of the people necessary for the apportionment of Congressional districts. That is the true purpose of the Census Bureau. This legislation seeks to return the Census Bureau to the Constitutional intent of the Founding Fathers by eliminating non-Constitutional additional enumerations that the Bureau undertakes today.

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 1639.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1 and 3 of Section 8 of Article 1

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 1640.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 1641.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article I. Section 4., Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1642.

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 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 1643.

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 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1644.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 1645.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 1646.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 (General Welfare Clause)

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan:

H.R. 1647.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 1648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8, Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 1649.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8, Article I of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1650.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clauses 1 and 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1651.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 1652.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 3

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution (Commerce)

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 1653.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 states ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 1654.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 1655.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 1656.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 1657.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution bestows upon Congress the authority ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes.''

Congress is within its constitutionally prescribed role to reform, limit, or abolish programs maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture, a body which has regulated interstate commerce under the auspices of Congress.

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 1658.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 1659.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof . . .

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 32: Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. TITUS, Mr. GRAYSON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 148: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 164: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 184: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 207: Mr. BRIDENSTINE and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 268: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 324: Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 330: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 352: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 375: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 377: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. GRAYSON, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 411: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 431: Mr. HIMES and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 456: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 490: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 493: Mr. LONG and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 495: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 496: Mr. HURT.

H.R. 497: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 506: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 517: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 519: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KIND, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.

H.R. 523: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 532: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 556: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 594: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 611: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 612: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 627: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COSTA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 628: Mr. O'ROURKE and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 647: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. FINCHER, and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 666: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 671: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 683: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 719: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 721: Mr. WOMACK and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 724: Mr. LONG and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 760: Mr. LABRADOR and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 763: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. STEWART, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 786: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 792: Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

H.R. 793: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 805: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. COFFMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BOUSTANY.

H.R. 807: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. REED, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. WOODALL, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 833: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 850: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. STEWART, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 851: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 896: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 914: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 920: Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 924: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 949: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. ENYART.

H.R. 990: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1024: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1141: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 1149: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1151: Mr. FORBES, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1155: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1187: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1199: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1201: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 1249: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 1265: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1267: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1286: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 1288: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1292: Mr. CHAFFETZ and Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 1295: Mr. WATT.

H.R. 1303: Mr. AMODEI and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1304: Mr. STUTZMAN and Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 1310: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1334: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 1380: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1386: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. STUTZMAN, and Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 1404: Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 1413: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 1414: Mr. POCAN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1417: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona and Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 1428: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1432: Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. ENYART, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.

H.R. 1470: Mr. MORAN and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1474: Mr. RANGEL and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1485: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1497: Ms. FOXX.

H.R. 1549: Mr. LATTA and Mr: SESSIONS.

H.R. 1552: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1553: Mr. COTTON, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. YODER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. DAINES, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. COFFMAN, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1565: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1571: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. COLE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1605: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. DELAURO.

H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. JORDAN, Mr. REED, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. CONYERS.

H. Res. 36: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H. Res. 108: Mr. LEWIS.

H. Res. 166: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 2013 No. 53

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable BRIAN SCHATZ, a Senator from the State of Hawaii.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Hear our voice, O God, and listen to our prayer. You know our inward thoughts even before we think them. As we place our trust in You, enable us to experience Your joy. Breathe upon our Senators the fresh Spirit of Your love that old things will become new and the darkness will turn to dawn. Amid the dangers and destruction in our world, give us the miracle of Your peace. Make us good stewards of the gifts You have given us.

And, Lord, we ask You to comfort the victims and families affected by the explosions in West, TX.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable BRIAN SCHATZ led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 18, 2013.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable BRIAN SCHATZ, a Senator from the State of Hawaii, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. SCHATZ thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following leader remarks the Senate will resume consideration of the gun safety legislation. The time until noon will be equally divided and controlled for debate on the Barrasso and Harkin amendments.

At noon there with be two votes in relation to those amendments.

Following the votes the Senate will recess until 2 p.m. to allow for some important caucus meetings.

At 2 p.m. the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the Torres and Watson nominations.

At about 2:15 p.m., then, there will be a rollcall vote on confirmation of the Torres nomination and an expected voice vote on confirmation of the Watson nomination.

EXPLOSION IN WEST, TEXAS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, there was a new tragedy during the night, and our thoughts are with the people of West, TX. Our thoughts are with all of Texas in the wake of a terrible explosion of a fertilizer factory in the town, as I have indicated, of West, just outside of Waco. The extent is being estimated at this time—5 to 15 dead, a couple hundred who were injured.

But I am troubled and feel so badly about those who were hurt. They were working. They were sleeping. They were having dinner. I offer my condolences to those who lost loved ones and those who have people who were injured.

We will continue to follow the news from Texas as it develops today. I am going to do everything I can with my colleagues to ensure that this terrible tragedy has the resources of the Federal Government available to help the people of that city as they recover from this tragedy.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this Nation has simply dealt with too much—too much—loss during these last few months. Once again I offer my condolences to the families who joined us here yesterday to honor the loved ones they lost to gun violence and to lobby for stronger background checks. The mothers and fathers of the murdered children from Newtown were here, family and friends of those who were injured and killed in Aurora, CO, were here. We had people here from the tragedy where 32, 33 people were killed in Blacksburg, VA, at Virginia Tech. They were here yesterday.

We knew the effort to keep America's streets safe from gun violence would not be easy. I commend Senator MANCHIN and others for setting aside partisanship to negotiate this compromise. Unfortunately, even though we got a strong, strong majority vote—well over 50—55 Senators voted in favor of this. And FRANK LAUTENBERG came. He had not been here for a while. He has been ill. He voted. We voted with a strong majority to change things here in America so that people who have serious mental illness would have to have a background check before they can buy a gun or that criminals would have to have a background check before they can buy a gun.

Even people who are selling the guns think there should be some background check. The man who sold the gun to the man who walked into the courthouse in Las Vegas and blasted away—

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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that man who sold that gun said he sold guns to lots of people who were bad people, but he did it legally. He thinks the law should be changed. So the vast majority of the Senate agreed that should be the case. But we could not get to 60, the magic number here in the Senate.

Yesterday the families of gun violence victims watched as Republicans defeated a commonsense proposal to expand background checks that has the support of 90 percent of Americans.

But make no mistake, the debate is not over. This is not the end of the fight. Republicans are in an unsustainable position—crosswise with 9 out of 10 Americans.

In an event we did out this backdoor yesterday, Senator SCHUMER said—I think he summed it up about as well as you could when he said: America today on background checks is in about the same place America was a few years ago dealing with immigration, gay marriage, and things related to gender equality.

I believe Senator SCHUMER is right. This is the beginning, and it has to happen. Anytime in America, on those rare occasions when 90 percent of the American people agree something should be done, it should be done. And it will be done. It is only a question of time.

The brand of the Republicans is further tarnished by going against what 90 percent of the American people want. Democrats will continue to stand with the families from Newtown, Aurora, Tucson, Carson City, and I assure the 90 percent of Americans who support meaningful background check legislation that I personally will continue this fight.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Senate suffered a notable and stunning defeat of bipartisanship this week during the debate over background checks. They said a week ago we would never get on the bill, but the Senate joined together and we got on the bill. Then yesterday, as I have indicated earlier, we got a significant majority of the Senate voting to move forward on this background check. Ninety percent of the Democrats, which is in keeping with the American people, and four valiant Republicans joined to put us where we are today.

But the week did not bring only bad news from the legislative front. A bipartisan group of eight of my Senate colleagues—it would never have happened a few years ago, but it is going to happen now. As I indicated, quoting Senator SCHUMER, background checks is about where immigration was just a few years ago. A bipartisan group of my Senate colleagues—four Democrats and four Republicans—from all different political persuasions introduced a comprehensive plan to reform our broken immigration system. Senators SCHUMER, MCCAIN, DURBIN, MENENDEZ, GRAHAM, BENNET, RUBIO, and FLAKE worked very hard on this legislation. All one needs to do is look at the legislative pedigree of these eight Senators. They are all over the book—liberal, conservative, moderate. And that is the way it should be.

I commend each of them for setting partisanship aside—both Democrats and Republicans setting partisanship aside—on an issue that is critical to our great Nation. The four Democrats did not get everything I wanted in that legislation they now have before the American people. They did not give me, they did not give Democrats everything they wanted in these negotiations. But, as I have said on this floor numerous times, that is what legislating is. It is the art of compromise. It is not the art of getting everything you want.

I have been in this body a long time, and I have been very fortunate to put my name on things that have passed here, and I have helped guide things through this Senate in the last many years. I have to on occasion swallow hard and say: Well, we are going to have to compromise here to get this done.

That is what we need to do. People have been in a situation where they have been unwilling to compromise. There are things that have happened in the great history of this body that have come by compromise. I have never ever gotten everything I wanted. Republicans in these negotiations dealing with immigration, I guarantee you, did not get everything they wanted, just as Democrats did not.

But I am satisfied with this legislation. It continues to secure our borders, the northern and southern borders. It improves our dysfunctional legal immigration system. Our immigration system is broken, and has been for quite some time, and needs to be fixed.

Another thing that is important, it requires 11 million people who are undocumented to pass a criminal background check, pay fines, start on a path to citizenship, and, yes, learn English. It does not put them at the head of the line; it puts them at the back of the line. It takes about 12 or 13 years to finally get up there. But at least the program is moving forward. I look forward to hearings on this measure that will be led by Senator LEAHY.

Mr. President, I want to take a minute to commend Chairman LEAHY. He is the most senior Member of the Senate, he is the President pro tempore of the Senate, but he also has an important responsibility as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The reason we were able to get the legislation on the floor that we have been working on this past few weeks is because of Senator LEAHY, because he had his committee—even though, as I have just indicated, Senator LEAHY did not agree with everything that came out of that committee of his; he comes from the State of Vermont which is much different than other places people on that committee come from around the country, but he brought it forward, and everything we voted on as the base bill came out of that committee.

It is the same as is going to happen on immigration. Senators—these eight—a significant number of them want to do hearings. They want to have a markup. Other Senators said: Let's just move to the floor. Well, there are a number of Senators who believe it should come out of the committee first, so that is what is going to happen. So I commend Senator LEAHY for agreeing to do this.

He is going to have a hearing tomorrow and another one on Monday. He has estimated a time for the markup. So I commend him for his leadership with Judiciary.

I repeat, I look forward to hearings on this measure before the committee, and to a thoughtful debate on the Senate floor.

We are going to have ample time to discuss and consider this legislation. I am going to do what I can to get this bill across the finish line, which I think we are going to do. I think we are going to do it pretty soon.

MAIL SAFETY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we deal with a lot of controversial things. That is the way it has always been here. We deal with controversial issues that elicit passionate responses, including the immigration proposal I just outlined and the antiviolence legislation I talked about earlier. We try to deal with these issues thoughtfully and with respect. Those who serve and work in the Senate do so out of a sense of patriotism and a love of country.

I disagree with a number of my Republican Senators. JEFF SESSIONS and I—I do not think we have ever voted on anything the same way, but I have tremendous respect for him as a person. He does what he believes is right. His colleague from Alabama, RICHARD SHELBY, is one of my dear friends. He and I do not vote much alike, but our relationship is one of respect and admiration for each other. That is what we have to do in this body.

I never question the patriotism or love of country of any Senator because if I did, I would be wrong. So it was deeply disturbing that an anonymous individual would attempt to send deadly poison to Senate offices as well as the White House. It appears that with the swift action of the Capitol Police and Federal law enforcement officials, the suspect in these cowardly, anonymous attacks has been apprehended. I hope he will be brought to justice very soon.

We should all understand that incident does not appear in any way to be related to the tragedy in Boston. Nevertheless, it is a reminder to the Senate community and to all Americans to remain vigilant during these unsettling

times. It is also a reminder that Senate offices should continue to follow the mail policies that are in place for their safety in this investigation.

Fortunately, the system in place to protect the Senate community worked. Maybe people say: Well, it is not good enough. It is good. I remember what happened when we had anthrax with Senator Daschle and Senator LEAHY in previous years. So the system that is in place to protect the Senate community has worked. That is good. These suspicious letters were found and intercepted before they reached the Capitol.

I applaud the postal employees and law enforcement officials who detected and neutralized this threat. I commend the Senate Sergeant at Arms, Chief Gainer, and the Capitol Police for their diligent work to keep the Senate community safe. I rest easier knowing the safety of everyone who works and visits the Capitol is their first priority. I know that to be the case.

I apologize to my friend the Republican leader for talking longer than I usually do.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The minority leader is recognized.

TEXAS TRAGEDY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I would like to say a brief word about last night's tragedy near Waco. From the media reports we have seen, there have clearly been a great many injuries and a terrible loss of life. We are all thinking of and praying for the victims and their families.

Given the horrendous event at the Boston Marathon on Monday, followed by the event near Waco last night, it has been a very difficult week for all of us. Our hearts are a little bit heavier.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

SAFE COMMUNITIES, SAFE SCHOOLS ACT OF 2013

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 649, which the clerk will report by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 649) to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying firearms are listed in the national criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Barrasso amendment No. 717, to withhold 5 percent of Community Oriented Policing Services program Federal funding from States and local governments that release sensitive and confidential information on law-abiding gun owners and victims of domestic violence.

Harkin amendment No. 730, to reauthorize and improve programs related to mental health and substance use disorders.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the time until 12 noon will be equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRAYERS FOR WEST, TEXAS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, it is perhaps an understatement to say that it has been a difficult week for our country.

As Americans hold the city of Boston in their thoughts and prayers, I come to the floor to ask for another prayer for the small town of West, TX, in McLennan County, which is very close to Waco, TX.

I just got off the phone talking to the county judge, Scott Felton, and he described for me the terrible tragedy that occurred last night and the ongoing efforts to recover from that tragedy.

Apparently a fire started at an ammonia facility that then caught some tanks of anhydrous ammonia on fire and they literally exploded. And for those who aren't aware of the use of anhydrous ammonia, it is actually a source of nitrogen used in the cultivation of crops. You can imagine that at this time of year, springtime, when planting is starting, there is a lot of use for this essential fertilizer.

The fire started at about 7:30 last night, and the volunteer fire department/first responders were called. The problem was they showed up for a fire but ultimately ended up being victims of the explosions that ensued a short time thereafter when tanks of this anhydrous ammonia exploded. They don't yet know the number of fatalities.

I saw in press reports it could be between 5 and 15. Judge Felton tells me he fears it could be on the higher side of that number or even higher; they just don't know. They are continuing to try to find the victims and help those who need help.

We do know more than 100 people were wounded. An unknown number have lost their lives, as I said, but we do know that among the dead are a number of firefighters, volunteer firefighters, and other first responders. As typical, and as we actually saw in Boston, during a time of crisis in tight-knit communities such as West and cities such as Boston, we see some acts of real heroism that are encouraging at a time when we could use a little encouragement. We are seeing the resilience of a tight-knit, self-sufficient community in the aftermath of this terrible tragedy.

Businesses have reportedly stayed open throughout the night and neighbors have opened their doors to help support the victims. As is so often the case, ordinary citizens ran toward danger as they offered assistance. One resident loaded his car with people and made three successive trips to the hospital. This morning, as I was waking up and watching the news, I saw one gentleman who said he made multiple trips into the nursing home for nursing home residents who were not able to walk out themselves, to bring them to safety.

As one police officer at the scene said, ''The people of West will not let a person stand out in the rain.''

We, of course, grieve for those who lost their lives and we pray for those who are injured and still missing. I ask all Americans to keep the people of West, TX, in their thoughts and prayers.

GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. President, on another note—and I say this more in sadness than in anger—I watched the President of the United States say it was a pretty shameful day for Washington—on the national news. That was yesterday. I agree, but for different reasons than the President himself articulated. When good and honest people have honest differences of opinion about what policies our country should pursue when it comes to the Second Amendment and gun rights and mass gun violence, the President of the United States should not accuse them of having no coherent arguments or caving to the pressure. The President could have taken the high road, could have said, ok, now that we have been unsuccessful in these measures, let's move on to the area where we know there is consensus and that has to do with the mental health element in so many of these mass gun tragedies.

Instead, he chose to take the low road. I agree with him it was a truly shameful day. I and many of my colleagues are not worried, as some of the press like to portray it, about the gun lobby who would spend a lot of money and paint us as anti-Second Amendment. I don't work for them. I don't listen for them. I work for 26 million Texans, and I am proud to represent them. The views I represented on the floor of the Senate are their views. If I do not represent their views, then I am accountable to them and no one else, and, no, those of us who did not agree with the President's proposals are not being intimidated, as he said yesterday. It is false, it is absolutely false to say it comes down to politics, as he said.

For me, it comes down to a meeting I had with the families who lost loved ones at Sandy Hook Elementary

School. I told them I was not interested in symbolism, in things we might be able to do that would have had no impact on the terrible tragedy that day or in Tucson or at Virginia Tech or in Aurora, CO. I am not interested in passing legislation that would have had no impact on those incidents and then patting ourselves on the back and congratulating ourselves, saying, haven't we done a wonderful thing, when in fact it would be to celebrate symbolism over solutions. I am interested in trying to come up with a solution.

I told them that day, the family members who came to visit with me as we grieved with them for their terrible loss, I told them that as I understood what they were telling me, they were not coming to sell a particular political point of view or an agenda or legislative laundry list of things they wanted to see passed. It boiled down to this. These families—who lost children and parents and spouses—want to make sure their loved one did not die in vain. They want to make sure something good comes out of this terrible tragedy. Why wouldn't we want to work together to try to help them achieve their goals?

The President indicated yesterday that the legislation he actually was pursuing, the so-called assault weapons ban, the background check bill, and others—he said none of that legislation would have solved the problem these families were experiencing. I happen to agree with that part of what he said. But instead of calling the President names and taking the low road as he did yesterday and chastising my fellow Senators for their good-faith disagreement on the best policies to pursue in order to make sure these families' loss was not in vain, I am here to ask for his help. I am here to ask for the help of every Member, to try to make sure we actually continue to look for measures we might be able to get behind to actually make things better, that would have offered a solution to some of these problems.

I have heard Senator FEINSTEIN, who so eloquently spoke in favor of her proposed assault weapons ban. She conceded—I think as she had to—that Adam Lanza would not have been stopped by an assault weapons ban because he stole weapons his mother legally possessed, and he murdered his own mother before he then went to Sandy Hook Elementary School and murdered innocent children and other adults. The background check bill would not have had any impact on that. As Senator FEINSTEIN conceded, as she must, neither would the assault weapons ban we voted on yesterday.

What might have an impact on incidents such as occurred at Virginia Tech? What might have had an impact on incidents that occurred in Tucson, where Congresswoman Gabby Giffords was shot and others killed? We know the background check system, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, the NICS system that the FBI maintains, depends on the States sending information to the FBI that they could use to screen out gun buyers. As a matter of fact, the shooter at Virginia Tech had been adjudicated mentally ill by the State of Virginia, but that information was never forwarded to the FBI to be used on a background check so he could therefore purchase weapons without a hit occurring on the NICS background check system.

After 2008, we passed legislation encouraging the States, trying to incentivize them to send that information to the FBI so that would not happen again. We know from the Government Accountability Office, the GAO, that the record of compliance with that law is dismal indeed. Many States simply have not done it. I believe there are things we can do to further incentivize the States to send that information so the background check system, maintained by the FBI, actually works to preclude shooters such as the Virginia Tech shooter from legally buying weapons because there would be a hit on the background check system and he would be stopped from that source of these weapons.

We know in Tucson, for example, the shooter there failed a drug test when he tried to volunteer for the military. That is also a disqualifying incident that had it been reported to the background check system, as it could have and should have been, would have prevented him from purchasing weapons legally without being blocked by a hit on the background check system. Why in the world wouldn't we look for ways to improve the current background check regime, to stop people like that from buying weapons and committing these mass atrocities?

I believe there is actually a way forward for us, and I hope Senator REID, the majority leader, who controls the agenda on the Senate floor, will not choose to quit in our effort to try to find solutions, indeed something we need to pursue instead of just symbolic gestures which would have had no impact on these mass gun tragedies.

We do not know what the majority leader is going to choose to do. He may choose to get off the gun bill and get onto other business. It is his prerogative to file the appropriate paperwork to ask the Senate to do that. But it is our prerogative to say, no, we believe we ought to stay on this topic until we pass commonsense solutions that would actually make a difference in terms of these mass tragedies, and so these families could say, no, my loved one—amidst all this terrible tragedy, amidst this terrible grief and heartache they are experiencing that we can all just barely imagine, that they can say something good came out of their loss because Congress moved forward, putting politics aside, setting the talking points aside, and looked for some sort of common ground that would advance the cause of public safety and, hopefully, just hopefully, prevent some of these tragedies from occurring in the future.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CDH RESOLUTION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss S. Res. 85. I am pleased that the Senate has unanimously declared April as National Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month. I would like to thank my friend and able colleague, Senator BEN CARDIN of Maryland, for joining me in this legislation. This Resolution is very important to me and my family, as my grandson, Jim Beau, is a CDH survivor.

CDH is a birth defect that occurs when the fetal diaphragm fails to fully develop. The lungs develop at the same time as the diaphragm and the digestive system. When a diaphragmatic hernia occurs, the abdominal organs move into and develop in the chest instead of remaining in the abdomen. With the heart, lungs, and abdominal organs all taking up space in the chest, the lungs do not have space to develop properly. This may cause the lungs to be small and underdeveloped.

A diaphragmatic hernia is a life-threatening condition. When the lungs do not develop properly during pregnancy, it can be difficult for the baby to breathe after birth or the baby is unable to take in enough oxygen to stay healthy.

CDH will normally be diagnosed by prenatal ultrasound, as early as the 16th week of pregnancy. If undiagnosed before birth, the baby may be born in a facility that is not equipped to treat its compromised system because many CDH babies will need to be placed on a heart-lung bypass machine, which is not available in many hospitals. All babies born with CDH will need to be cared for in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, NICU.

Babies born with CDH will have difficulty breathing as their lungs are often too small, biochemically and structurally immature. As a result, the babies are intubated as soon as they are born, and parents are often unable to hold their babies for weeks or even months at a time.

Most diaphragmatic hernias are repaired with surgery 1 to 5 days after birth, usually with a GORE-TEX patch. The abdominal organs that have migrated into the chest are put back

where they are supposed to be and the hole in the diaphragm is closed, hopefully allowing the affected lungs to expand. Hospitalization often ranges from 3 to 10 weeks following the procedure, depending on the severity of the condition.

Survivors often have difficulty feeding, some require a second surgery to control reflux, others require a feeding tube, and a few will reherniate and require additional repair.

Awareness, good prenatal care, early diagnosis, and skilled treatment are the keys to a greater survival rate in these babies. That is why this resolution is so important.

Congenital diaphragmatic hernia is a birth defect that occurs in 1 out of every 2,500 live births. Every 10 minutes a baby is born with CDH, adding up to more than 600,000 babies with CDH since just 2000. CDH is a severe, sometimes fatal defect that occurs as often as cystic fibrosis and spina bifida. Yet, most people have never heard of CDH.

The cause of CDH is unknown. Most cases of diaphragmatic hernia are believed to be multi-factorial in origin, meaning both genetic and environmental are involved. It is thought that multiple genes from both parents, as well as a number of environmental factors that scientists do not yet fully understand, contribute to the development of a diaphragmatic hernia.

Up to 20 percent of cases of CDH have a genetic cause due to a chromosome defect or genetic syndrome.

Approximately 40 percent of babies born with CDH will have other birth defects, in addition to CDH. The most common is a congenital heart defect.

In 2009, my grandson Jim Beau was diagnosed with CDH during my daughter Mary Abigail's 34th week of pregnancy. Although she had both a 20-week and a 30-week ultrasound, the nurses and doctors did not catch the disease on the baby's heartbeat monitor.

Thankfully, when Mary Abigail, her husband Paul, and daughter Jane Ritchie moved to southeast Georgia, the baby's irregular heartbeat was heard at her first appointment with her new OB. She was sent to Jacksonville for a fetal echo.

The technician there told her that she wasn't going to do the echo because there was something else wrong with the baby. She asked my daughter if she had ever heard of congenital diaphragmatic hernia. Of course, she had not, and at that time our family did not know the extent of our grandson's birth defect.

My daughter and her family moved to Gainesville, FL, on November 16 and Jim Beau was born 2 weeks later on November 30. They heard their son cry out twice after he was born, right before they intubated him, but they were not allowed to hold him.

The doctors let his little lungs get strong before they did the surgery to correct the hernia when he was 4 days old. Unfortunately, it turned out that the hernia was worse than they expected. The hole in his diaphragm was very large, and he had almost no posterior diaphragm. His intestines, spleen, and one kidney were up in his chest.

Thankfully, Jim Beau did not have to go on a heart-lung bypass machine, but he was on a ventilator for 12 days and on oxygen for 36 days. In total, he was in the NICU for 43 days before he was able to go home.

Fortunately for my family, and thousands of similar families across the United States, a number of physicians are doing incredible work to combat CDH.

The CDH survival rate at Shands Children's Hospital in Gainesville, FL, where my grandson was treated, is unprecedented. The survival rate of CDH babies born at Shands is between 80 percent and 90 percent, while the nationwide average is significantly lower.

Dr. David Kays, who was the physician for my grandson's surgeries, uses gentle ventilation therapy as opposed to hyperventilation. Gentle ventilation therapy is less aggressive and therefore protects the underdeveloped lungs. My family was very lucky that Jim Beau's defect was caught before he was born, and that they were in the right place to seek excellent care for his CDH.

The resolution Senator CARDIN and I introduced is important because it will bring awareness to this birth defect, and this awareness will save lives. Although hundreds of thousands of babies have been diagnosed with this defect, the causes are unknown and more research is needed. Every year more is learned and there are more successes. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this legislation to bring awareness to CDH.

Tomorrow, April 19, is the International Day of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness. In commemoration of this day, a march, the Parade of Cherubs, will take place tomorrow here in Washington, DC. We will be joined in our efforts by multiple cities across the Nation, all of which are hosting their own Parade of Cherubs. Events like these will help increase awareness of this devastating birth defect.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am here today with sadness and anger after one of the saddest and most troubling days in my career in public service. Yesterday the Senate turned its back on the families of Newtown—some of them sitting in this very gallery, along with victims of other shootings.

The first words I heard when Vice President BIDEN banged the gavel to end the vote on the background check bill yesterday were, ''Shame on you.'' ''Shame on you'' were the words of a rightfully angry mother of a Virginia Tech student who was shot in the head twice 6 years ago this week. This heartbroken mother had the courage and the fortitude to say the words that all of us who have been fighting for commonsense laws to reduce gun violence felt at that moment.

Shame on us. Shame on the Senate. It was, in fact, a shameful day for this Nation and for our democracy. The hardest part of that day was to explain to the loved ones who lost children, spouses, family members in Newtown that day how 90 percent of the American people—the majority of gun owners and even NRA members—and 54 Members of the Senate could favor a proposal that failed to become law. How could that be in a democracy?

Part of the answer relates to the filibuster, which is a now proven despicable antidemocratic feature of this body. I have voted several times to, in effect, eliminate it, and yesterday's vote was a nail in the coffin of the filibuster because the American people simply will not stand for a result that so typifies an antidemocratic result but, even more, an antidemocratic process.

The filibuster fight is for another day. The fight today is to continue this effort against gun violence. I will pledge to every Member of this body, every person in Connecticut, and anyone who is engaged in this fight, that I will continue with redoubled determination.

When I tried to explain to one of the family members yesterday how this process could be so broken and reach such an intolerable result, I said: We are not done. And she said to me: We are not even close to done.

So resolute and resilient are these families that they should inspire us and uplift us in their determination to continue this work for the sake of the loved ones they lost and to keep faith with the 3,400 innocent people who have perished as a result of gun violence since December 14 and the thousands who perished before.

It is not just our opportunity in the Senate—one of the great institutions in the history of the world—but our obligation, as public officials and as Members of a body that holds a trust for democracy and for safety, to provide better security for our people and our children.

The mother of that Virginia Tech student was sitting in the same gallery with those members of Newtown, CT, who lost 20 precious, beautiful children and six brave, great educators. They were keeping vigil as the Senate turned its back on them.

Despite their profound and harrowing loss, those parents, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, sisters and brothers, grandmothers and grandfathers have kept faith. They have

spent the last 4 months tirelessly and relentlessly advocating for changes and reforms in our gun laws so that the loss they suffered will not have been in vain. Still, the Senate failed in its responsibility in turning its back on them.

I do not want to relive December 14 when I went to Sandy Hook and heard and saw the grief and pain of those parents and loved ones as they emerged from the firehouse. That unspeakable and unimaginable horror I do not want to see again.

Yesterday was demoralizing and discouraging but not defeating because, ultimately, this reform will be delayed but not denied.

The massacre of 20 innocent children and their teachers will bring us, ultimately, to our senses, but so will the violence, carnage, and killing since then. In the words of Mark Barden, whose son Daniel is in this picture: We are not defeated. We are here now. We will always be here because we have no other choice. The ''Connecticut effect'' is not going away. The Bardens are not going away, nor are any of the Newtown families. The advocates of sensible, commonsense gun reform are not going away. We are here to stay.

For Mark and Jackie Barden and all of the other families from Newtown and every other victim of gun violence in this country, there is no going back. There is no turning back the page. We must simply move on to the next issue. As the bicycle team who came from Newtown to Washington, Team 26, said, we must go on pedaling. The only way to keep a bicycle upright is to move forward. That is a simple lesson of life the families of Newtown learned in their horrific tragedy. I will continue to stand with them and all of the other victims of gun violence to work, to fight another day.

I say to every one of my colleagues, my friends who sided with the proponents of fear, do not underestimate the power of the Newtown families and the other victims of gun violence. They are not going away. They will help to hold accountable and answerable to the people of America the actions that were taken here, the votes that were cast. Votes have consequences, just as elections do. The people of America will remember. Our job now is to raise awareness, spread the rage that we feel, raise that rage, and organize and enable and empower citizens to be heard and heeded by this body, whether in the next election or before then. My hope is that it will be before then because we must act before the next election. That action is an opportunity, a historic moment we must seize.

Not everyone in this body turned their back on the victims of Newtown or on this cause yesterday. There were genuine profiles in courage on this floor, in this body: first and foremost, Senator MANCHIN, who led the fight on background checks and forged a compromise that should have won the day, and Republicans who chose to buck their own leadership and follow their hearts and consciences—Senators MCCAIN, COLLINS, KIRK, and TOOMEY. The American people will thank you.

There are Democrats who took some tough votes—tough votes particularly for their States. I thank Senators HAGAN, CASEY, LANDRIEU, HEINRICH, MARK and TOM UDALL, JON TESTER, and Senator SHAHEEN. These Senators put saving lives above the politics of the moment. They showed true leadership in the face of lies and fearmongering. They deserve our thanks and praise.

I wish to pay tribute to the Senators who have led this effort over many years: Senators FEINSTEIN, LAUTENBERG, SCHUMER, and DURBIN. I thank my colleague CHRIS MURPHY for his leadership and his courage. Senators FEINSTEIN, LAUTENBERG, SCHUMER, and DURBIN have been a tireless foursome on behalf of this fight. They have been dogged and determined. No amount of NRA deception or dishonesty has deterred them or stopped them.

I thank the majority leader, HARRY REID, for his courage. He has persevered in seeking a path forward on this legislation in the face of some of the most difficult political and procedural obstacles. He has been as passionate and persevering in this cause as any one of the advocates in these last weeks.

If you want to know the definition of ''resilient,'' look up ''FRANK LAUTENBERG'' in the dictionary because there he was, right here yesterday, after weeks of debilitating illness, with his wife Bonnie in the gallery. She cheered him on, and so did we. Nothing was going to keep him from voting on the gun control bills he had championed for a lifetime.

In moving forward, let's take heart and inspiration from the families of Newtown, who have been resolute and resilient at every turn, from the continued strength of the advocates, from the courage of our colleagues who stood strong yesterday, and from the American people.

I have said, along with others, that at the end of the day the American people would be the ones to make a difference. Their rage and disbelief is palpable. They will be there for Daniel Barden. He is only one among thousands. We have seen their pictures. They have been on display on this floor. Their names have been recited and their memories revived.

Yesterday the Senate said no to America, but the people of America will not take no for an answer. As Martin Luther King said, ''The arc of history is long, but it bends towards justice.'' We are on the right side of history, which will eventually vindicate this cause. I look forward to being here, if not within days, at least in the very near future when we take another vote and we stand 60 or more strong to make sure that Daniel Barden's memory is not in vain and that his brave parents are also vindicated in their trust in us.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 717

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 717 offered by the Senator from Wyoming, Mr. BARRASSO.

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, this amendment protects the privacy and safety of law-abiding gun owners. When government officials release gun ownership information, it puts many lives at risk. This includes the lives of lawful gun owners, the lives of law enforcement, and the lives of victims of domestic violence.

State or local governments which release private gun owner information will be penalized 5 percent of their Federal program funding. This includes the release of private information on individuals who have licenses to purchase, possess, or carry firearms. The funding which is withheld will then be redistributed to the States which are in compliance. This amendment will ensure gun owners across the Nation do not have their private gun owner information publicly released.

I urge all Senators to support the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this is a case of Washington being Big Brother and telling each one of the States—whether it is Wyoming, Vermont, or Connecticut—what they must do. We have no idea how it will affect them. We do know it is going to cut off a lot of money to law enforcement because it is telling States, even though the State legislators have gone out for the year, they need to have a one-size-fits-all. There has not been a hearing on it. It is a feel-good amendment. It will hurt our States but, most importantly, it will hurt law enforcement.

If you wish to have a discussion on this subject, that is fine. Let's have a hearing. Let's find out what it is. To do this feel-good amendment and inform every one of our 50 States there is 2 minutes of debate, inform our 50 States we know better than they do and this is what they should do, makes no sense.

I oppose the amendment.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the Barrasso amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. COWAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 30, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 104 Leg.]

YEAS—67

Alexander	Flake	Moran
Ayotte	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Baucus	Hagan	Portman
Begich	Hatch	Pryor
Bennet	Heinrich	Risch
Blunt	Heitkamp	Roberts
Boozman	Heller	Rubio
Burr	Hoeven	Scott
Casey	Inhofe	Sessions
Chambliss	Isakson	Shaheen
Coats	Johanns	Shelby
Coburn	Johnson (WI)	Tester
Cochran	Kaine	Thune
Collins	Kirk	Toomey
Coons	Klobuchar	Udall (CO)
Corker	Landrieu	Udall (NM)
Cornyn	Lee	Vitter
Crapo	Manchin	Warner
Cruz	McCain	Wicker
Donnelly	McCaskill	Wyden
Enzi	McConnell	
Fischer	Merkley	

NAYS—30

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murray
Blumenthal	Harkin	Nelson
Boxer	Hirono	Reed
Brown	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Cantwell	King	Rockefeller
Cardin	Leahy	Sanders
Carper	Levin	Schatz
Durbin	Menendez	Schumer
Feinstein	Mikulski	Stabenow
Franken	Murphy	Whitehouse

NOT VOTING—3

Cowan	Lautenberg	Warren

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 730

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to a vote in relation to amendment No. 730 offered by the Senator from Iowa, Mr. HARKIN.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of amendment No. 730, which I have offered along with Senator ALEXANDER and a bipartisan group of colleagues. This amendment would reauthorize and improve programs administered by both the Department of Education and Health and Human Services related to awareness, intervention, prevention of mental health conditions, and the promotion of linkages to appropriate services for children and youth.

Basically, title I focuses on school settings by promoting schoolwide prevention through the development of positive behavioral interventions and supports. Title II focuses on suicide prevention and also helping children recover from traumatic events.

I wish to make it clear this amendment passed our committee last week unanimously—unanimously. It has a number of Republican and Democratic cosponsors, so I hope, regardless of how we might agree or disagree on all the stuff about guns and the stuff that has come up, we can all agree we need to do a better job of early identification, intervention, and providing support services for the mental health of our children in this country.

With that, I yield to Senator ALEXANDER.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, this bill was unanimously accepted in committee. It has the contributions of many Senators on both sides. It improves prevention and intervention in our schools, universities, communities, doctors' offices, and mental health clinics. I urge a ''yes'' vote. It is an authorization bill and, therefore, has no score.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time in opposition?

Mr. WICKER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. COWAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 95, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 105 Leg.]

YEAS—95

Alexander	Flake	Moran
Ayotte	Franken	Murkowski
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murphy
Barrasso	Graham	Murray
Baucus	Grassley	Nelson
Begich	Hagan	Portman
Bennet	Harkin	Pryor
Blumenthal	Hatch	Reed
Blunt	Heinrich	Reid
Boozman	Heitkamp	Risch
Boxer	Heller	Roberts
Brown	Hirono	Rockefeller
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Cantwell	Inhofe	Sanders
Cardin	Isakson	Schatz
Carper	Johanns	Schumer
Casey	Johnson (SD)	Scott
Chambliss	Johnson (WI)	Sessions
Coats	Kaine	Shaheen
Coburn	King	Shelby
Cochran	Kirk	Stabenow
Collins	Klobuchar	Tester
Coons	Landrieu	Thune
Corker	Leahy	Toomey
Cornyn	Levin	Udall (CO)
Crapo	Manchin	Udall (NM)
Cruz	McCain	Vitter
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Durbin	McConnell	Whitehouse
Enzi	Menendez	Wicker
Feinstein	Merkley	Wyden
Fischer	Mikulski	

NAYS—2

Lee	Paul

NOT VOTING—3

Cowan	Lautenberg	Warren

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, earlier this week, as the debate on this legislation began, the distinguished majority whip said that ''we are here because of Newtown, Connecticut.'' I agree. Had that horrific event not occurred last December, this legislation would not have been introduced.

I share with all Americans the sorrow, frustration, and anger that follows a tragedy like what happened in Newtown or earlier in Aurora, Colorado, and Arizona. I share the sense that we must respond in some way, that we must prevent such tragedies in the future. We feel that way even though we know that such a guarantee is impossible, especially in a country that we want to remain free. But when a tragedy like that occurs, our fellow Americans look to Congress as if to say: Don't just stand there, do something.

