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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 23, 2014, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 2014

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

Reverend John Boonzaaijer, The Chapel of the Cross, Dallas, Texas, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, heavenly Father and giver of all good things, we humbly beseech Thee to bless this good land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners. Save us from confusion, pride, and from every evil way.

Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom, in Thy name, we entrust the authority of government.

Direct and prosper the consultations of this House to advance Thy kingdom for the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people, establishing peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, that through obedience to Thy laws we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the Earth, for all generations.

In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail.

All this we ask through the King of glory, our most blessed Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio 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 REVEREND JOHN PETER BOONZAAIJER

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome to Washington our guest pastor in the House today, my friend, my mentor, the Reverend John Peter Boonzaaijer.

Reverend Boonzaaijer and his family are no stranger to adversity. We just celebrated the 70th anniversary of the landing at D-day, and also this fall will be the 70th anniversary of the Dutch famine. Reverend Boonzaaijer's parents lived in the Netherlands at that time and suffered through that event themselves.

Reverend Boonzaaijer was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He moved to Texas in 2002, and he has served the north Texas community in many ways. After serving as a teacher, administrator, and assistant rector of a parish school in Tyler, Texas, Reverend Boonzaaijer began a parish revitalization project in Dallas.

As part of this, he began a new classical school, The Saint Timothy School. He is a reverend of The Chapel of the Cross, a reformed Episcopal church in Dallas, Texas.

Reverend Boonzaaijer teaches upper middle school mathematics and middle school Bible, as well as maintains daily morning and evening prayer with his students, and I understand he prays for the United States Congress daily.

He believes a true parish school has the capacity to endow youth with the wisdom of the ages. Because of his devotion to them, Reverend Boonzaaijer's students are capable, knowledgeable, virtuous, and devout.

In the gallery today, Reverend Boonzaaijer's wife, Christine; his sons, Nathaniel and Detrick; and his daughter, Annalise, have joined us. We welcome them to the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN). The Chair will entertain up to five further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING GAIL DEGARMO

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

Printed on recycled paper.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Speaker, today, I would like to recognize and thank a constituent of mine from Patriot, Ohio—Ms. Gail DeGarmo.

Ms. DeGarmo is an employee of Buckeye Rural Electric Cooperative, and she recently traveled to Honduras as a volunteer for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association International Foundation.

While on the island of Roatan, she taught local co-op employees how to install, set up, operate, and maintain their newly-acquired automated metering information system. This will enable them to operate and use the Command Center software, which serves about 13,000 customers.

Ms. DeGarmo's volunteer efforts supported the Smart Grid Alliance for the Americas' goal to provide technical assistance in smart grid technology applications to cooperative, municipal, and other small electric distribution utilities in Latin America.

Ms. DeGarmo's effort will help the alliance's project to improve energy efficiency, integrate renewable generation, and, most importantly, improve access to electricity for underserved communities in Latin America.

Thank you, Ms. DeGarmo, for your hard work.

TOURETTE'S SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of the recently completed Tourette's Syndrome Awareness Month, a time when we educate ourselves and our children about Tourette's syndrome.

At a ceremony earlier this year, I had the privilege of meeting and listening to many of the courageous young people—heroes—telling their own Tourette's syndrome story.

Tourette's is a neurological condition that affects millions of Americans every day, mostly young children. For these kids, the involuntary tics can mean strange looks from classmates, bullying, or total alienation.

The simple fact is that most kids and even most parents don't understand TS or its symptoms. That is what makes awareness and education so important.

It is also a time to celebrate the bravery and perseverance of the local heroes nationwide—the heroes telling their own TS stories. The heroes I met ranged from energetic kindergartners to high school students to young college kids sharing an increasing awareness of TS.

The glowing comments from their teachers, friends, and family described how these young people took the obstacles they faced head-on and make a difference in the lives of their community.

It is an honor to stand and recognize Tourette's Syndrome Awareness Month.

MEDIA IGNORES IRS SCANDAL

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the liberal national media continues to downplay the IRS scandal.

Last week, the IRS claimed it lost 2 years of emails of former director Lois Lerner, which likely contained information about the agency's targeting of conservative organizations.

One would think that this would be breaking news, but it took The Washington Post and The New York Times 4 days before they considered the missing emails newsworthy. This may be one reason why consumers are turning to social media for their news.

What a dramatic shift from how these publications covered President Nixon's missing 18 minutes of audio tape. During Watergate, The Post and The Times' front pages and editorials almost daily criticized the Nixon administration's abuse of power.

The liberal national media hasn't changed between Watergate and now. What has changed is the political party of the administration in power.

REBUILDING DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

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

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of our work to rebuild the Department of Veterans Affairs. Last week, the VA released the first-ever nationwide comprehensive audit of the VA health care system, and the findings were eye opening, though not surprising. More than 100,000 veterans have either waited more than 90 days to get an appointment, or they never received an appointment at all.

This week, Congressman BILL CASSIDY and I introduced a bipartisan resolution calling on the Attorney General to appoint a special counsel to investigate the evidence disclosed in the course of the internal audit.

If, as the report states, managers at the VA told their subordinates to doctor the books to make wait times appear shorter, then any employees who falsified these Federal records should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

The House has already voted to hold the guilty parties responsible and to give VA patients the right to go outside the VA to get the care they need, when they can't get it inside the VA, but these are just the first few steps in a long march to get them the care they have earned.

I urge my colleagues to support our resolution because we owe it to all those who gave us the best years of their lives.

CONGRATULATING ST. CLOUD CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mrs. BACHMANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Cloud Cathedral High School in Minnesota for winning the State class 2A baseball championship earlier this week. This really was a remarkable victory.

After making a dramatic comeback, the Crusaders beat Fairmont 5–4. This victory marks the eighth championship for the team since 1977. With 44 seasons and 711 wins under his belt, Cathedral coach and alumnus Bob Karn has won more high school baseball games than any coach in Minnesota State history. Congratulations, Coach Karn. That is quite a record.

Congratulations, Cathedral High School; and congratulations to all of the assistants, administrators, family members, and friends who made such a tremendous accomplishment possible.

This is what America is really about, and we are with you in spirit today.

CONDEMNING KIDNAPPINGS OF ISRAELI BOYS

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

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, it has been nearly a week, and there is still no trace of the three Israeli boys who were kidnapped presumably by Hamas, the terrorist organization.

Our hearts go out to their families, and we hope that they will be found. One of them is an American citizen, Naftali Frenkel. The others, Eyal Yifrach and Gilad Shaar, the whole world is praying for their safe return.

Madam Speaker, this shows the brutality of the terrorists, the brutality of an organization like Hamas which takes three young people—innocent young people—and God only knows what they have done with them.

I think it is important that we keep our vigil. It is important that we keep them in our thoughts and prayers, and it is important that this country continues to lead the fight against the scourge of terrorism around the world.

Let's pray for their safe return.

CELEBRATING WILD AND WONDERFUL WEST VIRGINIA

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

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 151st anniversary of West Virginia statehood. On June 20, 1863, West Virginia became the 35th State. From those early years, our State has grown to become a significant contributor to America's economy.

West Virginia is rich in natural resources. It is the largest producer of oil and gas east of the Mississippi. In addition, West Virginia is a national leader in providing statewide access to preschool and is ranked first in the Nation for pay equity between college-educated men and women.

West Virginia is home to nationally recognized centers for research and learning, has produced countless veterans, historical figures, scholars, athletes, and many more for whom we are eternally proud.

Like all West Virginians and as a seventh generation West Virginia native, we take special pride in our wild and wonderful State.

Madam Speaker, I ask that we wish a happy birthday to West Virginia.

BRING BACK OUR GIRLS

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

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Madam Speaker, more than 200 girls in Nigeria are still missing. They were brutally kidnapped by the terrorist organization Boko Haram more than 60 days ago. We pray for their return, and we pray for their parents.

We will tweet and tweet and tweet until they are returned. We must put pressure on the Nigerian Government and President Goodluck Jonathan to bring back our girls. I am asking everyone to join our tweet war.

Every morning, at 9 a.m., please tweet a message of support for the rescue of the girls: #bringbackourgirls. We will join the Bring Back Our Girls organization in Nigeria in a tweet war during their tweet time, which is 2 p.m. Nigerian time.

At 9 a.m., every morning, tweet. Let's show the girls that we love them, and we will do all within our power to make sure that they return safely to their families.

Let us show President Jonathan that the entire international community is watching, and we will keep the pressure there. We will not forget them, and we will not rest until they are returned.

Remember, #bringbackourgirls, 9 a.m.

CELEBRATING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLORIDA CITY

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

Mr. GARCIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Florida City. Over the past century, Florida City has grown from a small stop on the road to become the official gateway to paradise.

I would like to recognize the city commission, including Mayor Otis Wallace, who has served as mayor for over 30 years, managing the redevelopment of the city after Hurricane Andrew in 1992; R.S. Shiver, the longest serving municipal elected official in Florida; Avis Brown; Sharon Butler; and Eugene Berry.

These dedicated public servants are just a few of the many lifelong citizens who have tirelessly worked to improve and grow our community.

As we look forward, I know the next 100 years will be filled with success and growth due to the commitment and service of so many over the last 100 years.

□ 0915

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on further consideration of H.R. 4870, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Texas). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 628 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. 4870.

Will the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) kindly take the chair?

□ 0916

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. 4870) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 19, 2014, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 141, line 4.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, as we move towards the finish line and consider the last amendments to our Defense Appropriations bill, large thanks should be extended to the remarkable staff that make up the Defense Subcommittee. I know I join with my ranking member, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and wanted to take time to thank the bipartisan staff of our committee: our clerk, Tom McLemore, whose counterpart is Paul Juola on the minority side. Recognition and thanks go to all of our staff: Tim Prince, Sherry Young, Jennifer Miller, Walter Hearne, Paul Terry, B G Wright, Brook Boyer, Adrienne Ramsay, Megan Rosenbusch, Maureen Holohan, Collin Lee, and Becky Leggiere; from my personal office: Nancy Fox, Steve Wilson, Katie Hazzlett; from Mr. VISCLOSKY's office: Joe DeVot and Jake Whiteside; and all the Appropriations staff and House staff that have made this bill move so smoothly.