If we are here because of Newtown, if this legislation is indeed a response to that tragedy to prevent it from happening again, then it seems obvious that there should be some connection between what happened there and what is happening here. Common sense would say that Newtown must have exposed some deficiency in our laws or some gap that needs to be filled. Common sense would say that a legislative response to Newtown would be something that could have prevented this tragedy and, therefore, can prevent a similar tragedy in the future.

That is what common sense would say, but it is just not true. In fact, the same day that the majority whip said that we are here because of Newtown, liberal columnist Richard Cohen wrote in the Washington Post that this legislation would do ''absolutely nothing to avoid such a tragedy.'' Expanding background checks, for example, would not have prevented the Newtown shooting because Adam Lanza did not purchase the weapons that he used, nor would they have prevented the Aurora shooting because James Holmes not only legally purchased the weapons he used, but would have passed a background check even under the bill before us. We may be here because of Newtown, but the bill we are considering simply does not respond to that tragedy.

As I said, I share the feeling after a tragic event that we must take action. We must, however, resist the temptation to believe that more legislation is always the answer. The truth is that the Newtown and Aurora shooters, as well as the Columbine shooters before them, broke dozens of Federal, State, and local laws already on the books. Federal law has already created more

than 60 different firearms offenses. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms posts on its Web site a reference guide to Federal firearms regulations. It is 243 pages long. But during the first decade of the 21st century, according to the Census Bureau, the percentage of intentional homicides from handguns, rifles, or shotguns all declined rather than rose.

Even more important than these legislative considerations is the fact that public policy in this area impacts fundamental constitutional rights. When other tragedies occur, even terrorist attacks, we often hear that such circumstances must not weaken our commitment to the Bill of Rights, and I do not believe we should do so now.

One of the disturbing arguments I have heard so often during this debate is that Americans do not ''need'' certain guns for certain activities or do not ''need'' to exercise their Second Amendment rights in certain ways. This dangerous view gets it exactly backwards. The place to start is with the individual right that the Constitution guarantees and the burden should be on the government to justify infringing or limiting that right. Imagine if the government told us how much speech or the exercise of religion we ''need'' under the First Amendment or if the government told us how much privacy we ''need'' under the Fourth Amendment. My liberal friends would howl in protest if we treated other provisions of the Bill of Rights in the way they want to treat the Second Amendment.

The Second Amendment guarantees a fundamental right of individuals to keep and bear arms. In fact, the Second Amendment merely codifies a right that already existed, a right that predates the Constitution itself. In 1982, when I chaired the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, we published a landmark report on the history of this fundamental right. More than 25 years before the Supreme Court officially said so, our report established that the Second Amendment ''was intended as an individual right of the American citizen to keep and carry arms in a peaceful manner, for protection of himself, his family, and his freedoms.''

The President yesterday called it ''shameful'' that the Senate defeated gun control proposals that he favors. I disagree. There was nothing shameful about opposing legislation that failed to respond to the Newtown tragedy, that cannot prevent such tragedies from ever happening again, and that undermines the Bill of Rights.

Two things will always be true as we continue grappling with violence in our society: people, not guns, kill and harm other people and criminals will not obey the law. It does no good to pretend otherwise or legislate for a society in which those things are not true, in other words, for a society that does not exist. We have to address the society we have, a society we want to remain free, a society in which we are protected by the Constitution. I could not support the legislation before us because it failed to meet this standard.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:44 p.m., recessed until 2 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. HEITKAMP).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF ANALISA TORRES TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

NOMINATION OF DERRICK KAHALA WATSON TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nominations of Analisa Torres, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York and the nomination of Derrick Kahala Watson, of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 15 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form prior to votes on the nominations.

The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, Monday's confirmation of Judge Beverly O'Connell marked the 150th confirmation of a Federal trial court nomination by President Obama. Thanks to Senate Republicans' concerted effort to filibuster, obstruct and delay his moderate judicial nominees, it took almost 1 year longer to reach this milestone than it did when his Republican predecessor was serving as President, 10 months in fact. I have repeatedly asked Senate Republicans to abandon their destructive tactics. Their unwillingness to do so shows that Senate Republicans are still focused on obstructing this President, rather than helping meet the needs of the American people and our judiciary.

The ability of hardworking Americans to get their day in court and have their rights protected should not be subject to this kind of wrongheaded, partisan obstructionism. Today, the Senate is being allowed to vote on just 2 of the 15 judicial nominees ready for confirmation. Ten of the judicial nominees confirmed this year could and should have been confirmed last year. There are still four judicial nominees in that category, who are part of the backlog on which Senate Republicans insist on maintaining. And like so many of President Obama's district court nominees, Analisa Torres and Derrick Watson have had to wait more than 60 days after being voted on by the Judiciary Committee to be considered by the Senate. These systematic delays help explain why we remain more than 20 confirmations behind the pace we set with President Bush's nominees. We can make up much of that ground if Senate Republicans would just agree to a vote on all 15 nominees currently pending on the Executive Calendar. All of them received bipartisan support in committee, and all but one were unanimously approved by the committee. There is no good reason for further delay, especially at a time when judicial vacancies remain at 85.

Let us clear the backlog of judicial nominees ready for confirmation. Republicans have recently started pointing to 2004. In 1 month in 2004, a presidential election year, we were able to clear a backlog of consensus nominees by confirming 20. This insistence on delay and holding over consensus nominees from 1 year to the next has been constant. Seventeen of the confirmations for which Senate Republicans now seek credit over the past 2 years should have been confirmed more than 2 years ago in the preceding Congress. That is when they allowed only 60 judicial confirmations to take place during President Obama's first 2 years in office, the lowest total for a President in over 30 years. Indeed, during President Obama's first year in office, Senate Republicans stalled all but 12 of his circuit and district nominees. That was the lowest 1-year confirmation total since the Eisenhower administration, when the Federal bench was barely ⅓ the size it is today.

The fact is that we have these 15 nominees waiting for a vote. We have 15 judgeships that can be filled so that hardworking Americans in New York, Hawaii, Louisiana, California, Florida, Oregon, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming can have better access to justice. All Senate Democrats are prepared to vote on all of these nominees today.

Judge Analisa Torres is nominated to serve on the US District Court for the Southern District of New York. She currently serves as a New York State Supreme Court Justice. Previously, she served as an acting New York State Supreme Court Justice, a judge for the Civil Court of the City of New York, and as a judge for the Criminal Court of the City of New York. She received her A.B., magna cum laude, from Harvard University and her J.D. from Columbia Law School. Judge Torres has the strong support of her home State Senators, Senator SCHUMER and Senator GILLIBRAND.

Derrick Kahala Watson is nominated to the US District Court for the District of Hawaii. He currently serves as the chief of the Civil Division in the US attorney's office in the District of Hawaii. Prior to that, he was an assistant United States attorney in the same office. From 1995 to 2000, he served as an assistant United States attorney in the Northern District of California and served as deputy chief of the Civil Division from 1999 to 2000. In addition to his service at the US attorney's office, he was in private practice for more than a decade. Derrick Watson received his J.D. from Harvard Law School and his A.B., cum laude, from Harvard College. He has the support of his home State Senators, Senator HIRONO and Senator SCHATZ.

Both nominees were unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee by voice vote 2 months ago.

Like almost all of the other nominees pending on the Executive Calendar, these are the kind of mainstream and consensus nominees who should be confirmed quickly. For nearly 4 years vacancies have been at or above 80, putting an unnecessary strain on our Federal courts. Sequestration cuts have added to the pressure on our justice system. Let us vote on the remaining nominees so that they can get to work for the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, I rise to speak in support of the nomination of Derrick Kahala Watson to be a district judge for the U.S. District Court of Hawaii. But before I discuss this nomination, I would like to join with the rest of my colleagues in acknowledging the week we have had and how trying it has been for all Americans. The horrific bombing at the Boston Marathon, the targeting of Senate offices and the President with mail containing poison, other actions at the Capitol, and now this tragic explosion in Texas have captured our attention and given us all perspective on what is important in life. Our hearts go out to all the victims and their families.

Turning now to Mr. Watson's nomination, I thank Chairman LEAHY and Ranking Member GRASSLEY of the Judiciary Committee for their quick consideration, referring this nomination to the full Senate for a vote. Mr. Watson was born in Hawaii. He attended Harvard college and Harvard Law School and started a successful career in law in San Francisco, CA, before returning to Hawaii to serve as an assistant U.S. attorney.

Mr. Watson testified before the Judiciary Committee in January at my first hearing as a Senator. He demonstrated that he had the qualifications, ability, and temperament to be an outstanding judge for Hawaii.

Once he is confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Watson will be the only person of Native Hawaiian descent serving as an article III judge, and only the fourth to serve in the history of the United States.

In addition, once he joins the Federal bench in Hawaii, that court will be the first majority Asian American Pacific Islander article III court in American history.

I am proud to support Judge Watson, and I am happy that the Senate will vote to confirm him today. I certainly urge all my colleagues to cast a unanimous vote for his nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Madam President, I am deeply honored to stand here today in support of Analisa Torres's nomination to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. I also want to thank President Obama for acting on my recommendation and nominating another superbly qualified female jurist to the Federal bench.

I know Judge Torres as a fair-minded woman of great integrity. Her lifetime of public service and legal experience, serving as a jurist, an attorney, and serving her community has earned her the respect of her colleagues. Her body of work demonstrates her qualifications to serve on the Federal bench.

Since 2000, she has served as a judge in various courts, including the Criminal Court of the City of New York, and in 2012 she was elected to a 14-year term as a New York State Supreme Court Justice. Judge Torres has previously worked in private practice, as a law clerk, and as a teacher. In her current role, she has exemplified pragmatism and has demonstrated a consistent commitment to thoughtful, sound and fair reasoning.

In addition to her professional work, she has shown an enduring commitment to her community.

There is no question that Judge Torres is extremely well qualified and well suited to serve as a Federal court judge. I strongly believe this country needs more women like her serving in the Federal judiciary—an institution I believe needs more exceptional women.

Today, women make up only 30 percent of the Federal bench.

According to the National Women's Law Center, only 66 women of color currently serve as active Federal judges—that is less than 10 percent of the Nation's active Federal bench.

We have to do better.

Judge Torres's nomination has been pending before this body for over 150 days. I urge my colleagues to put aside partisan differences and help us move forward on the 14 judicial nominees who have been forced to deal with this unprecedented delay.

I remind my colleagues that greater diversity, of gender, ethnicity and professional backgrounds, are not just ideals that we should aspire to, but steps we must take to have a judiciary that is more diverse, and more reflective of the great country we live in. I have no doubt that having Judge Torres serving in the Federal judiciary will bring us closer to that goal.

I was proud to recommend her for this position. I urge all my colleagues to join me and vote in support of her nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I will be voting for both of these nominees for judges, but I would like to make some comments because I hear rumblings of how Senate Republicans are obstructing judicial nominees. I would just like to remind my colleagues of how well we are proceeding.

Today the Senate will consider two more judicial nominations. These nominations are people, as I just said, I am going to approve. This is the third of this week, and with today's expected action we will have confirmed 4 circuit and 9 district nominees during this Congress, for a total of 13. At this point in 2005, during President Bush's second term, the Senate had confirmed not 13 like now, with us, not 9, not 4, but only 1 judicial nominee. So that would be a record of 13 for this administration and 1 for a counter time during the second Bush administration.

As I stated last week, the quick pace of this year comes on top of a very productive 112th conditioning, in which 111 judges were confirmed. That was more judges confirmed than any other Congress going all the way back 20 years. Overall, with today's actions, we will have confirmed 184 judicial nominees. Divide it this way, 34 circuit judges and now 150 district judges. The Senate has defeated only 2 nominees. That is a record of our passing 184 to 2 that have not been approved. That is a .989 batting average. So I do not know who is shedding tears around here, but they ought to look at the record.

Other nominees are still being considered by the Senate and a few remain in committee. I note we have a hearing scheduled next week for another circuit and district judge, so we are continuing to move forward. But even counting those pending nominations, the President has a confirmation rate that is comparable to that of President George W. Bush, President Clinton, and exceeds that of President George H.W. Bush.

Again, there is no credible basis to say this President is being treated differently from previous Presidents. What is different, though, in the case of this President is the manner in which he has allowed vacancies to accumulate before submitting nominations. It is about time that down at the White House they get down to work, decide who they are going to nominate, and get the nominations up here. His failure to make judicial nominations a priority in his first year when Democrats had a filibuster-proof majority in the Senate resulted in an increase of vacancies. That was not the fault of Senate Republicans.

Throughout his administration it has been the case that a majority of vacancies have had no nominees. Presently, do you know that three of four vacancies have no nominees up here?

For the 36 vacancies categorized as ''judicial emergencies,'' there are only 8 nominees. So I just want to set the record straight before the vote for these nominees because I get tired of these crocodile tears being shed. Particularly, I am sick of hearing about us not moving on judges when three-fourths of them we don't even have the nominees here yet. So quit crying.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I share the perplexed attitude of the Senator from Iowa about our friends' concern about nominations. The President has even talked about it. I have gone back and looked at the record. There was a Washington Post article 3 weeks ago. I gave a copy of it to the President. This is what it said: On Cabinet nominations, this Senate has considered President Obama's Cabinet nominations more rapidly than they did the last three Presidents. That is Cabinet nominations. Never in the history of the Senate has the Senate denied a Cabinet nomination by filibuster, with the exception of the Democrats blocking John Bolton in the George W. Bush administration. So the President is treated better on Cabinet nominations.

Evidence from the Congressional Research Service says President Obama's circuit judges in his first term were considered more rapidly than President George W. Bush's circuit judges. Senator GRASSLEY just pointed out that in the second term of President Bush he had 1 judge confirmed by this time; President Obama has 13.

On district judges, according to the Congressional Research Service, during the first term of President Obama his district judges were considered a little more slowly than President George W. Bush's, but the Senate changed the rules earlier this year to cut down the postcloture debate time to make it easier to bring judges to the floor and get them through more rapidly. Perhaps that is why the score is 13 to 1, with Obama getting 13 judges and Bush getting 1 in the same period of time in the second term.

I do not know where this is coming from. In addition, we have never blocked a district judge by filibuster—neither party in the history of the Senate. In the circuit judges we never blocked a circuit judge until George W. Bush made some nominations about the time I came to the Senate 10 years ago, and the Democrats started it. They caused Miguel Estrada to be blocked and a number of others, and they brought up cloture motions time after time and we had a gang of 6, 8, 10 or 14 who slowed it all down. But still the score is 5 to 2; 5 Republican judges blocked for confirmation by the Democrats under President Bush, and 2 by Republicans with President Obama.

We worked pretty hard for the President to confirm his nominations. We had two sets of rules changes, and we have a number of expedited nominations which come now to the desk. We had about 170 nominations that have been completely removed from Senate confirmation. I would think the Obama administration would be thanking the Senate for its work to make it easier for any President to get confirmations. In any event, when we are talking about Cabinet Members, President Obama is being better treated than the last three Presidents. When we are talking about circuit judges he is better treated than George W. Bush. When we are talking about district judges he is treated a little worse in his first term than George W. Bush, but we changed the rules to speed up district judges. The score in the second term, as I have said twice now, is Obama 13, Bush 1—Obama way ahead.

I like to see confirmations move ahead. I hope I do not hear this much more, when the record shows that in fact it is a manufactured crisis.

I yield the floor.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent all time be yielded back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Analisa Torres, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Watson nomination.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

There is a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Derrick Kahala Watson, of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii?

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. COWAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 106 Ex.]

YEAS—94

Alexander	Barrasso	Bennet
Ayotte	Baucus	Blumenthal
Baldwin	Begich	Blunt
Boozman	Heinrich	Paul
Brown	Heitkamp	Portman
Cantwell	Heller	Pryor
Cardin	Hirono	Reed
Carper	Hoeven	Reid
Casey	Inhofe	Risch
Chambliss	Isakson	Roberts
Coats	Johanns	Rockefeller
Coburn	Johnson (SD)	Rubio
Cochran	Johnson (WI)	Sanders
Collins	Kaine	Schatz
Coons	King	Schumer
Corker	Kirk	Scott
Cornyn	Klobuchar	Sessions
Crapo	Landrieu	Shaheen
Cruz	Leahy	Shelby
Donnelly	Lee	Stabenow
Durbin	Levin	Tester
Enzi	Manchin	Thune
Feinstein	McCain	Toomey
Fischer	McCaskill	Udall (CO)
Flake	McConnell	Udall (NM)
Franken	Menendez	Vitter
Gillibrand	Merkley	Warner
Graham	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Grassley	Murkowski	Wicker
Hagan	Murphy	Wyden
Harkin	Murray	
Hatch	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—6

Boxer	Cowan	Moran
Burr	Lautenberg	Warren

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. COWAN. Madam President, I was necessarily absent from votes during today's session. Had I been present for the votes on amendments relating to S. 649, the Safe Communities, Safe Schools Act of 2013 I would have opposed the Barrasso amendment, S. Amdt. 717, and I would have supported the Harkin-Alexander amendment, S. Amdt. 730. Also, I would have supported the nomination of Analisa Torres to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.•

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

The majority leader is recognized.

GUN SAFETY

Mr. REID. Madam President, this bears repeating: We knew all along that efforts to pass stronger background checks and keep guns out of the hands of criminals wouldn't be easy, and it hasn't been. But keeping America's streets safe from gun violence is worth the effort.

Yesterday the families of gun violence victims watched as Republicans defeated a commonsense proposal to expand background checks. It is supported by 90 percent of the American people. It is not some hocus-pocus. What it says is that if a person is a criminal, that person shouldn't be able to buy a gun. It says that if a person has severe mental issues, that person shouldn't be able to buy a gun. That is all it said.

Yesterday the families of gun violence victims watched, but despite the

fact that a strong majority of the American people feel this way, we weren't able to get this done. Despite the fact that a strong majority of the Senate voted in favor of stronger background checks—a strong majority—Republicans once again filibustered a commonsense proposal. We were able to get 4 Republicans—4 out of 45.

Yesterday President Obama said it was a shameful day for the Senate, and it probably was, I agree. But we should make no mistake; this debate is not over. In fact, this fight is just beginning.

I have spoken with the President. He and I agree that the best way to keep working toward passing a background check bill is to hit ''pause'' and freeze the background check bill where it is. In the meantime, we will keep moving forward with the people from Aurora, CO, Blacksburg, VA, Newtown, CT, and other places to make sure we are able to get something done. This will allow Senators to keep negotiating.

We had nine amendments yesterday. They were not easy to vote on—not for us or for the Republicans—and I understand that. But it was a good process by which to move forward and get some of these contentious amendments on both sides out of the way—or voted on, rather, is a better way to phrase it.

So we are going to come back to this bill. I feel obligated to Senator STABENOW. She should have an opportunity to offer her amendment on mental health. I feel an obligation to Senator COBURN. He should be able to offer his amendment on background checks. I feel an obligation to a number of Senators who believe we have to do a better job dealing with the issue of veterans.

So we are going to have time to work on what people want to do before we come back to this. It will give opponents an opportunity to decide what they want to do when we get back on this, and it will give gun violence advocates time to make their voices heard by Republican Senators. This option will preserve the progress we have made on the bill. We passed a couple of amendments today—we passed a Republican amendment and a Democratic amendment. I suggest to the Senate that this option will prevent us from having to return to square one procedurally, and I think that is good.

I am committed to ensuring that any bill we pass includes an expansion of background checks, closing the gun show loophole, as well as covering private sales.

This afternoon I am going to file cloture on the motion to proceed to the Marketplace Fairness Act, which would give brick-and-mortar stores parity with Internet-only retailers. It is only a matter of time before we bring this anti-gun violence measure back to the floor for a vote.

The stand of the Republicans is not sustainable. It is a question of how long they are going to stand firm, but it is not sustainable.

I assure the 90 percent of Americans who support meaningful background checks that I am going to continue this fight. I assure the families of Newtown and Aurora and Tucson and Blacksburg that we are going to continue to stand by their side.

To those Senators who have indicated they want to offer amendments, we will be back and try to do another tranche of amendments, and when we get there, I hope we can proceed the way we did this week to line up amendments.

MARKETPLACE FAIRNESS ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Madam President, I move to proceed to Calendar No. 41, S. 743.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 41, S. 743, a bill to restore States' sovereign rights to enforce State and local sales and use tax laws, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Madam President, I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 41, S. 743, To restore States' sovereign rights to enforce State and local sales and use tax laws, and for other purposes.

Harry Reid, Richard J. Durbin, Sherrod Brown, Sheldon Whitehouse, Amy Klobuchar, Joe Manchin III, Richard Blumenthal, Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Angus S. King, Jr., Al Franken, Tom Harkin, Carl Levin, Mark Begich, Brian Schatz, Robert Menendez, Tammy Baldwin.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, as I understand it, Leader REID moved to proceed to the Marketplace Fairness Act a bit ago. I have deep reservations about this legislation, so I am not able to support the motion to proceed. The leader has filed cloture on his motion, and I just want it understood at this point that if cloture is invoked, I will not be able to support a reduction in the amount of time available for Members to debate this.

The Presiding Officer and I have talked about this a number of times, but just for purposes of this discussion, I think it is extremely important that the Senate and the country think through the implications of what this bill is all about.

What this bill is all about is that the advocates essentially want to take a function that is now vested in government—State tax collection—and, in effect, outsource that function of government to small businesses, particularly these small online retailers.

This has been a big source of employment, good wages, innovative approaches, new apps. It has been a big boost for our country. I think it is important for the Senate to think through what this means and try to see if we can come up with something that is sensible.

For example, the proponents of the legislation are going to argue with considerable passion that this is not going to be a hard task for these small businesses on which they have imposed this new assignment—as they call it, outsourcing the function of State tax collection, which is done by government, to these small businesses.

The proponents say it is not going to be hard for small businesses to handle this. They are going to say there is a lot of new technology available—computer software and the like—and that the Marketplace Fairness Act will not be difficult to administer as a result of these new technologies.

Having been involved in this debate now for years and years—having been the original author of what is a different subject but has some of the same connections, the Internet tax fairness legislation—I have heard the proponents of this legislation say, year after year after year, this is not going to be a hard assignment, the process of these small businesses collecting these taxes, that new technologies are available, and that the law ought to be passed because it can be done.

But year after year we have seen that the idea that this is so simple and it can be done is not borne out. If it were so simple, it would have been done already. The reason this bill comes to the floor of the Senate is because it is, in fact, not so simple. It is not going to be a piece of cake for these small businesses.

There are more than 5,000 taxing jurisdictions in our country. Some of them give very different treatment for products and services that are almost identical. So this is a big lift to say we are going to have software and computers and technology and it is just going to be a piece of cake for these small businesses to be able to handle this.

I think that is part of what needs to be discussed in a debate on the floor of the Senate because, fundamentally, the idea of taking a function of government—tax collection—and handing it over to small businesses—and small businesses being a big part of our country's economic engine—is something I think ought to give every Senator pause.

In addition to that, I want us to think through the aspects of this that relate to America's ability to compete in tough global markets.

I know when we talked about this in a brief way during the Senate budget debate, several Senators said that, oh, back in the days when we were just debating the Internet, they could see the need for some of these policies in the digital age, but now the Internet is all grown up. We do not need any of these kinds of approaches such as technological neutrality and nondiscrimination with respect to taxes and regulation.

My response to this is, yes, it is a different day. There is no question about it. I chair the Senate Finance Subcommittee on International Trade. As part of my obligations there to look at trade and competitiveness, I have come to the conclusion that the Internet is the shipping lane of the 21st century.

I think about what the Finance Committee looked like 30, 40 years ago—people moving goods physically from North Dakota, Oregon, and the like. It is very different today. With a lot of economic activity, in a sense, being conducted online on the Internet, to a great extent it is now the shipping lane.

This bill, I want the Senate to know and the country to know, will be a big leg up for foreign retailers and foreign businesses. The reason I say that is the Marketplace Fairness Act, in effect, tries to take local law and apply it to the global economy. It is unprecedented.

What it will mean—if passed in its present form—is that if you are on the northern border—say you are in North Dakota or Washington State or other places that are on the northern border—if you are an online retailer, you are going to say to yourself: Why in the world would you want to stay on the U.S. side of the border and try to comply with the rules of thousands of taxing jurisdictions when you can move, in effect, half an hour away outside the borders of the United States and not be subjected to this?

So maybe the sponsors of the bill want to rename their bill—now called the Marketplace Fairness Act—the shop Canada and the shop Mexico bill because that is truly what it would mean.

I have heard some in favor of the bill say that is not the case, that there are long-arm statutes and the like. Good luck with that. Good luck with the idea we have not been able to figure out a way to do this in the United States, now we are going to write a bill that says it does not apply to the foreign retailer or the foreign business, and we are going to say we are going to be able to hook those people somehow with a long-arm statute. I do not see it.

That is what the point of this debate is all about. So we had the discussion in the context of the budget. I think then it was sort of seen as kind of a general proposition. But now we are getting ready to write a real law. My own preference would be to have this go back to the Senate Finance Committee chaired by Chairman BAUCUS—we work very closely in a bipartisan way, Chairman BAUCUS and Senator HATCH—and that we have a chance to think through the implications here.

I can think of some commonsense ideas where the Presiding Officer and I would agree on some kind of uniformity. I mean, if we were talking about uniformity rather than 5,000-plus taxing jurisdictions, that would be one thing. We saw the jobs numbers last month. They were not where they ought to be. The idea that now we are going to take steps here in the Senate which would hinder the growth of the innovative engine of the American economy strikes me as something we should not be doing.

Personally I would very much like to be part of an effort to work this out. I have always said the American economy is now about bricks and clicks. We now have most of our businesses looking to try to have storefronts and online operations. I want both of them to prosper. Some of Oregon's most illustrious companies look at just that principle, bricks and clicks.

But let's not hammer the innovation sector, that online aspect of the American economy, especially given what we have seen of late. I mean, think about the Friday after Thanksgiving. Were the malls and the stores empty the Friday after Thanksgiving? They certainly were not. The traditional part of the American economy, stores and malls—people could not find a parking place. Those stores were offering hours earlier and earlier in order to meet consumer demand.

So, yes, let's promote bricks and clicks, but let's not precipitously take steps that will harm so much of the American economy. When I got involved in these issues years ago—I think I told the Presiding Officer about this. When I came to the Senate, I had just become Oregon's first new Senator in 30 years. I made it clear I was going to spend a lot of time on timber and natural resources issues. I chair the Energy Committee. I am going to continue to do that, because that is a bedrock part of the American economy and a bedrock part of Oregon's future and small communities and what our State is all about.

I said in addition to that focus on timber and natural resources, when I came to the Senate, I am going to spend a lot of time looking at technology and innovation and new areas for our State to get into. That led me into some of those initial kinds of efforts, passage of the section of the Communications Decency Act which encouraged investment in social media, Facebook and Twitter and social media, because had we not gotten that passed, we were told a lot of people who might think about investing in the social media would see that someone who ran a Website would get held liable for someone who posted on that site and the owner of the site would not know anything about it and could not figure out how to get rid of that. So with that, and with the Internet tax freedom bill and others, we said with respect to technology and innovation, let's do two things: First, let's do no harm. Let's not take steps actively where we damage our economy and our future. Second, let's not discriminate. Let's not single out this sector which has shown so much promise.

At a minimum, the marketplace fairness legislation, as written today, will violate that first principle. It will do harm. It will force those small online retailers to, in effect, take on a government function, tax collection. I do not know of any civics book that talks about outsourcing a function of government—tax collection—to small businesses. That is what the marketplace fairness legislation does.

Second, in a tough global economy—I know the Presiding Officer cares a great deal about global commerce and global trade coming from her State—this bill will favor foreign businesses that will not be subjected to it. That is something that cannot be corrected in this bill in its present form. There may be other ways to correct it; there may be other ways to correct a number of aspects of the bill. That cannot. It will favor foreign retailers.

As I chair the Finance Subcommittee on Global Commerce and Global Trade, I do not see how that makes sense. That is why I have made it clear today that given the state of where the Senate discussion is now with the leader having filed cloture on his motion—I want to make it clear that if cloture is invoked, I will not support a reduction in time for this discussion.

I yield the floor and I would suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HIRONO). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, this week I joined my colleagues in introducing immigration reform legislation that seeks to end de facto amnesty by achieving the strongest border security enforcement measures in U.S. history but also by modernizing our legal immigration system so it can unleash the strong economic growth and job creation potential that immigration has.

Let me begin by stating the obvious, and that is that America is a nation of immigrants. We know that because every single one of us can track our lineage back to someone who came here from somewhere else. The truth is it is one of the things that make us different and special from the rest of the world.

If we think about the history of the world, it is basically people being told

they can only do what their parents did for a living. How far you are going to go in life depends on what your parents used to do and who you are and to whom you are connected. What made America truly unique and what made the idea of America truly revolutionary was the idea that every single human being, no matter where they were born, how they were born, into what kind of family they were born, and into what circumstances they were born, had the God-given right to go as far as their talent and their hard work would take them. We may take that for granted—those of us, like me, who were born and raised here our entire life—but this is the exception rather than the rule throughout human history, and it is one of the things that have made America so special because the belief and commitment to that ideal unleashed here the revolutionary power of the human spirit and transformed this country into the single most powerful and greatest and freest Nation in all of human history.

This is the story of immigration in America, and it is why we as Americans understand that legal immigration is critically important for our future and a critical part of our heritage. The problem is that for too long both Republicans and Democrats have failed to enforce our immigration laws, and the result is that today we have millions of people living in the United States in violation of our immigration laws. The other problem is that our legal immigration system is broken. It is just broken. It doesn't reflect the 21st century. It doesn't take into account special skills and talents. It doesn't allow us to attract the world's best and brightest. In fact, it doesn't allow us to keep the world's best and brightest, many of whom are students in our universities who learn from our best schools—that our taxpayers are paying for—and when they are done learning, we ask them to leave and take what they have learned here and use it somewhere else to compete against us. It makes absolutely no sense.

Let me start by saying that if there wasn't a single illegal immigrant in the United States, we would still have to do immigration reform because the immigration system is broken. I am pleased this bill we have offered as a starting point reforms our legal immigration system in a very serious and profound way. It turns it into a merit-based system that takes into account skills, talents, and job opportunities. It creates a system where agriculture can get the workers into this country legally—by the way, workers who feed not just our families but the world. It allows our business community, in times of labor shortages where there is very low unemployment, to be able to provide for themselves the kind of guest and seasonal labor some industries depend upon but to do so in a legal way. These reforms are significant.

By the way, in the high-tech industry, where we are not graduating nearly enough people in the high-tech fields—science, engineering, technology, and math—shame on us as a country that more of our children are not graduating with the skills they need to do those jobs. We have to change that.

In the meantime there are thousands of jobs that are going overseas because we can't fill them here. These companies in the high-tech industry are creating these jobs, but then they are taking them somewhere else because that is where the workers are. It is pretty simple: They go to a university, they interview the students, they find someone they like, and if they can't hire them in the United States they will hire the same person in some other country. And that is terrible for America.

So this bill modernizes our illegal immigration system—something we would have to do even if there wasn't a single illegal immigrant in the United States.

Next, the bill actually enforces our laws. It begins by creating a universal entry-exit tracking system.

You may not know this, but 40 percent of the people who are illegally in the United States didn't come illegally. They came on a visa, on a permit, and then the permit expired and they stayed—40 percent. We have no idea who they are because we don't track people when they leave. We only track them when they come in. This bill will change that.

We all understand the magnet for illegal immigration. It is jobs. It is pretty simple: There is a supply of people willing to work, there is a supply of jobs on this side of the border we can't fill domestically, and those two are meeting. They are just not meeting legally.

This bill will require every employer in America to comply with E-Verify, to basically check the documents their workers are providing against the national data base that provides employment eligibility information. The next thing it does on enforcement is the border region—let me say this about the border. The border is not just about immigration. It is about national security. It is a national security risk. The border must be secured.

This bill requires the Department of Homeland Security to come up with not one but two plans—a border plan and a fencing plan—to achieve 100 percent ability to be aware of the entire border and 90 percent apprehension, that we apprehend 9 out of 10 people who are illegally crossing. We give the Department of Homeland Security 5 years to reach that goal.

If they do not reach the goal in 5 years, then the issue is turned over to a commission made up of State officials, local officials on the border to take care of the job themselves—and they will. If the Federal Government refuses to secure the border, the States of New Mexico and Texas and Arizona and California, through their Governors and their leaders, will finish the job.

The next thing this bill does is deal with the millions of people who are in this country in violation of our immigration laws. Let me begin by saying this: No one has a right to illegally immigrate to the United States. There is no legal right to be here illegally. As a sovereign country we have a right to enforce our immigration laws.

If we do something to accommodate those who are here illegally, we don't do it because we legally have to. We do it for two reasons: First, because it is in the best interest of our country. When we debate this immigration issue, we need to understand that when we talk about millions of illegal immigrants, this is not a theory, this is a reality; they are here now. We are not talking about bringing these people in; they are already here and they will be here for the rest of their lives. So we have to deal with that reality. It is in our national interest to deal with that reality.

The second reason we are dealing with it is because that is who we are. We are a compassionate people. We are not going to deport 11 million people, so we have to deal with this. We believe we handled this in a very professional and effective way.

If there are people in this country illegally who entered here before December 2011, they have to present themselves. They will undergo a background check. If they have committed serious crimes in the U.S., they will be deported. If they have not, they will have to pay an application fee, a fine. They will have to start paying taxes, and they will receive a permit that will allow them to work in the United States and pay their taxes.

They will not qualify for any Federal benefits—no welfare, no ObamaCare, no food stamps—but they will have a chance to work and will no longer have to hide. They are going to have to remain in that system for 6 years, and then they have to go back and get their permit renewed. It is not a permanent grant of a temporary status; it is a temporary grant of a temporary status.

In 6 years they have to go back and apply again for this permit. When they reapply, not only do they have to pay another fine and another application fee, but they are going to have to prove they have been paying taxes the last 6 years and that they are gainfully employed in a way that means they are not going to wind up on public assistance.

If the border plans have been completed, if E-Verify is in place, if the entry-exist system is in place, assuming their permit is renewed, after 10 years has gone by, then the only thing that happens is they are given a chance to apply for a green card just like everybody else does, not a special process. They are at the back of the line. Everyone who applied before them legally goes first.

The only thing that happens after 10 years goes by and the border is secured, E-Verify is in place and the entry-exit system is in place, we don't give them anything. All they have now is the opportunity to apply for a green card.

By the way, during the first 5 years of a green card under existing law, people don't qualify for Federal benefits either. The point is, this is a reasonable way to deal with a real problem that faces our country.

The alternative is to do nothing, which leads me to one of the points that people are using, and we will be talking a lot about this issue. One of the arguments against this is how much money it is going to cost.

First of all, over the first 10 or 15 years, all these things about the fence and the things we are doing are paid for in the bill. Beyond that, as far as the economy of the United States—a couple points.

First of all, we can't compare this bill to nothing. We have to compare it to what we have now, and what we have now is worse. What we have now is costing our economy. We have people in this country illegally. They get sick, they go to the emergency room, and the taxpayer pays for it.

We have people in this country who are having children who are U.S. citizens and they go to our schools; they are driving on our streets without a driver's license, which means they have no car insurance, which means all of us have to pay more in car insurance as a result. This is obviously not good for them, but it is not good for us.

What we have today is devastating and horrible for our economy. We can't continue to have this. We have to fix this problem, and we have to fix it in a way that is fair to the people who have done it the right way and fix it in a way that makes sure this never ever happens again. I believe the bill we are working on does that, and I look forward to the input that my colleagues have.

One more criticism I hear is that it is being rushed through. That is just not true. Just yesterday we voted on a series of amendments that I had less than 12 hours to review, and these amendments dealt with a fundamental right to Second Amendment constitutional rights. This bill has been online for 48 hours. The Committee on Judiciary would not even begin to consider amendments to this bill until next month. People are going to have 3 to 4 weeks to review it. It is posted on my Web site. People can go on there now and see it. It will be available all these weeks. Then it is going to go through an extensive committee process. Then it will be brought here, hopefully, to the floor of the Senate where we can debate it openly as well.

I am not claiming the bill is perfect. I am sure it can be improved, and I hope my 99 other colleagues will work hard to improve it because we have an opportunity to do something important.

My last point, and I address many of my fellow Americans who share my deep commitment to upholding the Constitution of the United States, to limiting the size and scope of government, to encouraging the free enterprise system as the best way to create economic opportunity. America is a nation of immigrants, but both Republicans and Democrats have failed to enforce our immigration laws and, as a result, we have millions of people here illegally. We are not going to deport them. So let's secure the border and let's identify these people. Let's have them undergo a background check, get in the back of the line, pay a fine, and pay taxes. No Federal benefits.

We all wish we didn't have this problem, but leaving it the way it is is amnesty. We have to solve this problem, and I hope we will.

Madam President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FLOODING IN ILLINOIS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I want to draw attention to the major flooding going on in Illinois at this moment, particularly in Chicago and its suburbs but not exclusively. It is affecting downstate as well.

Hundreds of families have been evacuated from their homes, and more than 30,000 people are without power and we are experiencing a major storm. The Rock, Fox, DuPage, Illinois, and Mississippi Rivers have overtopped their banks, damaging hundreds, if not thousands, of homes and businesses. Several levees are near the breaking point.

In many areas, the flooding is so bad it exceeds what we saw during the major floods in 2008 and in 1987. The ground is so saturated that a sinkhole in Chicago swallowed three cars this morning, and Libertyville High School has sunk a foot into the muddy soil.

More than 300 flights have been cancelled out of O'Hare and Midway Airports, and hundreds of schools in and around Chicago were closed today because of dangerously high water.

People along the Des Plains and Fox Rivers in Grundy, Kane, and LaSalle Counties have been evacuated—and the evacuations are ongoing.