I also want to thank all of the Members of the House for their active participation and patience over the last few days. We do not always agree on the substantive issues, but I appreciate the spirit in which all of us debated a variety of issues.

In this regard, I know Mr. VISCLOSKY and I would like to extend our thanks to three members of the Defense Subcommittee who are working on their final bill with us: Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. KINGSTON of Georgia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Their service and contributions have been enormous and their assistance has been deeply appreciated.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman taking the time and would also join him in thanking all of the staff of the subcommittee as well as the full committee. People ought to appreciate the discerning judgment that they bring to their work, their knowledge, their tireless work ethic, and the fact that they are fun to be around. They also are very selfless as far as providing for the protection of our Nation, to ensure also that it is done in as cost-effective a manner as possible.

I appreciate that the chairman enunciated the names of all of our staff because on this subcommittee it is a very seamless and indistinguishable process. The staff understand they are here to help every member of the subcommittee, the full committee, and of this House, whether we agree or not, to ensure that our legislative process and product is as good as it can be.

The final thing I will note is to thank personally the chairman for his leadership on this issue, for his dedication to public service. My father always told me it took a very strong man to be a gentleman. Mr. Chairman, you are the consummate gentleman, and I thank you for that and for your friendship.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Well, sir, you indeed are a gentleman, too, and it has been a pleasure to work with you. We are blessed with a remarkable staff that has met the needs of every Member of Congress, regardless of political party. We have considered their amendments, and to the extent that we could, we have acted upon them. Thank you so much for your support and all of us. We appreciate the work of our great staff.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to Pakistan.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chairman, my amendment would prevent any funds appropriated by this bill from being provided to the Government of Pakistan.

It is reprehensible that our government is still willing to provide military assistance to a known terrorist-supporting state like Pakistan. Since 9/11, Pakistan has received over $28 billion from the United States. This should not continue. It is a farce to believe that our aid, sometimes deceptively labeled as ''reimbursements,'' is buying Pakistan's cooperation in hunting down terrorists.

It was the Pakistani establishment that sheltered Osama bin Laden for years. They continue to jail Dr. Afridi, the man, the heroic man, who helped the CIA locate bin Laden. Why would Pakistan do that if they were on our side?

The abysmal human rights record of the Pakistani Government is shameful. It is even worse because American money contributes to strengthening the security forces which kill and persecute minority groups who are denied their own right of self-determination. This is especially true of the Baloch and Sindhi, two large ethnic minority groups in Pakistan. Our tax dollars equip the Pakistani military, which brutally oppresses the aspirations of both of these people, and both of which have a long history separate from Pakistan.

Pakistan is not an ally, and any assistance we send them only strengthens their ability to act against their own people, against us, and against Afghanistan as we withdraw our military. We cannot buy the friendship of a government whose strategic interests are not aligned with ours. They are allied with terrorists. The Pakistanis, thus, are allied with the terrorist elements and our own ever more dangerous adversary, Communist China. At a time of tight budgets, we should reserve our aid to true friends and allies.

Furthermore, the Appropriations Committee didn't even put an exact dollar figure in this bill for the money that will be going to Pakistan. Instead, they have inserted a placeholder because we have not yet received a formal figure from the administration.

What will happen when we get this formal figure? Well, will we simply serve as a rubber stamp for the administration and insert the number requested into a conference report? Well, I would hope not.

It is our duty as elected Members of the House of Representatives to determine how much and to whom tax dollars will be appropriated. I implore my colleagues to send a message today that we will not send another dime to Pakistan as long as they continue to act belligerently toward the United States and to promote terrorism and repress their own people.

The policy which has us funding Pakistan's military is wrong, and the fact that we can't even debate a precise dollar figure is absurd. It is insane for us to continue to borrow large sums of money from China in order to give to Pakistan, our enemy and a friend of terrorism.

I ask my colleagues to support my amendment and to end this counterproductive use of our limited resources, which has continued for far too long.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, the gentleman is correct in one respect: the House does not have, nor does our bill show, any specific amount for Pakistan, but we anticipate the administration will come forward with a figure which may be similar to last year.

There are good reasons that we have invested in what is called the Coalition Support Fund. It allows the Secretary of Defense to reimburse any key cooperating nation for logistical and military support, including access, specialized training to personnel, and procurement and provision of supplies and equipment provided by that nation in connection with the U.S. military operations in Enduring Freedom. Pakistan is one of those nations.

Receipts for reimbursements are submitted by Pakistan and other cooperating nations and are fully vetted by the Pentagon and follow strict criteria to meet the standard for reimbursement. All payments are made in arrears and follow notification to Congress as to what the money has been spent for.

Specifically regarding Pakistan, the Coalition Support Fund remains a critical tool to enable Pakistan to effectively deal with the future challenges emerging from the U.S. drawdown. There will be challenges, no matter what the troop number, and the President has set a troop number at approximately 9,500.

It would be cost-effective. It is a cost-effective tool for the U.S. to remain engaged in the region. We can't turn our back on Pakistan and Afghanistan, particularly because Pakistan is a nuclear-capable nation. We need to keep a functioning relationship with Pakistan. That is essential.

I would be pleased to yield to my ranking, Mr. VISCLOSKY, for any comments that he might make.

This money is essential, and Pakistan has been an ally in getting after some of the worst terrorists in certain parts of Pakistan. They need that assistance, and we should, I think, continue to give it to them.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I would emphasize the chairman's very first point, and the reason there is not a discrete figure within the legislation is we continue to await that request in the overseas contingency operation fund from the administration.

I will simply add a couple of comments to the points the chairman raised. One, if the funds were prohibited, I believe it would also affect our ability to withdraw from Afghanistan since we traversed through Pakistan's ground lines of communications to transport our equipment back home.

I also think the withdrawal of U.S. assistance would likely polarize Pakistan and exacerbate significant pro- and anti-American rifts within their military and their government generally, and in addition to counterterrorism activity, the fact that Pakistan's nuclear weapons capability provides, I believe, an ample reason for the U.S. to continue to be positively engaged.

I would not disagree with the gentleman that this is a very difficult relationship. There are significant problems with Pakistan—all the more reason to continue to be engaged.

I also rise in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, and I appreciate the chairman yielding.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Chair, when I first came to Congress, I was perhaps Pakistan's best friend in Congress. At that time, of course, we were in the middle of the cold war and the Pakistanis were on our side and India was on the side of the Russians.

Today, the cold war is over and Pakistan has become the friend of our enemies, whether they are radical terrorists or whether it is Communist China. For us now to be borrowing money from China in order to give to Pakistan—because we are still going into debt $500 billion a year. We need to make sure. We have to borrow that money, much of which comes from China, then pass that on to Pakistan, who is basically supporting our enemies.

They still have Dr. Afridi, the man who helped us finger Osama bin Laden, a hero who risked his life for us to

bring justice to the man who slaughtered 3,000 Americans. For us to continue to give that government who holds Dr. Afridi in a dungeon, as we speak, is immoral and is stupid and is counterproductive. We should cut military assistance to Pakistan.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

□ 0930

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, we need to keep a relationship with Pakistan. There are some issues that have divided us.

When Mr. VISCLOSKY and I were in Pakistan earlier this year, we made it quite evident that we were concerned about some of the things that occurred, including the holding of that doctor whose assistance helped us kill one of those who killed so many of us.

But we need to recognize that holding Pakistan close to us as an ally gives our troops some extra protection, and we need to have that access to Pakistan to make sure that our deployed troops and others there get the assistance they need.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam 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.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STOCKMAN

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to destroy Department of Defense equipment or ammunition in Afghanistan without such equipment or ammunition first being offered to independent states of the former Soviet Union and major non-NATO allies that are willing to pay for transportation of such equipment or ammunition to such states or allies.

(b) For purposes of this section—

(1) the term ''independent state of the former Soviet Union'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801); and

(2) the term ''major non-NATO ally'' has the meaning given the term in section 644(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403(q)).

Mr. STOCKMAN (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, we are pulling out of Afghanistan. We are chopping up billions and billions of dollars of equipment into little tiny pieces. At the same time, our government is purchasing military equipment for our allies.

This is a terrible waste of money. Our allies have expressed they want to come pick up the equipment. They are paying for it. We don't have to do anything. We don't have to chop it up. We can allow our allies to have it. This is a shameful waste of taxpayers' money. It is in the billions of dollars. I personally think this is a huge waste of money.

I would ask that the Congress would consider this as reasonable. At the same time we are cutting up billions of dollars to military equipment, we turn around in this appropriation and buy the same equipment for our allies.

I would ask that this would be considered and that the point of order that is being proposed, I ask also jurisdiction on why the point of order is in order.

I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

''An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.''

The amendment imposes additional duties.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair will rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment imposes new duties on the Department of Defense.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STOCKMAN

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the procurement of weapon systems that contain rare earth materials, metals, magnets, parts, or components that are produced in Cuba, North Korea, the People's Republic of China, or Venezuela.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, currently, right now we have a situation in which some of the countries which we deal with militarily are restricting the rare earth metals—and particularly China. They are asking that we build our sensitive equipment in their country in order to acquire these rare earths.

I would object to that kind of thinking and that kind of ability for our non-friends, in terms of military assistance, to actually have it and develop our own rare earths here in the United States. It is a major mistake, I think, to pursue a policy in which we allow our non-friends to have control over our top secret and also over our rare earths.

I ask a ruling of the Chair for adjudication on that too, and I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

''An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.''

The amendment requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination of the country of origin of certain parts or components.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STOCKMAN

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The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any activity that would grant de jure or de facto support of

territorial, maritime, or airspace claims made by the People's Republic of China on the international waters or territories of other sovereign nations in the South China, East China, and Yellow Seas.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order against the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Madam Chair, with the ever-expanding territorial claims by China and our allies in the areas of Philippines, Japan, and South Korea, I think this amendment would not violate the rules. All it says is that we shouldn't spend money helping Chinese to expand a territorial claim. I think it is reasonable. I also think that it is something we should do. We need to express more concern.

The current leadership in the White House has not really done much in terms of foreign policy. This would be an example to the rest of the world that Congress can speak up and stand up for our allies in the region, particularly those countries surrounding Japan right now where they are having great difficulty with the ever-expanding and, I would suggest, imperialistic attitude of some in the country of mainland China.