More than 30 major roads in northeastern Illinois are closed due to flooding. Heavy rain has completely filled the large underground flood control system known as the Deep Tunnel in Chicago. This project was designed to handle sewer backup problems and water pollution in Cook County. The Chicago River has swelled by 6 feet, triggering locks to open and for the flow to be reversed back to Lake Michigan.

For the first time in recent memory, the DuPage County government is shut down because of flooding. All county government buildings, including the health department, are closed. Governor Patrick Quinn has issued a state of emergency for the entire State of Illinois. National Guardsmen are on hand helping to evacuate people and monitor water levels and road closures. First responders are supplying sandbags, pumps, life vests, generators, and other supplies along the threatened riverbanks. Sandbagging operations are ongoing in Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kane, McHenry, and Will Counties.

My office is in close contact with Mayor Nicholas Helmer of Prospect Heights—where many people have been evacuated. We are also working with Mayor-elect Matthew Bogusz and the interim mayor, Mark Walsten of the city of Des Plaines. They are working hard to make sure the communities are safe.

Communities all along the Mississippi River and the western part of the State could be next in the flooding. Water is already rising in Quincy and the Quad Cities, and communities downstate—such as East St. Louis and Cairo—could see major flooding this weekend as storm runoff from up north works its way south.

My colleague Senator MARK KIRK and I are ready to help the affected communities in any way. We have cosigned a letter to the Governor to put in writing what we have said orally: We stand prepared to work with all of the Federal agencies available to help our State during this flooding challenge.

We understand they are doing everything possible at the local level. If the situation continues to worsen, there may be need for Federal assistance. Senator KIRK and I will work together on a bipartisan basis to make sure it is there. My thoughts are with the people and families affected by floodwaters in Illinois, especially those who had to leave their homes. I am particularly grateful for the people who are working around the clock to control these rivers. I have spoken to John Monken, Director of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, and am monitoring the efforts on a minute-by-minute basis. I will continue to work with Federal, State, and local officials to make sure vital resources are made available for the flood control effort.

Madam President, a short time ago there was a press conference that was historic in nature. Eight Senators, four Democrats and four Republicans, came together to announce the introduction of an immigration bill. It is a bill we have worked on for months. The four Senators on the Democratic side are Senator SCHUMER, Senator MENENDEZ, Senator BENNET of Colorado, and myself; on the Republican side, Senator MCCAIN, Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, Senator JEFF FLAKE of Arizona, Senator MARCO RUBIO of Florida.

When you put the eight of us in a room you have the full political spectrum in the Senate. But we decided as a group to try to do our best to write

a law to deal with the immigration challenge in America. It is a substantial challenge. America's immigration system is badly, badly broken. I say that because we estimate there are 11 million people living in this country who are undocumented. They are people who get up and go to work every day. They may have picked the fruits you put on your cereal this morning. They could be cleaning your room in the hotel you stopped in in Chicago. They could be taking care of your mother in the nursing home this evening. They are spread across the economy. They are hard-working people. Most immigrants are. But they are undocumented. They have no country. About half of them are here because they came judicially as visitors or college students and they stayed. They are here illegally, there is no question about it. They are undocumented. The question we asked ourselves over and over for the last many years is, What are we going to do?

In the last Presidential campaign, Governor Romney said they should self-deport themselves, they should leave. That is not going to happen. It may be good campaign rhetoric but it doesn't reflect reality. What you find when you get to know the undocumented is they do not live in houses filled with undocumented people. It is not uncommon to find that dad is a citizen, the children were born here and they are citizens, it is mom who is undocumented. These stories are repeated over and over.

So the eight of us sat down and said: What are we going to do to deal with this and what are we going to do to deal with the problem this creates in the economy? Here is what it is. It is not a matter of 11 million people working in the economy undocumented. It is the fact that they end up taking jobs and being paid the lowest possible wages, so their work depresses wages.

In addition, in most cases—many cases, I should say—they are being paid in cash. Their employers are not paying into unemployment, workers compensation, Social Security, Medicare. They are off the books. That doesn't help our country if they are not paying taxes and if their wages are so cheap and so low it hurts the jobs of American workers.

In addition, many of these workers are mistreated. It is not unusual for me to hear that in Chicago a group of workers worked a whole week and then their boss said: Oh, the money didn't come through. We are not going to pay you. What are they supposed to do, call the police? Go to court? They are undocumented. There are abuses that take place when it comes to these workers and it does not help the overall economy.

There are other issues as well. About 12 years ago I got a phone call in my office from the Merit Music Program in Chicago, which offers to kids, low-income-family kids, musical instruments and instruction. And 100 percent of these kids end up going to college. One of them, Tereza Lee, was Korean and very good playing the concert piano. She was accepted at Julliard and the Manhattan Conservatory of Music, which was amazing. She came from such a poor family that many times she would go to school and go through the trash basket to find uneaten food to try to get through the day. But, boy, was she good at a piano, and it was recognized. When she went to fill out the application to go to school there was a box that said nationality, citizenship. She said to mom, What do I put here? Her mom said, I don't know. We brought you in on a visitors visa at the age of 2 and we never did anything. So she said we better call DURBIN's office. They called my office and we checked into it. The law is very clear. She is not documented, she is not a citizen, and she needs to leave America for 10 years and see if she can get back in, get a green card to come back—10 years. This girl was 18 years old. She had never done anything wrong. She came here at the age of 2.

I put in this bill called the DREAM Act and it said if you, like Tereza Lee, came here, no fault of your own, no criminal record, finished high school, we will give you a chance. Go to college, enlist in the military, and we will let you become a citizen someday soon.

The DREAM Act has been out there for 12 years and didn't pass but we still have hundreds of thousands of these young people. Half a million of them have signed up under the President's Executive order not to be deported if they are eligible for the DREAM Act. There are many more out there. That is one of the unresolved issues in our immigration system. I could go on and give you volumes of problems with the current immigration system in America.

We decided to sit down and do something about it. In the first meeting we had, the Republicam Senators, Senator MCCAIN, Senator FLAKE from Arizona, as well as Senator GRAHAM and Senator RUBIO, said the first item on the agenda: Fix the border. It does us no good to deal with immigration problems within the country if we do not deal with the flow of people into the country.

The border is strong today, stronger than it has ever been in 40 years. But there are weaker parts. There are about nine different sections of our southern border and about three of them are problematic. Six are pretty strong. So we agreed, let's make sure the nine sections of the border have the investment they need to be as strong as possible. Then let's do more. Let's create a computer system, expand the one we have called E-Verify so if you go to apply for a job in America and you are asked to show a picture ID, such as your driver's license, the employer can enter the information into a computer right at work and up pops a picture which should match your picture on the license. If it matches, you can be employed; you are here legally. If it does not match, there is a question, you may not be employed. So E-Verify will make sure that in the workplace you have to be part of the system. You have to be registered in America.

The third element involves visitors visas. We give a lot of people an opportunity to visit this great country from all over the world. Some of them never go home and we don't know it. We know they came in; we check that. But we don't know if they ever left. We are finally going to finish that system so we know, we have information collected not only when they enter, when they leave, and if they overstay, we can go after them. So those things which we debated and included in our immigration bill deal with the draw of people into America, the border, employment, visitors visas.

Then we asked, what to do with the 11 million people? What to do realistically and honestly. Here is what we suggested in the bipartisan bill we have introduced. We said first you have to step forward and register with the government. You have lived in the shadows. You have always feared a knock on the door and deportation. Now come forward. If you come forward and register, we will put you through a criminal background check. If you have a serious crime in your background, you are finished, we don't want you, goodbye. If you do not, we will go forward. We will give you a chance to register with the government, pay your taxes, pay a fine, make it clear you are learning English and working in America. If you do that, you can stay here legally and you can work here legally. You can even travel outside the country legally and come back. It is a provisional recognition of an opportunity for legalization. At the end of 10 years, after you paid the fines, after you have been reviewed on a regular basis, you will have a chance to get a green card and move toward citizenship over a 3-year period of time.

This is basically the system, a system that strengthens the border and creates a pathway to citizenship for 11 million people. And, as far as the DREAM Act I mentioned earlier, this is the strongest version of the DREAM Act of any I have introduced, any I have proposed on the floor of the Senate in the last 12 years. It is going to give these young people a chance.

There was a young woman here at the press conference named Tolu Olubumai. She was born in Nigeria. She came here at an early age and went through high school and then went through college. She received a chemical engineering degree from a prestigious Virginia university. That was 10 years ago. She has never been able to work 1 day as an engineer, despite her talent, because she can't get licensed. She is undocumented. She deserved a chance. She will get a chance under this bill, under the DREAM Act, as she should.

I can go through stories—I have told about 54 different ones on the floor of the Senate—of young people in her circumstances, came here as kids, knew no other country. As BOB MENENDEZ often says, pledged allegiance to the flag every day in the classroom, only knows our national anthem. They have no country. They will have a chance because of this bill.

There are other parts of this bill that are important too. When it comes to employment, the first rule I insisted on, we all insisted on, was that any job opening had to be offered to an American worker first. That is in every part of this bill, because we still have people unemployed and they should have first priority on any job opening. But if the job can't be filled—and let's be honest, some of these jobs Americans are not standing in line for, particularly agricultural workers, backbreaking work of picking fruits and vegetables. There are many of these jobs that will go unfilled unless migrant workers, for example, agricultural workers, come to fill them. So what we say is basically offer the job to an American first at a wage that is the prevailing wage, average wage in the industry. If it goes unfilled, then a foreign worker has an opportunity—only if the unemployment rate in this country or in the region where the person works is below 8.5 percent. So we want to make sure American workers have the first chance.

Then what to do about the extraordinarily educated and talented people who can make a difference in the American economy? It was 6 or 8 years ago when I spoke to the Illinois Institute of Technology commencement. It was at the Chicago Theater on State Street in the city of Chicago. It was a happy day. All of these graduates from the prestigious Institute of Technology were getting their chance. They went through the baccalaureate degrees and they were pretty diverse. But then, when they got into the advanced degrees, the master's degrees and Ph.D.s, it took a little longer because it was tough to pronounce all of the names from the South Asian continent, India and places nearby. These are graduates, foreign students, admitted in the United States, trained in the United States, receiving their degrees from this prestigious institution, and the next thing we did after handing them their diploma is, figuratively, gave them a roadmap to show them how to leave America, to take their talents and everything they learned to go someplace else to compete with American business.

We are going to change that. If foreign students come here and are educated here and have skills we need in our economy and can help create jobs and grow our businesses, we are going to give them that chance with a green card. That makes sense. They can expand the economy. Some of the major high-tech corporations in America today were actually created by immigrants to this country who came here because they loved the freedom, the opportunity no other country can offer. We have to give more just like them a chance to build tomorrow's Intel, tomorrow's Google, and they will do it and create American jobs in the process.

We want the United States to be a magnet for this kind of job creation. We also want the United States to have more homegrown engineers ourselves. MARIA CANTWELL brought this up at our Senate luncheon this afternoon and I told her it was an issue I felt strongly about, not only making sure we have the talent we need but that we grow the talent we need—improve our schools, focus on the STEM subjects—science, technology, engineering, mathematics—and bring more American students to the point where they can make a good living using those skills. That is part of our responsibility as well.

There are many aspects to this bill, immigration reform, that will come tomorrow before the Senate Judiciary Committee. I will be there. We will be having a hearing to discuss it on Friday, then again on Monday. Then soon after, after we come back from our break in the first part of May, we will have an actual markup of the bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The bill has been filed now. It is available for everyone to read. We are not trying to push anything through in a hurry. It will be discussed, debated, and amendments will be offered in the committee and on the floor, as they should be. At the end of the day, it gives us a chance to make sure we fix this broken immigration system in this country.

I come to this debate with some personal history. It was in 1911 when my mother was carried off a ship in the Baltimore Harbor. My grandmother, whom I never met, brought my mother and her brother and sister over from Lithuania. They were immigrants to America in 1911. Somehow or another—although they could not speak English—they found the right train, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and took that train to St. Louis.

They got off the train when they came to a town called East St. Louis, IL, where my grandfather was waiting. That immigrant family made a home there, and that is where I was born and grew up.

My mother was an immigrant to this country, a naturalized citizen, and I am first-generation American. I am blessed to be standing on the floor of the Senate. That is my story, that is my family, but that is also the American story. Every single one of us has a version of that story. It may not be your parents or grandparents, but go back far enough and you will find a story just like that in your background.

I said many times on the floor of the Senate that I had the good fortune to go back to my mother's village in Lithuania, Jurbaricas, which is near Kaunas. My mother never made it back to her village.

When I got there, I asked the people in that village what was left from the time my mother was there in 1911. They said the Catholic Church where she was baptized was still there as well as an old well in the center of town that everybody used for water. They said, your family must have used it.

I took a look at the old well, and I could not even pick it out now because of all the traffic circles around it and everything. I thought about that moment when my grandparents said to their relatives and friends: We have an announcement. We are leaving. We are picking up everybody and going to America. We are going to a place called East St. Louis, IL, because there are some Lithuanians there from this area who found work.

Stanley Yochiss, who was the pharmacist and druggist in that area, was kind of like the Godfather. People who didn't trust the local banks would leave their money with Stanley. The Lithuanian community, similar to many communities, worked the toughest jobs in the packing houses, steel mills, and jobs such as that.

I often thought about that meeting my grandparents had when they called in their relatives and friends and what might have happened afterward when they left. As they were walking away from my grandparents' home, I bet one of them said to the other: Can you believe this? The Kuticaite family is leaving. They are going to America. They don't even speak English. They are leaving their home, their church, all their relatives and friends, the dog, the cat, and chickens. They are all leaving. They will be back. This will not work. They never looked back.

Repeat that story millions of times and we have the story of America. We have the story of people who came to this country and have somewhere deep in their DNA this appetite and thirst for a better life. They were willing to risk everything for it to get to this country, and it still happens.

We hear about people walking across the desert on their way to America and dying in Arizona and Texas. We hear of all the dangerous things they do to get to this country. That is what is great about America and that is what is great about Americans and what is in our DNA as a people. We should never forget how important immigration is to us. Those who criticize immigrants have forgotten where they came from. Those who criticize immigrants don't realize the diversity of America, the talent of America, the drive of America is all about immigration. We have to control it. We have to make sure it is done legally and done in a systematic way. We cannot absorb everybody who wants to come here. But by bringing in new blood to America, we revitalize the American dream every single generation.

This bill is an important one. We have not done anything to immigration

in 25 years, and it shows. We have a mess in this country, and it is time to straighten it out.

Eight Senators produced a bill—four Democrats, four Republicans. I think the bill is balanced and should be debated and considered. I hope it passes. I hope the day comes soon when it is signed into law by the President, who fully supports comprehensive immigration reform.

I said today at the press conference that I want to be at at least one of the naturalization ceremonies when my DREAMers get a chance to become part of the only country they have ever called home. They are going to make this a better and stronger nation, and they are part of our citizenry.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COONS). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CELEBRATING U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE 65TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, this year marks the 65th anniversary of the Air Force Reserve, created by President Harry S. Truman on April 14, 1948.

Since the founding of the United States, citizens have answered the call to arms, accomplished their mission with professionalism and honor, and returned to their civilian lives to await the next call to serve.

Truman envisioned a new Reserve component to continue this tradition of service—being ready when called upon—that was founded by the Army Air Service reservists of the First World War who flew wood and canvas bi-planes.

The forerunner of our modern Air Force Reserve was authorized by the National Defense Act of 1916. Today, Air Force reservists, known as citizen airmen, perform leading roles in military operations, humanitarian crises, and disaster relief around the globe. The Air Force Reserve consists of officers, enlisted, and civil servants who are tasked by law to fill the needs of the Armed Forces wherever necessary. More than 860,000 people make up the Ready, Standby, Retired, and Active-Duty Retired Reserve. This includes 70,000 selected reservists who are ready now and serve on the frontlines of daily military operations around the globe.

The creation of the Air Force Reserve followed the birth of the Air Force itself by about 7 months earlier on September 18, 1947. The newly created Air Force had gained its independence from the Army, tracing its roots back to the Aeronautical Division of the U.S. Army's Office of the Chief Signal Officer, which took charge of military balloons and air machines in 1907.

Ten years later the first two Air Reserve units were mobilized, and one of them, the first Aero Reserve Squadron from Mineola, NY, deployed to France as the United States entered World War I in 1917. The new Air Service Reserve program provided the war effort with about 10,000 pilots who had graduated from civilian and military flying schools.

Later, reservists played a critical role in World War II when 1,500 Reserve pilots, along with 1,300 nonrated officers and 400 enlisted airmen, augmented the Army Air Corps in the war's early days. This included the legendary Jimmy Doolittle, who was ordered to Active Duty to work in Detroit to convert automobile manufacturing plants into aircraft factories and later went on to lead Doolittle's Raiders, the first American bombing attack on the Japanese mainland.

After World War II ended, the young Air Force Reserve was barely 2 years old when it mobilized nearly 147,000 reservists for the Korean War.

In the 1960s five Air Force Reserve C–124 aircraft units, along with 5,613 reservists, were mobilized for a year to support the Berlin crisis. By 1962 an additional mobilization of 14,220 reservists and 422 aircraft were supporting operations during the Cuban missile crisis.

During the Vietnam War, the Air Force Reserve provided strategic airlift as well as counterinsurgency, close air support, tactical mobility, interdiction, rescue and recovery, intelligence, medical, maintenance, aerial port and air superiority until U.S. involvement ended in 1973.

As our Nation entered a period of peace for the next few years, the Air Force Reserve periodically engaged in emergency response missions. This included the rescue of American students from Grenada in 1983, aerial refueling of strike aircraft conducting the raid on Libya in 1986, and operations to oust Panamanian dictator Manual Noriega in 1989 through 1990. Air Force reservists also supported humanitarian and disaster relief efforts, including resupply and evacuation missions in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo in 1989. All the while, they stood ready to answer the call to arms as our Nation entered the final days of the Cold War.

More than 23 years of continuous combat operations began with Operation Desert Shield in response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. In the aftermath of coalition victory, Air Force reservists continued to enforce no-fly zones over northern and southern Iraq while also performing humanitarian relief missions to assist displaced Iraqi Kurds.

In 1993 Air Force Reserve tanker, mobility, and fighter units began operations in Bosnia, and in 1999 they were also supporting Operation Allied Force over Serbia and Kosovo.

When terrorists attacked the United States on September 11, 2001, Air Force reservists responded in full force. Air Force Reserve F–16 fighter airplanes flew combat air patrols to protect American cities, while KC–135 tankers and AWACS aircraft supported security efforts.

In October 2001 Operation Enduring Freedom began as U.S. military forces entered Afghanistan to combat the Taliban and terrorist sanctuaries. In March 2003 Operation Iraqi Freedom began in order to end Saddam Hussein's regime. Air Force Reserve units and reservists played key roles in all combat operations as Air Force Reserve MC–130 Combat Talon aircraft became the first fixed-wing aircraft to penetrate Afghan airspace while Air Force Reserve F–16 crews performed the first combat missions.

In recent years citizen airmen have supported every Air Force core function and every combatant commander around the world. Air Force reservists were engaged in surge operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. They supported combat and humanitarian missions in Haiti, Libya, Japan, Mali, and the Horn of Africa. Also, they provided national disaster relief at home in the United States after Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, the gulf oil spill, and the wildfires in the Western States.

Throughout their history, citizen airmen have volunteered unconditionally, demonstrating without fail that they were ready when needed. Since inception in 1948, the Air Force Reserve has evolved from a unit-mobilization-only force into an operational reserve that participates in missions around the globe. From its headquarters at Robins Air Force Base in my home State of Georgia, the Air Force Reserve serves with distinction to provide for our national security on a daily basis. Spanning 6½ decades—with the last 2 decades of continuous combat—the Air Force Reserve has fulfilled the promise of early air pioneers and exceeded the potential foretold by the visionaries who created it.

Congratulations to all citizen airmen, past, present, and future, on the 65th anniversary of the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TESTER. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

BIG SKY HONOR FLIGHT

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, on April 21, 88 World War II veterans from Montana will be visiting our Nation's Capital.

With a great deal of honor and respect, I extend a hearty Montana welcome to each and every one of them. Together they will visit the World War II Memorial and share stories about their service. This journey will no doubt bring about a lot of memories, and I hope it will give them a deep sense of pride as well.

What they achieved together seven decades ago was remarkable. The memorial is a testament to the fact a grateful nation will never forget what they did or what they sacrificed. To us, they are the ''greatest generation.'' They left the comforts of their family and their communities to confront evil from Iwo Jima to Bastogne.

Together they won the war in the Pacific by defeating an empire and liberating the continent by destroying Hitler and the Nazis. To them, they were simply doing their jobs. They enlisted in unprecedented numbers to defend our freedoms and our values. They represented the very best of us and made us proud. From a young age, I remember playing the bugle at the memorial services of veterans of the first two World Wars. It instilled in me a profound sense of respect which will be with me forever.

Honoring the service of every generation of American veterans is a Montana value. I deeply appreciate the work of the Big Sky Honor Flight, the nonprofit organization which made this trip possible.

To the World War II veterans making the trip, I salute you and welcome you to our Nation's Capital. We will always be grateful, and we will never forget your service or your sacrifice.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll. The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BROWN. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TESTER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask to speak as in morning business for up to 6 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FAIR MINIMUM WAGE ACT

Mr. BROWN. Seventy-five years ago, President Roosevelt signed the Fair Labor Standards Act. This legislation, proposed by Senator Hugo Black in 1932, ultimately ensured American workers would receive a minimum wage, reasonable work hours, and an end to child labor.

President Roosevelt led our country out of the worst economic climate we have ever faced. He led us to decades of prosperity by ensuring hard work in our Nation is met with two fundamental American rights—fair wages and decent working conditions.

In the 20th century, the minimum wage lifted millions of Americans from poverty and allowed them to begin the step toward joining the middle class. In the 21st century a fair livable minimum wage can continue moving our country forward.

Even as corporate executives and Wall Street banks are earning record profits, too many families are struggling. Americans who work hard and play by the rules should be able to take care of their families. Too many people in my home State, in places such as Youngstown, Lorain, Portsmouth, and Norwood are working harder than ever and barely getting by.

Nearly 1.3 million Ohioans in places such as Chillicothe and Mansfield work in a minimum wage job. Working full time in a minimum wage job in Ohio pays about $16,000 per year because our minimum wage is a bit higher. The Federal minimum wage today pays only $15,000 per year, $3,000 below the poverty level for a family of three.

It is not much to live on for families trying to put food on the table, fill a gas tank, send their children to school or provide a safe place for them to live. The minimum wage in this country should be a livable wage.

This is why I am fighting to pass the Fair Minimum Wage Act. It would raise the minimum wage to $10.10 an hour in three 95-cent increments, then provide for automatic annual increases linked to changes in the cost of living.

The bill would also gradually raise the minimum wage for tipped workers for the first time in 20 years. The tip minimum wage now stands at $2.13 an hour. This bill would increase it to 70 percent of the regular minimum wage.

More than 1.2 million people in Ohio would receive a raise because of our bill. Millions of people around the country in places such as Helena, Butte, and Billings would have an increase in their standard of living.

The vast majority of minimum wage earners, despite what some in this body say—some 88 percent—are adult workers. They are not 16- and 17-year-old high school students. They are 18 and above, with many of them supporting families. More than half are women.

Eighteen million children, nearly one-quarter of all American children, have parents who would receive a raise. Over the past 2 weeks, I have met with people in my home State who earn low wages, and I listened to their stories.

Ms. Walter, a server from Youngstown in northeast Ohio, struggled to raise three boys as a single mother.

Ms. Day, a cake decorator from Bowling Green, works two jobs because the salary of one isn't enough to provide for her two children. She says she doesn't need a lot but just a little more.

This bill matters. It matters for the grandmother who works an evening shift at a restaurant to enable her to care for her grandchildren during the day. It matters for the elder care worker who takes two buses to work, and it matters for all of the working-class families who work hard and play by the rules. It is not only about the families who will be directly affected.

Increasing the minimum wage to $10.10 per hour will also help the economy. It will increase GDP by more than $30 billion over the course of 3 years as workers spend their raises in local businesses and communities. Opponents to the increase in minimum wage say people will not hire; it will cost jobs.

It is actually the opposite. This economic activity created by more spending in communities as a result of more money in minimum wage earners' pockets would generate 140,000 new jobs over these 3 years. This is why business owners support raising the minimum wage.

The owners of Brothers Printing and Synergistic Systems in the Cleveland area both pay their workers more than the minimum wage. It means they have less turnover. It means their workers have a better standard of living, and it helps their community. They do this because it is the right thing to do. It helps them keep their best employees and strengthens their businesses and their commitment. Plain and simple, ensuring a fair wage is good for America's families. It is good for America's economy.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWN). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived with respect to the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to calendar No. 41, S. 743, and that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed occur at 5:30 p.m., Monday, April 22, 2013.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRATULATING MAYOR BOB BUTLER

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, fifty years ago, when Bob Butler was sworn in as mayor of Marion, IL, the town was literally on fire.

Just outside city hall, one of the largest fires in the city's history was raging.

It may not have been, as Mayor Butler has described it, an ''auspicious''

start I will go a little farther and call it what it was: a baptism by fire. But through his five decades of thoughtful leadership, he has always been devoted to the city he loves and has never stopped working to improve the lives of its residents.

During his time as mayor, the local population has increased, area businesses have grown, and the economy has expanded.

And along the way, some have reported, Bob Butler became the longest-serving currently active mayor in America.

After first being elected, a fire wasn't the only problem he had to deal with he also had to dig the city out of financial trouble.

Under Mayor Butler's guidance, Marion got itself back in the black and began building a platform to allow for future growth.

And then, a few years later, another disaster hit. A tornado tore through the city, killing 10 and injuring hundreds including the Mayor and leaving tens of millions of dollars of damage.

After crawling out of his car, which had been thrown 300 feet and turned upside down, Mayor Butler showed the sort of resilience we don't see much anymore and dove headfirst into recovery efforts.

His efforts, along with those of many others, helped lead to a boom in economic and residential development that we still see effects of today.

Without Mayor Butler's leadership, Marion would look very different than it does now. His touch can be seen on everything from the civic center to the city's businesses to the local minor league team, the Miners.

His leadership helped guide Marion through many trying experiences, and the city's voters kept their faith in Bob Butler. He has served them well each and every year.

Despite all of his hard work and his clear record of results, Mayor Butler has always remained humble.

He may be mayor, but he always gives credit to the people of Marion for their city's success.

This week, the people of Marion are gave some credit back to Mayor Butler.

They honored his five decades of good work with a life-size bronze statue at the site where that fire once raged so many years ago—in Tower Square, just across from city hall.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Mayor Butler and his family for this impressive achievement and wish him the best when he enters retirement at the end of this term.

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR JOSEPH R. JORDAN

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in my hometown and in cities and towns across this country, houses of worship and the men and women who lead them care for the spiritual needs of our people. But they do more. They are pillars of neighborhoods. They minister to the sick in body or spirit. They feed the hungry. They help resolve the lamentable but all-too-human divisions in our communities.

This has been the role of Corinthian Baptist Church in Hamtramck, MI, and its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Jordan, who will in a few days be honored for leadership and community spirit. Under Pastor Jordan's leadership, Corinthian Baptist has been a rock for its community. Pastor Jordan is a thoughtful and respected shepherd of his flock. He and the church are actively engaged in community service, helping to fight hunger and sickness in Hamtramck and Detroit. His service and leadership include serving on the board of trustees of Henry Ford Health System, one of the Nation's largest medical service providers.

Pastor Jordan has been a tireless seeker of justice. Nothing exemplifies this better than his long years of work and advocacy to help resolve a housing discrimination case that dates back to the 1960s, the resolution of which has taken decades. Pastor Jordan and others never gave up on their community or on the idea of justice, and thanks to the hard work of many, and despite significant challenges, the case has been resolved.

I should note that I am among the many who have benefitted from Pastor Jordan's wisdom and leadership. Over the years, I have valued his friendship and his counsel. And so I am pleased that the city of Hamtramck will, on April 28, rename a section of Caniff Street, including the block on which Corinthian Baptist sits. It will be known as Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Jordan Street. I join Pastor Jordan's many friends in congratulating him for this honor, and I personally thank him for his decades of service to his church and his community.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS VISIT

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to recognize a very important event that will be occurring this Sunday and Monday. About 90 World War II veterans from Montana will take part in the ''Big Sky Honor Flight,'' and come to Washington, D.C. to visit their monument—the WWII Memorial.

Their trip is hosted by the Big Sky Honor Flight program. The mission is to recognize American Veterans for their sacrifices and achievements by flying them to Washington, D.C., to see their memorials at no cost. The program, which has already sent 184 Montana veterans to visit the memorials, is generously funded by businesses, student groups, and folks all across Montana.

These veterans come from all parts of our great State, and while they are in Washington, they will see the WWII Memorial and other monuments, enjoy a banquet honoring their service to the country, and fly home the next day.

This is a special two days for this group of heroes, but it is also a time to give thanks for the courage and sacrifice of all our veterans and servicemembers. It is a time to reflect on the sacrifices made by those who fought on the front in Europe, on the battlefields of Korea, in the jungles of Vietnam, the deserts of Iraq, and those who are currently fighting in the mountains of Afghanistan. We must not forget their sacrifices.

I am so pleased I will be able to meet with these courageous Montanans. I ask the Senate to join me in welcoming these heroes to our Nation's capital this weekend. They are:

Robert E Anderson, George P Ardelean, William Bakker, Lorraine F Blank, Roy Boettger, Charles E Brickman, Richard A Caruso, Edward B Campen, Roy F Cattrell, Robert W Cook, Donald P Culliton, Louis J Day, Roy S Dimond, Raymond V Drake, Marvin Duncan, Theodore E Eklund, Joseph Fahn, Everitt D Foust, Leo C Fowler, Robert M Frankforter, Colin Glasgow, Maurice Graham, Joseph Hartman, John Hepler, Rudolph Hergenrider, Russell S Hodge, Vance Holbrook, William C Howard, Amy Johnson, Robert C Johnston, Bruce D Jones, Jack Jurgens, Gertrude Kalan, Lester L Kath, Joseph C King III, Robert Kinyon, Gordon Kirkwood, Donald B Koeppen, Henry J Kornegay, Howard Largent, Raymond Leone, Robert L Lubbers, Pierre Mangen, Donald J Marshall, William Clayton, George R McMurray, Paul Milam, Irvin J Miller, William Mills, Richard Miner, Ruben F Oberlander, John M Richards, Ivory L Robinson, Gerald C Schlichenmayer, Kenneth Schneider, Ernest D Sells, Donald C Siers, George E Sexton, John St Germain, Paul Stengel, Harry K Stine, Myron J Stratton, Myron R Stutterheim, Kent T Swift, Margaret J Talmage, Everett V Tande, Agatha F Twist, James A Vick, Robert L Wagnitz, Robert E Willems, Andrew R Winter, William D Worth, Kenneth Baeth, Raymond A Bergstrom, James Kenaley, James J Bertrand, George A Moore, William Bug, Edgar E St John, Gordon P Slovarp, Donald Shay, Edmund M Bouchard, George L Schuyler, Elizabeth Riley, Raymond J Rae, Ralph Stone.

DOOLITTLE TOKYO RAIDERS

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize David J. Thatcher, a remarkable Montanan and American. On April 18, 1942, Thatcher was one of 80 Doolittle Raiders who carried out the first air raid on Japan during World War II. The unit was named for their commander, Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle, who planned and led the mission that dealt a devastating psychological blow to the Japanese Empire in the wake of the Pearl Harbor attacks.

I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in honoring Mr. Thatcher and his comrades for their heroic deeds, carried out 71 years ago today.

Staff Sergeant Thatcher was born on July 31, 1921 in Bridger, MT and entered the Army in December 1940. He volunteered for the secret mission that later became known as the Doolittle Raid and was assigned as an engineer/gunner to Crew 7 of the ''Ruptured Duck.''

On April 18, 1942, the Doolittle Raiders launched their B–25 bombers off the USS *Hornet* aircraft carrier, 250 miles

further out than planned because they had been discovered by a Japanese fishing boat. During their approach to Tokyo, the crew of the ''Ruptured Duck'' spotted a formation of enemy planes, but because of their special training and unique flying tactics, the Japanese formation never detected the ''Ruptured Duck.'' Crew 7 successfully bombed the Nippon Steel Factory in Tokyo.

Following their airstrikes, all 16 aircraft either ditched at sea or crash landed because they did not have enough fuel to make it to their intended landing sites on the Chinese mainland. The commander of Crew 7, LT T.W. Lawson, attempted to land the ''Ruptured Duck'' on a beach, but instead struck the water a quarter mile off the Chinese coastline. The crew was forced to swim to shore.

Staff Sergeant Thatcher, the only member of Crew 7 who was unharmed, cared for the injured until the Chinese arrived to help. Sadly, 11 Doolittle Raiders were killed or captured by the Japanese during the raid but, remarkably, 69 of them were eventually rescued.

Staff Sergeant Thatcher went on to serve in England and became an engineer/gunner on a B–26 for the invasion of North Africa. He was discharged from the service on July 11, 1945.

For his gallantry in action during the raid on Japan, he received the Silver Star. He was also awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, along with the Chinese Army, Navy, and Air Corps Medal, Class A, 1st Grade.

Today, I would like to honor the four courageous Doolittle Raiders who remain with us: Richard E. Cole, Robert L. Hite, Edward J. Saylor and David J. Thatcher.

Let us also take a moment to honor the 76 others who have passed.

The success of the Doolittle Raid marked a turning point in the war. It provided a morale boost for the United States and it proved to the Japanese people that they were no longer invulnerable.

The Doolittle Raiders have earned a hallowed place in our American history, and today I commend Mr. Thatcher and his comrades for their courage and sacrifice.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADMIRAL ROY A. NASH

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, today I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing RADM Roy A. Nash, who will retire on May 2, 2013, as the Commander of the Eighth Coast Guard District of New Orleans.

Since graduating from the Coast Guard Academy in 1979, Rear Admiral Nash has served in a variety of operational and staff assignments during his 34 years of service. A few of his assignments during his years with the Coast Guard include serving as the Special Assistant to the Deputy Commandant for Operations, Deputy Director of the National Maritime Intelligence Center, Commander of the Coast Guard Sector Southeastern New England, Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard Marine Safety Center, and Commanding Officer of Marine Safety in Portland, ME.

Rear Admiral Nash will retire as the Commander of the Eighth Coast Guard District in New Orleans, where he was responsible for Coast Guard operations that span 26 States, including over 1,200 miles of coastline and 10,300 miles of inland waterways. Prior to this assignment, Rear Admiral Nash served as the Deputy Federal On-Scene Coordinator for the Deepwater Horizon oilspill response. In this capacity, Rear Admiral Nash joined more than 40,000 responders to provide needed relief for citizens, wildlife, and the environment. His outstanding leadership in these operations played an integral role in resolving the unparalleled problems posed by the ongoing spill.

Rear Admiral Nash's illustrious career includes many military decorations. Among them are the Legion of Merit, Coast Guard Meritorious Service Medal, Coast Guard Commendation Medal, and Coast Guard Achievement Medal. Rear Admiral Nash has been and continues to be an inspiration to all those who have been impacted by his tireless service.

It is with my greatest sincerity that I ask my colleagues to join me, along with Rear Admiral Nash's family, in recognizing the hard work, dedication, and many accomplishments of this incredible leader.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GERALDINE MITCHELL

• Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I rise to commemorate Geraldine Mitchell of Toledo, OH.

Ms. Mitchell saved a woman's life during her work day as a bus driver in Ohio's fourth most populous city. Every day, hundreds of Toledoans take public transit to work, to the doctor's office, to school.

As a driver for the Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority with some 16 years of experience, Ms. Mitchell keeps a watchful eye—for children chasing balls into the street, for passersby crossing busy roads in front of on-coming traffic. So, on an afternoon in March, Ms. Mitchell did not hesitate to act as she witnessed a woman attempting to commit suicide along the bus route. Ms. Mitchell immediately stopped her bus and ran to the woman's aid.

Bus passengers and Corey Bush, an off-duty police officer from a neighboring jurisdiction, also ran to help as Ms. Mitchell performed CPR to keep the woman alive before emergency responders arrived. According to the Toledo Police Department, the victim would have died if not for Ms. Mitchell's quick actions.

A police officer responding to the incident entered the woman's home and found a man unconscious. Both individuals were taken to Mercy St. Vincent Medical Center—and they are alive today.

Ms. Mitchell and her fellow citizens are heroes whose actions saved a life, potentially two. They didn't give any thought to their own safety. They did what many of us hope we would do by acting swiftly when a fellow citizen was in danger. Together, they exhibited the courage worthy of recognition here today. In addition to receiving the Toledo Police Department's Meritorious Public Service Award, it is my honor to commend Ms. Mitchell on the Senate Floor.•

RECOGNIZING NELA PARK

• Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of General Electric's famed Nela Park, which is celebrating its 100th Anniversary this year.

Nela Park was built in 1913, but its roots go back even further.

In 1879, American hero and one of Ohio's great luminaries, Thomas Edison, invented the carbon filament lamp. This invention led to the founding of Edison Electric, which in 1892 would merge with a competitor to become General Electric.

GE had many competitors by the turn of the century. When the National Electric Lamp Company, NELA, was acquired by GE, it prompted the development of Nela Park in East Cleveland. The 92 acre campus was completed 2 years later and was the world's first industrial park, another example of Ohio's leadership and trailblazing spirit.

Nela Park is famous for its Georgian Revival architecture and every year features a world-renowned Christmas lighting display, modeled after the lighting display in Washington, DC. By 1975, the park earned the recognition it deserved and was listed as a Historic Place in the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Register.

Today, Nela Park is the national headquarters of GE's Lighting & Electrical Institute and serves as a source of innovation and a testament to Ohio's manufacturing strength. In an age of environmental and efficiency conscientiousness, GE lighting still illuminates the world, advancing new technologies such as fluorescents and light-emitting diodes.