This amendment I do not believe violates the rules. I ask the ruling of the Chair to also adjudicate why this is.

I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I insist on my point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, it violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

''An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.''

The amendment requires a new determination.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language requiring a new determination by a relevant agency of the effects of its activities.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into any contract after the date of the enactment of this Act for the procurement or production of any non-petroleum based fuel for use as the same purpose or as a drop-in substitute for petroleum.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer a cost-saving amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 2015.

This is a straightforward amendment that will help bring defense spending priorities in line with the fiscal realities that the United States currently faces.

Specifically, this amendment would prohibit the Department of Defense from wasting precious taxpayer dollars on the purchase of more expensive fuels made out of biofuels that are not cost competitive.

When our country is more than $17 trillion in debt, and every year the Federal Government continues to spend nearly $1 trillion more than it actually has, it is incumbent upon this Congress to get this reckless spending under control and to carefully scrutinize every dollar that is spent.

The Department of Defense has been purchasing biofuels to substitute traditional petroleum-based fuels to run its ships, aircraft, and other vehicles.

The problem is that currently, these fuels are more expensive than traditional fuels.

Until a time when biofuels are cost competitive without any Federal subsidy, no Federal entity should be utilizing this fuel source.

Let me be clear: I support a true all-of-the-above energy strategy which includes renewable energy sources like wind and solar, as well as traditional resources like natural gas and clean coal.

I have nothing against biofuels that do not need significant Federal subsidies to exist in the open market.

Unfortunately, the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies continue to waste precious taxpayer dollars to prop up this industry.

Last year, the Defense Logistics Agency wanted to buy almost 15,000 gallons of biofuel. This year, the Defense Logistics Agency is seeking up to 37 million gallons of biofuel.

Biofuels without Federal subsidies are nearly 15 times more expensive than conventional jet fuel.

The biggest problem with this year's solicitation of nearly 37 million gallons is there is a $27.2 million Federal subsidy to make the biofuel blends ''cost competitive with their conventionally-derived counterparts.''

The purchase of biofuels which are not cost competitive has been so wasteful that a popular news site recently listed the practice on its list of ''Five Insanely Wasteful Projects the Pentagon is Spending Your Money On.''

I will read a brief excerpt from the article:

In a nod toward sustainability, the U.S. Navy has been attempting to create a ''green fleet'' by adopting alternative biofuels.

The catch is that the cleaner fuel costs $26 per gallon, which is much more expensive than the $2.50 the Navy pays for each gallon of petroleum.

Despite reports that there isn't a clear long-term cost benefit of adopting biofuel, the Department of Defense has spent millions on private companies that are developing alternative fuels.

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And green projects aren't confined to a single branch of the military; last year, the Air Force paid for 11,000 gallons of biofuel at a rate 10 times higher than the price of regular jet fuel.

Using the military as a vehicle to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on unproven green experiments is clearly a wasteful use of taxpayer money that must be stopped. We all must understand that the number one priority of the United States military—and, indeed, the Federal Government at large—is to defend the Nation from security threats.

I would also like to bring up Admiral Mike Mullen, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He stated in July of 2010 that:

The biggest threat that we have to our national security is our debt.

Therefore, it is essential that we scrutinize every dollar we appropriate to ensure we are spending our limited resources prudently and judiciously. This amendment will help accomplish this goal.

Madam Chairman, this amendment was carried last year by our newly elected majority whip, STEVE SCALISE; and it was adopted by this body by unanimous consent.

As the Defense Logistics Agency is now proposing to purchase almost 2,500 times more fuel than last year, it only makes sense this agreement is agreed to yet again.

Think about it. Last year, they wanted 15,000 gallons. This year, they want 37 million gallons of Federally subsidized fuel sources, just to meet an unnecessary mandate. This defies common sense, and we should not be wasting millions of dollars of taxpayer money in this manner.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, this is perhaps the fourth or fifth debate we have had on biofuels and their limitation relative to the Department of Defense, but I do feel compelled to continue to remind my colleagues that we do have an energy problem in the United States.

I would, I guess, start at the dueling admirals' statements. The gentleman quoted Admiral Mullen from 2010. I would suggest that Admiral Locklear, who is commander of the Pacific Command, stated this year that the most destabilizing problem that we face in the Pacific Basin is climate change and the impact it has on the people and the national security in that part of the world.

I continue to emphasize that we need to keep our options open for the Department of Defense and, I would suggest, for this great Nation.

Indiana, the State in which I live—and have lived all of my life—is a coal State. More steel is produced in the district I represent than any State in the United States. I am very proud of that.

You need carbon to make steel. What we need is a matrix—not only carbon-based fuels, but other types of fuels, including renewables: wind, tidal, solar, hydro, and biofuels.

I would also reference Senator Lugar, who I continue to have a profound respect for. Senator Lugar suggested that energy is a problem economically in the United States. Senator Lugar suggested that it is an environmental problem in the United States.

He said, fundamentally, energy is, most importantly, a national security problem, which is why we ought not to limit the options for the Department of Defense to expand the use of biofuels.

For those reasons, I am opposed to the gentleman's amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I think in my statement it is all about balance. When we are talking about 37,000 times more biofuels at this time, I think that is out of whack.

I think the gentleman also has to understand that some of the pollutants that actually are created by some of these biofuels may actually be even worse than what we see with carbons.

The emerging technology shows that the pollutants actually created by burning these may be more insolvent than what we see in petroleum.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, this is common sense. Balance is everything. We have a balance of problems with spending. We have acknowledged that we want to see a proper balance in all the utilizations of energy.

This country can be energy independent. What it means is not picking winners and losers, but actually using a conservative type of balance.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE

Mr. KILDEE. Madam 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 (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 1034 of title 10, Untied States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Michigan and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Chair, this is an amendment that is actually quite simple. I will only take a moment to explain it.

It simply requires that the use of funds in this legislation not be utilized in contradiction to existing U.S. law. Let me specifically point out the problem that I am trying to make sure is very clear.

As Members of Congress, we are elected to represent our constituents. That includes our constituents that serve in the Armed Forces, so I have been very concerned about reports and experience within my own office that some in the military have reacted unfavorably when servicemembers reach out for assistance from their Member of Congress, and as I said, we have experienced this in my own office.

I know that this is not Department of Defense policy, and I know and am certain that this behavior is being exercised by a very small minority of staff people, but it is entirely unacceptable.

I know for me, if somebody in government—any department—has a problem with me and the communications I have with my own constituents over issues they are having navigating the bureaucracy of government, if anybody has a problem with that, they can talk to me directly. My office is listed. They can call me.

I just want to make sure that this amendment makes it clear that no money can be spent in violation of 10 USC 1034. This is the statute that specifically makes it illegal to retaliate against members of the military for speaking to their Members of Congress.

I want to just reiterate this is based on real experiences that I am having in my office. I have talked to other Members. There have been similar experiences. I don't think it is pervasive, but I want to make the message clear that members of the military and any other constituent has an opportunity to reach out to Members of our Congress. It is important for our constitutional role, our oversight role.

I think this amendment, while perhaps redundant, would speak to that directly.

I hope the House would consider it.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDEE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman yielding and rise in strong support of his amendment. The committee has a tradition of protecting whistleblowers. In fact, we have accepted, during consideration of the bill, an amendment to do so 2 days ago.

I think most Members probably have encountered an individual who has come into their office and said: I would like to provide you with information that, hopefully, would make our government more efficient and better, but I don't want to get into trouble.

That is who you have in mind. I appreciate that very much and rise in support of it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDEE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Let me associate myself with the ranking member's comments. Whether somebody comes through our office or if we visit a military installation in the Middle East and somebody comes up with an issue that affects them personally—or their families—they have a right, and we have always put these protections in our bill.

So I commend you. I think it is very much in order.

Mr. KILDEE. Reclaiming my time, I thank the chairman and the ranking member. I know when to quit when I am ahead.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise for two reasons. First of all, I want to express my agreement with Mr. MORAN and with members of the committee—perhaps on both sides of the aisle—with respect to our continuing Guantanamo policy.

Guantanamo Bay continues to weaken, in my view, America's standing at a time when we need every tool necessary to protect America's interests around the world, which include promoting democracy and the rule of law.

Our courts, in my view, are more than capable of trying and convicting even the most hardened terrorists—and

have shown themselves fully able to do so.

Civilian courts have convicted 533 individuals on terrorism charges, compared to eight convictions in military commissions; yet on the floor of this House, we continue to deal with this issue as if, somehow, it is keeping Americans safer. At the same time, it undermines American values.

That is not a good policy. Hundreds of terrorists are being held securely in maximum security prisons here in the U.S. I won't list them, but I will include them in the RECORD at a later time.

Keeping these detainees at Guantanamo makes no financial sense. One of my Republican colleagues mentioned a cost of $500,000 per year, per detainee. At a time when we want to be efficient and effective in our use of resources, that seems not to be either.

I now want to speak to a broader issue that concerns me that we have not dealt with in this bill and we did not deal with in the authorization bill.

We need—as a Congress, as a country, as a people—to have the courage to come to grips with rationally passing a defense appropriation bill consistent with the advice of our military leadership and consistent with our willingness to pay the price for what we buy.

I have been in this body 33 years and have always supported funding our military at necessary levels to maintain our security and our freedom, and I will continue to do so.

I have worked with the ranking member for almost all those years. He hasn't been here quite as many years, but almost all those years.

I congratulate the chairman. I am proud of the chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, my friend, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I had the opportunity of serving with him for a number of years on the committee. He is a responsible, patriotic, good Member of this House, and will chair this subcommittee in a very responsible fashion. I congratulate him for that.

I have great respect for my dear friend, the ranking member, for his intellect and for his focus and hard work on behalf of making sure our country is strong.

Madam Chair, the ladies and gentlemen of this House and Mr. and Mrs. America should know that we cannot and will not be able to continue to maintain the security of this country if we continue to pass bills with the pretense that we can pay a lot of attention to acquisition and not nearly as much attention to manforce and training and equipping, unless we want to jettison the sequester.

We have to stop pretending that national security, education, infrastructure, or health care can somehow be magically created and maintained without having a physically sustainable overall policy or that we can pretend, both in this appropriation bill and in the authorization bill, that we can simply fund that which the Department of Defense says we don't need and is no longer relevant; but yes, it has consequences for every one of us, including me, if we cut those programs.

So I would urge us, as we pass this bill—and I will vote for this bill—to do so in a context of committing ourselves to having the courage and the wisdom in the years to come to propose and to pass rational security bills.

Madam Chair, I rise for two reasons. First of all to express my agreement with Mr. MORAN and with members of the Committee, perhaps on both sides of the aisle, with respect to our continuing Guantanamo policy.

Guantanamo Bay continues to weaken, in my view, America's standing at a time when we need every tool necessary to protect America's interests around the world, which include promoting democracy and the rule of law. Our courts, in my view, are more than capable of trying and convicting even the most hardened terrorists and have shown themselves fully able to do so.

Civilian courts have convicted 533 individuals on terrorism charges, compared to eight convictions in military commissions. Yet on the Floor of this House we continue to deal with this issue as if somehow it is keeping Americans safer. At the same time, it undermines American values. That is not a good policy. Hundreds of terrorists are being held securely in maximum security prisons here in the U.S. I won't list them, but I'll include them in the RECORD. They include: Faizal Shazhad, the Times Square bomber; Richard Reid, the shoe bomber; and Zacharias Moussaoui, the convicted September 11 conspirator.

Keeping these detainees at Guantanamo makes no financial sense. My Republican colleagues mentioned the cost of over $2 million per year per detainee. At a time when we want to be efficient, effective in our use of resources, that seems not to be either.

I now want to speak to a broader issue that concerns me that we have not dealt with in this bill and we did not deal with in the authorization bill. We need as a Congress, as a country, as a people, to have the courage to come to grips with rationally passing a defense appropriations bill consistent with the advice of our military leadership and consistent with our willingness to pay the price for what we buy. I have been in this body thirty-three years and have always supported funding our military at necessary levels to maintain our security and our freedom. And I will continue to do so. And I worked with the Ranking Member for almost all those years. He hadn't been here quite as many years, but almost all those years.

I congratulate the Chairman. I'm proud of the Chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, my friend, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I had the opportunity to serve with him for a number of years on the Committee. He is a responsible, patriotic, good member of this House and will chair this Subcommittee in a very responsible fashion. I congratulate him for that. And my dear friend, the Ranking Member, for whom I have great respect, for his intellect and for his focus and hard work on behalf of making sure our country is strong.

But Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, Mr. and Mrs. America, Mr. Speaker, should know that we cannot and will not be able to continue to maintain the security of this country if we continue to pass bills with the pretense that we could pay a lot of attention to acquisition and not nearly as much attention to man-force and training and equipping unless we want to jettison this sequester. We have to stop pretending that national security or education or infrastructure or health care can somehow be magically created and maintained without having a fiscally sustainable overall policy. Or that we can pretend on a basis both in this appropriations bill and in the authorization bill that we can simply fund that which the Department of Defense says we don't need, is no longer relevant, but, yes, it has consequences, for every one of us, including me, if we cut those programs.

So I would urge us, as we pass this bill—and I'll vote for this bill—but, as we do so, we do so in a context of committing ourselves to having the courage and the wisdom in the years to come to propose and to pass rational security bills.

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Mr. VISCLOSKY. I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I especially lend my agreement to his comments relative to the situation at Guantanamo Bay.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I have amendment No. 153 at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. __. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to the following entities or in contravention of title 18 U.S.C. section 2339-B:

(1) The Government of Iran.
(2) The Government of Syria.
(3) The Palestinian Authority.
(4) Hamas.
(5) The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I rise to offer a commonsense amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act which will further hold accountable foreign terrorist organizations in addition to those foreign governments that support their efforts.

I will be brief as the cases made against these entities and governments are well-documented.

Iran is possibly the largest known state sponsor of terrorism in the world, and the Obama administration is throwing out the baby with the bathwater in its negotiations with Iran on its nuclear aspirations. Syria has been listed as a state sponsor of terrorism since the State Department list was created in 1979. The ongoing atrocities on the ground in Syria should be more than enough to prohibit foreign assistance to this nation.

Before moving forward, let me say that I recognize that these two nations are already ineligible for most forms of foreign assistance already, but we have seen the Obama administration's track

record in terms of following the letter of the law. It enforces only the laws it agrees with.

Now, speaking to the prohibition of assistance to the Palestinian Authority, on June 2, the Palestinian Authority announced a new unity government, which was supported by the Islamic militant group Hamas.

To quote recent reports:

The merger also appears to skirt, barely, U.S. prohibitions on aid to a Palestinian Government that has ''undue'' Hamas presence or influence.

The Obama administration has worked behind the scenes to suggest terms for the new coalition government that would not trigger the U.S. ban, reasoning that the money helps preserve American leverage.

Republican Senators Mark Kirk and Marco Rubio have called for a suspension and review of U.S. aid, saying the Palestinian announcement shows that Israel ''does not have a viable partner for peace.''

The unity government is an ''end run'' around U.S. restrictions, they said.

I agree with those statements.

With so much blood on its hands, this newly founded coalition of the Palestinian Authority and Hamas is not worthy of U.S. assistance. Just to be clear as day, I have included the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria—again, already listed as a foreign terrorist organization—to this list, in addition to all organizations currently designated by the Secretary of State.

I understand the law, and I understand that the U.S. already has laws to prevent the transfer of assistance to these foreign terrorist organizations. It is just that I am not convinced that the President, his Attorney General, or any other member of his Cabinet Secretaries understands the laws of this Nation the way that I do or will follow those laws as U.S. citizens must. This is just one more attempt to double down on the letter of the law.

I can only hope that the President sees the dangerous ways in which he has jeopardized our Republic's system of checks and balances and that he submits to the rule of law as do all Americans. It is long past time that this Congress checks this President and balances the powers of our national government.

I urge the passage of this amendment, which will hold accountable those governments which are most hostile to the United States, Israel, and their allies.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, the gentleman has enumerated a number of terrorist organizations in countries, and I don't think there is a Member of Congress who would suggest that they are up to any good at any moment in time, but the amendment attempts to treat these countries and these organizations with a one-size-fits-all approach. Our Nation's involvement with each one of these entities is reflective of each country's reality and state of affairs, our Nation's interests, national security concerns or lack thereof. I would just provide one example.

If this amendment were to pass, the Department of Defense could provide that the options for any actions in Syria relative to the removal of chemicals and materials of mass destruction would be inhibited, because these moneys are provided through the cooperative threat reduction account, which works to ensure the destruction of Syria's chemical weapons' stockpile, and by necessity, we end up having to work with that government to do this very good work.

For that reason, the practical nature of this begs it, and I am opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

I yield time to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I want to make it clear that we are not giving any funds and assistance to the Governments of Iran and Syria. When and if the chemical weapons leave Syria, there may be a third party that we are assisting in terms of getting those chemical weapons out of the region, which I think is a good idea. We are not supporting the Assad regime, I can assure you, and we are certainly not supporting what has been happening in Iran over the last decade.

I do support the continuation of the United States' participation in the Middle East peace efforts. I think we need some progress, and I think this amendment would send the wrong signal to our commitment to that process and would undermine that which we are trying to bring—lasting peace to the area. I think it would be ill-advised, but I can assure you that we are not sending any money to Syria and Iran, so I oppose the amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the chairman's remarks.

Madam Chair, again, I would emphasize my opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I want to remind the gentleman as to the ''one size.'' Really, one size? Terrorism is one size. There is a right and a wrong, and it all starts with big money. There has to be consequences for actions. Therefore, I ask for the adoption of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Madam 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to transfer or divest the Electronic Proving Grounds at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam Chair, my amendment would not allow funds to be used to transfer or divest the mission at the Electronic Proving Grounds, or EPG, at Fort Huachuca in Arizona.

EPG is the U.S. Army's primary Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber and Intelligence—or C5I—Developmental Tester. EPG plans, conducts, and analyzes the results of technical tests for C5I systems, signal intelligence, and electronic combat and electronic warfare equipment. EPG has an available area of operation that includes more than 9,000 square miles of public and private lands in and around Fort Huachuca, and its unique interference-free electromagnetic environment makes it the prime location for electronic testing.

Madam Chair, EPG, the Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, is a national strategic asset. It can accomplish, in a real open-air environment, what others can only simulate in a closed laboratory environment. EPG gives our C5I systems a place to be tested and simulated in real-world environments, leaving our warfighters with the best tested and the most advanced functioning systems available. Further, this amendment saves money in this fiscally constrained environment as the Department would have to spend millions of dollars to transfer such a mission. There is no reason, therefore, that we should even consider moving such an asset into a closed laboratory.

Madam Chair, I believe this is a commonsense amendment and that it preserves the strategic asset, and it is, ultimately, in the best interests of the national security of the United States of America.

I thank the committee for its time and support of this amendment, and I thank the chairman especially for his indulgence.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. At the outset of my remarks, Madam Chair, I would not in any way dispute the value or the good work done at the proving grounds in Arizona or the good work of the military and civilian personnel who are there. I would concur in the gentleman's remarks. That is true, though, of the military and civilian employees throughout the Department of Defense, both in our country and around the world.

I would remind our colleagues that, despite the fact of including the overseas contingency account, this bill contains $569.6 billion, which is an astronomical amount of money. It is a finite amount of money despite, as I have also said repeatedly over the last 3 days, infinite amounts of demand.

I do think the gentleman's amendment is contrary to what we are doing as far as conceptually in the bill in that we are trying to stay out of some of these decisions that the Department must make. In the committee, we had discussions about whether or not KC–10s should be moved or retired. We declined to become involved as far as the movement of one airlift wing from a State to another State. Also, I couldn't dispute the gentleman's assertion that we would save money if we didn't spend it on transferring, but I might parenthetically ask the question: perhaps we will save more in the long run in that the Department of Defense may not be wrong in its assertion.

For those reasons, I would respectfully oppose the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, let me join with the ranking member. Reluctantly, I do oppose it.

I agree that Fort Huachuca is a national asset, and we want to commend you for, obviously, reacting to, perhaps, news that might be on the wire service that there is oftentimes. Sometimes, actually, if there are people who are of the impression that they might be doing something, this is a pretty good way of bringing it to a halt. Traditionally, we oppose these, and, furthermore, there are no funds in the budget for anybody to accomplish this.