For more than a century GE has employed Ohioans—at all levels of the company—and has been a significant part of our State and our Nation's economy. I commend GE for its positive impact on Ohio, the United States, and the world.

I am proud that GE Lighting calls Ohio its home, and I look forward to its continued production and innovation in the Buckeye state.•

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:45 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to section 4(b) of the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112–272), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Speaker appoints the following individual on the part of the House of Representatives to the World War I Centennial Commission: Colonel Thomas N. Moe, Retired, of Lancaster, Ohio.

The message also announced that pursuant to 14 U.S.C. 194, and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Speaker appoints the following Members on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy: Mr. COBLE of North Carolina, and Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–1173. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 51st Annual Report of the activities of the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal year 2012; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1174. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Aviation Consumer Protection; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1175. A communication from the Vice President of Government Affairs and Corporate Communications, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Amtrak, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to Amtrak's Executive Level 1 salary for 2012; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1176. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Assistance Provided to Foreign Aviation Authorities for Fiscal Year 2012''; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1177. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; 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'' (RIN0648–XC584) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1178. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than 50 Feet (15.2 Meters) Length Overall Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XC585) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1179. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2013 Accountability Measures for Species in the U.S. Caribbean'' (RIN0648–XC574) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1180. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XC590) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1181. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 60 feet (18.3 meters) Length Overall Using Jig or Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bogoslof Pacific Cod Exemption Area in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area'' (RIN0648–XC596) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1182. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2013 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic'' (RIN0648–XC570) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1183. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish Managed Under the Individual Fishing Quota Program'' (RIN0648–XC569) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1184. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Sector Exemptions; Final Rule Implementing a Targeted Acadian Redfish Fishery for Sector Vessels'' (RIN0648–XC164) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1185. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Framework Adjustment 7'' (RIN0648–BC72) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1186. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan'' (RIN0648–BC75) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1187. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Annual Specifications'' (RIN0648–XC263) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 10, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1188. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Adjustment to 2013 Annual Catch Limits'' (RIN0648–XC318) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1189. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; Groundfish Retention Standard'' (RIN0648–BA93) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 27, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1190. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands; 2013 and 2014 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish'' (RIN0648–XC311) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 27, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1191. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2013 and 2014 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish'' (RIN0648–XC254) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 28, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1192. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Western Pacific Fisheries; 2013 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures'' (RIN0648–XC351) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 28, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1193. A communication from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; General Category Fishery'' (RIN0648–XC506) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1194. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands'' (RIN0648–XC543) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1195. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Fishery; 2013 Accountability Measure for Gulf of Mexico Commercial Gray Triggerfish'' (RIN0648–XC510) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1196. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''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'' (RIN0648–XC552) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1197. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XC550) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1198. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XC536) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1199. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer'' (RIN0648–XC499) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 27, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1200. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''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'' (RIN0648–XC522) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 28, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1201. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2013 Accountability Measures for the Gulf of Mexico Commercial Greater Amberjack'' (RIN0648–XC467) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 3, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1202. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Grouper Resources of the South Atlantic; Golden Tilefish Trip Limit Adjustments'' (RIN0648–XC529) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 3, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1203. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska'' (RIN0648–XC505) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 3, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1204. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''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'' (RIN0648–XC502) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 3, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1205. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Trip Limit Reduction'' (RIN0648–XC553) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 3, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1206. A communication from the Regulatory Ombudsman, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Transportation of Agricultural Commodities'' (RIN2126–AB58) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1207. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0085)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 9, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1208. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0004)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 9, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1209. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; SFPD Training Safety Zone; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2013–0148)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1210. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Local Regulations; Stuart Sailfish Regatta, Indian River; Stuart, FL'' ((RIN1625–AA08) (Docket No. USCG–2012–0150)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on April 15, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1211. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0239)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1212. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0240)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1213. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0210)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1214. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0795)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1215. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation,

transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–0641)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1216. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1160)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1217. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd and Co KG Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2012–1031)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1218. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2013–0247)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1219. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Type Certification Procedures for Changed Products'' ((RIN2120–AK19) (Docket No. FAA–2001–8994)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1220. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Activation of Ice Protection'' ((RIN2120–AJ43) (Docket No. FAA–2009–0675)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1221. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (105); Amdt. No. 3525'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1222. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (57); Amdt. No. 3524'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1223. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Multiple Restricted Areas; Eglin AFB, FL'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (FAA–2013–0178)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1224. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Unalakleet, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (FAA–2012–0322)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1225. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class B Airspace; Atlanta, GA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (FAA–2011–1237)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1226. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Wilbur, WA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (FAA–2012–0768)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1227. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Morrisville, VT'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (FAA–2012–0835)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1228. A communication from the Paralegal Specialist, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Scammon Bay, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (FAA–2012–0121)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on March 26, 2013; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WYDEN for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Ernest J. Moniz, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Energy.

By Mr. LEAHY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Karol Virginia Mason, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Gregory Alan Phillips, of Wyoming, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. REED, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 758. A bill to establish a comprehensive literacy program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BEGICH, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. COONS, and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for amounts paid by a spouse of a member of the Armed Forces for a new State license or certification required by reason of a permanent change in the duty station of such member to another State; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin):

S. 760. A bill to require the establishment of Federal customer service standards and to improve the service provided by Federal agencies; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 761. A bill to promote energy savings in residential and commercial buildings and industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. THUNE:

S. 762. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to improve the supplemental nutrition assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 763. A bill to authorize States to enforce pipeline safety requirements related to wellbores at interstate storage facilities; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 764. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require the disclosure of information regarding how certain taxes and fees impact the amount of premiums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 765. A bill to help provide relief to State education budgets during a recovering economy, to help fulfill the Federal mandate to provide higher educational opportunities for Native American Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. JOHANNS, and Mr. MORAN):

S. 766. A bill to amend section 520 of the Housing Act of 1949 to revise the census data and population requirements for areas to be considered as rural areas for purposes of such Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 767. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for Congressional oversight and approval of totalization agreements; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 768. A bill to treat gold and silver coins used as legal tender in the same manner as United States currency for taxation purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 769. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 770. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of President Station in Baltimore, Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 771. A bill to provide to the Secretary of the Interior a mechanism to cancel contracts for the sale of materials CA–20139 and CA–22901, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. VITTER):

S. 772. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the Food and Drug Administration's jurisdiction over certain tobacco products, and to protect jobs and small businesses involved in the sale, manufacturing and distribution of traditional and premium cigars; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. RISCH):

S. 773. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BURR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. NELSON, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. COBURN, Mr. COATS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. SCHATZ):

S.J. Res. 13. A joint resolution amending title 36, United States Code, to designate July 26 as United States Intelligence Professionals Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. BLUNT):

S. Res. 102. A resolution expressing support for the designation of Saint Louis, Missouri, as the ''National Chess Capital'' of the United States to enhance awareness of the educational benefits of chess and to encourage schools and community centers to engage in chess programs to promote problem-solving, critical thinking, spatial awareness, and goal setting; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. REID:

S. Res. 103. A resolution to authorize representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in the case of Steve Schonberg v. Senator Mitch McConnell, et al; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 200

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 200, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the interment in national cemeteries under the control of the National Cemetery Administration of individuals who served in combat support of the Armed Forces in the Kingdom of Laos between February 28, 1961, and May 15, 1975, and for other purposes.

S. 226

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 226, a bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to provide leave because of the death of a son or daughter.

S. 294

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 294, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the disability compensation evaluation procedure of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for veterans with mental health conditions related to military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

S. 345

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 345, a bill to reform the Federal sugar program, and for other purposes.

S. 367

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 367, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 468

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 468, a bill to protect the health care and pension benefits of our nation's miners.

S. 475

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 475, a bill to reauthorize the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, to provide assistance to Best Buddies to support the expansion and development of mentoring programs, and for other purposes.

S. 603

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) were added as cosponsors of S. 603, a bill to repeal the annual fee on health insurance providers enacted by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 621

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 621, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to make any substance containing hydrocodone a schedule II drug.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 632, a bill to amend the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to repeal a duplicative program relating to inspection and grading of catfish.

S. 679

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 679, a bill to promote local and regional farm and food systems, and for other purposes.

S. 687

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 687, a bill to prohibit the closing of air traffic control towers, and for other purposes.

S. 707

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 707, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for Federal Direct Stafford Loans.

S. 709

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 709, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, leading to better care and outcomes for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias.

S. 720

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 720, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for taxpayers making donations with their returns of income tax to the Federal Government to pay down the public debt.

S. 731

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi

(Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 731, a bill to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to conduct an empirical impact study on proposed rules relating to the International Basel III agreement on general risk-based capital requirements, as they apply to community banks.

S. 733

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 733, a bill to amend the Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004 to improve the high-end computing research and development program of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

S. 734

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 734, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan by veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation.

S. 741

At the request of Mr. VITTER, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 741, a bill to extend the authorization of appropriations to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2017.

S. 743

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. COWAN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 743, a bill to restore States' sovereign rights to enforce State and local sales and use tax laws, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 60

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 60, a resolution supporting women's reproductive health.

S. RES. 65

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 65, a resolution strongly supporting the full implementation of United States and international sanctions on Iran and urging the President to continue to strengthen enforcement of sanctions legislation.

S. RES. 75

At the request of Mr. KIRK, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 75, a resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights.

S. RES. 90

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 90, a resolution standing with the people of Kenya following their national and local elections on March 4, 2013, and urging a peaceful and credible resolution of electoral disputes in the courts.

AMENDMENT NO. 72

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 72 proposed to H.R. 933, ''An Act making consolidated appropriations and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 733

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 733 intended to be proposed to S. 649, a bill to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 764. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require the disclosure of information regarding how certain taxes and fees impact the amount of premiums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 764

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 ''Patients' Right to Know Act of 2013''.

SEC. 2. DISCLOSURE OF HEALTH INSURANCE INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2715 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–15) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) DISCLOSURE OF HEALTH INSURANCE INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A health insurance issuer or sponsor of a group health plan, through its annual summary of benefits and coverage explanation provided under subsection (d), through an Internet website, or through some other written means of communication with the consumer such as a printed mailing—

''(A) shall include the disclosure (effective for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and in addition to the information required to be disclosed under this section) of—

''(i) the applicable additional information relating to fees described in paragraph (2); and

''(ii) the applicable additional information included under paragraph (3)(D); and

''(B) shall not be subject to any administrative action by the Secretary or by a State authority with respect to any disclosure made on or after the date of the enactment of this subsection of such applicable additional information if the disclosure is made based upon a good faith estimates of such information and is in accordance with such standards as the Secretary may establish to carry out this subsection.

''(2) FEE INFORMATION.—The additional information described in this paragraph, with respect to a health insurance issuer issuing health insurance coverage in the individual, small, or large group market and with respect to the sponsor of a group health plan, is as follows:

''(A) FEE ON HEALTH INSURANCE PROVIDERS.—The annual fee on health insurance providers under section 9010 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (26 U.S.C. 4001 note).

''(B) PCORI TAX.—Fees imposed under subchapter B of chapter 34 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to funding the Patient-Centered Outcome Research Institute).

''(C) REINSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS.—Reinsurance contributions required under section 1341(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18061(b)).

''(D) PROPOSED HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGE USER FEE.—Fees imposed on health plans relating to participation in an Exchange under subtitle D of title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18021 et seq.).

''(E) RISK CORRIDOR PAYMENTS.—Risk corridor payments required under section 1342(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18062(b)(2)).

''(F) RISK ADJUSTMENT CHARGES.—Risk adjustment charges imposed under section 1343(a)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18063(a)(1)).

In the case of health insurance coverage, such costs may be calculated separately for such coverage in the individual market, in the small group market, and in the large group market for the health insurance issuer involved.

''(3) OTHER INFORMATION.—

''(A) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of methods of calculating the impact on average premium costs associated with each of the following:

''(i) MARKET IMPACT OF GUARANTEED ISSUE AND COMMUNITY RATING.—The requirement for guaranteed issuance of coverage under section 2702 and community rated premiums under section 2701.

''(ii) AGE RATING IMPACT.—The requirement of section 2701(a)(1)(A)(iii) (relating to limitations on age rating).

''(iii) PREVENTIVE SERVICES.—The requirement for coverage of preventive services under section 2713.

''(iv) MINIMUM ESSENTIAL HEALTH BENEFITS COVERAGE.—The requirement that coverage provide for at least 60 percent of the actuarial value of essential health benefits under section 1302(d) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. (42 U.S.C. 18022(d)).

''(B) CONSULTATION.—In conducting such study, the Comptroller General shall consult with health insurance issuers and State health insurance commissioners.

''(C) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2014, the Comptroller General shall submit to each House of Congress and the Secretary a report on the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

''(D) INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—After submission of such report, the Secretary may also include in the information required to be disclosed under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) information on the impact on premiums of each of the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

''(4) RETENTION OF STATE RATE SETTING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preempt State authority to regulate, reject, alter, or require additional information in support of rates for health insurance coverage or oversight authority of the Secretary.

''(5) DISCLOSURE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.—The Secretary shall make the information provided by a health insurance issuer or sponsor of a group health plan as specified in paragraph (2) and additional information included under paragraph (3)(D) available to the general public through an Internet website. In addition, such website shall include information provided in the report submitted under paragraph (3)(A).''.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HARKIN, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 769. A bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce America's Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2013. This legislation continues our commitment to preserve natural resources in this country.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act will designate as wilderness some of our Nation's most remarkable, but currently unprotected public lands. Bureau of Land Management, BLM, lands in Utah harbor some of the largest and most remarkable roadless desert areas anywhere in the world. Included in the 9.2 million acres I seek to protect are well known landscapes, such as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, and lesser known areas just outside Zion National Park, Canyonlands National Park, and Arches National Park. Together this wild landscape offers spectacular vistas of rare rock formations, canyons and desert lands, important archaeological sites, and habitat for rare plant and animal species.

I have visited many of the areas this act would designate as wilderness. I can tell you that the natural beauty of these landscapes is a compelling reason for Congress to grant these lands wilderness protection. I have the honor of introducing legislation first introduced by my friend and former colleague in the House of Representatives, Wayne Owens. As a member of the Utah delegation, Congressman Owens pioneered the Congressional effort to protect Utah's red rock wilderness. He did this with broad public support, which still exists not only in Utah, but in all corners of the Nation.

The wilderness designated in this bill was chosen based on more than 20 years of meticulous research and surveying. Volunteers have taken inventories of thousands of square miles of BLM land in Utah to help determine which lands should be protected. These volunteers provided extensive documentation to ensure that these areas meet Federal wilderness criteria. The BLM also completed an inventory of approximately 7.5 million acres of the land that would be protected by America's Red Rock Wilderness Act and agreed that the vast majority qualify for wilderness designation.

For more than 20 years, Utah conservationists have been working to add the last great blocks of undeveloped BLM-administered land in Utah to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The more than 9 million acres of lands that would be protected by this legislation surround eleven of Utah's national park, monument and recreation areas. These proposed BLM wilderness areas easily equal their neighboring national parklands in scenic beauty, opportunities for recreation, and ecological importance. Yet, unlike the parks, most of these scenic treasures lack any form of long-term protection from commercial development, damaging off-road vehicle use, or oil and gas exploration.

Americans understand the need for wise stewardship of these wild landscapes. This legislation represents a realistic balance between the need to protect our natural heritage and demand for energy. While wilderness designation has been portrayed as a barrier to energy independence, it is important to note that within the entire 9.2 million acres of America's Red Rock Wilderness Act the amount of ''technically recoverable'' undiscovered natural gas and oil resources amounts to roughly 6 days of oil and a little more than three weeks of natural gas at current consumption levels. In fact, protecting these lands benefits local economies because of the recreational opportunities they provide. In fact, for many Utah cities and counties, outdoor recreation is the largest sector of the local economy providing up to 44 percent of non-government jobs in the region.

Unfortunately, scientists have already begun to see the impacts of global warming on public lands throughout the West. Hotter and drier conditions, larger wildfires, shrinking water resources, the spread of invasive species, soil erosion, and dust storms are all expected to increase over the next century. These threats make the need to protect the remaining undisturbed landscapes and wildlife habitats in Utah's red rock wilderness even more urgent.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act is a lasting gift to the American public. By protecting this serene yet wild land we are giving future generations the opportunity to enjoy the same untrammeled landscape that so many now cherish.

I would like to thank my colleagues who are original cosponsors of this measure. Original cosponsors are DEBBIE STABENOW, MARK UDALL, ELIZABETH WARREN, MICHAEL BENNET, JACK REED, SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, BERNARD SANDERS, TOM HARKIN, BARBARA BOXER, PATTY MURRAY, and BENJAMIN CARDIN. Additionally, I would like to thank the Utah Wilderness Coalition, which includes The Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the Natural Resources Defense Council, Earthjustice, and the Wasatch Mountain Club, the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, the Outdoor Industry Association and all of the other national, regional and local, hard-working groups who, for years, have championed this legislation.

Theodore Roosevelt once stated:

> The Nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value.

Enactment of this legislation will help us realize Roosevelt's vision. To protect these precious resources in Utah for future generations, I urge my colleagues to support America's Red Rock Wilderness Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 769

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''America's Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2013''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS
Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 102. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 103. Moab-La Sal Canyons Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 104. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 105. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 106. San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 107. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 108. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 109. Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin Wilderness Areas.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. General provisions.
Sec. 202. Administration.
Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.
Sec. 204. Water.
Sec. 205. Roads.
Sec. 206. Livestock.
Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.
Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired land.
Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Great Basin region of western Utah is comprised of starkly beautiful mountain ranges that rise as islands from the desert floor;

(2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and juniper;

(3) the Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw moisture from passing clouds and support ecosystems found nowhere else on earth;

(4) from bristlecone pine, the world's oldest living organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows, mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of nature that—

(A) support remarkable biological diversity; and

(B) provide opportunities to experience the colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

(5) the Great Basin region of western Utah should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the natural conditions of the region.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000 acres).

(2) Barn Hills (approximately 20,000 acres).

(3) Black Hills (approximately 9,000 acres).

(4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000 acres).

(5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approximately 92,000 acres).

(6) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000 acres).

(7) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

(8) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (approximately 121,000 acres).

(9) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately 62,000 acres).

(10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately 126,000 acres).

(11) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000 acres).

(12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000 acres).

(13) Essex Canyon (approximately 1,300 acres).

(14) Fish Springs Range (approximately 64,000 acres).

(15) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000 acres).

(16) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000 acres).

(17) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately 15,000 acres).

(18) House Range (approximately 201,000 acres).

(19) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000 acres).

(20) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000 acres).

(21) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).

(22) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000 acres).

(23) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200 acres).

(24) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately 80,000 acres).

(25) Mount Escalante (approximately 18,000 acres).

(26) Mountain Home Range (approximately 90,000 acres).

(27) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately 22,000 acres).

(28) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000 acres).

(29) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 9,000 acres).

(30) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately 26,000 acres).

(31) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approximately 144,000 acres).

(32) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).

(33) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

(34) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately 21,000 acres).

(35) San Francisco Mountains (approximately 39,000 acres).

(36) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

(37) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000 acres).

(38) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000 acres).

(39) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(40) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000 acres).

(41) Stansbury Mountains (approximately 24,000 acres).

(42) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000 acres).

(43) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000 acres).

(44) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately 167,000 acres).

(45) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately 29,000 acres).

(46) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200 acres).

SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the area known as the Grand Staircase rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce Canyon;

(B) the Grand Staircase—

(i) spans 6 major life zones, from the lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest; and

(ii) encompasses geologic formations that display 3,000,000,000 years of Earth's history;

(C) land managed by the Secretary lines the intricate canyon system of the Paria River and forms a vital natural corridor connection to the deserts and forests of those national parks;

(D) land described in paragraph (2) (other than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and

(E) the Grand Staircase in Utah should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Bryce View (approximately 4,500 acres).

(B) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000 acres).

(C) Canaan Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres in Kane County).

(D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately 2,300 acres).

(E) East of Bryce (approximately 750 acres).

(F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately 24,000 acres).

(G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000 acres).

(H) Moquith Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres).

(I) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000 acres).

(J) Orderville Canyon (approximately 9,200 acres).

(K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately 188,000 acres).

(L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approximately 3,300 acres).

(M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 43,000 acres).

(N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000 acres).

(O) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600 acres).

(P) Timber Mountain (approximately 51,000 acres).

(Q) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately 49,000 acres).

(R) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately 26,000 acres).

(S) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000 acres).

(b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Kaiparowits Plateau east of the Paria River is 1 of the most rugged and isolated wilderness regions in the United States;

(B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas and a remarkable variety of plant and animal species;

(C) ancient forests, an abundance of big game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the Kaiparowits Plateau;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and

(E) the Kaiparowits Plateau should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000 acres).

(B) The Blues (approximately 21,000 acres).

(C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800 acres).

(D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000 acres).

(E) Carcass Canyon (approximately 83,000 acres).

(F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000 acres).

(G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately 12,000 acres).

(H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately 203,000 acres).

(I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately 31,000 acres).

(K) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately 10,000 acres).

(L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately 4,000 acres).

(M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately 65,000 acres).

(N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000 acres).

(O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approximately 262,000 acres).

(P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000 acres).

(Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000 acres).

(R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800 acres).

(c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) glens and coves carved in massive sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gardens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins are examples of the unique features that entice hikers, campers, and sightseers from around the world to Escalante Canyon;

(B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau with winding slickrock canyons that flow into Glen Canyon;

(C) Escalante Canyon, 1 of Utah's most popular natural areas, contains critical habitat for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

(D) each of the areas described in paragraph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and

(E) Escalante Canyon should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000 acres).

(B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000 acres).

(C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000 acres).

(D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 6,600 acres).

(E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000 acres).

(F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900 acres).

(G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately 3,600 acres).

(H) North Escalante Canyons (approximately 176,000 acres).

(I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000 acres).

(J) Scorpion (approximately 53,000 acres).

(K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390 acres).

(L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000 acres).

(M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately 24,000 acres).

SEC. 103. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Mountains and the town of Moab offer a variety of extraordinary landscapes;

(2) outstanding examples of natural formations and landscapes in the Moab-La Sal area include the huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mysterious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of Westwater Canyon; and

(3) the Moab-La Sal area should be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 12,000 acres).

(2) Beaver Creek (approximately 41,000 acres).

(3) Behind the Rocks and Hunters Canyon (approximately 22,000 acres).

(4) Big Triangle (approximately 20,000 acres).

(5) Coyote Wash (approximately 28,000 acres).

(6) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approximately 35,000 acres).

(7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000 acres).

(8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,000 acres).

(9) Granite Creek (approximately 5,000 acres).

(10) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000 acres).

(11) Mill Creek (approximately 14,000 acres).

(12) Porcupine Rim and Morning Glory (approximately 20,000 acres).

(13) Renegade Point (approximately 6,600 acres).

(14) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000 acres).

(15) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,200 acres).

SEC. 104. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Henry Mountain Range, the last mountain range to be discovered and named by early explorers in the contiguous United States, still retains a wild and undiscovered quality;

(2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

(3) despite their relative accessibility, the Henry Mountain Range remains 1 of the wildest, least-known ranges in the United States; and

(4) the Henry Mountain range should be protected and managed to ensure the preservation of the range as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000 acres).

(2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000 acres).

(3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400 acres).

(4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 20,000 acres).

(5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,000 acres).

(6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately 140,000 acres).

(7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000 acres).

(8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000 acres).

(9) Notom Bench (approximately 6,200 acres).

(10) Oak Creek (approximately 1,700 acres).

(11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000 acres).

SEC. 105. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue Canyons, contain some of the most remote and outstanding landscapes in southern Utah;

(2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an imposing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible mesas;

(3) the Red and Blue Canyons contain colorful Chinle/Moenkopi badlands found nowhere else in the region; and

(4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State should be protected and managed as wilderness areas.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000 acres).

(2) Dark Canyon (approximately 134,000 acres).

(3) Dirty Devil (approximately 242,000 acres).

(4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 92,000 acres).

(5) Flat Tops (approximately 30,000 acres).

(6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000 acres).

(7) The Needle (approximately 11,000 acres).

(8) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000 acres).

(9) White Canyon (approximately 98,000 acres).

SEC. 106. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) more than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi Indian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah;

(2) evidence of the ancient presence of the Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art, and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs and isolated benchlands;

(3) the Cedar Mesa area is in need of protection from the vandalism and theft of its unique cultural resources;

(4) the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be created to protect both the archaeological heritage and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and ecological values of the United States; and

(5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be protected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure the preservation of the unique and valuable resources of that area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Allen Canyon (approximately 5,900 acres).

(2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,000 acres).

(3) Comb Ridge (approximately 15,000 acres).

(4) East Montezuma (approximately 45,000 acres).

(5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approximately 73,000 acres).

(6) Grand Gulch (approximately 159,000 acres).

(7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,400 acres).

(8) Nokai Dome (approximately 93,000 acres).

(9) Road Canyon (approximately 63,000 acres).

(10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approximately 15,000 acres).

(11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,000 acres).

(12) Valley of the Gods (approximately 21,000 acres).

SEC. 107. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau;

(2) areas near Arches National Park and Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges, and towers;

(3) the gorges of the Green and Colorado Rivers lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary;

(4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands Nations Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart Basin and Indian Creek; and

(5) designation of those areas as wilderness would ensure the protection of this erosional masterpiece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife found within its expanded boundaries.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000 acres).

(2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

(3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300 acres).

(4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,700 acres).

(5) Duma Point (approximately 14,000 acres).

(6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,000 acres).

(7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (approximately 149,000 acres).

(8) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

(9) Indian Creek (approximately 28,000 acres).

(10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000 acres).

(11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000 acres).

(12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000 acres).

(13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000 acres).

(14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately 60,000 acres).

SEC. 108. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the San Rafael Swell towers above the desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of Navajo Sandstone;

(2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by erosion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

(3) among other places, the San Rafael wilderness offers exceptional back country opportunities in the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

(4) the mountains within these areas are among Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn sheep; and

(5) the San Rafael Swell area should be protected and managed to ensure its preservation as a wilderness area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000 acres).

(2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000 acres).

(3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000 acres).

(4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000 acres).

(5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000 acres).

(6) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).

(7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000 acres).

(8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000 acres).

(9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000 acres).

(10) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).

(11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000 acres).

(12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately 25,000 acres).

(13) Pleasant Creek Bench (approximately 1,100 acres).

(14) Price River-Humbug (approximately 120,000 acres).

(15) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).

(16) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000 acres).

(17) San Rafael Knob (approximately 15,000 acres).

(18) San Rafael Reef (approximately 114,000 acres).

(19) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000 acres).

(20) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately 19,000 acres).

(21) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000 acres).

SEC. 109. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness areas offer—

(A) unique big game hunting opportunities in verdant high-plateau forests;

(B) the opportunity for float trips of several days duration down the Green River in Desolation Canyon; and

(C) the opportunity for calm water canoe weekends on the White River;

(2) the long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds the area on the south, while seldom-visited uplands, dissected by the rivers and streams, slope away to the north into the Uinta Basin;

(3) bears, Bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and mule deer flourish in the back country of the Book Cliffs; and

(4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas should be protected and managed to ensure the protection of the areas as wilderness.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000 acres).

(2) Bull Canyon (approximately 2,800 acres).

(3) Chipeta (approximately 95,000 acres).

(4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,000 acres).

(5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000 acres).

(6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 555,000 acres).

(7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 9,000 acres).

(8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000 acres).

(9) Diamond Mountain (also known as ''Wild Mountain'') (approximately 27,000 acres).

(10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 10,000 acres).

(11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 4,900 acres).

(12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,000 acres).

(13) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000 acres).

(14) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately 21,000 acres).

(15) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

(16) Moonshine Draw (also known as ''Daniels Canyon'') (approximately 10,000 acres).

(17) Mountain Home (approximately 9,000 acres).

(18) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 13,000 acres).

(19) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,600 acres).

(20) Seep Canyon (approximately 21,000 acres).

(21) Sunday School Canyon (approximately 18,000 acres).

(22) Survey Point (approximately 8,000 acres).

(23) Turtle Canyon (approximately 39,000 acres).

(24) White River (approximately 23,000 acres).

(25) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000 acres).

(26) Wolf Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilderness area named in title I shall—

(1) consist of the quantity of land referenced with respect to that named area, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Utah BLM Wilderness''; and

(2) be known by the name given to it in title I.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.

Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-owned land is included in an area designated by this Act as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange land owned by the United States in the State of approximately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

(b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—The Secretary shall not transfer any mineral interests

under subsection (a) unless the State transfers to the Secretary any mineral interests in land designated by this Act as a wilderness area.

SEC. 204. WATER.

(a) RESERVATION.—

(1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each wilderness area designated by this Act, Congress reserves a quantity of water determined by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilderness area.

(B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary and other officers and employees of the United States shall take any steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State—

(A) in which the United States is or may be joined; and

(B) that is conducted in accordance with section 208 of the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter 651).

(b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act relinquishes or reduces any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the wilderness areas designated by this Act.

(2) NO PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in this Act related to reserved Federal water rights—

(A) shall establish a precedent with regard to any future designation of water rights; or

(B) shall affect the interpretation of any other Act or any designation made under any other Act.

SEC. 205. ROADS.

(a) SETBACKS.—

(1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback under this section shall be measured from the center line of the road.

(2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set at—

(A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

(B) 100 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

(C) 30 feet from any other road.

(3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a road with wilderness on both sides (including cherry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units) shall be set at—

(A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or State highway;

(B) 40 feet from any other paved road or high standard dirt or gravel road; and

(C) 10 feet from any other roads.

(b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge, stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Secretary shall use the barrier as the wilderness boundary.

(2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the Secretary, doing so would result in a more manageable boundary.

(3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

(A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where there is an existing livestock development, dispersed camping area, borrow pit, or similar disturbance within 100 feet of a road that forms part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the disturbance from the wilderness area.

(B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A) only if the Secretary determines that doing so is consistent with wilderness management goals.

(C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this paragraph from the setbacks required under in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be the minimum necessary to exclude the disturbance.

(c) DELINEATION WITHIN SETBACK AREA.—The Secretary may delineate a wilderness boundary at a location within a setback under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) if, as determined by the Secretary, the delineation would enhance wilderness management goals.

SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.

Within the wilderness areas designated under title I, the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Secretary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and procedures are consistent with—

(1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat. 4469).

SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.

Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land located in the State.

SEC. 208. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND.

Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal Government shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and

(2) be managed in accordance with this Act and other laws applicable to wilderness areas.

SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal land referred to in title I is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under public law;

(2) location, entry, and patent under mining law; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 770. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of President Station in Baltimore, Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today marks an important day in history as our nation continues to honor the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. There are many landmarks in my hometown of Baltimore that are significant to the history of the Civil War that I believe are in the Nation's interests to protect for future generations to experience. As our nation pays tribute to this trying time in our nation's history, I am proud to re-introduce the President Street Station Study Act which would initiate the process for preserving one such landmark in the heart of Baltimore. President Street Station played a crucial role in the Civil War, the Underground Railroad, the growth of Baltimore's railroad industry, and is a historically significant landmark to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln.

The station was constructed for the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, PW&B, Railroad in 1849 and remains the oldest surviving big city railroad terminal in the United States. This historical structure is a unique architectural gem, arguably the first example and last survivor of the early barrel-vault train shed arches, also known as the Howe Truss. The arch-rib design became the blueprint for railroad bridges and roofs well into the 20th century and was replicated for every similarly designed train shed and roof for the next 20 years.

The growth of President Street Station and the PW&B railroad mirror the expansion of the railroad industry throughout the country in the latter half of the 19th century. This station played an essential role in making Baltimore the first railroad and sea-rail link in the nation and helped the city become the international port hub it is today.

In its heyday, President Street Station was the key link connecting Washington D.C. with the northeast States. Hundreds of passengers traveling north passed through this station and, by the start of the Civil War, Baltimore had become our Nation's major southern railroad hub. Not surprisingly, the station played a critical role in both the Civil War and the Underground Railroad.

Perhaps the most famous passenger to travel through the station was President Abraham Lincoln. He came through the station at least four times, including secretly on his way to his first inauguration in 1861. President-elect Lincoln was warned by a PW&B private detective of a possible assassination plot in Baltimore as he transferred trains. While it is unclear if this plot existed and posed a serious threat, Lincoln nevertheless was secretly smuggled aboard a train in the dead of night to complete his trip to Washington.

Just a few months later, President Street Station served as a backdrop for what many historians consider to be the first bloodshed of the Civil War. The Baltimore Riot of 1861 occurred when Lincoln called for Union volunteers to quell the rebellion at Fort Sumter in Charleston. On this day in history, April 19, 1861, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania volunteers were met and attacked by a mob of secessionist and Confederate sympathizers. The

bloody confrontation left four dead and 36 wounded. As the war continued, the Station remained a critical link for the Union. Troops and supplies from the north were regularly shuttled through the station to support Union soldiers.

It is well known that Maryland was a common starting point along the Underground Railroad and that many escaped slaves from Maryland's Eastern Shore plantations were destined for Baltimore and the President Street Station to travel North to freedom. A few weeks ago, President Barack Obama honored Maryland's own Harriet Tubman, the Underground Railroad's most famous ''conductor'' by establishing the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument, the first National Monument to commemorate an African American woman. While she personally led dozens of people to freedom, her courage and fortitude also inspired others to find their own strength to seek freedom. President Street Station was indeed a station on this secret network. Prior to emancipation in 1863, several renowned escapees, including Frederick Douglass, William and Ellen Craft, and Henry ''Box'' Brown, traveled through the Station, risking their lives for a better and freer life.

Others' journeys for a better life also passed through President Street Station. From its beginning and into the 20th century, Baltimore was both a destination and departure point for immigrants. New arrivals from Ireland, Russia, and Europe arriving on the eastern seaboard traveled by way of the PW&B railroads to the west.

For decades, President Street Station has long been recognized as having an important place in history: In 1992, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the city of Baltimore has dedicated it a local historical landmark. For many years it served as the Baltimore Civil War Museum, educating generations of people about the role Maryland and Baltimore played in the Civil War and the early history of the city. In recent years, the museum, run by dedicated volunteers from the Maryland Historical Society and Friends of President Street Station, have struggled to keep the station's doors open and keeping the station's character true to its historical roots. The area around President Street Station has changed dramatically over the decades, but the Station has worked to preserve its place in history. It has been many years since trains passed through the Presidents Street Station and it is clear that today the best use for this building is to preserve the building and use it to tell Station's American story.

President Street Station is one of America's historical treasures. As we commemorate the 152nd Anniversary of the Baltimore Riot and the start of National Park Week this weekend, we honor some of our country's greatest leaders and remember our own rich and innovative history. This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of President Street Station to evaluate the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Station as a unit of the National Park Service. President Street Station, a contributor to the growth of the railroad, and a vital player in the Underground Railroad, Lincoln Presidency and Civil War, is part of this history. I urge my colleagues to join me in giving this station the recognition it deserves and support this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 770

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 ''President Street Station Study Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STUDY AREA.—The term ''study area'' means the President Street Station, a railroad terminal in Baltimore, Maryland, the history of which is tied to the growth of the railroad industry in the 19th century, the Civil War, the Underground Railroad, and the immigrant influx of the early 20th century.

SEC. 3. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(b) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(2) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(3) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(4) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals;

(5) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives; and

(6) identify any authorities that would compel or permit the Secretary to influence local land use decisions under the alternatives.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8 of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 102—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, AS THE ''NATIONAL CHESS CAPITAL'' OF THE UNITED STATES TO ENHANCE AWARENESS OF THE EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS OF CHESS AND TO ENCOURAGE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS TO ENGAGE IN CHESS PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE PROBLEM-SOLVING, CRITICAL THINKING, SPATIAL AWARENESS, AND GOAL SETTING

Mrs. MCCASKILL (for herself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.:

S. RES. 102

Whereas, in 2009 and 2011, the United States Chess Federation awarded Saint Louis, Missouri, the title of ''Chess City of the Year'' and, in 2010, the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis was named ''Chess Club of the Year'';

Whereas Saint Louis hosted the United States Chess Championship and United States Women's Chess Championship in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and the United States Junior Closed Chess Championship in 2010, 2011, and 2012, which are the three most prestigious, invitation-only chess tournaments in the United States;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis opened its doors in July 2008, and since that date, Saint Louis has become widely recognized as the emerging chess center of the United States;

Whereas chess promotes problem-solving, higher-level thinking skills, and improved self-esteem;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis brings the educational benefits of chess to thousands of students in more than 100 schools and community centers across the greater Saint Louis area, targeting more than 3,300 students in 2011 and 2012;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis offers free classes and lectures, weekly tournaments, private lessons, summer camps, and field trips to expose school-aged children to the benefits of chess;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis provides instructors, equipment, and curricula to after-school programs in the greater Saint Louis area;

Whereas the Chess Club and Scholastic Center of Saint Louis offers a coaching program to create a sustainable network of participating after-school chess programs; and

Whereas Saint Louis has become a hub for developing chess skills in students from across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of Saint Louis, Missouri, as the ''National Chess Capital'' of the United States;

(2) encourages the people of Saint Louis to continue promoting the educational benefits of chess among school-aged children; and

(3) encourages all schools and community centers in the United States to engage in chess programs to promote problem-solving, critical thinking, spatial awareness, and goal setting.

SENATE RESOLUTION 103—TO AUTHORIZE REPRESENTATION BY THE SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL IN THE CASE OF STEVE SCHONBERG V. SENATOR MITCH MCCONNELL, ET AL

Mr. REID of Nevada submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 103

Whereas, Senator Mitch McConnell, Vice President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., and Sergeant at Arms Terrance W. Gainer have been named as defendants in the case of Steve Schonberg v. Senator Mitch McConnell, et al., No. 3:13–cv–220, now pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members and officers of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Mitch McConnell, Vice President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., and Sergeant at Arms Terrance W. Gainer in the case of Steve Schonberg v. Senator Mitch McConnell, et al.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 734. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 735. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 649, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 736. Mr. REID (for Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID of NV to the bill S. 649, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 737. Mr. REID (for Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID of NV to the bill S. 649, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 738. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 649, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 739. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 649, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 734. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MASS VIOLENCE

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''National Commission on Mass Violence Act of 2013''.