For that reason, I am opposing it, but we salute your bringing this to our attention, and I think a message has probably been sent by your strong advocacy.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

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

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. I appreciate the comments of both the ranking member and the chairman.

I suppose, Madam Chair, it is important for me just to point out that the underlying predicate of this amendment is the need, in my mind, to protect this country against the potential use of the electromagnetic pulse as an offensive weapon against this country, and this facility in Fort Huachuca is one of our best ways to ascertain the dangers that are involved and to try to find ways to protect this country against that danger.

It is very possible, Madam Chair, that the electromagnetic pulse has become one of the more significant short-term national security threats to this Nation. Enemies across the world are now starting to develop this capability, and I think it is very important for us to make sure that we understand it and that we have the kinds of facilities that can test our vulnerability to the electromagnetic pulse in real-world situations; and even though there are a few others, the Fort Huachuca facility is one of the few that can do that. I believe, in terms of the long-term costs, a major electromagnetic pulse attack on this country could prove astronomically expensive. For that reason, I would encourage a ''yes'' vote.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1015

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

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

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Madam 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 Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA OF MICHIGAN

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 10002. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Defense Logistics Agency to implement the Small Business Administration interim final rule titled ''Small Business Size Standards; Adoption of 2012 North American Industry Classification System'' (published August 20, 2012, in the Federal Register) with respect to the procurement of footwear.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 628, the gentleman from Michigan and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

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

I rise today to offer an amendment that will ensure a fair and open bidding process to supply our men and women on the front lines one of the most indispensable pieces of equipment that they use every day: their boots, their footwear.

My amendment would prohibit the use of funds by the Defense Logistics Agency to implement the 2012 Small Business Administration's interim rule in regards to footwear, preventing the Defense Logistics Agency from bidding the contract as a small business set-aside.

When the SBA released this new rule back in 2012, there was significant concern that they did not go through the normal rulemaking and public comment processes, and, therefore, more specifically, did not perform due diligence on how the changes would actually affect the footwear industry and the military supply base, which the SBA has even acknowledged.

This rule dramatically changed the competitive landscape amongst companies supplying those Berry-compliant footwear to the U.S. military.

There are very few footwear manufacturers actually located in the United States, and even fewer that manufacturer Berry-compliant footwear for our troops. Any reduction in this industrial base calls for immediate action to rectify the unintended consequences resulting from the SBA's changes to the small business size standards categories governing domestic footwear manufacturing for the U.S. military.

Congress has addressed the rule's impacts on defense procurement in the House report to the fiscal year '14 National Defense Authorization, which expressed concern that the SBA did not follow the normal rulemaking and public comment procedures and has not subsequently addressed the issue with footwear manufacturers.

It then called on the Defense Logistics Agency to use its discretion to maintain the manufacturer base.

This amendment would essentially codify the report language, ensuring that all businesses capable of supplying high-quality footwear to the Defense Department still can.

This amendment promotes competition, and it promotes fairness and consistency in the defense procurement process. And most importantly, it ensures that our men and women in uniform have access, regardless of who makes it, to the best equipment available.

I urge my colleagues to support this vital amendment.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to claim time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment, despite the fact that I do not object to his amendment.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I appreciate the recognition, and I appreciate the gentleman's emphasis on competition.

I also appreciate the fact that he is concerned about the industrial base and manufacturing in the United

States of America. We have seen a collapse in manufacturing employment.

I would just point out for my colleagues, though, that the emphasis relative to the standards the gentleman is concerned about is to try to build that small business base.

I remain disappointed in the Department of Defense because, while they talk about building small businesses, improving that manufacturing base, I don't see many discernible results. In my own district, I had a firm that does very sophisticated technology work, a very small firm. They had to spend more than $1 million cash to go through the evaluation process so they could start to bid on military contracts.

There are not many small businesses with less than 20 employees that have $1 million in cash to go through an approval process so they can start doing business with the Department of Defense, so I share his concerns.

But I also just want to make note that we have to draw the Department's attention to small business manufacturing development in the United States.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Madam Chair, I would agree with that, those sentiments of my colleague. We do need to make sure that we are maintaining a manufacturing base of not just large, not just medium size, but small companies as well.

I think, in this particular situation though, what we are trying to do is codify report language that identified a problem. The problem is that there is not a manufacturer that is going to be adequately able to supply that vital need of boots to our men and women in uniform, and that is why I put forward this amendment, and I urge passage of it as well.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) having assumed the chair, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, 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. 4870) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, 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 10 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1120

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TERRY) at 11 o'clock and 20 minutes a.m.

REPORT ON H.R. 4923, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

Mr. SIMPSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–486) on the bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 628 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, 4870.

Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) kindly take the chair.

□ 1121

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. 4870) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. HOLDING in the chair.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 141, line 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 32 by Ms. LEE of California.

An amendment by Mr. ROHRABACHER of California.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 153, noes 260, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]

AYES—153

Amash
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Burgess
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Frankel (FL)
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Huelskamp
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kuster
Labrador
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Posey
Quigley
Rahall
Rigell
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Sires
Slaughter
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Veasey
Velázquez
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOES—260

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright

Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lynch
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neal
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—18

Davis, Danny
Fudge
Gutiérrez
Kirkpatrick
Lankford
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Mulvaney
Noem
Nunnelee
Payne
Polis
Rangel
Richmond
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Speier
Tipton
Walz

□ 1147

Messrs. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, KELLY of Pennsylvania, GARDNER, WALBERG, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. CONNOLLY changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The 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 92, noes 320, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 333]

AYES—92

Amash
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Black
Blumenauer
Braley (IA)
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Clay
Cohen
Collins (GA)
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Denham
DesJarlais
Doggett
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Foxx
Garrett
Gibson
Gohmert
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Hahn
Hall
Herrera Beutler
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Jenkins
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Keating
King (IA)
Labrador
LaMalfa
LoBiondo
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Marchant
Massie
McAllister
McClintock
Michaud
Mullin
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nolan
Pallone
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Salmon
Sanford
Schrader
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Smith (MO)
Southerland
Stutzman
Thompson (CA)
Tiberi
Upton
Weber (TX)
Welch
Westmoreland
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)

NOES—320

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Grayson
Green, Al
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—19

Coble
Davis, Danny
Fudge
Gutiérrez
Kirkpatrick
Lankford
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Mulvaney
Noem
Nunnelee
Polis
Rangel
Richmond
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Schock
Speier
Tipton
Walz

□ 1153

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

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR)

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 205, noes 208, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

AYES—205

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

NOES—208

Barber
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoder

NOT VOTING—18

Coble
Davis, Danny
Fudge
Gutiérrez
Kirkpatrick
Lankford
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Mulvaney
Noem
Nunnelee
Polis
Rangel
Richmond
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Speier
Tipton
Walz

□ 1158

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The 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 280, noes 133, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

AYES—280

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Beatty
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cicilline
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Engel
Esty
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Nolan
Nugent
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart

Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—133

Bass
Becerra
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Courtney
Crenshaw
Cummings
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Enyart
Eshoo
Farr
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Granger
Green, Al
Grijalva
Grimm
Hanabusa
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lowenthal
Lynch
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
Meehan
Meeks
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Nunes
O'Rourke
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Peterson
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rogers (MI)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Coble
Davis, Danny
Fudge
Gutiérrez
Kirkpatrick
Lankford
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Mulvaney
Noem
Nunnelee
Polis
Rangel
Richmond
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Speier
Tipton
Walz

□ 1203

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FRANKS OF ARIZONA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The 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 163, noes 248, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

AYES—163

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Bustos
Byrne
Camp
Cantor
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clarke (NY)
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Engel
Farenthold
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gabbard
Garamendi
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Holding
Holt
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Maffei
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Neugebauer
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Pastor (AZ)
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ross
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)

NOES—248

Amash
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Butterfield
Calvert
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Jones
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
LoBiondo
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
O'Rourke
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Reichert
Renacci
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Stewart
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—20

Coble
Davis, Danny
Fudge
Gosar
Gutiérrez
Kirkpatrick
Lankford
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Mulvaney
Noem
Nunnelee
Polis
Rangel
Richmond
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Speier
Stockman
Tipton
Walz

□ 1207

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015''.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments and with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN) having assumed the chair, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, 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. 4870) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, directed her to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the

Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 628, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. I am opposed in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Bustos moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4870 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

Page 9, line 6, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 31, line 18, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 33, line 11, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 33, line 17, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Page 33, line 19, after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $5,000,000)''.

Mrs. BUSTOS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill. It will not delay or kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will proceed immediately to final passage, as amended.

My amendment would increase funding levels by $5 million each for the following critical programs: electronic health records to help ease the shamefully long VA backlog; military sexual assault prevention and response to keep our servicemen and -women safe from harm; and, thirdly, research into posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury to care for our veterans' mental well-being. These added investments honor the sacred commitment our Nation has made to our brave men and women in uniform.

For too long, we have failed to systematically implement electronic health records to coordinate our veterans' care. By keeping electronic records, critical care can be coordinated between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. This will help reduce the claims backlog and allow our Nation's heroes to receive care in a more timely fashion. In recent weeks, we have all heard from veterans back home on the need for us to work together to deliver more timely care. This amendment is an opportunity to reduce this backlog and make good on the promise we have made to our heroes.

Additionally, more than 70 members of the U.S. military encounter unwanted sexual contact, sexual assault, or are raped each day. That is every day. This is absolutely shocking and sickening. It is evident that we must do far more to protect the men and women who are serving to protect our Nation. My amendment would do just that by providing badly needed funding to keep our men and women in uniform safer from sexual assault.

Finally, many young women and men have returned home from Iraq and Afghanistan with posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury. There have been more than 400,000 of these cases documented by the military since the year 2000, which is another shocking number I am sharing with you today. My amendment would expand our ability to care for these veterans and provide for their mental health. This amendment would not add to the national deficit. Every single cent allocated in this bill is fully offset by a designated funding source.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. We owe our Nation's heroes nothing short of the very best. We must make sure to keep our promises to them as they fight for our safety and our freedom and when they return home.

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

□ 1215

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, with strong leadership from Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member LOWEY, our bill already funds the administration's request for electronic health records. This includes $124 million for interoperability efforts for the two current systems of both the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs. Efforts are already underway to allow clinicians and users now to have operable records.