SEC. 402. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MASS VIOLENCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—There is established a commission to be known as the National Commission on Mass Violence (in this title referred to as the ''Commission'') to study the availability and nature of firearms, including the means of acquiring firearms, issues relating to mental health, and all positive and negative impacts of the availability and nature of firearms on incidents of mass violence or in preventing mass violence.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) APPOINTMENTS.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members, of whom—

(A) 6 members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, in consultation with the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives, 1 of whom shall serve as Chairman of the Commission; and

(B) 6 members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Republican leadership of the Senate, 1 of whom shall serve as Vice Chairman of the Commission.

(2) PERSONS ELIGIBLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The members appointed to the Commission shall include—

(i) well-known and respected individuals among their peers in their respective fields of expertise; and

(ii) not less than 1 non-elected individual from each of the following categories, who has expertise in the category, by both experience and training:

(I) Firearms.

(II) Mental health.

(III) School safety.

(IV) Mass media.

(B) EXPERTS.—In identifying the individuals to serve on the Commission, the appointing authorities shall take special care to identify experts in the fields described in section 403(a)(2).

(C) PARTY AFFILIATION.—Not more than 6 members of the Commission shall be from the same political party.

(3) COMPLETION OF APPOINTMENTS; VACANCIES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the appointing authorities under paragraph (1) shall each make their respective appointments. Any vacancy that occurs during the life of the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment not later than 30 days after the vacancy occurs.

(4) OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION.—

(A) MEETINGS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

(ii) INITIAL MEETING.—The initial meeting of the Commission shall be conducted not later than 30 days after the later of—

(I) the date of the appointment of the last member of the Commission; or

(II) the date on which appropriated funds are available for the Commission.

(B) QUORUM; VACANCIES; VOTING; RULES.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum to conduct business, but the Commission may establish a lesser quorum for conducting hearings scheduled by the Commission. Each member of the Commission shall have 1 vote, and the vote of each member shall be accorded the same weight. The Commission may establish by majority vote any other rules for the conduct of the Commission's business, if such rules are not inconsistent with this title or other applicable law.

SEC. 403. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be the duty of the Commission to conduct a comprehensive factual study of incidents of mass violence, including incidents of mass violence not involving firearms, in the context of the many acts of senseless mass violence that occur in the United States each year, in order to determine the root causes of such mass violence.

(2) MATTERS TO BE STUDIED.—In determining the root causes of these recurring and tragic acts of mass violence, the Commission shall study any matter that the Commission determines relevant to meeting the requirements of paragraph (1), including at a minimum—

(A) the role of schools, including the level of involvement and awareness of teachers and school administrators in the lives of their students and the availability of mental health and other resources and strategies to help detect and counter tendencies of students towards mass violence;

(B) the effectiveness of and resources available for school security strategies to prevent incidents of mass violence;

(C) the role of families and the availability of mental health and other resources and strategies to help families detect and counter tendencies toward mass violence;

(D) the effectiveness and use of, and resources available to, the mental health system in understanding, detecting, and countering tendencies toward mass violence, as well as the effects of treatments and therapies;

(E) whether medical doctors and other mental health professionals have the ability, without negative legal or professional consequences, to notify law enforcement officials when a patient is a danger to himself or others;

(F) the nature and impact of the alienation of the perpetrators of such incidents of mass violence from their schools, families, peer groups, and places of work;

(G) the role that domestic violence plays in causing incidents of mass violence;

(H) the effect of depictions of mass violence in the media, and any impact of such depictions on incidents of mass violence;

(I) the availability and nature of firearms, including the means of acquiring such firearms, and all positive and negative impacts of such availability and nature on incidents of mass violence or in preventing mass violence;

(J) the role of current prosecution rates in contributing to the availability of weapons that are used in mass violence;

(K) the availability of information regarding the construction of weapons, including explosive devices, and any impact of such information on such incidents of mass violence;

(L) the views of law enforcement officials, religious leaders, mental health experts, and other relevant officials on the root causes and prevention of mass violence;

(M) incidents in which firearms were used to stop mass violence; and

(N) any other area that the Commission determines contributes to the causes of mass violence.

(3) TESTIMONY OF VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS.—In determining the root causes of these recurring and tragic incidents of mass violence, the Commission shall, in accordance with section 404(a), take the testimony of victims and survivors to learn and memorialize their views and experiences regarding such incidents of mass violence.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Based on the findings of the study required under subsection (a), the Commission shall make recommendations to the President and Congress to address the causes of these recurring and tragic incidents of mass violence and to reduce such incidents of mass violence.

(c) REPORTS.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date on which the Commission first meets, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress an interim report describing any initial recommendations of the Commission.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Commission first meets, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a comprehensive report of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, together with the recommendations of the Commission.

(3) SUMMARIES.—The report under paragraph (2) shall include a summary of—

(A) the reports submitted to the Commission by any entity under contract for research under section 404(e); and

(B) any other material relied on by the Commission in the preparation of the report.

SEC. 404. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out its duties under section 403.

(2) WITNESS EXPENSES.—Witnesses requested to appear before the Commission shall be paid the same fees as are paid to witnesses under section 1821 of title 28, United States Code.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out its duties under section 403. Upon the request of the Commission, the head of such agency may furnish such information to the Commission.

(c) INFORMATION TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be considered an agency of the Federal Government for purposes of section 1905 of title 18, United States Code, and any individual employed by any individual or entity under contract with the Commission under subsection (d) shall be considered an employee of the Commission for the purposes of section 1905 of title 18, United States Code.

(2) DISCLOSURE.—Information obtained by the Commission or the Attorney General under this title and shared with the Commission, other than information available to the public, shall not be disclosed to any person in any manner, except—

(A) to Commission employees or employees of any individual or entity under contract to the Commission under subsection (d) for the purpose of receiving, reviewing, or processing such information;

(B) upon court order; or

(C) when publicly released by the Commission in an aggregate or summary form that does not directly or indirectly disclose—

(i) the identity of any person or business entity; or

(ii) any information which could not be released under section 1905 of title 18, United States Code.

(d) CONTRACTING FOR RESEARCH.—The Commission may enter into contracts with any entity for research necessary to carry out the duties of the Commission under section 403.

SEC. 405. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of service for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chairman of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional employees as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment and termination of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by a majority of the members of the Commission.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The executive director shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. The Chairman may fix the compensation of other employees without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for such employees may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(3) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee, with the approval of the head of the appropriate Federal agency, may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status, benefits, or privilege.

(d) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairman of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

SEC. 406. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission and any agency of the Federal Government assisting the Commission in carrying out its duties under this title such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title. Any sums appropriated shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until expended.

SEC. 407. TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the Commission submits the final report under section 403(c)(2).

SA 735. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike titles I and II and insert the following:

TITLE I—KEEPING OUR SCHOOLS SAFE ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Keeping Our Schools Safe Act of 2013''.

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF COPS GRANT FUNDS.

(a) COMBATING TARGETED FIREARMS VIOLENCE AGAINST STUDENTS AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL.—Section 1701(b)(12) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(b)(12)) is amended by striking ''to combat school-related crime and disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities'' and inserting ''to combat targeted firearms violence against students and school personnel and other forms of school-related violent crime, gangs, and drug activities''.

(b) HIRING SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of amounts appropriated to the Attorney General for fiscal year 2014 for grants to hire additional career law enforcement officers under paragraph (2) of section 1701(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(b)(2)), the Attorney General may use not more than 25 percent of such amounts for grants for school resource officers under paragraph (12) of such section 1701(b), as amended by subsection (a), which shall be awarded through a competitive process.

SA 736. Mr. REID (for Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID, of NV to the bill S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS BACKGROUND CHECK ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Explosive Materials Background Check Act''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18.—Chapter 40 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 841—

(A) in subsection (d), by inserting ''smokeless powder and black powder substitutes,'' after ''black powder,''; and

(B) in subsection (h), by striking ''the business of'';

(2) in section 842—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (9), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(ii) inserting at the end the following:

''(10) is subject to a court order that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child, except that this paragraph shall only apply to a court order that—

''(A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had the opportunity to participate; and

''(B)(i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

''(ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or

''(11) has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.'';

(B) in subsection (i)—

(i) in paragraph (7), by inserting a semicolon after ''person'';

(ii) inserting at the end the following:

''(8) is subject to a court order that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child, except that this paragraph shall only apply to a court order that—

''(A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had the opportunity to participate; and

''(B)(i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

''(ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or

''(9) has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.'';

(3) in section 843(b)—

(A) by striking ''Upon'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (j), upon'';

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(C) in paragraph (7), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by inserting at the end the following:

''(8) in the case of a limited permit holder, the applicant certifies the permit will only be used to purchase black powder, black powder substitute, and smokeless powder in which case the limitation in paragraph (7) shall not apply.''; and

(4) in section 845(a)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking ''and components thereof''; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking ''black powder in quantities not to exceed fifty pounds,''.

SA 737. Mr. REID (for Mr. LAUTENBERG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. REID, of NV to the bill S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS BACKGROUND CHECK ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Explosive Materials Background Check Act''.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS PROVISIONS.—

(1) CHAPTER 40.—Chapter 40 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in section 841—

(i) in subsection (d), by inserting ''smokeless powder and black powder substitutes,'' after ''black powder,''; and

(ii) in subsection (h), by striking ''the business of'';

(B) in section 842—

(i) in subsection (d)—

(I) in paragraph (9), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(II) inserting at the end the following:

''(10) is subject to a court order that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child, except that this paragraph shall only apply to a court order that—

''(A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had the opportunity to participate; and

''(B) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

''(C) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury;

''(11) has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence; or

''(12) has received actual notice of the Attorney General's determination made pursuant to subsection (d)(1)(B) or (j) of section 843 of this title.''; and

(ii) in subsection (i)—

(I) in paragraph (7), by inserting a semicolon after ''person'';

(II) inserting at the end the following:

''(8) is subject to a court order that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child, except that this paragraph shall only apply to a court order that—

''(A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had the opportunity to participate; and

''(B) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

''(C) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury;

''(9) has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence; or

''(10) has received actual notice of the Attorney General's determination made pursuant to subsection (d)(1)(B) or (j) of section 843 of this title.'';

(C) in section 843—

(i) in subsection (b)—

(I) by striking ''Upon'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (j), upon'';

(II) in paragraph (6), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(III) in paragraph (7), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(IV) by inserting at the end the following:

''(8) in the case of a limited permit holder, the applicant certifies the permit will only be used to purchase black powder, black powder substitute, and smokeless powder in which case the limitation in paragraph (7) shall not apply.'';

(ii) in subsection (d)—

(I) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(d)'';

(II) by striking ''if in the opinion'' and inserting the following: ''if—

(iii) in the opinion; and''; and

(I) by striking ''The Secretary's action'' and inserting the following: ''; or

''(II) the Attorney General determines that the licensee or holder (or any responsible person or employee possessor thereof) is known (or appropriately suspected) to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism, and that the Attorney General has a reasonable belief that the person may use explosives in connection with terrorism.

''(2) The Attorney General's action''; and

(iv) in subsection (e)—

(I) in paragraph (1), by inserting after the first sentence the following: ''However, if the denial or revocation is based upon an Attorney General determination under subsection (j) or (d)(1)(B), any information which the Attorney General relied on for this determination may be withheld from the petitioner if the Attorney General determines that disclosure of the information would likely compromise national security.''; and

(II) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following: ''In responding to any petition for review of a denial or revocation based upon an Attorney General determination under subsection (j) or (d)(1)(B), the United States may submit, and the court may rely upon, summaries or redacted versions of documents containing information the disclosure of which the Attorney General has determined would likely compromise national security.'';

(v) in subsection (h)(2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or in subsection (j) of this section (on grounds of terrorism)'' after ''section 842(i)''; and

(II) in subparagraph (B)—

(aa) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''or in subsection (j) of this section,'' after ''section 842(i),''; and

(bb) in clause (ii), by inserting '', except that any information that the Attorney General relied on for a determination pursuant to subsection (j) may be withheld if the Attorney General concludes that disclosure of the information would likely compromise national security'' after ''determination'' ; and

(vi) by inserting at the end the following:

''(j) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL OF FEDERAL EXPLOSIVES LICENSES AND PERMITS.—The Attorney General may deny the issuance of a permit or license to an applicant if the Attorney General determines that the applicant or a responsible person or employee possessor thereof is known (or appropriately suspected) to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation of, in aid of, or related to terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism, and the Attorney General has a reasonable belief that the person may use explosives in connection with terrorism.''; and

(D) in section 845(a)—

(i) in paragraph (4), by striking ''and components thereof''; and

(ii) in paragraph (5), by striking ''black powder in quantities not to exceed fifty pounds,''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 101(a)(43)(E)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)(E)(ii)) is amended by striking ''or (5)'' and inserting ''(5), or (10)''.

(3) GUIDELINES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall issue guidelines describing the circumstances under which the Attorney General will exercise the authority and make determinations under subsections (d)(1)(B) and (j) of section 843 and sections 922A and 922B of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

(B) CONTENTS.—The guidelines issued under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) provide accountability and a basis for monitoring to ensure that the intended goals for, and expected results of, the grant of authority under subsections (d)(1)(B) and (j) of section 843 and sections 922A and 922B of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, are being achieved; and

(ii) ensure that terrorist watch list records are used in a manner that safeguards privacy and civil liberties protections, in accordance with requirements outlines in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 11 (dated August 27, 2004).

(c) STANDARD FOR EXERCISING ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETION REGARDING TRANSFERRING FIREARMS OR ISSUING FIREARMS PERMITS TO DANGEROUS TERRORISTS.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting after section 922 the following:

"§ 922A. Attorney General's discretion to deny transfer of a firearm.

''The Attorney General may deny the transfer of a firearm under section 922(t)(1)(B)(ii) of this title if the Attorney General—

''(1) determines that the transferee is known (or appropriately suspected) to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism; and

''(2) has a reasonable belief that the prospective transferee may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

"§ 922B. Attorney General's discretion regarding applicants for firearm permits which would qualify for the exemption provided under section 922(t)(3).

''The Attorney General may determine that—

''(1) an applicant for a firearm permit which would qualify for an exemption under section 922(t) is known (or appropriately suspected) to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism; and

''(2) the Attorney General has a reasonable belief that the applicant may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.'';

(2) in section 921(a), by adding at the end the following:

''(36) The term 'terrorism' includes international terrorism and domestic terrorism, as defined in section 2331 of this title.

''(37) The term 'material support or resources' has the meaning given the term in section 2339A of this title.

''(38) The term 'responsible person' means an individual who has the power, directly or indirectly, to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the applicant or licensee pertaining to firearms.''; and

(3) in the table of sections, by inserting after the item relating to section 922 the following:

''922A. Attorney General's discretion to deny transfer of a firearm.

''922B. Attorney General's discretion regarding applicants for firearm permits which would qualify for the exemption provided under section 922(t)(3).''.

(d) EFFECT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL THROUGH THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM (NICS) ON FIREARMS PERMITS.—Section 922(t) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(ii), by inserting ''or State law, or that the Attorney General has determined to deny the transfer of a firearm pursuant to section 922A of this title'' before the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting '', or if the Attorney General has not determined to deny the transfer of a firearm pursuant to section 922A of this title'' after ''or State law'';

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

''(III) was issued after a check of the system established pursuant to paragraph (1);'';

(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) the State issuing the permit agrees to deny the permit application if such other person is the subject of a determination by the Attorney General pursuant to section 922B of this title;'';

(4) in paragraph (4), by inserting '', or if the Attorney General has not determined to deny the transfer of a firearm pursuant to section 922A of this title'' after ''or State law''; and

(5) in paragraph (5), by inserting '', or if the Attorney General has determined to deny the transfer of a firearm pursuant to section 922A of this title'' after ''or State law''.

(e) UNLAWFUL SALE OR DISPOSITION OF FIREARM BASED UPON ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL.—Section 922(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) has been the subject of a determination by the Attorney General under section 922A, 922B, 923(d)(3), or 923(e) of this title.''.

(f) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL AS PROHIBITOR.—Section 922(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (9), by striking the comma at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

''(10) who has received actual notice of the Attorney General's determination made under section 922A, 922B, 923(d)(3) or 923(e) of this title,''.

(g) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSES.—Section 923(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''Any'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (3), any''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The Attorney General may deny a license application if the Attorney General determines that the applicant (including any responsible person) is known (or appropriately suspected) to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism, and the Attorney General has a reasonable belief that the applicant may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.''.

(h) DISCRETIONARY REVOCATION OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSES.—Section 923(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(e)'';

(2) by striking ''revoke any license'' and inserting the following: ''revoke—

''(A) any license'';

(3) by striking ''. The Attorney General may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, revoke the license'' and inserting the following: '';

''(B) the license''; and

(4) by striking ''. The Secretary's action'' and inserting the following: ''; or

''(C) any license issued under this section if the Attorney General determines that the holder of such license (including any responsible person) is known (or appropriately suspected) to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism or providing material support or resources for terrorism, and the Attorney General has a reasonable belief that the applicant may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

''(2) The Attorney General's action''.

(i) ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ABILITY TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION IN FIREARMS LICENSE DENIAL AND REVOCATION SUIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 923(f)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: ''However, if the denial or revocation is pursuant to subsection (d)(3) or (e)(1)(C), any information upon which the Attorney General relied for this determination may be withheld from the petitioner, if the Attorney General determines that disclosure of the information would likely compromise national security.''.

(2) SUMMARIES.—Section 923(f)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: ''With respect to any information withheld from the aggrieved party under paragraph (1), the United States may submit, and the court may rely upon, summaries or redacted versions of documents containing information the disclosure of which the Attorney General has determined would likely compromise national security.''.

(j) ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ABILITY TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION IN RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES LAWSUITS.—Section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: ''If the person is subject to a disability under section 922(g)(10) of this title, any information which the Attorney General relied on for this determination may be withheld from the applicant if the Attorney General determines that disclosure of the information would likely compromise national security. In responding to the petition, the United States may submit, and the court may rely upon, summaries or redacted versions of documents containing information the disclosure of which the Attorney General has determined would likely compromise national security.''.

(k) PENALTIES.—Section 924(k) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the comma at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

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

''(4) constitutes an act of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism,''.

(l) REMEDY FOR ERRONEOUS DENIAL OF FIREARM OR FIREARM PERMIT EXEMPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 925A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**Remedy for erroneous denial of firearm**'' and inserting ''**Remedies**'';

(B) by striking ''Any person denied a firearm pursuant to subsection (s) or (t) of section 922'' and inserting the following:

''(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any person denied a firearm pursuant to subsection (t) of section 922 or a firearm permit pursuant to a determination made under section 922B''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) In any case in which the Attorney General has denied the transfer of a firearm to a prospective transferee pursuant to section 922A of this title or has made a determination regarding a firearm permit applicant pursuant to section 922B of this title, an action challenging the determination may be brought against the United States. The petition shall be filed not later than 60 days after the petitioner has received actual notice of the Attorney General's determination under section 922A or 922B of this title. The court shall sustain the Attorney General's determination upon a showing by the United States by a preponderance of evidence that the Attorney General's determination satisfied the requirements of section 922A or 922B,

as the case may be. To make this showing, the United States may submit, and the court may rely upon, summaries or redacted versions of documents containing information the disclosure of which the Attorney General has determined would likely compromise national security. Upon request of the petitioner or the court's own motion, the court may review the full, undisclosed documents ex parte and in camera. The court shall determine whether the summaries or redacted versions, as the case may be, are fair and accurate representations of the underlying documents. The court shall not consider the full, undisclosed documents in deciding whether the Attorney General's determination satisfies the requirements of section 922A or 922B.''.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 925A and inserting the following:

''925A. Remedies.''.

(m) PROVISION OF GROUNDS UNDERLYING INELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION BY THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.—Section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)—

(A) by inserting ''or the Attorney General has made a determination regarding an applicant for a firearm permit pursuant to section 922B of title 18, United States Code,'' after ''is ineligible to receive a firearm''; and

(B) by inserting ''except any information for which the Attorney General has determined that disclosure would likely compromise national security,'' after ''reasons to the individual,''; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) the first sentence—

(i) by inserting ''or if the Attorney General has made a determination pursuant to section 922A or 922B of title 18, United States Code,'' after ''or State law,''; and

(ii) by inserting '', except any information for which the Attorney General has determined that disclosure would likely compromise national security'' before the period at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: ''Any petition for review of information withheld by the Attorney General under this subsection shall be made in accordance with section 925A of title 18, United States Code.''.

SA 738. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

TITLE IV—YOUTH PRISON REDUCTION THROUGH OPPORTUNITIES, MENTORING, INTERVENTION, SUPPORT, AND EDUCATION ACT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Youth Prison Reduction through Opportunities, Mentoring, Intervention, Support, and Education Act'' or the ''Youth PROMISE Act''.

SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

(2) COMMUNITY.—The term ''community'' means a unit of local government or an Indian tribe, or part of such a unit or tribe, as determined by such a unit or tribe for the purpose of applying for a grant under this title.

(3) DESIGNATED GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The term ''designated geographic area'' means a 5-digit postal ZIP Code assigned to a geographic area by the United States Postal Service.

(4) EVIDENCE-BASED.—The term ''evidence-based'', when used with respect to a practice relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention, means a practice (including a service, program, activity, intervention, technology, or strategy) for which the Administrator has determined—

(A) causal evidence documents a relationship between the practice and its intended outcome, based on measures of the direction and size of a change, and the extent to which a change may be attributed to the practice; and

(B) the use of scientific methods rules out, to the extent possible, alternative explanations for the documented change.

(5) INTERVENTION.—The term ''intervention'' means the provision of programs and services that are supported by research, are evidence-based or promising practices, and are provided to youth who are involved in, or who are identified by evidence-based risk assessment methods as being at high risk of continued involvement in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gangs, as a result of indications that demonstrate involvement with problems such as truancy, substance abuse, mental health treatment needs, or siblings who have had involvement with juvenile or criminal justice systems.

(6) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINAL STREET GANG ACTIVITY PREVENTION.—The term ''juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention'' means the provision of programs and resources to children and families who have not yet had substantial contact with criminal justice or juvenile justice systems, that—

(A) are designed to reduce potential juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity risks; and

(B) are evidence-based or promising educational, health, mental health, school-based, community-based, faith-based, parenting, job training, social opportunities and experiences, or other programs, for youth and their families, that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity risks.

(7) PROMISING.—The term ''promising'', when used with respect to a practice relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention, means a practice (including a service, program, activity, intervention, technology, or strategy) that, based on statistical analyses or a theory of change, has been determined by the Administrator to have demonstrated the potential to meet the requirements of an evidence-based practice.

(8) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territories or possessions of the United States.

(9) THEORY OF CHANGE.—The term ''theory of change'' means a program planning strategy approved by the Administrator that outlines the types of interventions and outcomes essential to achieving a set of program goals.

(10) YOUTH.—The term ''youth'' means—

(A) an individual who is 18 years of age or younger; or

(B) in any State in which the maximum age at which the juvenile justice system of such State has jurisdiction over individuals exceeds 18 years of age, an individual who is such maximum age or younger.

SEC. 403. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Youth gang crime has taken a toll on a number of urban communities, and senseless acts of gang-related violence have imposed economic, social, and human costs.

(2) Drug- and alcohol-dependent youth, and youth dually diagnosed with addiction and mental health disorders, are more likely to become involved with the juvenile justice system than youth without such risk factors, absent appropriate prevention and intervention services.

(3) Children of color are over-represented relative to the general population at every stage of the juvenile justice system. African American youth are 17 percent of the United States population, but represent 38 percent of youth in secure placement juvenile facilities, and 58 percent of youth incarcerated in adult prisons.

(4) Research funded by the Department of Justice indicates that gang-membership is short-lived among adolescents. With very few youth remaining gang-involved throughout their adolescent years, ongoing opportunities for intervention exist.

(5) Criminal justice costs have become burdensome in many States and cities, requiring reductions in vital educational, social, welfare, mental health, and related services.

(6) Direct expenditures for each of the major criminal justice functions, police, corrections, and judicial services, have increased steadily over the last 25 years. In fiscal year 2009, Federal, State, and local governments spent an estimated $258,000,000,000 for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal services, nearly a 207 percent increase since 1982.

(7) In 2009, State governments spent $5,700,000,000 to incarcerate youth. The average annual cost to incarcerate one youth is $88,000.

(8) Coordinated efforts of stakeholders in the juvenile justice system in a local community, together with other organizations and community members concerned with the safety and welfare of children, have a strong record of demonstrated success in reducing the impact of youth and gang-related crime and violence, as demonstrated in Boston, Massachusetts, Chicago, Illinois, Richmond, Virginia, Los Angeles, California, and other communities.

(9) Investment in prevention and intervention programs for children and youth, including quality early childhood programs, comprehensive evidence-based school, after school, and summer school programs, mentoring programs, mental health and treatment programs, evidence-based job training programs, and alternative intervention programs, has been shown to lead to decreased youth arrests, decreased delinquency, lower recidivism, and greater financial savings from an educational, economic, social, and criminal justice perspective.

(10) Quality early childhood education programs have been demonstrated to help children start school ready to learn and to reduce delinquency and criminal street gang activity risks.

(11) Evidence-based mentoring programs have been shown to prevent youth drug abuse and violence.

(12) Evidence-based school-based comprehensive instructional programs that pair youth with responsible adult mentors have been shown to have a strong impact upon delinquency prevention.

(13) After-school programs that connect children to caring adults and that provide

constructive activities during the peak hours of juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., have been shown to reduce delinquency and the attendant costs imposed on the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

(14) States with higher levels of educational attainment have been shown to have crime rates lower than the national average. Researchers have found that a 5-percent increase in male high school graduation rates would produce an annual savings of almost $5,000,000,000 in crime-related expenses.

(15) Therapeutic programs that engage and motivate high-risk youth and their families to change behaviors that often result in criminal activity have been shown to significantly reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders, and significantly reduce the attendant costs of crime and delinquency imposed upon the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

(16) Comprehensive programs that target kids who are already serious juvenile offenders by addressing the multiple factors in peer, school, neighborhood, and family environments known to be related to delinquency can reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders and save the public significant economic costs.

(17) There are many alternatives to incarceration of youth that have been proven to be more effective in reducing crime and violence at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels, and the failure to provide for such effective alternatives is a pervasive problem that leads to increased youth, and later adult, crime and violence.

(18) Savings achieved through early intervention and prevention are significant, especially when noncriminal justice social, educational, mental health, and economic outcomes are considered.

(19) The prevention of child abuse and neglect can help stop a cycle of violence and save up to $5.00 for every $1.00 invested in preventing such abuse and neglect.

(20) Targeting interventions at special youth risk groups and focusing upon relatively low-cost interventions increases the probability of fiscal benefit.

(21) Evidence-based intervention treatment facilities have been shown to reduce youth delinquency and to be cost-effective.

(22) States, including Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania, have seen a reduction in juvenile incarceration due to a reallocation of criminal justice funds towards prevention programs.

(23) The rise in homicides in several cities in recent years followed declines in Federal funding provided for law enforcement, educational, health and mental health, social services, and other support to localities for youth, their families, and other community-oriented programs and approaches.

SEC. 404. ALLOTMENT FOR YOUTH PROMISE PROGRAMS.

Not more than 50 percent of the total amount available for the Edward Byrne Memorial Criminal Justice Innovation Program for each fiscal year shall be made available to carry out this title.

Subtitle A—Federal Coordination of Local and Tribal Juvenile Justice Information and Efforts

SEC. 405. PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.

(a) ORGANIZATION OF STATE ADVISORY GROUP MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES.—Section 223(f) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''an eligible organization composed of member representatives of the State advisory groups appointed under subsection (a)(3)'' and inserting ''a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986,''; and

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

''(2) ASSISTANCE.—To be eligible to receive such assistance, such organization shall—

''(A) be governed by individuals who—

''(i) have been appointed by a chief executive of a State to serve as a State advisory group member under subsection (a)(3); and

''(ii) are elected to serve as a governing officer of such organization by a majority of the Chairs (or Chair-designees) of all such State advisory groups;

''(B) include member representatives from a majority of such State advisory groups, who shall be representative of regionally and demographically diverse States and jurisdictions;

''(C) annually seek appointments by the chief executive of each State of one State advisory group member and one alternate State advisory group member from each such State to implement the advisory functions specified in clauses (iv) and (v) of subparagraph (D), including serving on the PROMISE Advisory Panel, and make a record of any such appointments available to the public; and

''(D) agree to carry out activities that include—

''(i) conducting an annual conference of such member representatives for purposes relating to the activities of such State advisory groups;

''(ii) disseminating information, data, standards, advanced techniques, and program models;

''(iii) reviewing Federal policies regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;

''(iv) advising the Administrator with respect to particular functions or aspects of the work of the Office, and appointing a representative, diverse group of members of such organization under subparagraph (C) to serve as an advisory panel of State juvenile justice advisors (referred to as the 'PROMISE Advisory Panel') to carry out the functions specified in subsection (g); and

''(v) advising the President and Congress with regard to State perspectives on the operation of the Office and Federal legislation pertaining to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.''.

(b) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—Section 223 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) PROMISE ADVISORY PANEL.—

''(1) FUNCTIONS.—The PROMISE Advisory Panel required under subsection (f)(2)(D) shall—

''(A) assess successful evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention carried out by PROMISE Coordinating Councils under the Youth PROMISE Act;

''(B) provide the Administrator with a list of individuals and organizations with experience in administering or evaluating practices that serve youth involved in, or at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, from which the Administrator shall select individuals who shall—

''(i) provide to the Administrator peer reviews of applications submitted by units of local government and Indian tribes pursuant to subtitle B of the Youth PROMISE Act, to ensure that such applications demonstrate a clear plan to—

''(I) serve youth as part of an entire family unit; and

''(II) coordinate the delivery of service to youth among agencies; and

''(ii) advise the Administrator with respect to the award and allocation of PROMISE Planning grants to local and tribal governments that develop PROMISE Coordinating Councils, and of PROMISE Implementation grants to such PROMISE Coordinating Councils, pursuant to subtitle B of the Youth PROMISE Act; and

''(C) develop performance standards to be used to evaluate programs and activities carried out with grants under subtitle B of the Youth PROMISE Act, including the evaluation of changes achieved as a result of such programs and activities related to decreases in juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity, including—

''(i) prevention of involvement by at-risk youth in juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity;

''(ii) diversion of youth with a high risk of continuing involvement in juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity; and

''(iii) financial savings from deferred or eliminated costs, or other benefits, as a result of such programs and activities, and the reinvestment by the unit or tribe of any such savings.

''(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of the Youth PROMISE Act, and annually thereafter, the PROMISE Advisory Panel shall prepare a report containing the findings and determinations under paragraph (1)(A) and shall submit such report to Congress, the President, the Attorney General, and the chief executive and chief law enforcement officer of each State, unit of local government, and Indian tribe.''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 299(a)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5671(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2016.''.

SEC. 406. GEOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION.

(a) GRANT FOR COLLECTION OF DATA TO DETERMINE NEED.—The Administrator shall award a grant, on a competitive basis, to an organization to—

(1) collect and analyze data related to the existing juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention needs and resources in each designated geographic area;

(2) use the data collected and analyzed under paragraph (1) to compile a list of designated geographic areas that have the most need of resources, based on such data, to carry out juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention;

(3) use the data collected and analyzed under paragraph (1) to rank the areas listed under paragraph (2) in descending order by the amount of need for resources to carry out juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention, ranking the area with the greatest need for such resources highest; and

(4) periodically update the list and rankings under paragraph (3) as the Administrator determines to be appropriate.

(b) DATA SOURCES.—In compiling such list and determining such rankings, the organization shall collect and analyze data relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention—

(1) using the geographic information system and Web-based mapping application known as the Socioeconomic Mapping and Resource Topography (SMART) system;

(2) from the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor,

the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Education; and

(3) from the annual KIDS Count Data Book and other data made available by the KIDS Count initiative of the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

(c) USE OF DATA BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—The list and rankings required by this section shall be provided to the Administrator to be used to provide funds under this title in the most strategic and effective manner to ensure that resources and services are provided to youth in the communities with the greatest need for such resources and services.

(d) LIMITATION ON USE OF COLLECTED DATA.—The information collected and analyzed under this section may not be used for any purpose other than to carry out the purposes of this title. Such information may not be used for any purpose related to the investigation or prosecution of any person, or for profiling of individuals based on race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, or any other characteristic.

(e) LIMITATION OF ALLOCATION.—Of the amount made available for fiscal year 2014 to carry out this section and part I of subtitle B (as authorized under section 411), not more than 1 percent of such amount, or $1,000,000, whichever is less, shall be available to carry out this section.

Subtitle B—PROMISE Grants

SEC. 407. PURPOSES.

The purposes of the grant programs established under this subtitle are to—

(1) enable local and tribal communities to assess the unmet needs of youth who are involved in, or are at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gangs;

(2) develop plans appropriate for a community to address those unmet needs with juvenile delinquency and gang prevention and intervention practices; and

(3) implement and evaluate such plans in a manner consistent with this title.

PART I—PROMISE ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING GRANTS

SEC. 408. PROMISE ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator is authorized to award grants to units of local government and Indian tribes to assist PROMISE Coordinating Councils with planning and assessing evidence-based and promising practices relating to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention, especially for youth who are involved in, or who are at risk of involvement in, juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity. Such PROMISE Coordinating Councils shall—

(1) conduct an objective needs and strengths assessment in accordance with section 409; and

(2) develop a PROMISE Plan in accordance with section 410, based on the assessment conducted in accordance with section 409.

(b) GRANT DURATION, AMOUNT, AND ALLOCATION.—

(1) DURATION.—A grant awarded under this section shall be for a period not to exceed one year.

(2) MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—A grant awarded under this section shall not exceed $300,000.

SEC. 409. PROMISE COORDINATING COUNCILS.

To be eligible to receive a grant under this part, a unit of local government or an Indian tribe shall establish a PROMISE Coordinating Council for each community of such unit or tribe, respectively, for which such unit or tribe is applying for a grant under this subtitle. Each such community shall include one or more designated geographic areas identified on the list required under section 406(a)(2). The members of such a PROMISE Coordinating Council shall be representatives of public and private sector entities and individuals that—

(1) should include at least one representative from each of the following:

(A) the local chief executive's office;

(B) a local educational agency;

(C) a local health agency or provider;

(D) a local mental health agency or provider, unless the representative under subparagraph (C) also meets the requirements of this subparagraph;

(E) a local public housing agency;

(F) a local law enforcement agency;

(G) a local child welfare agency;

(H) a local juvenile court;

(I) a local juvenile prosecutor's office;

(J) a private juvenile residential care entity;

(K) a local juvenile public defender's office;

(L) a State juvenile correctional entity;

(M) a local business community representative; and

(N) a local faith-based community representative;

(2) shall include two representatives from each of the following:

(A) parents who have minor children, and who have an interest in the local juvenile or criminal justice systems;

(B) youth between the ages of 15 and 24 who reside in the jurisdiction of the unit or tribe; and

(C) members from nonprofit community-based organizations that provide effective delinquency prevention and intervention to youth in the jurisdiction of the unit or tribe; and

(3) may include other members, as the unit or tribe determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 410. NEEDS AND STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—Each PROMISE Coordinating Council receiving funds from a unit of local government or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall conduct an objective strengths and needs assessment of the resources of the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established, to identify the unmet needs of youth in the community with respect to evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention. The PROMISE Coordinating Council shall consult with a research partner receiving a grant under section 420 for assistance with such assessment. Such assessment shall include, with respect to the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established—

(1) the number of youth who are at-risk of involvement in juvenile delinquency or street gang activity;

(2) the number of youth who are involved in juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity, including the number of such youth who are at high risk of continued involvement;

(3) youth unemployment rates during the summer;

(4) the number of individuals on public financial assistance (including a breakdown of the numbers of men, women, and children on such assistance);

(5) the estimated number of youth who are chronically truant;

(6) the number of youth who have dropped out of school in the previous year;

(7) for the year before such assessment, the estimated total amount expended (by the community and other entities) for the incarceration of offenders who were convicted or adjudicated delinquent for an offense that was committed in such community, including amounts expended for the incarceration of offenders in prisons, jails, and juvenile facilities that are located in the United States but are not located in such community;

(8) a comparison of the amount under paragraph (5) with an estimation of the amount that would be expended for the incarceration of offenders described in such paragraph if the number of offenders described in such paragraph was equal to the national average incarceration rate per 100,000 population; and

(9) a description of evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention available for youth in the community, including school-based programs, after school programs (particularly programs that have activities available for youth between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), weekend activities and programs, youth mentoring programs, faith and community-based programs, summer activities, and summer jobs, if any; and

(10) a description of evidence-based and promising intervention practices available for youth in the community.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF ASSESSMENT INFORMATION.—Information gathered pursuant to this section may be used for the sole purpose of developing a PROMISE Plan in accordance with this subtitle.

SEC. 411. PROMISE PLAN COMPONENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each PROMISE Coordinating Council receiving funds from a unit of local government or Indian tribe under this subtitle shall develop a PROMISE Plan to provide for the coordination of, and, as appropriate, to support the delivery of, evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to youth and families who reside in the community for which such PROMISE Coordinating Council was established. Such a PROMISE Plan shall—

(1) include the strategy by which the PROMISE Coordinating Council plans to prioritize and allocate resources and services toward the unmet needs of youth in the community, consistent with the needs and available resources of communities with the greatest need for assistance, as determined pursuant to section 406;

(2) include a combination of evidence-based and promising prevention and intervention practices that are responsive to the needs of the community; and

(3) ensure that cultural and linguistic needs of the community are met.

(b) MANDATORY COMPONENTS.—Each PROMISE Plan shall—

(1) include a plan to connect youth identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 409(a) to evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention;

(2) identify the amount or percentage of local funds that are available to the PROMISE Coordinating Council to carry out the PROMISE Plan;

(3) provide strategies to improve indigent defense delivery systems, with particular attention given to groups of children who are disproportionately represented in the State delinquency system and Federal criminal justice system, as compared to the representation of such groups in the general population of the State;

(4) provide for training (which complies with the American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Standards for the representation and care of youth in the juvenile justice system) of prosecutors, defenders, probation officers, judges and other court personnel related to issues concerning the developmental needs, challenges, and potential of youth in the juvenile justice system, (including training related to adolescent development and mental

health issues, and the expected impact of evidence-based practices and cost reduction strategies);

(5) ensure that the number of youth involved in the juvenile delinquency and criminal justice systems does not increase as a result of the activities undertaken with the funds provided under this part;

(6) describe the coordinated strategy that will be used by the PROMISE Coordinating Council to provide at-risk youth with evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention;

(7) propose the performance evaluation process to be used to carry out section 412(d), which shall include performance measures to assess efforts to address the unmet needs of youth in the community with evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention; and

(8) identify the research partner the PROMISE Coordinating Council will use to obtain information on evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention, and for the evaluation under section 412(d) of the results of the activities carried out with funds under this subtitle.

(c) VOLUNTARY COMPONENTS.—In addition to the components under subsection (b), a PROMISE Plan may include evidence-based or promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention in the following categories:

(1) Early childhood development services (such as pre-natal and neo-natal health services), early childhood prevention, voluntary home visiting programs, nurse-family partnership programs, parenting and healthy relationship skills training, child abuse prevention programs, Early Head Start, and Head Start.

(2) Child protection and safety services (such as foster care and adoption assistance programs), family stabilization programs, child welfare services, and family violence intervention programs.

(3) Youth and adolescent development services, including job training and apprenticeship programs, job placement and retention training, education and after school programs (such as school programs with shared governance by students, teachers, and parents, and activities for youth between the hours of 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. in the afternoon), mentoring programs, conflict resolution skills training, sports, arts, life skills, employment and recreation programs, summer jobs, and summer recreation programs, and alternative school resources for youth who have dropped out of school or demonstrate chronic truancy.

(4) Heath and mental health services, including cognitive behavioral therapy, play therapy, and peer mentoring and counseling.

(5) Substance abuse counseling and treatment services, including harm-reduction strategies.

(6) Emergency, transitional, and permanent housing assistance (such as safe shelter and housing for runaway and homeless youth).

(7) Targeted gang prevention, intervention, and exit services such as tattoo removal, successful models of anti-gang crime outreach programs (such as ''street worker'' programs), and other criminal street gang truce or peacemaking activities.

(8) Training and education programs for pregnant teens and teen parents.

(9) Alternatives to detention and confinement programs (such as mandated participation in community service, restitution, counseling, and intensive individual and family therapeutic approaches).

(10) Pre-release, post-release, and reentry services to assist detained and incarcerated youth with transitioning back into and reentering the community.

PART II—PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

SEC. 412. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is authorized to award grants to units of local government and Indian tribes to assist PROMISE Coordinating Councils with implementing PROMISE Plans developed pursuant to part I.

(b) GRANT DURATION.—A grant awarded under this part shall be for a 3-year period.

(c) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED.—For each fiscal year during the 3-year grant period for a grant under this part, each unit of local government or Indian tribe receiving such a grant for a PROMISE Coordinating Council shall provide, from non-Federal funds, in cash or in-kind, 25 percent of the costs of the activities carried out with such grant.

(d) EVALUATION.—Of any funds provided to a unit of local government or an Indian tribe for a grant under this part, not more than $100,000 shall be used to provide a contract to a competitively selected organization to assess the progress of the unit or tribe in addressing the unmet needs of youth in the community, in accordance with the performance measures under section 410(a).

SEC. 413. PROMISE IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) APPLICATION REQUIRED.—To be eligible to receive a PROMISE Implementation grant under this part, a unit of local government or Indian tribe that received a PROMISE Assessment and Planning grant under part I shall submit an application to the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention not later than one year after the date such unit of local government or Indian tribe was awarded such grant under part I, in such manner, and accompanied by such information, as the Administrator, after consultation with the organization under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)(1)), may require.

(b) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—Each application submitted under subsection (a) shall—

(1) identify potential savings from criminal justice costs, public assistance costs, and other costs avoided by utilizing evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention;

(2) document—

(A) investment in evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to be provided by the unit of local government or Indian tribe;

(B) the activities to be undertaken with the grants funds;

(C) any expected efficiencies in the juvenile justice or other local systems to be attained as a result of implementation of the programs funded by the grant; and

(D) outcomes from such activities, in terms of the expected numbers related to reduced criminal activity;

(3) describe how savings sustained from investment in prevention and intervention practices will be reinvested in the continuing implementation of the PROMISE Plan; and

(4) provide an assurance that the local fiscal contribution with respect to evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention in the community for which the PROMISE Coordinating Council was established for each year of the grant period will not be less than the local fiscal contribution with respect to such practices in the community for the year preceding the first year of the grant period.

SEC. 414. GRANT AWARD GUIDELINES.

(a) SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.—Grants awarded under this part shall be awarded on a competitive basis. The Administrator shall—

(1) take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that grants are awarded to units of local governments and Indian tribes in areas with the highest concentrations of youth who are—

(A) at-risk of involvement in juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity; and

(B) involved in juvenile delinquency or street gang activity and who are at high-risk of continued involvement; and

(2) give consideration to the need for grants to be awarded to units of local governments and Indian tribes in each region of the United States, and among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

(b) EXTENSION OF GRANT AWARD.—The Administrator may extend the grant period under section 412(b)(1) for a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit of local government or an Indian tribe, in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator.

(c) RENEWAL OF GRANT AWARD.—The Administrator may renew a PROMISE Implementation grant to a unit of local government or an Indian tribe to provide such unit or tribe with additional funds to continue implementation of a PROMISE Plan. Such a renewal—

(1) shall be initiated by an application for renewal from a unit of local government or an Indian tribe;

(2) shall be carried out in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator; and

(3) shall not be granted unless the Administrator determines such a renewal to be appropriate based on the results of the evaluation conducted under section 418(a) with respect to the community of such unit or tribe for which a PROMISE Coordinating Council was established, and for which such unit or tribe is applying for renewal.

SEC. 415. REPORTS.

Not later than one year after the end of the grant period for which a unit of local government or an Indian tribe receives a PROMISE Implementation grant, and annually thereafter for as long as such unit or tribe continues to receive Federal funding for a PROMISE Coordinating Council, such unit or tribe shall report to the Administrator regarding the use of Federal funds to implement the PROMISE Plan developed under part I.

PART III—GENERAL PROMISE GRANT PROVISIONS

SEC. 416. NONSUPPLANTING CLAUSE.

A unit of local government or Indian tribe receiving a grant under this subtitle shall use such grant only to supplement, and not supplant, the amount of funds that, in the absence of such grant, would be available to address the needs of youth in the community with respect to evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention.

SEC. 417. GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW PANEL.

The Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in conjunction with the PROMISE Advisory Panel,

shall establish and utilize a transparent, reliable, and valid system for evaluating applications for PROMISE Assessment and Planning grants and for PROMISE Implementation grants, and shall determine which applicants meet the criteria for funding, based primarily on a determination of greatest need (in accordance with section 406), with due consideration to other enumerated factors and the indicated ability of the applicant to successfully implement the program described in the application.

SEC. 418. EVALUATION OF PROMISE GRANT PROGRAMS.

(a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with the organization provided assistance under section 223(f)(1) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(f)(1)), provide for an evaluation of the programs and activities carried out with grants under this subtitle. In carrying out this section, the Administrator shall—

(1) award grants to institutions of higher education (including institutions that are eligible to receive funds under part F of title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q et seq.), to facilitate the evaluation process and measurement of achieved outcomes;

(2) identify evidence-based and promising practices used by PROMISE Coordinating Councils under PROMISE Implementation grants that have proven to be effective in preventing involvement in, or diverting further involvement in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity; and

(3) ensure—

(A) that such evaluation is based on the performance standards that are developed by the PROMISE Advisory Panel in accordance with section 223(g) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (as added by section 405(b) of this title);

(B) the development of longitudinal and clinical trial evaluation and performance measurements with regard to the evidence-based and promising practices funded under this subtitle; and

(C) the dissemination of the practices identified in paragraph (2) to the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices (established under section 301), units of local government, and Indian tribes to promote the use of such practices by such units and tribes to prevent involvement in, or to divert further involvement in, juvenile delinquency or criminal street gang activity.

(b) RESULTS TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.—The Administrator shall provide the results of the evaluation under subsection (a) to the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices established under section 419.

Subtitle C—PROMISE Research Centers

SEC. 419. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR PROVEN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES.

The Administrator shall award a grant to a nonprofit organization with a national reputation for expertise in operating or evaluating effective, evidence-based practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention or intervention to develop a National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices. Such Center shall—

(1) collaborate with institutions of higher education as regional partners to create a best practices juvenile justice information-sharing network to support the programs and activities carried out with grants under subtitle B;

(2) collect, and disseminate to PROMISE Coordinating Councils, research and other information about evidence-based and promising practices related to juvenile delinquency and criminal street gang activity prevention and intervention to inform the efforts of PROMISE Coordinating Councils and regional research partners and to support the programs and activities carried out with grants under title subtitle B;

(3) increase the public's knowledge and understanding of effective juvenile justice practices to prevent crime and delinquency and reduce recidivism; and

(4) develop, manage, and regularly update a site to disseminate proven practices for successful juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention.

SEC. 420. GRANTS FOR REGIONAL RESEARCH PROVEN PRACTICES PARTNERSHIPS.

The Administrator shall establish a grant program to award grants to institutions of higher education to serve as regional research partners with PROMISE Coordinating Councils that are located in the same geographic region as an institution, in collaboration with the National Research Center for Proven Juvenile Justice Practices authorized under section 419. Regional research partners shall provide research support to such PROMISE Coordinating Councils, including—

(1) assistance with preparing PROMISE grant applications under subtitle B, including collection of baseline data for such applications;

(2) assistance with the needs and strengths assessments conducted under section 410; and

(3) provision of support services to PROMISE grant recipients for data collection and analysis to assess progress under the PROMISE grant.

SA 739. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 307. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES FUNDS FOR SCHOOL SAFETY MEASURES.

Section 4121(a) of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (20 U.S.C. 7131(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (9) as paragraph (10); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (8) the following:

''(9) assistance in the acquisition and installation of physical measures, such as metal detectors, surveillance cameras, or other related security equipment and technologies, that are designed to prevent targeted firearms violence against students and school personnel; and''.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, FORESTS, AND MINING

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public of an addition to a previously announced hearing before Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Thursday, April 25, 2013, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

In addition to the other measures previously announced, the Committee will also consider:

S. 736, to establish a maximum amount for special use permit fees applicable to certain cabins on National Forest System land in the State of Alaska; and,

S. 757, to provide for the implementation of the multispecies habitat conservation plan for the Virgin River, Nevada, and Lincoln County, Nevada, to extend the authority to purchase certain parcels of public land, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510–6150, or by e-mail to john_assini@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Meghan Conklin at (202) 224–8046, or John Assini at (202) 224–9313.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public of additions to a previously announced hearing before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, April 23, 2013, at 10:00 a.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

In addition to the other measures previously announced, the Committee will also consider H.R. 678, Bureau of Reclamation Small Conduit Hydropower Development and Rural Jobs Act; and S. 761, Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510–6150, or by e-mail to lauren_goldschmidt@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Sara Tucker at (202) 224–6224, Dan Adamson at (202) 224–2871, or Lauren Goldschmidt at (202) 224–5488.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on April 18, 2013, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on April 18, 2013, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled ''Oversight of Federal Housing Finance Agency: Evaluating FHFA as Regulator and Conservator.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on April 18, 2013, at 9:45 a.m., in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on April 18, 2013, at 10 a.m. in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on April 18, 2013.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on April 18, 2013, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing entitled, ''National Security and Foreign Policy Priorities in the FY 2014 International Affairs Budget.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet, during the session of the Senate, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Hearing for Secretary of Labor-Designate Thomas E. Perez'' on April 18, 2013, at 10 a.m., in room 430 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on April 18, 2013, at 10 a.m., in SC–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct executive business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on April 18, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, April 18, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 52, 54, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, and 88, and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, Marine Corps, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Frederick Vollrath, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Eric K. Fanning, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John W. Hesterman, III

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Richard M. Murphy

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 8069:

To be major general

Colonel Dorothy A. Hogg

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James M. Holmes

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Michelle D. Johnson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Gen. Philip M. Breedlove

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Mark O. Schissler

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Robert P. Otto

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Scott W. Jansson

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 624 and 3064:

To be brigadier general

Col. Erik C. Peterson

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Brently F. White

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Christie L. Nixon

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brigadier General Jeffrey L. Bannister
Brigadier General Scott D. Berrier
Brigadier General Gwendolyn Bingham
Brigadier General Joseph A. Brendler
Brigadier General Clarence K. K. Chinn
Brigadier General Edward F. Dorman, III
Brigadier General Terry R. Ferrell
Brigadier General George J. Franz, III
Brigadier General Christopher K. Haas
Brigadier General Thomas A. Horlander
Brigadier General Thomas S. James, Jr.
Brigadier General Ole A. Knudson
Brigadier General Jonathan A. Maddux
Brigadier General Theodore D. Martin
Brigadier General Kevin G. O'Connell
Brigadier General Barrye L. Price
Brigadier General James M. Richardson
Brigadier General Martin P. Schweitzer
Brigadier General Richard L. Stevens

Brigadier General Stephen M. Twitty
Brigadier General Peter D. Utley
Brigadier General Gary J. Volesky
Brigadier General Darryl A. Williams
Brigadier General Michael E. Williamson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Daniel B. Allyn

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. James L. Terry

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Perry L. Wiggins

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Marine Corps while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. John E. Wissler

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Marine Corps while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Ronald L. Bailey

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Marine Corps while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Steven A. Hummer

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general in the United States Marine Corps while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Kenneth J. Glueck, Jr.

The following named officer for appointment as Commander, Marine Forces Reserve, and appointment to the grade indicated in the United States Marine Corps while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 601 and 5144:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Richard P. Mills

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Bret J. Muilenburg

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Adrian J. Jansen

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN279 AIR FORCE nomination of Lou Rose Malamug, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2013.

PN280 AIR FORCE nomination of Kelly A. Halligan, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2013.

PN300 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning CHRISTOPHER E. CURTIS, and ending JOSEPH P. TOMSIC, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN301 AIR FORCE nominations (4) beginning TIMOTHY A. BUTLER, and ending GARY J. ZICCARDI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN302 AIR FORCE nominations (9) beginning JOHN T. GRIVAKIS, and ending SARAH K. TOBIN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN303 AIR FORCE nominations (11) beginning DANNY L. BLAKE, and ending ANDREA C. VINYARD, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN304 AIR FORCE nominations (14) beginning RICHARD G. ANDERSON, and ending MARK J. ROBERTS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN305 AIR FORCE nominations (17) beginning JEFFERY R. ALDER, and ending KEVIN L. WRIGHT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN306 AIR FORCE nominations (20) beginning RONNELLE ARMSTRONG, and ending CHAD W. ZIELINSKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN307 AIR FORCE nominations (51) beginning MAIYA D. ANDERSON, and ending JEFFREY L. WISNESKI, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN308 AIR FORCE nominations (126) beginning MATTHEW G. ADKINS, and ending NORMAN DALE ZELLERS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

PN220 ARMY nomination of Jonathan F. Potter, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN221 ARMY nominations (2) beginning HILARIO A. PASCUA, and ending GERARDO C. RIVERA which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March, 19, 2013.

PN222 ARMY nominations (2) beginning JAMES D. PEAKE, and ending ALI K. SONMEZ, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN223 ARMY nominations (6) beginning JOHN D. PITCHER, and ending DEREK A. WOESSNER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN224 ARMY nominations (6) beginning MARK L. ALLISON, and ending JOSEPH J. STREFF, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN225 ARMY nominations (7) beginning PHILLIP E. APPLETON, and ending ERIC C. RIVERS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN281 ARMY nomination of Andrew W. Beach, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2013.

PN282 ARMY nomination of Donald V. Wood, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2013.

PN310 ARMY nomination of Suzanne C. Nielsen, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN311 ARMY nomination of Ann M. Rudick, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN312 ARMY nomination of Matthew P. Weberg, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN313 ARMY nomination of Grady L. Gentry, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

PN177 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (5) beginning Margaret A. Hanson-Muse, and ending Sarah E. Kemp, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2013.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN112 MARINE CORPS nominations (98) beginning CHRISTOPHER C. ABRAMS, and ending JOSEPH J. ZARBA, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 23, 2013.

PN187 MARINE CORPS nominations (57) beginning TIMOTHY L. ADAMS, and ending JAMES R. WILLSEA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of February 27, 2013.

IN THE NAVY

PN229 NAVY nomination of Joseph R. Primeaux, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN232 NAVY nomination of Gary S. Phillips, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN233 NAVY nomination of Genevieve Buenaflor, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN234 NAVY nomination of Freddie R. Harmon, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN235 NAVY nomination of Catherine W. Boehme, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN236 NAVY nominations (2) beginning TODD W. MILLS, and ending MARVIN W. WHITING, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 19, 2013.

PN285 NAVY nomination of Richard J. Witt, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 9, 2013.

PN316 NAVY nomination of Oleh Haluszka, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN317 NAVY nominations (3) beginning STEPHEN S. CHO, and ending JAMES W. WINDE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

PN318 NAVY nominations (48) beginning TIMOTHY R. ANDERSON, and ending ANDREW J. WOOLLEY, which nominations

were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 11, 2013.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 60; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of the time the Senate proceed to vote, without intervening action or debate on the nomination; the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER VACANCY ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 1246, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1246) to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide that the District of Columbia Treasurer or one of the Deputy Chief Financial Officers of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia may perform the functions and duties of the Office in an acting capacity if there is a vacancy in the Office.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1246) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZING SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL REPRESENTATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 103, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 103) to authorize representation by Senate Legal Counsel in the case of Steve Schonberg v. Senator Mitch McConnell, et al.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a pro se civil action filed in Kentucky federal district court against Senator MCCONNELL, Vice President BIDEN, and Senate Sergeant at Arms Gainer. Plaintiff claims that the Senate cloture rule is unconstitutional.

This lawsuit, like previous suits challenging the cloture rule, is subject to jurisdictional defenses requiring dismissal. This resolution would authorize the Senate Legal Counsel to represent Senator MCCONNELL, Vice President BIDEN, and Sergeant at Arms Gainer to seek dismissal of this suit.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 103) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 22, 2013

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, April 22, 2013; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 5:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; further, at 5:30 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to calendar No. 41, S. 743, and immediately proceed to the cloture vote on the motion to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, there will be a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to the Marketplace Fairness Act.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, APRIL 22, 2013, AT 2 P.M.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:50 p.m., adjourned until Monday, April 22, 2013 at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

BEN S. BERNANKE, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE UNITED STATES ALTERNATE GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AVRIL D. HAINES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE LEGAL ADVISER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, VICE HAROLD HONGJU KOH, RESIGNED.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

HENRY J. AARON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2014, VICE JEFFREY ROBERT BROWN, TERM EXPIRED.

HENRY J. AARON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 2020. (REAPPOINTMENT)

NATIONAL CONSUMER COOPERATIVE BANK

ANDREA LEVERE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL CONSUMER COOPERATIVE BANK FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS, VICE NGUYEN VAN HANH, TERM EXPIRED.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

GLORIA VALENCIA–WEBER, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 13, 2014. (REAPPOINTMENT)

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 532:

To be major

MICHAEL B. MOORE

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 18, 2013:

THE JUDICIARY

ANALISA TORRES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

DERRICK KAHALA WATSON, OF HAWAII, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FREDERICK VOLLRATH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

ERIC K. FANNING, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHN W. HESTERMAN III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. RICHARD M. MURPHY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 8069:

To be major general

COLONEL DOROTHY A. HOGG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES M. HOLMES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHELLE D. JOHNSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

GEN. PHILIP M. BREEDLOVE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE

AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MARK O. SCHISSLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT P. OTTO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. SCOTT W. JANSSON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be brigadier general

COL. ERIK C. PETERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. BRENTLY F. WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. CHRISTIE L. NIXON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL JEFFREY L. BANNISTER
BRIGADIER GENERAL SCOTT D. BERRIER
BRIGADIER GENERAL GWENDOLYN BINGHAM
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH A. BRENDLER
BRIGADIER GENERAL CLARENCE K. K. CHINN
BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD F. DORMAN III
BRIGADIER GENERAL TERRY R. FERRELL
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE J. FRANZ III
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHRISTOPHER K. HAAS
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS A. HORLANDER
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS S. JAMES, JR.
BRIGADIER GENERAL OLE A. KNUDSON
BRIGADIER GENERAL JONATHAN A. MADDUX
BRIGADIER GENERAL THEODORE D. MARTIN
BRIGADIER GENERAL KEVIN G. O'CONNELL
BRIGADIER GENERAL BARRYE L. PRICE
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES M. RICHARDSON
BRIGADIER GENERAL MARTIN P. SCHWEITZER
BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD L. STEVENS
BRIGADIER GENERAL STEPHEN M. TWITTY
BRIGADIER GENERAL PETER D. UTLEY
BRIGADIER GENERAL GARY J. VOLESKY
BRIGADIER GENERAL DARRYL A. WILLIAMS
BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL E. WILLIAMSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. DANIEL B. ALLYN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JAMES L. TERRY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. PERRY L. WIGGINS

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHN E. WISSLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RONALD L. BAILEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. STEVEN A. HUMMER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. KENNETH J. GLUECK, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS COMMANDER, MARINE FORCES RESERVE, AND APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 5144:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. RICHARD P. MILLS

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. BRET J. MUILENBURG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ADRIAN J. JANSEN

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF LOU ROSE MALAMUG, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF KELLY A. HALLIGAN, TO BE MAJOR.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER E. CURTIS AND ENDING WITH JOSEPH P. TOMSIC, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY A. BUTLER AND ENDING WITH GARY J. ZICCARDI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN T. GRIVAKIS AND ENDING WITH SARAH K. TOBIN, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DANNY L. BLAKE AND ENDING WITH ANDREA C. VINYARD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RICHARD G. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH MARK J. ROBERTS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEFFERY R. ALDER AND ENDING WITH KEVIN L. WRIGHT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RONNELLE ARMSTRONG AND ENDING WITH CHAD W. ZIELINSKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MAIYA D. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH JEFFREY L. WISNESKI, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW G. ADKINS AND ENDING WITH NORMAN DALE ZELLERS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF JONATHAN F. POTTER, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH HILARIO A. PASCUA AND ENDING WITH GERARDO C. RIVERA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 19, 2013.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JAMES D. PEAKE AND ENDING WITH ALI K. SONMEZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 19, 2013.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOHN D. PITCHER AND ENDING WITH DEREK A. WOESSNER, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 19, 2013.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARK L. ALLISON AND ENDING WITH JOSEPH J. STREFF, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 19, 2013.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH PHILLIP E. APPLETON AND ENDING WITH ERIC C. RIVERS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 19, 2013.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANDREW W. BEACH, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DONALD V. WOOD, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF SUZANNE C. NIELSEN, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF ANN M. RUDICK, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF MATTHEW P. WEBERG, TO BE MAJOR.

ARMY NOMINATION OF GRADY L. GENTRY, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH CHRISTOPHER C. ABRAMS AND ENDING WITH JOSEPH J. ZARBA, JR., WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 23, 2013.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY L. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH JAMES R. WILLSEA, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 27, 2013.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATION OF JOSEPH R. PRIMEAUX, JR., TO BE COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF GARY S. PHILLIPS, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATION OF GENEVIEVE BUENAFLOR, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF FREDDIE R. HARMON, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF CATHERINE W. BOEHME, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TODD W. MILLS AND ENDING WITH MARVIN W. WHITING, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON MARCH 19, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATION OF RICHARD J. WITT, TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDER.

NAVY NOMINATION OF OLEH HALUSZKA, TO BE CAPTAIN.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH STEPHEN S. CHO AND ENDING WITH JAMES W. WINDE, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH TIMOTHY R. ANDERSON AND ENDING WITH ANDREW J. WOOLLEY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 11, 2013.

FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MARGARET A. HANSON-MUSE AND ENDING WITH SARAH E. KEMP, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON FEBRUARY 27, 2013.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMENDING AMBER VAN DEN HEUVEL

HON. REID J. RIBBLE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. RIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of 14-year-old Amber Van Den Heuvel. Ms. Van Den Heuvel committed two years to developing the ''Ride Oconto History'' bike tour of Oconto County, Wisconsin. This project was the result of her involvement in another program called ''Oconto Promise,'' a group dedicated to getting young people more invested in their communities.

Ms. Van Den Heuvel's research and planning led to the creation of 5 different bike routes through the county that highlight 46 unique and historic stops along the way. Those stops include a National Landmark and 28 locations found on the National Register of Historic Places. This project is not only a tribute to her hard work, but also the support of her mother who encouraged her daughter and helped secure sponsors to assist in developing pamphlets, posters and signs for these bike trails. This project has already earned Ms. Van Den Heuvel the George E. Hall Award from the Oconto County Historical Society.

I commend Ms. Van Den Heuvel for this project, and I know that the residents of Northeast Wisconsin, and the many tourists that visit Oconto County each year, will enjoy the fruit of Ms. Van Den Heuvel's labor for many years to come.

HONORING TRENTON DEAN LEWIS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Trenton Dean Lewis. Trenton is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 214, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Trenton has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Trenton has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Trenton has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Trenton designed and rebuilt a walking bridge within the Parkville Nature Sanctuary in Parkville, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Trenton Dean Lewis for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING DONNA JONES, OF IDAHO, FOR HER DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF IDAHO

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great public servant, a trailblazer in Idaho politics, and a close personal friend—Donna Jones.

Donna was born in Colorado, but has called the State of Idaho home since she was in elementary school. She grew up in Middleton, Idaho and has spent the vast majority of adulthood in Payette, Idaho where she and her husband owned a thriving auto parts business and where she was a very successful realtor.

In 1987, Donna, a Republican, was appointed to an open seat in the Idaho House of Representatives by Democrat Governor Cecil Andrus. Donna served with distinction in the Idaho House of Representatives for twelve years.

I am proud to say that in 1997, as the then-Speaker of the Idaho House of Representatives, I had the distinct honor to appoint Donna as the first female Chair of the House Revenue and Taxation Committee. She was an outstanding Chair—tough but fair, patient but determined. It was one of the best appointments I ever made.

In 1998, after just one term as Chair, and in no small measure as a result of having to work too closely with me, Donna resigned her seat in the Legislature and accepted a position as Executive Director of the Idaho Real Estate Commission.

In 2006, Donna was elected to the position of Idaho's state Controller by a wide margin. She was easily re-elected in 2010. Regrettably, following a very serious automobile accident in 2012, Donna decided to resign her position as State Controller and was succeeded in office by her Chief of Staff, Brandon Woolf. I am pleased to say that Donna has made tremendous progress in her recovery from that accident.

Throughout her career, Donna has held many leadership positions and worked tirelessly on behalf of the offices she held and the people she represented. She has served on the Board of Directors and as Treasurer for the Association of Real Estate License Law Officials. As a State Legislator, she was the State Chairman for the American Legislative Exchange Council and served on its Board of Directors. She was also recognized by the Idaho March of Dimes as its Outstanding Woman of the Year.

In addition, Donna has served on the Idaho Hispanic Commission, the Idaho Housing and Finance Association Advisory Board, the Idaho Permanent Building Fund, and the Multi-State Tax Commission. She has served in a variety of capacities as well for the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, including as Vice Chairman of the International Committee.

Donna married her husband Don in 1956. They have three children, Dawn, Lisa and Stuart; seven grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Don passed away in 2000.

I rose today not just to recite a long list of Donna's accomplishments, but to thank her for her outstanding service to the people of Idaho and to honor her contributions to our state in my own small way.

I do so on a day when the Idaho Association of Realtors is presenting Donna with its second annual Max C. Black Award for exceptional public service to the people of Idaho, and outstanding leadership on business and industry issues—an award she richly deserves. I want to thank the Idaho Association of Realtors for honoring Donna's outstanding record of public service in this way and congratulate Donna for this well-earned recognition of her work.

Donna is a very good friend, a trusted former colleague, and someone for whom I have a great deal of admiration. She is one of the most respected public servants in the State of Idaho and a person whose name is synonymous with integrity, loyalty, professionalism, and courage.

I am proud to call Donna Jones my friend and pleased to be able to share her many qualities and accomplishments with the House of Representatives.

CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING FOR PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOLT. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this bill. I believe my former colleagues on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence who have brought this bill to the floor today have only the very best of intentions. They seek to prevent cyber attacks against our nation. So do I. Unfortunately, their proposed solution is a radical over-reach that would not stop such attacks but would open up the private lives and information of Americans for the government and business to see, at will.

This bill contains the key phrase ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law . . .''. What does that mean? It means that notwithstanding even the limited privacy protections in the PATRIOT Act and the FISA Amendments Act, this bill would give businesses the ability to share the public's private data among themselves and the government by invoking

the phrase "cyber threat". It means that notwithstanding the privacy protections in HIPAA, businesses can share personal medical information with each other and the government if there is a "cyber threat". And the definition of cyber threat is so nebulous, so sweeping that it can be invoked for almost anything that simply look unusual or is not immediately explainable.

Chillingly, the bill in its current form would allow companies to share sensitive and personal information directly with the NSA and other military agencies, even if it is purely domestic, American information that is no way associated with foreign threats or national security events. CISPA would allow companies to share personally identifiable information without making even reasonable efforts to protect it. Finally, CISPA grants broad immunity for any "decisions made" based on cyber information, regardless of whether the company was acting recklessly or causes unintended collateral damage. This week the President indicated that he would veto this bill were it presented to him in its current form, as well he should. The better outcome would be for this bill to never reach his desk.

Many competent security experts have shared their views with Congress that we can better protect our nation from cyber attacks without compromising the privacy and interests of our citizens. I regret that their counsel has been ignored, which is why I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting this badly flawed bill.

INTRODUCTION OF H. RES. 25 TO RECOGNIZE APRIL 18, 2013 AS NATIONAL LINEMEN APPRECIATION DAY

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize this day, April 18, as a day of honor for Journeymen Linemen. Accordingly, I have introduced H. Res. 25 to recognize April 18, 2013, as National Linemen Appreciation Day in order to honor these brave men and women for their contributions to protect public safety.

Linemen are often the first responders during a storm or other catastrophic event, which means these brave men .and women are often required to make the scene safe for other public safety heroes. Linemen work with thousands of volts of electricity high atop power lines every day of the year in order to protect the nation from dangerous electrical currents.

The profession of Lineman is steeped in tradition and family, both professionally and personally. Generations ago, Linemen climbed poles using hooks and blocks, but as technology has grown through the years, inventive Linemen have pioneered advancements with innovative materials, altering the direction of line work for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the extraordinary commitment and courage demonstrated everyday by the nation's Linemen.

IN HONOR OF ISRAEL'S 65TH INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 2013

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, this week Israel celebrated its 65th Independence Day. Since its founding on May 14, 1948, Israel and the United States have been steadfast allies and today we take a moment to celebrate Israel and recommit ourselves to the partnership between our two great nations.

Despite years of terrorist threats and attacks, intermittent war, and overwhelming odds, Israel has not only survived but flourished, developing into a beacon of democracy in the Middle East. Much like the United States, Israel values and protects freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of press, and most importantly the idea that government comes from the consent of the governed. These freedoms may seem commonplace to Americans, but they are rare in the Middle East and ensure that Israel remains a vigorous democracy.

Israel has also become a global economic leader, especially in the technology and science sectors where Israel's innovation and dedication allow it to achieve success despite its relatively small population. Israel leads the world in developing solar power technologies and its medical inventions have saved countless lives, including many Americans.

Israel's tremendous achievements since its founding are truly inspiring and I am honored to recognize our greatest ally's 65th Independence Day.

HONORING JACOB D. LINDBURG

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jacob D. Lindburg. Jacob is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 333, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Jacob has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Jacob has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned 41 merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Jacob has earned the rank of Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say and became a Brotherhood Member in the Order of the Arrow. Jacob has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Jacob removed the old parking lot lines and painted new lines along with handicap-accessible parking spots at Parkville Presbyterian Church in Parkville, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jacob D. Lindburg for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

IN RECOGNITION OF INGRID BRUCK

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ingrid Bruck on her retirement as Director of the Long Branch Free Public Library in New Jersey. Ms. Bruck has dedicated over 15 years of service to the Long Branch Free Public Library and her contributions are truly deserving of this body's recognition.

Ingrid Bruck brought a wealth of experience to the Long Branch Public Library. She previously served as Branch Manager for Irving Public Library in Texas, Children's Coordinator at Grand Prairie Public Library in Texas and Farmingdale Public Library in New York, and Children's Manager at the Mattapan Branch of Boston Public Library. She also held positions as Acting Director of La Biblioteca de la Universidad de Monterrey in Mexico and Director of La Biblioteca de Projecto Linguistico Francisco Maroquin in Guatemala. She received her B.A. in English and History and a Library Science degree from Simmons College.

In addition to 15 years as Director of the Long Branch Free Public Library, Ms. Bruck has been a member of the Central Jersey Regional Library Cooperative (CJRLC) Board for six years. Throughout her time on the Board, she has served as President, Vice President and Secretary. She was also its representative on the Library Network Review Board.

Ms. Bruck's commitment to the Long Branch Free Public Library helped the library grow. The services it offers welcome all those in the community, from children and young adults, to older adults, non-English speakers and many others. There were also renovations to the Main Library and Elberon Branch and updated technology advancements.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Ingrid Bruck on her retirement and thanking her for her service to the Long Branch community.

HONORING THE "DOOLITTLE TOKYO RAIDERS"

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Doolittle Tokyo Raiders, a group of 80 Americans who claimed their place in history on April 18, 1942, when they carried out the first U.S. air raid on Japanese Home Islands during World War II. I am proud to share their story here today, and I am especially proud to represent one of the four living raiders, Nashvillian LTC Robert Hite.

Though not originally from the Volunteer State, LTC Robert Hite and his 79 fellow raiders epitomized the Volunteer spirit when they signed up for their death-defying mission. Their goals were to break the air of invincibility radiated by Japanese forces as they extended their reach across the Pacific Ocean and to give Americans the win they needed after the

dark months following the attack on Pearl Harbor. The United States needed something dramatic to turn the tide of the war. The Doolittle Raiders delivered.

They launched from an aircraft carrier, knowing they would not have enough fuel to return. They displayed uncommon valor and patriotism, and inspired Americans both abroad and at home. Their courageous flight proved that Japan was vulnerable to attack, changing the course of the war—and of history.

Please join me in honoring these extraordinary gentlemen and true American heroes.

CONGRATULATING BERTRAM JAMES ASKWITH

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Bertram James Askwith, who celebrated his 102nd birthday on March 2, 2013. Bert was married for almost 60 years to Miriam Teidor, who passed away in 2001; they had four children, one of whom, Patti Askwith Kenner, is a constituent who lives in East Hampton, New York.

Mr. Askwith is a remarkable man who still works nine hours a day at the company he founded while he was a college student at the University of Michigan. Still very active, he travels to work each day by train from his home in Harrison, New York.

Mr. Askwith was born in 1911 at the Battle Creek Sanitarium in Battle Creek, Michigan, where his father Herbert worked as the public relations director for the doctor who delivered him, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who was later portrayed by Anthony Hopkins in the film, The Road to Wellville.

While he was a student at the University of Michigan in 1928, Mr. Askwith objected to the high train fare of $100 for students who needed to travel home from Ann Arbor to New York. He chartered a bus from a local company, put a sign on it saying "Campus Coach Lines," started a sign-up sheet in the Student Union, and paid for four years of college by transporting students at a more reasonable rate.

After graduating from college in 1931, Mr. Askwith moved to New York City and purchased his first bus. Now, 82 years later, he remains the Chief Operating Officer of Campus Coach Lines providing charter service to private groups in New York City and as well as college groups, public and private schools, baseball and football teams, leading American corporations, and for family events.

At age 102, he still enjoys his daily routine but he has never forgotten his years at the University of Michigan. He built "Bert's Café" in the undergraduate Shapiro Library and celebrated his 100th birthday with 600 students and the University of Michigan band playing "Happy Birthday" as he cut the ribbon for "Bert's Study & Campus Center." When asked what was his favorite birthday, Mr. Askwith always replies, "the next."

Mr. Askwith is active in many philanthropic causes and served as chairman of his local United Way, where he remains on the Board of Directors. He is involved in the Museum of Jewish Heritage, a living memorial to the Holocaust in Battery Park and the Askwith Forum at Harvard University in memory of his parents who were students there.

On behalf of myself, and the first congressional district of New York, I congratulate Mr. Askwith for an inspirational 82 years of hard work and dedication to his business, Campus Coach Lines and to wish him the very best 102nd birthday.

RECOGNIZING THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

One of the busiest streets in Minnesota's state capital of St. Paul is Kellogg Boulevard. This street runs along the Mississippi River and was named after the only person from Minnesota to ever win the Nobel Peace Prize. Frank B. Kellogg was a Department of Justice prosecutor who was elected President of the American Bar Association and then served as a U.S. Republican Senator from Minnesota, followed by an appointment as U.S. Secretary of State for President Calvin Coolidge from 1925 to 1929.