In regard to sexual assaults, our recommendation provides approximately $275 million, an increase of $50 million over fiscal year 2014, which fully funds the President's request for sexual assault prevention.

Mr. Speaker, with regards to traumatic brain injury funding, this bill, our bill, also includes over $400 million in research and development funds for traumatic brain injury and psychological health, and over $600 million in operation and maintenance funding to care for our wounded servicemembers, not to mention the amendments we have already accepted on the floor over the last couple of days.

These are important programs. They are supported by Republicans and Democrats, and I may say, they are adequately supported in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a ''no'' vote on the motion to recommit and a big ''yes'' vote on the underlying bill.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 220, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 337]

AYES—190

Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
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)
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
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
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell

Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—220

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
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
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
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 (IN)

NOT VOTING—21

Coble
Diaz-Balart
Fudge
Gibson
Gosar
Gutiérrez
Kirkpatrick
Lankford
Lujan Grisham (NM)
McCarthy (CA)
Mulvaney
Noem
Nunnelee
Polis
Rangel
Richmond
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Speier
Tipton
Walz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1224

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. McCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 337 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 337 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

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

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 340, nays 73, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 338]

YEAS—340

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Beatty
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Cárdenas
Carney
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Esty
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Holding
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Kuster
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Titus
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—73

Amash
Bass
Becerra
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Conyers
Crowley
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Doyle
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Grayson
Grijalva
Hahn
Hastings (FL)
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Huffman
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Jones
Keating
Kennedy
Kildee
Labrador
Lee (CA)
Lewis
Matsui
McDermott
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Miller, George
Moore
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Pallone
Payne
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Rohrabacher
Sánchez, Linda T.
Schakowsky
Schrader
Serrano
Sires
Smith (WA)
Stockman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Tonko
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Waxman
Welch
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—18

Coble
Fudge
Gosar
Gutiérrez
Kirkpatrick
Lankford
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Mulvaney
Noem
Nunnelee
Polis
Rangel

Richmond	Ryan (OH)	Tipton
Rush	Speier	Walz

□ 1231

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 809

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 809.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 809

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor from H.R. 809.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 20, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The 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 June 20, 2014 at 10:42 a.m.

That the Senate passed S. 1603.

That the Senate agreed to request by the House to return papers to the House H.R. 4412.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4412, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2014

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to en gros the bill, H.R. 4412, in the form I have placed at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4412

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 ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014''.

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

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

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101. Fiscal year 2014.

TITLE II—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT

Subtitle A—Exploration

Sec. 201. Space exploration policy.
Sec. 202. Stepping stone approach to exploration.
Sec. 203. Space Launch System.
Sec. 204. Orion crew capsule.
Sec. 205. Space radiation.
Sec. 206. Planetary protection for human exploration missions.

Subtitle B—Space Operations

Sec. 211. International Space Station.
Sec. 212. Barriers impeding enhanced utilization of the ISS's National Laboratory by commercial companies.
Sec. 213. Utilization of International Space Station for science missions.
Sec. 214. International Space Station cargo resupply services lessons learned.
Sec. 215. Commercial crew program.
Sec. 216. Space communications.

TITLE III—SCIENCE

Subtitle A—General

Sec. 301. Science portfolio.
Sec. 302. Radioisotope power systems.
Sec. 303. Congressional declaration of policy and purpose.
Sec. 304. University class science missions.
Sec. 305. Assessment of science mission extensions.

Subtitle B—Astrophysics

Sec. 311. Decadal cadence.
Sec. 312. Extrasolar planet exploration strategy.
Sec. 313. James Webb Space Telescope.
Sec. 314. National Reconnaissance Office telescope donation.
Sec. 315. Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope.
Sec. 316. Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy.

Subtitle C—Planetary Science

Sec. 321. Decadal cadence.
Sec. 322. Near-Earth objects.
Sec. 323. Near-Earth objects public-private partnerships.
Sec. 324. Research on near-earth object tsunami effects.
Sec. 325. Astrobiology strategy.
Sec. 326. Astrobiology public-private partnerships.
Sec. 327. Assessment of Mars architecture.

Subtitle D—Heliophysics

Sec. 331. Decadal cadence.
Sec. 332. Review of space weather.

Subtitle E—Earth Science

Sec. 341. Goal.
Sec. 342. Decadal cadence.
Sec. 343. Venture class missions.
Sec. 344. Assessment.

TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS

Sec. 401. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 402. Aeronautics research goals.
Sec. 403. Unmanned aerial systems research and development.
Sec. 404. Research program on composite materials used in aeronautics.
Sec. 405. Hypersonic research.
Sec. 406. Supersonic research.
Sec. 407. Research on NextGen airspace management concepts and tools.
Sec. 408. Rotorcraft research.
Sec. 409. Transformative aeronautics research.
Sec. 410. Study of United States leadership in aeronautics research.

TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Sec. 501. Sense of Congress.
Sec. 502. Space Technology Program.
Sec. 503. Utilization of the International Space Station for technology demonstrations.

TITLE VI—EDUCATION

Sec. 601. Education.
Sec. 602. Independent review of the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.
Sec. 603. Sense of Congress.

TITLE VII—POLICY PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. Asteroid Retrieval Mission.
Sec. 702. Termination liability sense of Congress.
Sec. 703. Baseline and cost controls.
Sec. 704. Project and program reserves.
Sec. 705. Independent reviews.
Sec. 706. Commercial technology transfer program.
Sec. 707. National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council.
Sec. 708. Cost estimation.
Sec. 709. Avoiding organizational conflicts of interest in major Administration acquisition programs.
Sec. 710. Facilities and infrastructure.
Sec. 711. Detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts.
Sec. 712. Space Act Agreements.
Sec. 713. Human spaceflight accident investigations.
Sec. 714. Fullest commercial use of space.
Sec. 715. Orbital debris.
Sec. 716. Review of orbital debris removal concepts.
Sec. 717. Use of operational commercial suborbital vehicles for research, development, and education.
Sec. 718. Fundamental space life and physical sciences research.
Sec. 719. Restoring commitment to engineering research.
Sec. 720. Liquid rocket engine development program.
Sec. 721 Remote satellite servicing demonstrations.
Sec. 722. Information technology governance.
Sec. 723. Strengthening Administration security.
Sec. 724. Prohibition on use of funds for contractors that have committed fraud or other crimes.
Sec. 725. Protection of Apollo landing sites.
Sec. 726. Astronaut occupational healthcare.
Sec. 727. Sense of Congress on access to observational data sets.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—The term ''Administration'' means the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Administration.

(3) ORION CREW CAPSULE.—The term ''Orion crew capsule'' means the multipurpose crew vehicle described in section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).

(4) SPACE ACT AGREEMENT.—The term ''Space Act Agreement'' means an agreement created under the authority to enter into ''other transactions'' under section 20113(e) of title 51, United States Code.

(5) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term ''Space Launch System'' means the follow-on Government-owned civil launch system developed, managed, and operated by the Administration to serve as a key component to

expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit, as described in section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322).

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 101. FISCAL YEAR 2014.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2014 $17,646,500,000 as follows:

(1) For Space Exploration, $4,113,200,000, of which—

(A) $1,918,200,000 shall be for the Space Launch System, of which $318,200,000 shall be for Exploration Ground Systems;

(B) $1,197,000,000 shall be for the Orion crew capsule;

(C) $302,000,000 shall be for Exploration Research and Development; and

(D) $696,000,000 shall be for Commercial Crew Development activities.

(2) For Space Operations, $3,778,000,000, of which $2,984,100,000 shall be for the International Space Station Program.

(3) For Science, $5,151,200,000, of which—

(A) $1,826,000,000 shall be for Earth Science;

(B) $1,345,000,000 shall be for Planetary Science, with up to $30,000,000 for the Astrobiology Institute;

(C) $668,000,000 shall be for Astrophysics;

(D) $658,200,000 shall be for the James Webb Space Telescope; and

(E) $654,000,000 shall be for Heliophysics.

(4) For Aeronautics, $566,000,000.

(5) For Space Technology, $576,000,000.

(6) For Education, $116,600,000.

(7) For Cross-Agency Support, $2,793,000,000.

(8) For Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, $515,000,000.

(9) For Inspector General, $37,500,000.

TITLE II—HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT

Subtitle A—Exploration

SEC. 201. SPACE EXPLORATION POLICY.

(a) POLICY.—Human exploration deeper into the solar system shall be a core mission of the Administration. It is the policy of the United States that the goal of the Administration's exploration program shall be to successfully conduct a crewed mission to the surface of Mars to begin human exploration of that planet. The use of the surface of the Moon, cis-lunar space, near-Earth asteroids, Lagrangian points, and Martian moons may be pursued provided they are properly incorporated into the Human Exploration Roadmap described in section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.

(b) VISION FOR SPACE EXPLORATION.—Section 20302 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ORION CREW CAPSULE.—The term 'Orion crew capsule' means the multipurpose crew vehicle described in section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).

''(2) SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.—The term 'Space Launch System' means the follow-on Government-owned civil launch system developed, managed, and operated by the Administration to serve as a key component to expand human presence beyond low-Earth orbit, as described in section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322).''.

(c) KEY OBJECTIVES.—Section 202(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18312(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) to accelerate the development of capabilities to enable a human exploration mission to the surface of Mars and beyond through the prioritization of those technologies and capabilities best suited for such a mission in accordance with the Human Exploration Roadmap under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.''.

(d) USE OF NON-UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES.—Section 201(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18311(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) USE OF NON-UNITED STATES HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—NASA may not obtain non-United States human space flight capabilities unless no domestic commercial or public-private partnership provider that the Administrator has determined to meet safety and affordability requirements established by NASA for the transport of its astronauts is available to provide such capabilities.

''(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'domestic commercial provider' means a person providing space transportation services or other space-related activities, the majority control of which is held by persons other than a Federal, State, local, or foreign government, foreign company, or foreign national.''.

(e) REPEAL OF SPACE SHUTTLE CAPABILITY ASSURANCE.—Section 203 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18313) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b);

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)''; and

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

SEC. 202. STEPPING STONE APPROACH TO EXPLORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 70504 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 70504. Stepping stone approach to exploration

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to maximize the cost effectiveness of the long-term space exploration and utilization activities of the United States, the Administrator shall direct the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate, or its successor division, to develop a Human Exploration Roadmap to define the specific capabilities and technologies necessary to extend human presence to the surface of Mars and the sets and sequences of missions required to demonstrate such capabilities and technologies.

''(b) INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION.—The President should invite the United States partners in the International Space Station program and other nations, as appropriate, to participate in an international initiative under the leadership of the United States to achieve the goal of successfully conducting a crewed mission to the surface of Mars.

''(c) ROADMAP REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the Human Exploration Roadmap, the Administrator shall—

''(1) include the specific set of capabilities and technologies that contribute to extending human presence to the surface of Mars and the sets and sequences of missions necessary to demonstrate the proficiency of these capabilities and technologies with an emphasis on using or not using the International Space Station, lunar landings, cis-lunar space, trans-lunar space, Lagrangian points, and the natural satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, as testbeds, as necessary, and shall include the most appropriate process for developing such capabilities and technologies;

''(2) include information on the phasing of planned intermediate destinations, Mars mission risk areas and potential risk mitigation approaches, technology requirements and phasing of required technology development activities, the management strategy to be followed, related International Space Station activities, and planned international collaborative activities, potential commercial contributions, and other activities relevant to the achievement of the goal established in section 201(a) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014;

''(3) describe those technologies already under development across the Federal Government or by nongovernment entities which meet or exceed the needs described in paragraph (1);

''(4) provide a specific process for the evolution of the capabilities of the fully integrated Orion crew capsule with the Space Launch System and how these systems demonstrate the capabilities and technologies described in paragraph (1);

''(5) provide a description of the capabilities and technologies that need to be demonstrated or research data that could be gained through the utilization of the International Space Station and the status of the development of such capabilities and technologies;

''(6) describe a framework for international cooperation in the development of all technologies and capabilities required in this section, as well as an assessment of the risks posed by relying on international partners for capabilities and technologies on the critical path of development;

''(7) describe a process for utilizing nongovernmental entities for future human exploration beyond lunar landings and cis-lunar space and specify what, if any, synergy could be gained from—

''(A) partnerships using Space Act Agreements (as defined in section 2 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014); or

''(B) other acquisition instruments;

''(8) include in the Human Exploration Roadmap an addendum from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council, and an addendum from the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, each with a statement of review of the Human Exploration Roadmap that shall include—

''(A) subjects of agreement;

''(B) areas of concern; and

''(C) recommendations; and

''(9) include in the Human Exploration Roadmap an examination of the benefits of utilizing current Administration launch facilities for trans-lunar missions.

''(d) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall update such Human Exploration Roadmap as needed but no less frequently than every 2 years and include it in the budget for that fiscal year transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, and describe—

''(1) the achievements and goals reached in the process of developing such capabilities and technologies during the 2-year period prior to the submission of the update to Congress; and

''(2) the expected goals and achievements in the following 2-year period.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms 'Orion crew capsule' and 'Space Launch System' have the meanings given such terms in section 20302.''.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a copy of the Human Exploration Roadmap developed

under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code, to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall transmit a copy of each updated Human Exploration Roadmap to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 7 days after such Human Exploration Roadmap is updated.

SEC. 203. SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Space Launch System is the most practical approach to reaching the Moon, Mars, and beyond, and Congress reaffirms the policy and minimum capability requirements for the Space Launch System contained in section 302 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322);

(2) the primary goal for the design of the fully integrated Space Launch System, including an upper stage needed to go beyond low-Earth orbit, is to safely carry a total payload to enable human space exploration of the Moon, Mars, and beyond over the course of the next century as required in section 302(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)); and

(3) In order to promote safety and reduce programmatic risk, the Administrator shall budget for and undertake a robust ground test and uncrewed and crewed flight test and demonstration program for the Space Launch System and the Orion crew capsule and shall budget for an operational flight rate sufficient to maintain safety and operational readiness.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President's annual budget requests for the Space Launch System and Orion crew capsule development, test, and operational phases should strive to accurately reflect the resource requirements of each of those phases, consistent with the policy established in section 201(a) of this Act.

(c) IN GENERAL.—Given the critical importance of a heavy-lift launch vehicle and crewed spacecraft to enable the achievement of the goal established in section 201(a) of this Act, as well as the accomplishment of intermediate exploration milestones and the provision of a backup capability to transfer crew and cargo to the International Space Station, the Administrator shall make the expeditious development, test, and achievement of operational readiness of the Space Launch System and the Orion crew capsule the highest priority of the exploration program.

(d) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REVIEW.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the Administration's acquisition of ground systems in support of the Space Launch System. The report shall assess the extent to which ground systems acquired in support of the Space Launch System are focused on the direct support of the Space Launch System and shall identify any ground support projects or activities that the Administration is undertaking that do not solely or primarily support the Space Launch System.

(e) UTILIZATION REPORT.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall prepare a report that addresses the effort and budget required to enable and utilize a cargo variant of the 130-ton Space Launch System configuration described in section 302(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)). This report shall also include consideration of the technical requirements of the scientific and national security communities related to such Space Launch System and shall directly assess the utility and estimated cost savings obtained by using such Space Launch System for national security and space science missions. The Administrator shall transmit such report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) NAMING COMPETITION.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and concluding not later than 1 year after such date of enactment, the Administrator shall conduct a well-publicized competition among students in elementary and secondary schools to name the elements of the Administration's exploration program, including—

(1) a name for the deep space human exploration program as a whole, which includes the Space Launch System, the Orion crew capsule, and future missions; and

(2) a name for the Space Launch System.

(g) ADVANCED BOOSTER COMPETITION.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Associate Administrator of the Administration shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that—

(A) describes the estimated total development cost of an advanced booster for the Space Launch System;

(B) details any reductions or increases to the development cost of the Space Launch System which may result from conducting a competition for an advanced booster; and

(C) outlines any potential schedule delay to the Space Launch System 2017 Exploration Mission–1 launch as a result of increased costs associated with conducting a competition for an advanced booster.

(2) COMPETITION.—If the Associate Administrator reports reductions pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), and no adverse schedule impact pursuant to paragraph (1)(C), then the Administration shall conduct a full and open competition for an advanced booster for the Space Launch System to meet the requirements described in section 302(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18322(c)), to begin as soon as practicable after the development of the upper stage has been initiated.

SEC. 204. ORION CREW CAPSULE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Orion crew capsule shall meet the practical needs and the minimum capability requirements described in section 303 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18323).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate—

(1) detailing those components and systems of the Orion crew capsule that ensure it is in compliance with section 303(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18323(b));

(2) detailing the expected date that the Orion crew capsule will be available to transport crew and cargo to the International Space Station; and

(3) certifying that the requirements of section 303(b)(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18323(b)(3)) will be met by the Administration.

SEC. 205. SPACE RADIATION.

(a) STRATEGY AND PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall develop a space radiation mitigation and management strategy and implementation plan to enable the achievement of the goal established in section 201 that includes key research and monitoring requirements, milestones, a timetable, and an estimate of facility and budgetary requirements.

(2) COORDINATION.—The strategy shall include a mechanism for coordinating Administration research, technology, facilities, engineering, operations, and other functions required to support the strategy and plan.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the strategy and plan to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) SPACE RADIATION RESEARCH FACILITIES.—The Administrator, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall assess the national capabilities for carrying out critical ground-based research on space radiation biology and shall identify any issues that could affect the ability to carry out that research.

SEC. 206. PLANETARY PROTECTION FOR HUMAN EXPLORATION MISSIONS.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for a study to explore the planetary protection ramifications of potential future missions by astronauts such as to the lunar polar regions, near-Earth asteroids, the moons of Mars, and the surface of Mars.

(b) SCOPE.—The study shall—

(1) collate and summarize what has been done to date with respect to planetary protection measures to be applied to potential human missions such as to the lunar polar regions, near-Earth asteroids, the moons of Mars, and the surface of Mars;

(2) identify and document planetary protection concerns associated with potential human missions such as to the lunar polar regions, near-Earth asteroids, the moons of Mars, and the surface of Mars;

(3) develop a methodology, if possible, for defining and classifying the degree of concern associated with each likely destination;

(4) assess likely methodologies for addressing planetary protection concerns; and

(5) identify areas for future research to reduce current uncertainties.

(c) COMPLETION DATE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide the results of the study to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

Subtitle B—Space Operations

SEC. 211. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The International Space Station is an ideal testbed for future exploration systems development, including long-duration space travel.

(2) The use of the private market to provide cargo and crew transportation services is currently the most expeditious process to restore domestic access to the International Space Station and low-Earth orbit.

(3) Government access to low-Earth orbit is paramount to the continued success of the

International Space Station and National Laboratory.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The following is the policy of the United States:

(1) The United States International Space Station program shall have two primary objectives: supporting achievement of the goal established in section 201 of this Act and pursuing a research program that advances knowledge and provides benefits to the Nation. It shall continue to be the policy of the United States to, in consultation with its international partners in the International Space Station program, support full and complete utilization of the International Space Station.

(2) The International Space Station shall be utilized to the maximum extent practicable for the development of capabilities and technologies needed for the future of human exploration beyond low-Earth orbit and shall be considered in the development of the Human Exploration Roadmap developed under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.

(3) The Administrator shall, in consultation with the International Space Station partners—

(A) take all necessary measures to support the operation and full utilization of the International Space Station; and

(B) seek to minimize, to the extent practicable, the operating costs of the International Space Station.

(4) Reliance on foreign carriers for crew transfer is unacceptable, and the Nation's human space flight program must acquire the capability to launch United States astronauts on United States rockets from United States soil as soon as is safe and practically possible, whether on Government-owned and operated space transportation systems or privately owned systems that have been certified for flight by the appropriate Federal agencies.

(c) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms—

(1) its commitment to the development of a commercially developed launch and delivery system to the International Space Station for crew missions as expressed in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–155), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–422), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–267);

(2) that the Administration shall make use of United States commercially provided International Space Station crew transfer and crew rescue services to the maximum extent practicable;

(3) that the Orion crew capsule shall provide an alternative means of delivery of crew and cargo to the International Space Station, in the event other vehicles, whether commercial vehicles or partner-supplied vehicles, are unable to perform that function; and

(4) the policy stated in section 501(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18351(b)) that the Administration shall pursue international, commercial, and intragovernmental means to maximize International Space Station logistics supply, maintenance, and operational capabilities, reduce risks to International Space Station systems sustainability, and offset and minimize United States operations costs relating to the International Space Station.