Kellogg was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1929 for his work in co-authoring the Kellogg-Briand Pact that made war illegal, renounced the use of war, and committed nations to the peaceful settlement of disputes. The Kellogg-Briand Pact—also called the Pact of Paris, or the General Treaty for the Renunciation of War—was signed on August 27, 1928 by the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Japan, and several other countries.

The Pact prohibited the use of war as "an instrument of national policy" except in matters of self-defense. President Coolidge signed the Pact on January 27, 1929 and the U.S. Senate passed it by a vote of 85 to 1. On July 24, 1929 President Herbert Hoover declared the Pact in force. The Kellogg-Briand Pact provided the legal basis for prosecuting Nazi officials at Nuremburg and is still U.S. and international law, with 84 state signatories.

Mr. Speaker, some of my own constituents are currently planning a commemoration of the Kellogg-Briand Pact to mark its 85th anniversary and to recognize Frank B. Kellogg. The Minneapolis-St. Paul chapter of Veterans for Peace is taking part in a peace essay competition organized by the West Suburban Faith-based Peace Coalition. The competition asks the question, "How can we obey the law against war?" The best essays will be sent to members of Congress. I urge this body to welcome these essays and give them due attention. Everyone must do their part to help eliminate war and promote the cause of peace.

HONORING JAKOB KORT UPHAM-TUBBS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jakob Kort Upham-Tubbs. Jakob is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 214, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Jakob has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Jakob has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Jakob has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Jakob designed and rebuilt a walking bridge within the Parkville Nature Sanctuary in Parkville, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jakob Kort Upham-Tubbs for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

2013 14TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT ART COMPETITION

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the artistic ability of a young woman from my Congressional District, Stephanie Taylor from South Allegheny High School. Ms. Taylor is the winner of the 2013 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania's High School Art Competition, "An Artistic Discovery." Ms. Taylor's artwork, an acrylic painting entitled "My Artistic Discovery: Mona and Me" was selected from a number of outstanding entries to this year's competition.

In fact, 58 works from twelve different schools in Pennsylvania's 14th Congressional District were submitted to our panel of respected local artists. It's a real tribute to her skill and vision that her work was chosen as the winner of this year's competition. I am certain that Ms. Taylor's family is proud of her artistic talents and this impressive accomplishment, but perhaps her selection as the winner won't surprise them. Stephanie has received one of the top five awards for 4 years in a row! Last year, she received fifth place for her oil painting "Shades of Green". Two years ago, she took Second Place, and in 2010 her painting was the winner. Stephanie has a tremendous amount of artistic talent, and I hope that she'll continue painting after she graduates from high school.

Ms. Taylor's artwork will represent the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the national exhibit of high school students' artwork that will be displayed in the United States Capitol over the coming year. I encourage my colleagues as well as any visitor to Capitol Hill to view Ms. Taylor's artwork, along

with the winning entries from the high school art contests held in other Congressional Districts, which will be on display in the Capitol tunnel. It is amazing to walk through this corridor and see the interpretation of life through the eyes of these young artists from all across our country.

Miranda McCully from Springdale High School was awarded second place for her graphite drawing "Breaking Free." Reanna Buzza from Springdale High School received third place for her graphite drawing entitled "Koala in Tree." Candice Kubican from Highlands High School was awarded fourth place for her marker composition "Frederick the Frog," and Ashley Guillary, also from Highlands High School, received the fifth place award for her silk painting "Pittsburgh."

In addition, Honorable Mention Awards were presented to works by Cassandra Finnegan of Springdale High School, Sarah Welsh of Baldwin High School, Elif Kizilkaya of the Pittsburgh Creative and Performing Arts School, Elizabeth Schaap of Brentwood High School, Dakotah Yaworski of Highlands High School, John Karp of Penn Hills High School, Roomel Reese of Penn Hills, Stephanie Taylor of South Allegheny High School, Kattie Jones of Brentwood High School, Emily Cotter of Springdale High School, Perri Murray of the Pittsburgh Creative and Performing Arts School, and Samantha Reiss of Sto-Rox High School.

I would like to recognize all of the participants in this year's 14th Congressional District High School Art Competition, "An Artistic Discovery:" from Highlands High School, Meagan Ekas, Ashley Guillary, Candice Kubican, Katherine McDonough, Cassie Olszewski, and Dakotah Yaworski; from East Allegheny High School, Adam Jacko, Shannon Nelis, and Thomas Randall; from Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Evalynn Farkas, Alexia Janikowski, Pheobe Kristek, Rebecca Rodgers, Rachael Sarnowski, and Heidi Langhorst; from the Pittsburgh Creative and Performing Arts School, Lauren Brown, Maeve Gannon, Elif Kizilkaya, Adam Linn, Ethan Michaels, Perri Murray, and Arianna Williams; From Baldwin High School, Joseph Esposito, Alicia Mastroianni, Kayla Munizza, and Sarah Welsh; from Springdale High School, Reanna Buzza, Emily Cotter, Cassandra Finnegan, Sam Hieber, Miranda McCully, and Skylar Siciliano; from Penn Hills High School, John Karp, Witney Larko, Tyler Madden, Nevia Orsini, Roomel Reese, and Hamilton Rodkey; from Brentwood High School, Sydney Bauer, Kattie Jones, Samanta Sauro, Elizabeth Schaap, Shelby Stockline, and Taiyu Wang; from Riverview High School, Chandler Fescemyer and Jake Morgan; from Sto-Rox High School, Keirstin Bopp, Adam Gilchrist, Alanna Molter, Katelyn Parker, Samantha Reiss, and Cheyenne Simmons; from Woodland Hills High School, Brandywine Dugan, Miranda Miller, and La'tosha DeMaris Milton, and from South Allegheny High School, Amy Underwood and Stephanie Taylor.

I would like to thank these impressive young artists for allowing us to share and celebrate their talents, imagination, and creativity. The efforts of these students in expressing themselves in a powerful and positive manner are no less than spectacular.

I hope that all of these individuals continue to utilize their artistic talents, and I wish them all the best of luck in their future endeavors.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the National Coalition for the Homeless as they celebrate their 30th Anniversary this month. The National Coalition is a network of homeless individuals, advocates, and service providers who are dedicated to meeting the needs of our most vulnerable segments of the population: homeless individuals and families.

The National Coalition was originally formed in 1982, in conjunction with various local and statewide homeless coalitions. Since the beginning, the National Coalition has worked tirelessly to increase access to safe, affordable, and adequate housing for any individual who so desires. While combating homelessness is a constant struggle, the National Coalition has fought diligently to facilitate a fundamental shift in our approach to addressing homelessness.

Under the leadership of Mr. Neil Donovan, Executive Director, the National Coalition has grown to become a leading organization in the fight to end homelessness. Mr. Donovan has used his knowledge and expertise in serving homelessness individuals to expand the reach of the organization, in order to meet the growing needs of those experiencing homelessness. The National Coalition has also been a strong advocate for the Congressional Homelessness Caucus by supporting its work in Congress to educate and mobilize Members of Congress and their staff.

Mr. Speaker, as co-chair and co-founder of the Congressional Homelessness Caucus, I am proud to honor the National Coalition for the Homeless for its worthy efforts to defend homeless individuals across the country. The National Coalition has made tremendous gains since its inception, and I truly believe in the goals that the National Coalition is trying to accomplish. I would like to congratulate the organization once again for achieving this historic milestone, and I look forward to maintaining our invaluable partnership.

CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes:

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Chair, I submit the following letters.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, April 10, 2013.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing concerning H.R. 624, the "Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act," which is scheduled for consideration in your Committee today. This bill contains provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary.

As a result of your having made mutually agreed-upon changes to the provisions in question, and in order to expedite the House's consideration of H.R. 624, the Committee on the Judiciary will not assert its jurisdictional claim over this bill by seeking a sequential referral. The Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 624 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and requests your support for any such request.

I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 624, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, April 11, 2013.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act. As you noted, elements of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. As you also noted, mutually agreed upon changes to the provisions in question were adopted by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence during its consideration of the bill, and we will be glad to continue to work with you on these provisions. We will also support the request of the Committee on the Judiciary for conferees in any conference that may occur on the bill.

I appreciate your willingness to forego consideration of the bill in the interest of expediting this legislation for floor consideration. I acknowledge that by agreeing to waive consideration of the bill, the Committee on the Judiciary does not waive any jurisdiction it may have over provisions of the bill or any matters under your jurisdiction. I will include a copy of your letter and this response in our Committee's report on H.R. 624 and the Congressional Record during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
Washington, DC, April 11, 2013.

Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: On April 10, 2013, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence ordered H.R. 624, the ''Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act'', reported favorably to the House with certain provisions in the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. Specifically, this legislation identifies the Department of Homeland Security's National Cybersecurity and Communications Integrations Center (NCCIC) as a principal entity for sharing cybersecurity information with the Federal government and amongst stakeholders.

The NCCIC partners with all Federal departments and agencies, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, as well as private sector and international entities. The Center works with critical infrastructure owners and operators to reduce risk, coordinates national response efforts to significant cyber incidents, and shares cybersecurity threat and vulnerability assessment information throughout the Federal government. These actions, along with the cybersecurity information provided through the NCCIC, trigger the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security over functions of the Department of Homeland Security relating to integration, analysis, and dissemination of homeland security information.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously with consideration of this important legislation, the Committee on Homeland Security will not request a sequential referral over provisions within our jurisdiction. However, I do so with the mutual understanding that the Committee's jurisdictional claims over subject matters contained in this and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered. I request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee for consideration of provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security in the House-Senate conference on this bill or similar legislation.

Finally, I ask that you place this letter and your response into the committee report on H.R. 624 and into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, April 12, 2013.

Hon. MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MCCAUL: This responds to your letter dated April 11, 2013 concerning H.R. 624 the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA). Specifically, you noted the provision contained in the legislation relating to the Department of Homeland Security's National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC).

I appreciate your decision to forego requesting referral of H.R. 624 to the House Homeland Security Committee in the interest of expediting floor consideration of this legislation. I also acknowledge that this decision will not diminish or alter the Homeland Security Committee's jurisdictional claims over subject matters contained in this and similar legislation. I will also support your request that the Speaker name members of the Homeland Security Committee to any conference committee for consideration of provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security in the House-Senate conference on this bill. Finally, I will include a copy of your letter and this response letter in the Committee's report on H.R. 624 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 624 on the House Floor.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC, April 18, 2013.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROGERS: I am writing to raise concerns relating to amendment #42 to the Cyber Intelligence and Sharing Protection Act (CISPA), H.R. 624, as modified and introduced by you, Chairman McCaul, and Ranking Members Ruppersberger and Thompson.

First, I am concerned about the possible impact of this amendment on current cyber threat information sharing programs with the Department of Defense (DOD). Based on the short amount of time we have had to review and comment on the amendment, we have not had an opportunity to fully assess the potential effects on DOD activities. In particular, we must ensure that there is no ''chilling effect'' on sharing between the Defense Industrial Base and DOD that is so critical to our national security.

Second, I am also seeking to clarify the intent behind a specific change proposed by the modified amendment. The amendment would alter the current text, which states that a cybersecurity provider may share cyber threat information ''with the express consent of a protected entity'' with any entity, ''including, if specifically designated, the Federal Government.'' The amendment would change the reference from ''Federal Government'' to the Departments of Homeland Security and Justice. I seek to confirm that the intent of the amendment is not to preclude sharing of cyber threat information with the Department of Defense when a cybersecurity provider has received the consent of a protected entity.

More generally, we must ensure that there is no time delay or other obstructions to passing cyber threat information critical for our national defense to DOD.

I am seeking a commitment from you to work with the Armed Services Committee to determine if any further changes to the legislation might be needed, and if possible incorporate those changes when this bill is conferenced with the Senate.

Sincerely,

HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' MCKEON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, April 18, 2013.

Hon. BUCK MCKEON,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your letter about an amendment I co-sponsored with Chairman McCaul, and Ranking Members Ruppersberger and Thompson during floor consideration of H.R. 624, The Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA).

I understand you have concerns about a possible ''chilling effect'' of this amendment on current cyber threat information sharing programs with the Department of Defense, and about changing the reference to ''Federal Government'' to the Departments of Homeland Security and Justice. I confirm that the amendment is not intended to, and does not, preclude sharing of cyber threat information with the Department of Defense when a cybersecurity provider has received the consent of a protected entity.

Additionally, I understand your concerns about the application of (b)(3)(A) and section 941(c)(3) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. I commit to working with you in an effort to identify a mutually agreeable approach to this matter.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

RECOGNIZING MS. CAMILLE GLAZER

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize Ms. Camille Glazer of Orlando, Florida, upon her accomplishment of being named to the first ever National Youth Orchestra of the United States, NYO–USA. As a student at William R. Boone High School and member of the Florida Symphony Youth Orchestra, Camille is most deserving of this distinguished accomplishment.

The National Youth Orchestra will reflect the breadth, diversity, and quality of musically gifted young people throughout our nation. Those selected to represent the National Youth Orchestra are among a group of 120 of the finest young musicians in this country aged 16–19. Camille was chosen based on her musical, technical and personal qualities. Beginning in July, Camille will have the opportunity to rehearse with the orchestra for two weeks in New York before embarking on an international tour that includes Washington, DC; Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russia, and London, England.

On behalf of the citizens of Central Florida, I am honored to congratulate Camille Glazer on her selection to the National Youth Orchestra hosted by Carnegie Hall, and I wish her great success as she represents our country around the world.

HONORING WYATT SHAY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Wyatt Shay. Wyatt is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 264, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Wyatt has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Wyatt has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Wyatt

has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Wyatt Shay for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

ON THE TRAGIC BOSTON MARATHON BOMBING

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest sympathies for the victims and their families of the horrific Boston Marathon Bombing, which took place on Monday, April 15, 2013.

To date three people have been killed, including an eight-year old boy, and many were also wounded in this senseless violence as people sought to athletically express the power of perseverance, while their loved ones cheered them on. The glory and the innocence of athletic achievement as well as supporting one's families and friends in such a pursuit must not be desecrated by this tragedy.

While we will never truly understand what causes someone to seek to maim and kill others in cold blood, faith will console where reason cannot. We can find some solace in the extraordinary heroism displayed by runners who finished the race after the bombing and continued running to the nearest hospital to give blood, as well as the spectators who rushed to the aid of the wounded immediately after the blast.

Those responsible for this heinous deed will be brought to justice, and the singular steadfastness of our great nation to punish the wrongdoers and support the victimized will once again be apparent.

HONORING THE MILESTONES OF JAMES AND CONNIE McCARTY AND VERNON AND GENEVA GIBBS

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize the parents and grandparents of a constituent of the sixth district of Kentucky by the name of Jim McCarty.

Mr. McCarty's parents, James and Connie McCarty, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on December 22, 2012 this past year. I would like to extend to them my best wishes and congratulations on such a great accomplishment.

In 2013, Jim celebrated the anniversary of his grandparents Vernon and Geneva Gibbs who have been together for 70 years. Their anniversary occurred on January 30, 2013. I want to wish Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs congratulations as well and recognize the steadfast devotion they have for each other.

Mr. Speaker, clearly in Mr. McCarty's family when you say I do, you stand by your word. I wish Jim and his family all the best, and again congratulations.

COMMENDING MAJOR BRYAN T. TAYLOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, America has the strongest military in the world because it is composed of patriotic volunteers—the men and women who put their lives in harm's way to keep our country safe. I want to recognize and congratulate a young North Carolinian who was recently promoted to Major in the U.S. Army. I have known Bryan T. Taylor since he was a child, and I served with his father in the North Carolina General Assembly and the United States House of Representatives.

Bryan was appointed to the United States Military Academy by the late Sen. Jesse Helms. At West Point, he served as captain of his senior class and on the West Point honor guard during the difficult year of 9/11/2001. He graduated in 2003 near the top of his class and was physics mentor in his third year. From West Point, Bryan took additional training as a combat engineer and was stationed in Korea near the DMZ. From there, he entered combat in Iraq and spent 12 months in Ramadi, where constant battle was waged by both the U.S. Army and U.S. Marines.

He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant during that combat and returned home. After his promotion to Captain, he served in Central America, and in 2008 he returned to Iraq. His Major promotion service was held at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Sgt. Karen Vannov and Lt. Col. Jeff Moran conducted the promotion service. Present at the ceremony were Bryan's wife, Sgt. Miriana Perez Taylor, his parents Charles and Elizabeth Taylor, bringing prayers and greeting from his mother-in-law and father-in-law Lucia Macias and Leoncio A. Perez.

I have nominated many young men and women to our service academies during my tenure in Congress. And I have known many brave men and women who have served their country with honor. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, I would like to thank Major Bryan T. Taylor and the other hundreds of thousands of our military for their service and sacrifice in keeping our country free. May God bless them one and all.

CONGRATULATING LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY—SHREVEPORT DEBATE TEAM

HON. RODNEY ALEXANDER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Louisiana State University—Shreveport (LSUS) Debate team for finishing its season with a combined total of nine International Public Debate Associations (IPDA) National Championship titles after four days of competition at the 2013 IPDA's National Championship Tournament hosted by the University of Arkansas at Monticello.

Under the great leadership of Coach Trey Gibson, the LSUS team won nearly 60 percent of their preliminary rounds earning 14 spots in the elimination rounds. As a program, the team earned four national tournament titles, including the National Tournament Overall Championship title, the Scholastic Championship, and Founders title. Finance majors Cody King and Christian Juneau each made it to the final round in their respective divisions. King lost in the professional division final on a 2–1 decision. Things were different for Juneau as he defeated his opponent and took the Novice National Tournament Championship title.

Before the tournament began, the team had already earned five national championship titles for competition throughout the season. The LSUS team was the top ranked program in the Nation in the Varsity, Professional and Scholastic division season rankings. Success in those categories contributed to the Founders' Cup title making LSUS the top ranked program in the Nation for the 2012–2013 competitive season. Individually, senior Psychology major Chelsea Anthony won the season ranking title in the Varsity division.

The Season Ranking National title is the fifth in a row for LSU Shreveport. The National Tournament title is the team's second in a row and third in the last five years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering congratulations to the LSUS Debate Team, Coach Trey Gibson, and to each member for all of their wonderful successes.

HONORING WESLEY HARRIS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Wesley Harris. Wesley is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 264, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Wesley has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Wesley has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Wesley has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Wesley Harris for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING FRANCIS J. SAVAGE

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Francis J. Savage. A resident of Olean, New York, Mr. Savage served

his country admirably across the world for the better part of two decades as a member of the Foreign Service and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Mr. Savage's career in the Foreign Service began with an assignment in Iceland in 1950, but he was subsequently transferred to Marseilles, France where he met his wife, Doreen. The two continued to serve across the world, specifically Greece, Trinidad, Tripoli, and Libya.

Following his tenure with the Foreign Service, Mr. Savage began to work for the USAID. It was during this time that his work took him to Vietnam as a Provincial Representative. Tragically, Mr. Savage was mortally wounded at the My Calm bombing in 1965. To honor his sacrifice, President Lyndon Johnson posthumously awarded Francis Savage with the Secretary's Award at the White House with his surviving wife, Doreen, and two children in attendance.

It is with great privilege that I announce Francis J. Savage will be honored on May 3, 2013, Foreign Affairs Day, at the Department of State in Washington, D.C. Mr. Savage's service and sacrifice to this great nation deserves such recognition and I am proud to represent the district Mr. Savage once called home.

CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I rise to speak on H.R. 624, The Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act.

I thank and appreciate the hard work done by Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member RUPPERSBERGER for their leadership of the House Committee on Intelligence that crafted the legislation we are considering. They have demonstrated their strength of bipartisanship in their work to make great improvements in the bill that was considered during the last Congress.

The bill is intended to improve our nation's ability to investigate and prosecute cybersecurity crimes; secure the protection of individuals from danger of death or serious bodily harm and investigate and prosecute crimes against the most vulnerable in society—our children. The bill's objective regarding minors is to provide physical safety for them from sexual abuse, kidnapping and trafficking.

The debate on H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act afforded members of the House of Representatives and the American public a view into some of the more complex issues related to the protection of digital information.

The bill's drafters and those who have contributed to the process through the amendments offered worked to improve the work already done by the Intelligence Committee. The goal of the bill is not to lay bare the personal digital records of every individual living in the United States. The text of the legislation explicitly states that the government could not obtain library records, library patron lists, book sales records, book customer lists, tax return records, education records or medical records.

The Internet challenges us as policymakers because it introduces into our deliberative process a class of technology that can change far faster than other forms of technology. This fact is acknowledged by the bill's sponsors by highlighting the nature of threats that exists on the Internet—rapid and automated. Cyber attacks can be as short as a few minutes or last for only 2 hours. Thieves work together and have learned to use our own personal computers to help them hurt us. The tools that have proven to be the most threatening are called botnets. A botnet uses a computer virus or worm program to infiltrate computers and take control of them. One botnet can be made of millions of private personal computers. A botnet of this size would have the computing power to overwhelm a major institution's network with a brute force attack that searches for the password to one account on a computer network. Once the botnet controller has gotten access to a private or government network they can use that access to seek greater control.

The question for us today is should the Congress view the threats posed by the Digital Information Age with the same urgency as when our nation has faced events such as September 11 or catastrophic hurricanes.

Many of my colleagues have joined me in expressing great concern about privacy and civil liberties as the Federal presence on the Internet has grown. Federal government agencies are now using Facebook, Twitter and YouTube to communicate with and engage millions of Americans.

There appears to be no scarcity in the capacity of the Internet to accommodate new business websites, technological innovations or the millions of new Internet users who purchase digital devices, create blogs or e-mail accounts.

The Internet is more than ones and zeros—it is how the world is working, living, and communicating. Its borderless nature and ubiquitous presence means that billions of computing devices can interact and connect using the global telecommunication infrastructure.

Computing technology was once tethered by technical limitations to physical spaces—now computing devices are mobile. For example, a few years ago, portable phones that were as powerful as computers were difficult for most consumers to imagine—now they are common place. Unfortunately, with every advance in computing innovation we see that there are those within society who would search for vulnerabilities in these innovations to disrupt their operation.

The Internet is a critical path forward for our nation's recovering economy. However, to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities the Internet makes possible, we must understand the threats and risks as well as take full advantage of innovation.

One of the central challenges for us as legislators is to preserve the Constitution of the United States for future generations. Each generation of Americans has had the task of defining the role of government in their lives. Today, the Internet is making the role of government in American life in some ways more transparent and accessible through government agency websites.

We as members of Congress are using the Internet to bring more transparency to the work we do on behalf of our constituents. The content found on House web pages provides access to information regarding the work we do on behalf of the public.

The Internet could also make the government's presence in our lives much more opaque. For example, the same social networking services that families and friends create to share details about their lives is not held solely under their control.

What once would have been words shared among family members are now digital data stored with social networking service providers. Computer stored data can live on far longer than may be prudent for the peace and tranquility of family life or economic opportunities as our child transition from youth into responsible adults.

If the government gained access to the digital equivalent of your papers and effects—it would leave no signs of having done so. Digital information unlike paper does not fade way nor do the words in digital files degrade when they are copied over and over again.

What is more problematic for the purpose of our debate on this bill is what would happen if the government had open access to decades of communications: the books read; videos watched; thoughts expressed; or the joys and sorrows of millions of our nation's citizens. How would this impact the America experience?

We know that the founders of this nation were determined to protect the privacy of people from the power of the government. The Fourth Amendment states:

> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The constantly shifting Internet environment creates challenges for policy makers. Today, the ''papers and effects'' of persons have changed in the new Information Age into digital data. This information is not limited to the home, but is mobile as well as remote from the owners of the information.

How do we make sure that the Constitution is preserved and that we as its stewards pass it to the next generation in better condition than when we took an oath to protect it—not just the parts of the document that we like, but all of it.

Although the challenges are great, the rewards of an environment that supports innovation while protecting privacy, civil liberties, and freedom should be the focus our nation's policies and laws that govern our decisions regarding the Internet.

As members of Congress we must keep a watchful eye on preserving, defending and protection the Constitution. It is our duty—our passion and our calling to serve this nation—unwavering in our commitment to act first in the interests of the entire country as we see to the needs of the people we serve.

JOSEPH DeLUCA, RETIRING COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN AMERICAN VETERANS OF LUZERNE COUNTY

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. Joseph DeLuca, retiring Commander of the Italian American Veterans of Luzerne County, Post No. 1 in Wilkes–Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. DeLuca was born in Cilento Eremiti, Campania, Italy in 1937. Prior to World War II, he and his family moved to the United States, settling in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. Growing up in Hazleton, he attended Most Precious Blood School and graduated from Hazleton Senior High School in 1954.

In February 1961, Mr. DeLuca enlisted in the Pennsylvania Army National Guard where he trained as a radio communications message router at Fort Knox in Kentucky. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, he served in Company A 165th Military Police Battalion in Fort Polk, Louisiana. Later he joined the 54th Heavy Armored Division of Texas, earning the nickname ''DeLuca the Bazooka'' for his superior ability to handle weapons.

Outside his military service, Mr. DeLuca spent 35 years working in the garment industry, ultimately attaining the position of Concept Fashion Design Planner. Today, he still resides in Hazleton and is a proud father and grandfather.

Mr. Speaker, for his loyalty to both his Italian heritage and our great nation, I commend Mr. Joseph DeLuca upon his retirement as Commander of the Italian American Veterans of Luzerne County, Post No. 1 in Wilkes–Barre, Pennsylvania.

HONORING BENJAMIN JOHN COLLENS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Benjamin John Collens. Benjamin is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 264, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Benjamin has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Benjamin has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Benjamin has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Benjamin John Collens for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICA'S RED ROCK WILDERNESS ACT

HON. RUSH HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, for decades, Americans have been calling on Congress to support the designation of a Red Rock Wilderness Area on the Colorado Plateau in Utah.

In 1984, the people of Utah began to conduct a volunteer driven wilderness inventory of America's Red Rock Country.

Soon thereafter—in 1989—former Utah Rep. Wayne Owens introduced America's Red Rock Wilderness Act.

Then in 1996, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) began their own survey of the Red Rock Wilderness Area.

During this time President Bill Clinton, using the Antiquities Act, proclaimed Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

The next year, Senator DICK DURBIN of Illinois first introduced a Red Rocks bill in the Senate.

In recent Congress Rep. Maurice Hinchey introduced a Red Rock bill in the House.

Today, Senator DURBIN and I are introducing companion bills to protect 9.5 million acres of federal land as wilderness in Utah's Red Rock Country.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act will protect from development one of this country's most spectacular landscapes.

Deep red canyons, windswept mesas and naturally sculpted sandstone formations will define the Red Rock Wilderness Area.

Places like Labyrinth and Desolation Canyons; Cedar Mesa and the San Rafael Swell; and of course, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

All of the lands proposed for wilderness in our bill are already federal lands managed by the BLM.

All of these lands would be preserved for all time and for all Americans—existing as they are—sculpted and defined by the forces of nature and the hand of God . . .

Wilderness designations have a strong bipartisan history in Utah.

In fact, in 2006, my friend from Utah and current Chairman of the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Land and Environmental Regulation sponsored legislation that created the Cedar Mountains Wilderness Area.

America's Red Rock Wilderness Act will preserve some of the last unbroken tracts of lands in Utah, all while continuing to uphold the land's multiple use mandate under the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act.

A wilderness designation will also allow for the protection of natural environments and watersheds, ecological diversity, native habitat, and a range of recreational opportunities such as hiking, backpacking, hunting and fishing.

Right now off-road vehicle use and encroaching oil and gas development pose major threats to an area that desperately deserves wilderness protection.

A gallon of gas will in the tank of an ORV will only take you so far, but a vote to designate America's Red Rock Wilderness Areas would perpetuate for all time.

I thank my colleagues in the House who have joined me in cosponsoring this legislation today, and I thank Senator DURBIN and his colleagues for their support in the Senate.

I urge immediate consideration of America's Red Rock Wilderness Act in the House.

IN RECOGNITION OF RICHARD WEINER'S FOUR DECADES OF SERVICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF MICHIGAN

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. PETERS of MIchigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Richard Weiner, as he is honored by the Women's Caucus of the Michigan Democratic Party for his decades of outstanding work on behalf of the State's residents.

Rick has built a long and distinguished career, which spans nearly forty years, as a civil servant to the people of Michigan. Rick began his work in the public arena with former U.S. Congressman William Brodhead, where he served as a district representative, working with residents and local groups to find solutions that strengthened communities across the Greater Detroit region. Rick's career also includes service to one of Michigan's great statesmen, Senator CARL LEVIN, for whom he served as Director of Michigan Operations, where he assisted Michigan residents across the entire State. After serving as a key advisor to former Governor Jim Blanchard during his transition into office, Rick went on to serve as Chairman of the Michigan Democratic Party (MDP) for six years. During his most recently stint in the public sector, Rick served as Chief of Staff to Governor Jennifer Granholm from 2002 to 2005.

Every day he worked in public service, Rick brought with him the passion to craft policy that supported a fair and just Michigan, where all residents would have the ability to reach their full potential. Outside of his work in government, Rick continued to fight for his ideals by founding and building Wiener Associates, a firm specializing in public policy advocacy. In addition to this work, Rick also teaches Election Law and Legislation as an Adjunct Professor at Michigan State University's College of Law.

Throughout his career, Rick has been particularly focused on supporting the rights of women across Michigan. While serving as Chair of the MDP, he championed the Jefferson Jackson Day Women's Caucus Luncheon, an event that supports women's involvement in politics. In his daily work for so many elected officials, Rick fought to protect the rights of women to make vital decisions about their own lives. During his tenure in the MDP, Rick also took steps to increase support for electing more women to office across the State of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, involvement of bright and dedicated Americans in the political process, like Rick Weiner, is one of the great strengths of our Nation. For nearly four decades, Rick has taken a leading role to create a better future for residents in the State of Michigan and for his work, our future is brighter. I congratulate Rick on his recognition from the Women's Caucus of the MDP and look forward to our continued work in the ongoing task of securing

a more prosperous future for our State of Michigan and our Nation.

JOHN W. JACKSON (BUD FOWLER)

HON. CHRISTOPHER P. GIBSON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of my constituents in New York's 19th Congressional District to commemorate the life and work of John W. Jackson or, as he became known, Bud Fowler.

Bud was born in Fort Plain, NY in 1858 and grew up in the famous baseball community of Cooperstown, NY. As an African American in a segregated America, his race often prohibited him from participating in the same leagues as his white counterparts. Despite this challenge, he made a name for himself as the first African American baseball player to participate in organized leagues.

Beginning as a pitcher, Bud soon excelled in all positions of the game, most notably at second base, which he preferred. He played in several leagues in the second half of the 19th Century and the beginning of the twentieth. This included playing, coaching, or organizing for Binghamton in the International League, Keokuk in the Western League, Lansing in the Michigan State League, and various black ball clubs, including the Page Fence Giants, Cuban Giants, the Smoky City Giants, and the All-American Black Tourists.

Bud is recognized as having the longest professional baseball career for an African American prior to Jackie Robinson. He is an incredible role model for all Americans, displaying what can be accomplished beyond all hurdles faced in life. I am proud that I will have the opportunity to attend Cooperstown's upcoming recognition ceremony of this great American on Sunday, April 21, 2013, when a street leading up to Doubleday Field will be renamed ''Fowler Way.''

HANOVER NURSERY 55TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Mr. John Basar and the Hanover Nursery in Hanover Township, Pennsylvania, which will celebrate its 55th anniversary this year.

In 1958, John Basar, a Hanover Township native, started taking on small landscaping jobs throughout the area while also attending classes at Kings College. Initially the operation was small—just Mr. Basar, his 1948 Plymouth Coupe, a trailer, and the part–time help of his brother and a friend. By 1960, Mr. Basar had purchased a pick–up truck and hired two full–time employees but it wasn't until 1961 that he decided his business needed a name. He chose ''Hanover Nursery'' as a way to honor his hometown. In 1963, Mr. Basar began to secure his first commercial landscaping contracts. A topsoil pit was purchased by the business in 1970, an asset which became invaluable to the people of Wyoming Valley when they fell victim to the Agnes flood in 1972. Mr. Basar and the Hanover Nursery were an important part of the storm recovery following this disaster, helping to restore yards for families and eventually re–landscaping portions of the neighboring city of Wilkes–Barre.

From the mid 1970s to the present day, Mr. Basar and the Hanover Nursery have been responsible for many prominent developments throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania. The nursery's work can be seen at several commercial projects including the Crossing Premium Outlets in Tannersville, the community of Sunset Drive in Hanover Township, the Wyoming Valley levy raising project and the newly reconditioned River Commons area in downtown Wilkes–Barre.

Outside the Hanover Nursery, Mr. Basar has been a vital figure in the Hanover Township community. In 2014, he will celebrate 50 years as a member of the local Lions Club where he plays a primary role in the organization's Christmas celebration, planting new trees and decorating them with lights each Holiday season. He has also been a generous patron of the Hanover Township little league.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 55 years Mr. John Basar and the Hanover Nursery have helped beautify Hanover Township and the surrounding areas. They played an active role in growing our community. Therefore, I commend Mr. Basar and all the Hanover Nursery employees who have been integral in the development and beautification of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

HONORING JOSEPH DANIEL BODENHEIMER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Joseph Daniel Bodenheimer. Joseph is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 303, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Joseph has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Joseph has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Joseph has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Joseph Daniel Bodenheimer for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

RECOGNIZING THE SHIFFER FAMILY ON THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHAMPAIGN FAMILY YMCA

HON. JIM JORDAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to commend to the House the generosity and support of the family of Leah and the late Jerry Shiffer to the Champaign County, Ohio, YMCA chapter.

In July 2007, Leah Shiffer and her children donated an 88–acre parcel in North Lewisburg to the Champaign Family YMCA. In so doing, they honored Jerry Shiffer's lifelong appreciation for outdoor recreation—an appreciation he shared with his whole family.

The Champaign Family YMCA recognized the Shiffer Family's benevolence at a 2008 dedication event. The Y has used this land for its summer day camp program, giving hundreds of young people the opportunity to learn about nature and the environment.

On Sunday, the Champaign Family YMCA will formally acknowledge Jerry Shiffer and his family by naming this camp in their honor. Sunday's event will include a tree–climbing demonstration, a nature hunt, archery, and other family activities led by the Y and the Boy Scouts of America.

I appreciate the opportunity to join the Champaign County Y and the people of Champaign County in recognizing the ongoing commitment and gracious gift of the Shiffer Family. I know that the family is pleased that Jerry's vision for a recreational camp for area youth will continue to be fulfilled.

WAGNER–PEYSER

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to allow for the expansion of the federal Employment Service network to my district, the Northern Mariana Islands to be eligible for Employment Service Programs by amending the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

The Employment Service Programs provide funds to establish a nationwide system of public employment offices and One-Stop Career Centers across the United States. These centers have successfully connected millions of job seekers with employers throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The legislation I am introducing today, in remedying the statutory absence of the Northern Mariana Islands from the definition of ''State,'' will allow for the expansion of the federal Employment Service network to the NMI, thereby contributing to both the local and National economy by supporting the development of an experienced, motivated, and most importantly, employed American workforce.

Should the Commonwealth government choose to apply for this grant, the funds could be used to stand up One-Stop Centers in the NMI that would help those searching for work find jobs and help local employers find qualified workers. These Centers provide services that have a proven record of success in hundreds of locales throughout the United States.

Our national economy is still pulling itself out of the deepest recession since the 1930s. The economy in the NMI is in even worse condition, however, with declines in GDP every year from 2004 to 2009. This bill provides for the possible extension of a federal

program that is helping address unemployment around our Nation to the one place, perhaps, that needs help the most, the Northern Marianas.

The employment services the Wagner-Peyser programs provide have proven effective in facilitating the connection between the employers' demand for employees and the labor market's abundant supply of a willing workforce. That is why I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

We have to do more in this Congress for U.S. workers. This is not a new program. This is not a fundamental amendment to the intent of the Act. This bill merely offers equal treatment to the Northern Marianas in giving them the chance to access funding to support our local businesses and workers in need.

TRIBUTE TO PAT WOOTON

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated employee of the U.S. House of Representatives and a staunch Kentucky Republican, Mr. Dennis Patrick Wooton, upon his retirement from my Hazard district office following six years of service as my trusted Field Representative.

Pat has been my right hand on many issues impacting constituents in the eastern half of Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District, covering 18 counties. Anytime a natural disaster occurs in our region, such as flash flooding, tornadoes and damaging mudslides, Pat immediately reaches out to local officials to offer a helping hand and evaluate the potential need for federal assistance. He has been a loyal, reliable resource in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, always offering a friendly smile, his contagious humorous attitude, and word of encouragement.

Before serving as Congressional staff, Pat bravely served our U.S. Army in the Vietnam War. He was awarded several medals for his valiant efforts, including the honorable Bronze Star. He is a life-time member of V.F.W. Post 7378 and D.A.V. Chapter 64. Upon returning home, Pat was a teacher, baseball coach, and basketball coach at Buckhorn High School in Perry County, Kentucky, where he also became one of the most beloved principals in the history of the institution. In 2007, he was elected to the Kentucky High School Baseball Coach Hall of Fame. Through his dedicated efforts in the county, Pat gained the respect of the people of Perry County, who elected him Sheriff 2003–2006.

Pat has also been a dedicated advocate for conservative Republican principals and currently serves as Chairman of the Perry County Republican Party.

Pat has a true heart of service, which is displayed by his volunteer efforts across the Kentucky River region. His long list of service includes training the Buckhorn Volunteer Fire Department, serving on the Governor's Smart Growth Task Force, the ARH Family Health Service and Community Advisory Boards, Buckhorn City Council, the Hazard Community and Technical College Board of Directors, and many more.

Please join me in congratulating Mr. Pat Wooton on his retirement, and in appreciation of his brave military service to this nation. My wife, Cynthia, and I wish Pat and his wife, Veda, the very best in the years to come.

CONGRATULATING ARMSTRONG CABLE ON THEIR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MIKE KELLY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, Armstrong is proudly celebrating its fiftieth anniversary of providing loyal cable service to its customers. With 800 employees, Armstrong serves 282,000 subscribers. Armstrong was founded in 1946 by Jud and Ned Sedwick and remains a family-owned and operated business that maintains close ties with the communities it serves.

Cablefax Magazine, a leading telecommunications publication, recently awarded Armstrong the 2012 Best Customer Service Award for service excellence among independent cable operators nationwide.

I congratulate Armstrong on the 18th day of April in the year 2013. I heartily commend Armstrong for its dedication to customer service and offer best wishes for future success.

IN HONOR OF MICHAEL ELLENBOGEN

HON. MICHAEL G. FITZPATRICK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I share this letter on behalf of a constituent of mine named Michael Ellenbogen. I hope his story helps others in a profound and positive way.

My name is Michael Ellenbogen. I am living with Alzheimer's disease. I spend almost every waking hour advocating for increased funding for research that will improve the treatment of this dreadful disease. In 2008, at the age of 49, I was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease after struggling to get a diagnosis since my first symptoms began at age 39. There are more than five million Americans now suffering from this devastating disease.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) funds research into critical and devastating diseases such as cancer and HIV/Aids. Yet there is much neglect and discrimination regarding the allocation of funds for research into Alzheimer's and related dementias. As a person who experiences the devastating impact of Alzheimer's disease every day I hope that research will lead eventually to postponing the onset or slow the progression of this disease, if not prevention and cure.

Currently, Alzheimer's disease only receives about $450 million for research from NIH, compared to more than $5 billion for cancer and more than $3 billion for HIV/AIDS. I am astonished at the lack of funding dedicated to addressing the number one health epidemic. Historically, leadership from the federal government has helped lower the number of deaths from major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, heart disease, stroke and many types of cancers. This past experience provides hope that increased efforts directed at Alzheimer's disease will be met with similar success.

There are many more Americans living with Alzheimer's than HIV; more funding is desperately needed. If we do not act now this disease has the potential to bankrupt this country. Money allocated today will have an enormous return on investment if it leads to the kind of successes obtained for other diseases.

If you have not yet been touched by this devastating and debilitating disease it's just a matter of time. I hope that my advocacy will help prevent future generations having to suffer my fate and that of many others. You can help by increasing NIH funding for research on Alzheimer's disease and other dementias.

I appeal to members of the House of Representatives, the Senate and the respective appropriations committees: Make the hard choices; increase funding for Alzheimer's disease. Do everything necessary to ensure that Alzheimer's disease gets the exposure, commitment and funding necessary to change the course of the disease before millions more Americans are affected.

My work as an advocate has provided opportunities to share my story on a national platform. I have provided public comment during meetings of the Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care and Services in addition to having my personal essay about overcoming the stigma of the disease featured in the Alzheimer's disease World Report 2012. I have also become a member of the Alzheimer's Association National Early–Stage Advisory Group, helping to raise awareness of the disease and provide insights on the most appropriate programs and services for individuals in the early stage of Alzheimer's and other dementias.

I hope that what I am doing now will allow me to leave this world knowing that I have done everything possible to make generations to come have a fighting chance. Do not forget these people or the future generations who will develop this disease. We face dying in the worst possible way.

Regards,

MICHAEL ELLENBOGEN.

TRIBUTE TO GEE'S BEND QUILT ARTISTS MARY LEE BENDOLPH AND LORETTA PETTWAY BENNETT

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of my talented and distinguished constituents—Mary Lee Bendolph and Loretta Pettway Bennett. Both ladies are renowned quilt artists from Gee's Bend, Alabama. The beautiful work of these honorees and the group of women quilters from Gee's Bend has gained international recognition and is source of great pride to my district and the state of Alabama.

Gee's Bend is a beloved rural community—geographically isolated on a peninsula at a deep bend in the Alabama River, just southeast of my hometown of Selma. For nearly 200 years the women of Gee's Bend have been creating quilt art. These local women use available materials, in patterns of their own creative design. They have received widespread, critical acclaim and their work has been compared to the most valuable pieces of modern abstract art.

Mary Lee Bendolph, the seventh of 17 children, descends from generations of accomplished quilt makers in Gee's Bend. She

learned to quilt from her mother, Aolar Mosely, and she worked over the years in a variety of textile-related jobs. Mary Lee gathers design ideas for her quilt art by looking at the world around her. Anything—from people's clothes at church, to her barn, to quilts hanging on clotheslines in front yards, to how the land looks when she's high above it in an airplane—can inspire her.

Mary Lee Bendolph has worked to promote greater understanding of her community and its unique art form. She has appeared on numerous television and radio programs, and figured prominently in the PBS documentary "The Quiltmakers of Gee's Bend." In 1999, Mary Lee's life was profiled in The Los Angeles Times by J.R. Moehringer in "Crossing Over: Mary Lee's Vision," which was awarded a Pulitzer Prize. Additionally, the main character Sadie Pettway in Elyzabeth Wilder's play "Gee's Bend," currently on tour, is based on the life of Mary Lee Bendolph.

Loretta Pettway Bennett is a fifth-generation quilter from Gee's Bend, Alabama and one of the youngest to continue handstitching quilts in the renowned Gee's Bend style. She is the second of eight children and oldest daughter of Tom O. and Qunnie Elizabeth Pettway Jr. Loretta's ancestry traces back to Dinah Miller, a great-great-great grandmother who, according to folklore and family history, was one of the first slaves to have arrived in Gee's Bend. Loretta has over two dozen additional relatives among the initial group of quilters, establishing her as a bona fide member of what could be considered America's quilting royalty.

Loretta has stated that she came full circle, back to her Gee's Bend roots, when she made a quilt in honor of her mother Qunnie Pettway, who taught her to sew and quilt, and her cousin Arlonzia Pettway. "After that quilt, I went into a zone where I was inspired to use really bold colors and different types of materials together just like the generations of relatives before me, because they used what they had. I added something else that my family especially loves, music and dancing. I was finally there, using different shapes, sizes, colors and textures. Just like my family, imperfect but still a family."

Most recently, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts featured the Gee's Bend Jazz Symphony in February 2013. During Black History Month 2013, the history of the community of Gee's Bend, and the spirit of the women of the Gee's Bend quilt art, was brought to the nation by jazz pianist Jason Moran, using music to help animate history and interpret museum collections.

Mr. Speaker, I am beyond honored to represent the community of Gee's Bend and these two extraordinary artists. I look forward to many more appearances in our nation's capital by these highly talented artists.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ABOLITION AND ECONOMIC AND ENERGY CONVERSION ACT OF 2013

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Nuclear Weapons Abolition and Economic and Energy Conversion Act of 2013, a version of which I have introduced since 1994, after working with the District of Columbia residents who were responsible for the Nuclear Disarmament and Economic Conversion ballot initiative passed by DC voters in 1993. This version of the bill now requires the United States to negotiate an international agreement to disable and dismantle its nuclear weapons by 2020 and provides for strict control of fissile material and radioactive waste and for use of nuclear-free energy. The bill continues to provide that the funds used for nuclear weapons programs be redirected to human and infrastructure needs, such as housing, health care, Social Security and the environment, and it would take effect when the President certifies to Congress that all countries possessing nuclear weapons have eliminated such weapons. The bill is particularly timely as Congress continues to make cuts to important human and infrastructure programs and as the world confronts concerns about nuclear proliferation to Iran and North Korea.

Following years of dangerous increases in U.S. nuclear capacity during the George W. Bush administration, President Barack Obama has begun to rebuild U.S. credibility with his goal of taking the necessary steps to achieve a world without nuclear weapons. The president's strong push for the New START treaty in 2010, when Republicans seemed adamant on delaying it, resulted in ratification by the Senate. The treaty requires the two major nuclear powers, Russia and the United States, to continue to reduce nuclear weapons by mutually reducing their nuclear warheads by half and their number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and missile launchers, and, within 60 days of the treaty taking affect, on February 5, 2011, submit to on-site inspections of strategic nuclear weapons facilities by the weapons experts of the other country.

Today, our country has a long list of urgent domestic needs that have been put on the back burner even though millions of Americans have lost their homes and jobs and sequestration has started. As the only nation that has used nuclear weapons in war, and that still possesses the largest nuclear weapons arsenal, I urge support for my bill to help the United States lead the world in redirecting funds that would otherwise go to nuclear weapons to be available for urgent domestic needs.

CYBER INTELLIGENCE SHARING AND PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 624) to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, and for other purposes:

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Chair, cybersecurity experts in government and the private sector agree that the biggest impediments to strengthening cybersecurity are obstacles that prevent the sharing of cyber threat information. The intent of the bill before the House, H.R. 624, the Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act (CISPA) is laudable in that it eliminates some of those obstacles. Security and privacy, however, should not be mutually exclusive and CISPA does not go far enough to protect privacy. This is the bottom line for me, my constituents, and I hope the Obama Administration, and why I oppose this legislation.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER RELIEF AND RECOVERY ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a bill that would exempt loans from the credit union member business lending cap that are made after federally-declared natural disasters, injecting much-needed funds into local communities when they need it most.

Superstorm Sandy caused enormous destruction throughout the Northeast, and wildfires, hurricanes, and tornados have wreaked similar havoc across the country. Federal disaster assistance that flows after each declaration of a disaster is essential but not sufficient to get a region back on its feet. I've heard from many small businesses about their struggle to recover from Sandy. Counties in eleven states and the District of Columbia were declared major disaster areas by the President during the storm.

That is why this bill is so important. It will exempt credit union 'member business loans' from the normal lending cap for a period of up to five years after a natural disaster declaration. This will enable credit unions to temporarily lend above their cap in any area where there had been a federal declaration of disaster.

Exempting these loans from the cap will open up a new source of credit for struggling small businesses and untie the hands of credit unions that want to provide that assistance. Credit unions are key members of the communities they serve and want to be there for small businesses who need assistance recovering from natural disasters. This bill will provide businesses a source of capital to help them rebuild and recover.

Currently, under federal regulations, Federal Credit Unions are each subject to a ceiling of 12.25% of their assets in business loans to their members. As many credit unions approach that cap, they are unable to provide needed capital to their communities.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation to help areas that so badly need access to capital to help them recover.

HONORING THE WAYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Wayne Public Library, located in the Township of Wayne, Passaic

County, New Jersey, which is celebrating its 90th Anniversary.

The Wayne Public Library was established in December, 1922, after a discussion during a meeting of the Mountain View Parent Teacher Association with Mrs. Grace Freeman, who would become the President. The issue of the need for a public library was raised, and fundraising efforts began. By June of 1923, after canvassing the neighborhood and hosting a tag day, $1,500 was raised, and 200 books donated. Due to these efforts, on July 24, 1923, the new Mountain View Library and Preakness Library officially opened.

As Wayne grew, and the collections of the libraries increased, regulation and further organization was needed. In 1947, the citizens of the Township of Wayne voted to establish an ''American Free Public Library, governed by state laws which provided for a seven member Board of Trustees including the mayor of the town and the Superintendent of Schools.'' This governing body of the library systems in Wayne still operates today.

This Board of Trustees and a Library Improvement Association recognized the need for additional space to accommodate the collections, as well as to provide other locations to better serve Wayne residents. On November 6, 1962, they were able to facilitate the passing of a referendum to provide funds for a new central library building. They acquired a lot on Nellis Drive, next to the Town Hall, which allowed for an 11,000 square foot library, and on February 8, 1964, the groundbreaking and building began. A few years later, in 1967, a bookmobile was purchased to serve the Wayne neighborhoods. This held approximately 4,000 books, and was in service for nearly twenty years.

Over the next fifteen years, the three branches of the Wayne libraries underwent changes to further accommodate the residents and expanding collections. With the main library crowded with over 700,000 volumes, in 1972, an extra 16,000 square feet were added. The new Preakness Branch was completed six years later, and in 1980, the Mountain View Branch was also renovated, though it would close twelve years later. In the latter 1990s, the Wayne Public Library was remodeled, and held it's grand opening on June 11, 2000.

The Wayne Public Library branches are home to a variety of programs. Their spacious meeting rooms are used for a variety of purposes, including music, tutoring, and reading programs, as well as presentations and groups for children and young adults. For adults, book discussion groups, computer, English language, art classes, and writing groups are all available. The meeting rooms are also used by other groups, such as the annual ballet performance for children by the McKenna School of Dance. The Wayne Public Library also hosts movie nights and viewings for all three age groups at both locations. The library offers to display artwork from the Township of Wayne as well.

The celebration of the Wayne Public Library's 90th Anniversary, on April 20, 2013, includes a Wine Tasting and Art Auction Event, featuring hors d'oeuvres, desserts, door prizes, a raffle, and live music. The event is sponsored by the Friends of the Wayne Public Library.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Wayne Public Library as they celebrate their 90th Anniversary.

CELEBRATING FLORENCE ''FLOSSY'' KEESELY'S 99TH BIRTHDAY

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Florence ''Flossy'' Keesely of Boca Raton, Florida, who turns 99 years old today.

Flossy is a vibrant and active member of our community. In addition to her work championing the arts in Boca Raton, she is active in many local charities.

She is truly an exceptional woman who I am proud to represent in Florida's 22nd District. I know I join with her friends and family in celebrating this wonderful milestone. I wish her good health and continued success in the coming year.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTH WILKESBORO LIONS CLUB

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, on April 5, 1938, the North Wilkesboro Lions Club was chartered in North Carolina.

Tomorrow members of the club, including charter member Blair Gwyn, will celebrate their 75th anniversary as an organization committed to the service of those in need.

For years, the North Wilkesboro Lions, like Lions Clubs International, have devoted themselves to combating the problem of blindness. The Record of Wilkes notes that our North Wilkesboro's Lions chapter provides eye exams and glasses to the less fortunate, helps support Camp Dogwood—a Lake Norman summer camp for the visually impaired, sponsors a leader dogs program, and, in addition, runs an annual book drive for literacy in Wilkes County.

North Wilkesboro's Lions work to raise funds to support the blind through annual broom sales, the Apple Festival's White Cane Drive, food sales at Merle Fest, and regular dues and donations from members.

For seventy-five years, North Wilkesboro has been served by the contributions of its Lions Club. I congratulate each North Wilkesboro Lions Club Member on this monumental anniversary.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ROBERT ''BOB'' JESSOP BEER

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor the legacy of Robert 'Bob' Jessop Beer. Born on August 8, 1943 to Harry L. and Lucille Jessop Beer, Robert is a lifelong Hoosier, proud family man, entrepreneur, and soldier whose contributions have made a positive impact on the Milford Community.

In 1962, Robert graduated from Warsaw High School and proudly served his country as a U.S. Army Reservist from 1964–1970. He married his beautiful wife, Jacquelyn Craft, on September 11, 1965, and together had eight lovely children. Robert's entrepreneurial spirit led him to be the President and CEO of his business, Beer's & Jessop's Company, Inc., where he worked for many years.

Robert's contributions stemmed far beyond his immediate family and business, his presence was well-known to many Hoosiers in the community. For more than 40 years, Robert served as the precinct committeeman for Van Buren Township and was the Chairman of the Kosciusko County Board of Zoning Appeals. Along with his civic duties, Robert was a past patron of the Kosciusko Chapter 169 order of the Eastern Star and a member of Kosciusko Masonic Lodge 418 F&AM.

Robert leaves behind an incredible legacy that will surely live on to inspire many Hoosiers in the community to lend a hand in the community and help others. His family, including his wife, Jacquelyn, children, and grandchildren will remain in my thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

I am honored to recognize the life of Robert 'Bob' Jessop Beer and extend my deepest sympathies to his loved ones. Joining Hoosiers across the State, we mourn his loss and remember the leadership that will continue motivating us all to serve our communities.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH A. MCINERNEY

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Joseph A. McInerney, president and CEO of the American Hotel & Lodging Association (AH&LA), on the occasion of his departure after 12 years as head of the association.

The lodging industry is a key driver of our Nation's economy, employing 1.8 million men and women in hotels, inns, and resorts in all 50 States, and generating $137.5 billion in annual sales. In my home State of Alabama, the industry is responsible for more than 21,000 jobs and $654.9 million in employee wages. As head of the one trade association representing all interests of hoteliers, Joe has been a vocal advocate and leader for the policies and initiatives that have brought a renewed strength to lodging since the economic downturn of 2008.

Beginning in 1961 with his first job at the Sheraton Chicago, he quickly moved up the ranks before being transferred to the franchise division of Sheraton as regional director of operations in 1966. Three years later, he moved to Winston Salem, North Carolina, to be general manager of the Sheraton Inn. In 1970, he was named vice president, assistant to the president of the franchise division, and continued to move up until being appointed president of ITT's Sheraton franchise division in 1980.

After 25 years with Sheraton, he rose to the position of president and CEO for the soon-to-be-launched Hawthorn Suites. His next industry position came in 1991, when he was named him president and CEO of Travelodge and then president and CEO of Forte Hotels in 1992, before becoming chairman in 1995. Just before coming to AH&LA in 2001, he served as president and CEO of the Pacific Asia Travel Association and was responsible for moving the organization's headquarters from San Francisco to Bangkok.

With more than 50 years in the industry, Joe has seen countless innovations and changes—many of which he created and implemented. He is widely recognized for having revolutionized the franchise concept for Sheraton and popularizing the suite concept for Hawthorn Suites. He has also been responsible for the creation of new initiatives to encourage and recognize the diversity in the industry, including the Under 30 Gateway, a group comprised of young, up-and-coming hoteliers; Women in Lodging, made up of leading women CEOs, high-ranking executives, and employees in lodging; and the promotion of student chapters at colleges and universities across the country.

An honors graduate of Boston College, Joe has earned the designation of Certified Hotel Administration from the American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute. He has been recognized with numerous industry awards, including the first 2012 Founding Member award from DePaul University College of Commerce School of Hospitality Leadership; induction into the 2010 University of Houston's Hospitality Hall of Honors; induction into the 2010 Massachusetts Lodging Association Hall of Fame; the 2009 J. Patrick Leahy Lifetime Achievement Award from the Illinois Hotel and Lodging Association; the 2007 "Above and Beyond Award" at The Lodging Conference; the "Tourism Man of the Year" award from the Pacific Area Travel Writers Association; the 1999 Stephen Brener, Silver Plate Lifetime Achievement Award from Hospitality Magazine; the 1998 Pacific/Asia Person of the Year from Travel Agent Magazine; and the 1994 Economy Lodging's "Person of the Year."

Mr. Speaker, I join with Joe's many friends and colleagues, in Alabama and across the country, in celebrating his long and successful career and thanking him for his leadership, foresight, and commitment to the lodging industry. I know his family—his wife, Ruth, his children, Joe and Susan, their spouses, Robin and Ken, and his five grandchildren, Elizabeth, Colin, Weston, Finn, and Calla—are particularly proud of him and all he has accomplished and look forward to being able to spend more time with him in the weeks and months ahead.

HONORING MARILYN MICHELINI

HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the long and distinguished career of Marilyn Michelini. For more than 24 years, Marilyn has served the Montgomery community with great devotion and integrity. Through more than 30 years of professional experience in public service, Marilyn has proven herself to be a staunch advocate for the people whom she represents.

After 12 years in office, Marilyn will serve her last day as the Mayor of Montgomery, Illinois on Monday, May 13. When first elected, she represented a little more than 5,000 constituents. As we stand here today, that number has grown to more than 18,000. Under her leadership, the Village of Montgomery undertook projects to widen Orchard Road, Route 30 and the construction of a new Village Hall.

Marilyn started her political career in 1982 when she agreed to complete the remaining 2½-year term of a retiring board member on the Kane County Board. Five years later, she became the first woman to be elected to the Board of Trustees for the Village of Montgomery, where she earned the reputation of always "doing her homework." In 2001, Marilyn was elected as Village President, a position that would allow her to utilize her professional experience to best serve the people of this rapidly changing village.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Marilyn Michelini and her service to the constituents of Montgomery, Illinois. There are some people you meet and know instantly that they are trying to leave their community and this world a better place. Marilyn is one of these people. I am humbled by her commitment, and I wish her the best of luck in her well-deserved retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF FIRE CHIEF RAY MILLER

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ray Miller, who has served as a volunteer member of the Dundee Fire Department for 58 years. Mr. Miller has completed seven terms as fire chief, during which he has demonstrated unequivocal dedication to the fire service and the entire Dundee community.

In recognition of Mr. Miller's service to the fire department, he has been honored with the Dundee Fire Department's Fireman of the Year Award six times. Mr. Miller also received the Yates County Roger A. Ribble Memorial Award in 1998 for his "dedication to the fire service, embracing its traditions, and training its future members."

It is evident that Mr. Miller leads by example. Year after year, he leads the fire department in number of responses, ambulance calls, and extra work details. He provides an example for other members to follow, and inspires younger members to train and perform to the best of their abilities. Mr. Miller is well-known and respected throughout the community, and he is held in the highest regard by his fellow firemen. Anyone who knows Mr. Miller will attest to his character, work ethic, and countless contributions to the community.

I am proud to recognize Ray Miller for his dedication to the fire department, and the invaluable contributions that he has made to the Dundee community over the past 58 years. It is a privilege to have a man of Mr. Miller's reputation in my district and I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize him today.

RECOGNIZING CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following.

Whereas, National Child Abuse Prevention Month will be recognized throughout the United States during the month of April, 2013; and

Whereas, preventing child abuse and neglect is a community problem that depends on involvement among people throughout the community; and

Whereas, child maltreatment occurs when people find themselves in stressful situations, without community resources, and don't know how to cope; and

Whereas, during periods of economic challenges, families feel more vulnerable, and as a result, child abuse and neglect increases drastically; and

Whereas, child abuse and neglect can be reduced by making sure each family has the needed support to raise their children in a healthy environment; and

Whereas, child abuse is considered to be one of our nation's most serious public health problems with scientific studies documenting the link between the abuse and the neglect of children and a wide range of medical, emotional, psychological and behavioral disorders; and

Whereas, all citizens should become involved in supporting families in raising their children in a safe and nurturing environment; and

Whereas, effective child abuse prevention programs succeed because of partnerships created among state and local government agencies, schools, faith communities, civic organizations, law enforcement agencies, and the business community; and

As the representative of all the people of the sixth Congressional District of Kentucky and the former Board Chair of Prevent Child Abuse Kentucky, be it resolved that the month of April, 2013 is Child Abuse Prevention Month. I urge all citizens, community agencies, faith groups, medical facilities, and businesses to increase their participation in our effort to support families, thereby preventing child abuse and strengthening our community.

HONORING DR. GILEY GRIFFIN

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 2013

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Giley Nixon Griffin, a distinguished leader in my community and good friend. Dr. Griffin is a pillar of the Dallas community and has devoted her life and work to educating and mentoring others. Dr. Griffin and I worked together with Jack and Jill of America, a nationwide organization with over 220 chapters in 35 states and the District of Columbia that works to provide social, cultural, and educational opportunities for young people. Dr. Griffin's greatest joy

comes from helping others and her service to God. Currently, Dr. Griffin serves as Elder, Vice Chairman of the Board and Vice President of Women's Ministries at Romine Avenue Christian Church in Dallas, Texas. She was acknowledged recently by the Dallas Post Tribune as their ''Leader of the Week,'' a testament to her devotion and service to others.

Dr. Griffin worked for years as a librarian and Director of Library Services at Jarvis Christian College. Dr. Griffin received her Bachelor of Science Degree from Jarvis Christian College, a Master of Science Degree in Library Science from Atlanta University, and an Honorary Doctorate Degree from Jarvis Christian College. In addition, Dr. Griffin has authored two books, Faith Keepers: African American Women Leaders in Texas 1846–2000 and Texas Christian Missionary Fellowship of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) Southwest Region-A Historical Prospectus—1914–2000. Dr. Griffin is also a Charter member of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, Incorporated, Delta Epsilon Chapter. She served as First Lady at Corinth Christian Church in Kilgore, Texas for 17 years where her husband, the late Dr. James O. Griffin, served as Senior Pastor.

Mr. Speaker, the Dallas community is indebted to Dr. Griffin for her years of public service. Through her efforts, countless lives have been touched and young minds have been empowered. A community can only be a strong as its leaders, and we have a stalwart supporter in Dr. Griffin.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S2775–S2818

Measures Introduced: Sixteen bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 758–773, S.J. Res. 13, and S. Res. 102–103. **Pages S2797–98**

Measures Passed:

District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer Vacancy Act: Senate passed H.R. 1246, to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide that the District of Columbia Treasurer or one of the Deputy Chief Financial Officers of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia may perform the functions and duties of the Office in an acting capacity if there is a vacancy in the Office. **Page S2817**

Authorize Representation in the Case of Steve Schonberg v. Senator Mitch McConnell: Senate agreed to S. Res. 103, to authorize representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in the case of Steve Schonberg v. Senator Mitch McConnell, et al. **Page S2817**

Measures Considered:

Safe Communities, Safe Schools Act: Senate continued consideration of S. 649, to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S2777–82**

Adopted:

By 67 yeas to 30 nays (Vote No. 104), Barrasso Amendment No. 717, to withhold 5 percent of Community Oriented Policing Services program Federal funding from States and local governments that release sensitive and confidential information on law-abiding gun owners and victims of domestic violence. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to.) **Pages S2777, S2780–81**

By 95 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 105), Harkin Amendment No. 730, to reauthorize and improve programs related to mental health and substance use disorders. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to.) **Pages S2777, S2781**

Marketplace Fairness Act—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 743, to restore States' sovereign rights to enforce State and local sales and use tax laws. **Pages S2785–92**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, April 18, 2013, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, April 22, 2013. **Page S2785**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, April 22, 2013, Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill. **Page S2792**

Kelly Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, in consultation with the Republican Leader, Senate begin consideration of the nomination of Jane Kelly, of Iowa, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time, Senate vote without intervening action or debate on confirmation of the nomination; and that no further motions be in order to the nomination. **Page S2817**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By a unanimous vote of 94 yeas (Vote No. EX. 106), Derrick Kahala Watson, of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii. **Pages S2782–84, S2817**

Analisa Torres, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York. **Pages S2782–84, S2818**

Frederick Vollrath, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Eric K. Fanning, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

9 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

30 Army nominations in the rank of general.

5 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

2 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, Marine Corps, and Navy.

Pages S2815–17, S2817–18

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Ben S. Bernanke, of New Jersey, to be United States Alternate Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of five years.

Avril D. Haines, of New York, to be Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2014.

Henry J. Aaron, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Social Security Advisory Board for a term expiring September 30, 2020.

Andrea Levere, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank for a term of three years.

Gloria Valencia-Weber, of New Mexico, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 2014.

A routine list in the Army. **Page S2817**

Messages from the House: **Page S2795**

Executive Communications: **Pages S2795–97**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S2797**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S2798–99**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S2799–S2806**

Additional Statements: **Page S2794**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S2806–14**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S2814**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S2814–15**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—106) **Pages S2781, S2784**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 5:50 p.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, April 22, 2013. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S2817.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for the Federal Aviation Administration, after receiving testimony from Michael P. Huerta, Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, and Calvin L. Scovel III, Inspector General, both of the Department of Transportation.

APPROPRIATIONS: FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for the Food and Drug Administration, after receiving testimony from Margaret Hamburg, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, after receiving testimony from Eric K. Shinseki, Secretary, Robert A. Petzel, Under Secretary for Health, Allison Hickey, Under Secretary for Benefits, W. Todd Grams, Executive in Charge for the Office of Management and Chief Financial Officer, Steve L. Muro, Under Secretary for Memorial Affairs, Stephen Warren, Acting Assistant Secretary for Information and Technology, Richard J. Griffin, Deputy Inspector General, John D. Daigh, Jr., Assistant Inspector General for Healthcare Inspections, and Linda A. Halliday, Assistant Inspector General for Audits and Evaluations, all of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

APPROPRIATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of State and Foreign Operations, after receiving testimony from John F. Kerry, Secretary of State.

THREATS TO NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the current and future worldwide threats to the national security of the United States, after receiving testimony from James R. Clapper, Jr., Director of National Intelligence; and Lieutenant General Michael T. Flynn, USA, Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities concluded a hearing to examine the role of the Department of Defense science and technology enterprise for innovation and affordability in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2014 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from Alan R. Shaffer, Acting Assistant Secretary for Defense Research and Engineering, Arati Prabhakar, Director, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Mary J. Miller, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Technology, Mary E. Lacey, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, and David E. Walker, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Science, Technology and Engineering, all of the Department of Defense.

DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION REQUEST AND FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support concluded a hearing to examine the current readiness of U.S. forces in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal year 2014 and the Future Years Defense Program, after receiving testimony from General John F. Campbell, Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, Admiral Mark Ferguson, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, General John M. Paxton, Jr., Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, and General Larry O. Spencer, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, all of the Department of Defense.

FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Housing Finance Agency, focusing on evaluating the Federal Housing Finance Agency as regulator and conservator, after receiving testimony from Edward J. DeMarco, Acting Director, and Steve A. Linick, Inspector General, both of the Federal Housing Finance Agency.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Ernest J. Moniz, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Energy.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY BUDGET

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2014 for the Department of Energy, after receiving testimony from Daniel B. Poneman, Deputy Secretary of Energy.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee ordered favorably reported proposed resolutions relating to the General Services Administration.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine national security and foreign policy priorities in the fiscal year 2014 International Affairs budget, after receiving testimony from John F. Kerry, Secretary of State.

NOMINATION

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Thomas Edward Perez, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Labor, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senators Mikulski and Cardin, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Gregory Alan Phillips, of Wyoming, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, and Karol Virginia Mason, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 47 public bills, H.R. 1613–1659; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 32–34 and H. Res. 169–171, were introduced. **Pages H2156–59**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H2161**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 527, to amend the Helium Act to complete the privatization of the Federal helium reserve in a competitive market fashion that ensures stability in the helium markets while protecting the interests of American taxpayers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 113–42). **Page H2156**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Denham to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H2127**

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Minister Yolanda Adams, Bay Area Baptist Church, Houston, TX. **Page H2127**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote. **Pages H2127, H2145**

Order of Procedure: Agreed by unanimous consent that, during further consideration of H.R. 624 in the Committee of the Whole and pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 164, amendment numbered 13 offered by Representative McCaul be modified in the form that was placed at the desk. **Page H2130**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:27 a.m. and reconvened at 11:45 a.m. **Pages H2139–40**

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in honor of the victims of the explosion in West, Texas on April 17, 2013. **Page H2140**

Cyber Intelligence Sharing and Protection Act: The House passed H.R. 624, to provide for the sharing of certain cyber threat intelligence and cyber threat information between the intelligence community and cybersecurity entities, by a yea-and-nay vote of 288 yeas to 127 nays, Roll No. 117. Consideration of the measure began yesterday, April 17th. **Pages H2130–39, H2140–45**

Rejected the Perlmutter motion to recommit the bill to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with amendments, by a recorded vote of 189 ayes to 224 noes, Roll No. 116. **Pages H2142–44**

Agreed to:

Loretta Sanchez amendment (No. 8 printed in H. Rept. 113–41), as modified, that inserts language that would include the Privacy Officer and the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security in issuing a report on assessing the privacy and civil liberties impact of this bill; **Pages H2131–32**

Paulsen amendment (No. 10 printed in H. Rept. 113–41) that establishes the sense of Congress that international cooperation should be encouraged where possible in regards to cyber security; **Pages H2133–34**

Barton amendment (No. 11 printed in H. Rept. 113–41) that clarifies that companies sharing cyber threat information with other companies cannot treat this sharing relationship as a loophole to sell a consumer's personal information for a marketing purpose; **Pages H2134–35**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 12 printed in H. Rept. 113–41) that clarifies that cyber security service providers need only provide information about cyber security incidents if they pose a threat to the government's information and protects individuals' private data from being accessed by the government solely because it is stored by a company that provides information services to a government agency; **Pages H2135–36**

Sinema amendment (No. 7 printed in H. Rept. 113–41) that adds the Inspector General (IG) of DHS to the omnibus IG reporting requirement; adds the DHS IG to rest of the group responsible for submitting an annual report to Congress; and adds the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs to the recipients of the report (by a recorded vote of 411 ayes with none voting ''no'', Roll No. 113); **Pages H2130–31, H2140**

LaMalfa amendment (No. 9 printed in H. Rept. 113–41) that makes clear that nothing in this bill authorizes the government to target a US person for surveillance (by a recorded vote of 413 ayes with none voting ''no'', Roll No. 114); and **Pages H2132–33, H2141**

McCaul amendment (No. 13 as though printed as the last amendment in H. Rept. 113–41), as modified, that establishes a primary point of receipt in the Federal Government for cyber threat information sharing at the Department of Homeland Security (by a recorded vote of 409 ayes to 5 noes, Roll No. 115). **Pages H2136–39, H2141–42**

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H2145**

H. Res. 164, the rule providing for consideration of the bill, was agreed to yesterday, April 17th.

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow; and when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 12 noon on Tuesday, April 23rd. **Page H2146**

Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following individuals on the part of the House to the Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities: Ms. Susan Dreyfus of Milwaukee, WI and Ms. Cassie Statuto Bevan of Derwood, MD. **Page H2153**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H2120.

Senate Referral: S. Con. Res. 5 was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. **Page H2155**

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and four recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2140, H2141, H2141–42, H2143–44, and H2144. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 2:56 p.m.

Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies held a hearing on the Fish and Wildlife Service. Testimony was heard from Dan Ashe, Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

APPROPRIATIONS—USDA MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA and Related Agencies held a hearing on USDA Marketing and Regulatory Programs. Testimony was heard from the following officials from the Department of Agriculture: Ed Avalos, Under Secretary, Marketing and Regulator Programs; Kevin Shea, Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Dave Shipman, Administrator, Agriculture Marketing Service; Larry Mitchell, Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration; and Michael Young, Budget Officer.

APPROPRIATIONS—CENTRAL COMMAND/INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing on Central Command/International Security Assistance Force. This was a closed hearing.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs held a hearing on Department of Veterans Affairs Budget. Testimony was heard from the following officials from the Department of Veterans Affairs: Eric K. Shinseki, Secretary; Robert A. Patzel, MD., Under Secretary for Health; Allison Hickey, Under Secretary for Benefits, W. Todd Grams, Executive in Charge, Office of Management, Chief Financial Officer; Steve L. Muro, Under Secretary, Memorial Affairs; and Stephen Warren, Acting Assistant Secretary, Information and Technology.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies held a hearing on Department of Justice Budget Request. Testimony was heard from Eric Holder, Attorney General Department of Justice.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AND ITS FY 2014 BUDGET

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled "A Financial Review of the Department of Health and Human Services and Its FY 2014 Budget". Testimony was heard from Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services.

GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN AMERICAN JOBS ACT OF 2013

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade held a hearing on discussion draft of the "Global Investment in American Jobs Act of 2013". Testimony was heard from Francisco J. Sanchez, Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade, Department of Commerce; and public witnesses.

TIER RANKINGS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing entitled "Tier Rankings in the Fight Against Human Trafficking". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

PRESIDENT'S FY 2014 BUDGET REQUEST FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Committee on Homeland Security: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''The President's FY 2014 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security''. Testimony was heard from Janet Napolitano, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Constitution and Civil Justice held a hearing entitled ''Private Property Rights Protection Act''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

2014 BUDGET REQUEST—NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, AND U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs held a hearing entitled ''Spending for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Office of Insular Affairs, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the President's Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request for these Agencies''. Testimony was heard from Nancy H. Sutley, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality; Kathleen Sullivan, Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Stephen D. Guertin, Deputy Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Tom Bussanich, Director of Budget, Office of Insular Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation held a hearing on H.R. 657, the ''Grazing Improvement Act''; H.R. 696, the ''Lyon County Economic Development and Conservation Act''; H.R. 934, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act related to a segment of the Lower Merced River in California, and for other purposes; and H.R. 993, the ''Fruit Heights Land Conveyance Act''. Testimony was heard from Representatives Labrador, Horsford, and McClintock; Leslie A. C. Weldon, Deputy Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Ned Farquhar, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Land and Mineral Management, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior; Todd Stevenson, Mayor, City of Fruit Heights, UT; and Bryan Kelly, Director, Regulatory Affairs, Merced, CA, Irrigation District.

SEQUESTRATION OVERSIGHT: PRIORITIZING SECURITY OVER ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AT TSA

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on National Security held a hearing entitled ''Sequestration Oversight: Prioritizing Security over Administrative Costs at TSA''. Testimony was heard from John Halinski, Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration.

OVERVIEW OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2014 BUDGET PROPOSAL AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Technology held a hearing entitled ''An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Proposal at the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Testimony was heard from Patrick Gallagher, Under Secretary of Commerce for Standards and Technology; Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology.

INNOVATION AS A CATALYST FOR NEW JOBS

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax and Capital Access held a hearing entitled ''Innovation as a Catalyst for New Jobs''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

PRESIDENT'S AND OTHER BIPARTISAN ENTITLEMENT REFORM PROPOSALS

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Social Security held a hearing on the President's and Other Bipartisan Entitlement Reform Proposals. Testimony was heard from Erica L. Groshen, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; Jeffrey Kling, Associate Director for Economic Analysis, Congressional Budget Office; Charles P. Blahous III, Trustee, Social Security and Medicare Boards of Trustees.

Joint Meetings

FEDERAL RESERVE MONETARY POLICY

Joint Economic Committee: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Federal Reserve System at 100, focusing on monetary policy, after receiving testimony from John B. Taylor, Stanford University Hoover Institution, Stanford, California; and Adam S. Posen, Peterson Institute for International Economics, Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine comprehensive immigration reform legislation, 10 a.m., SH–216.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, April 22

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:30 p.m.), Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 743, Marketplace Fairness Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at approximately 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

11 a.m., Friday, April 19

House Chamber

Program for Friday: The House will meet in pro forma session at 11 a.m.

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