(d) ASSURED ACCESS TO LOW-EARTH ORBIT.—Section 70501(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) POLICY STATEMENT.—It is the policy of the United States to maintain an uninterrupted capability for human space flight and operations in low-Earth orbit, and beyond, as an essential instrument of national security and the capability to ensure continued United States participation and leadership in the exploration and utilization of space.''.

(e) REPEALS.—

(1) USE OF SPACE SHUTTLE OR ALTERNATIVES.—Chapter 701 of title 51, United States Code, and the item relating to such chapter in the table of chapters for such title, are repealed.

(2) SHUTTLE PRICING POLICY FOR COMMERCIAL AND FOREIGN USERS.—Chapter 703 of title 51, United States Code, and the item relating to such chapter in the table of chapters for such title, are repealed.

(3) SHUTTLE PRIVATIZATION.—Section 50133 of title 51, United States Code, and the item relating to such section in the table of sections for chapter 501 of such title, are repealed.

(f) EXTENSION CRITERIA REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the feasibility of extending the operation of the International Space Station that includes—

(1) criteria for defining the International Space Station as a research success;

(2) any necessary contributions to enabling execution of the Human Exploration Roadmap developed under section 70504 of title 51, United States Code;

(3) cost estimates for operating the International Space Station to achieve the criteria required under paragraph (1);

(4) cost estimates for extending operations to 2024 and 2030;

(5) an assessment of how the defined criteria under paragraph (1) respond to the National Academies Decadal Survey on Biological and Physical Sciences in Space; and

(6) an identification of the actions and cost estimate needed to deorbit the International Space Station once a decision is made to deorbit the laboratory.

(g) STRATEGIC PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION RESEARCH.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the Administrator, academia, other Federal agencies, the International Space Station National Laboratory Advisory Committee, and other potential stakeholders, shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a strategic plan for conducting competitive, peer-reviewed research in physical and life sciences and related technologies on the International Space Station through at least 2020.

(2) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The strategic plan shall—

(A) be consistent with the priorities and recommendations established by the National Academies in its Decadal Survey on Biological and Physical Sciences in Space;

(B) provide a research timeline and identify resource requirements for its implementation, including the facilities and instrumentation necessary for the conduct of such research; and

(C) identify—

(i) criteria for the proposed research, including—

(I) a justification for the research to be carried out in the space microgravity environment;

(II) the use of model systems;

(III) the testing of flight hardware to understand and ensure its functioning in the microgravity environment;

(IV) the use of controls to help distinguish among the direct and indirect effects of microgravity, among other effects of the flight or space environment;

(V) approaches for facilitating data collection, analysis, and interpretation;

(VI) procedures to ensure repetition of experiments, as needed;

(VII) support for timely presentation of the peer-reviewed results of the research;

(VIII) defined metrics for the success of each study; and

(IX) how these activities enable the Human Exploration Roadmap described in section 70504 of title 51, United States Code;

(ii) instrumentation required to support the measurements and analysis of the research to be carried out under the strategic plan;

(iii) the capabilities needed to support direct, real-time communications between astronauts working on research experiments onboard the International Space Station and the principal investigator on the ground;

(iv) a process for involving the external user community in research planning, including planning for relevant flight hardware and instrumentation, and for utilization of the International Space Station, free flyers, or other research platforms;

(v) the acquisition strategy the Administration plans to use to acquire any new support capabilities which are not operational on the International Space Station as of the date of enactment of this Act, and the criteria the Administration will apply if less than full and open competition is selected; and

(vi) defined metrics for success of the research plan.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the progress of the organization chosen for the management of the International Space Station National Laboratory as directed in section 504 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18354).

(B) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—The report shall assess the management, organization, and performance of such organization and shall include a review of the status of each of the 7 required activities listed in section 504(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18354(c)).

SEC. 212. BARRIERS IMPEDING ENHANCED UTILIZATION OF THE ISS'S NATIONAL LABORATORY BY COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

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

(1) enhanced utilization of the International Space Station's National Laboratory requires a full understanding of the barriers impeding such utilization and actions needed to be taken to remove or mitigate them to the maximum extent practicable; and

(2) doing so will allow the Administration to encourage commercial companies to invest in microgravity research using National Laboratory research facilities.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for an assessment to—

(1) identify barriers impeding enhanced utilization of the International Space Station's National Laboratory;

(2) recommend ways to encourage commercial companies to make greater use of the

International Space Station's National Laboratory, including corporate investment in microgravity research; and

(3) identify any legislative changes that may be required.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the results of the assessment described in subsection (b).

SEC. 213. UTILIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION FOR SCIENCE MISSIONS.

The Administrator shall utilize the International Space Station for Science Mission Directorate missions in low-Earth orbit wherever it is practical and cost effective to do so.

SEC. 214. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION CARGO RESUPPLY SERVICES LESSONS LEARNED.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate that—

(1) identifies the lessons learned to date from the Commercial Resupply Services contract;

(2) indicates whether changes are needed to the manner in which the Administration procures and manages similar services upon the expiration of the existing Commercial Resupply Services contract; and

(3) identifies any lessons learned from the Commercial Resupply Services contract that should be applied to the procurement and management of commercially provided crew transfer services to and from the International Space Station.

SEC. 215. COMMERCIAL CREW PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that once developed and certified to meet the Administration's safety and reliability requirements, United States commercially provided crew transportation systems offer the potential of serving as the primary means of transporting American astronauts and international partner astronauts to and from the International Space Station and serving as International Space Station emergency crew rescue vehicles. At the same time, the budgetary assumptions used by the Administration in its planning for the Commercial Crew Program have consistently assumed significantly higher funding levels than have been authorized and appropriated by Congress. It is the sense of Congress that credibility in the Administration's budgetary estimates for the Commercial Crew Program can be enhanced by an independently developed cost estimate. Such credibility in budgetary estimates is an important factor in understanding program risk.

(b) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the Administration's Commercial Crew Program shall be to assist the development of at least one crew transportation system to carry Administration astronauts safely, reliably, and affordably to and from the International Space Station and to serve as an emergency crew rescue vehicle as soon as practicable within the funding levels authorized. The Administration shall not use any considerations beyond this objective in the overall acquisition strategy.

(c) SAFETY.—Consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board, the Administration shall—

(1) ensure that, in its evaluation and selection of contracts for the development of commercial crew transportation capabilities, safety is the highest priority; and

(2) seek to ensure that minimization of the probability of loss of crew shall be an important selection criterion of the Commercial Crew Transportation Capability Contract.

(d) COST MINIMIZATION.—The Administrator shall strive through the competitive selection process to minimize the life cycle cost to the Administration through the planned period of commercially provided crew transportation services.

(e) TRANSPARENCY.—Transparency is the cornerstone of ensuring a safe and reliable commercial crew transportation service to the International Space Station. The Administrator shall, to the greatest extent practicable, ensure that every commercial crew transportation services provider has provided evidence-based support for their costs and schedule.

(f) INDEPENDENT COST AND SCHEDULE ESTIMATE.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the Federal Acquisition Regulation-based contract for the Commercial Crew Transportation Capability Contract is awarded, the Administrator shall arrange for the initiation of an Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate for—

(A) all activities associated with the development, test, demonstration, and certification of commercial crew transportation systems;

(B) transportation and rescue services required by the Administration for International Space Station operations through calendar year 2020 or later if Administration requirements so dictate; and

(C) the estimated date of operational readiness for the program each assumption listed in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) ASSUMPTIONS.—The Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate shall provide an estimate for each of the following scenarios:

(A) An appropriation of $600,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years.

(B) An appropriation of $700,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years.

(C) An appropriation of $800,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years.

(D) The funding level assumptions over the next 3 fiscal years that are included as part of commercial crew transportation capability contract awards.

(3) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after initiation of the Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall transmit the results of the Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES.—

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the completion of the Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate under subsection (f), the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing 4 distinct implementation strategies based on such Independent Cost and Schedule Estimate for the final stages of the commercial crew program.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—These options shall include—

(A) a strategy that assumes an appropriation of $600,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years;

(B) a strategy that assumes an appropriation of $700,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years;

(C) a strategy that assumes an appropriation of $800,000,000 over the next 3 fiscal years; and

(D) a strategy that has yet to be considered previously in any budget submission but that the Administration believes could ensure the flight readiness date of 2017 for at least one provider.

(3) INCLUSIONS.—Each strategy shall include the contracting instruments the Administration will employ to acquire the services in each phase of development or acquisition and the number of commercial providers the Administration will include in the program.

SEC. 216. SPACE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) PLAN.—The Administrator shall develop a plan, in consultation with relevant Federal agencies, for updating the Administration's space communications and navigation architecture for low-Earth orbital and deep space operations so that it is capable of meeting the Administration's communications needs over the next 20 years. The plan shall include lifecycle cost estimates, milestones, estimated performance capabilities, and 5-year funding profiles. The plan shall also include an estimate of the amounts of any reimbursements the Administration is likely to receive from other Federal agencies during the expected life of the upgrades described in the plan. At a minimum, the plan shall include a description of the following:

(1) Steps to sustain the existing space communications and navigation network and infrastructure and priorities for how resources will be applied and cost estimates for the maintenance of existing space communications network capabilities.

(2) Upgrades needed to support space communications and navigation network and infrastructure requirements, including cost estimates and schedules and an assessment of the impact on missions if resources are not secured at the level needed.

(3) Projected space communications and navigation network requirements for the next 20 years, including those in support of human space exploration missions.

(4) Projected Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System requirements for the next 20 years, including those in support of other relevant Federal agencies, and cost and schedule estimates to maintain and upgrade the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System to meet projected requirements.

(5) Steps the Administration is taking to meet future space communications requirements after all Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System third-generation communications satellites are operational.

(6) Steps the Administration is taking to mitigate threats to electromagnetic spectrum use.

(b) SCHEDULE.—The Administrator shall transmit the plan developed under this section to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—SCIENCE

Subtitle A—General

SEC. 301. SCIENCE PORTFOLIO.

(a) BALANCED AND ADEQUATELY FUNDED ACTIVITIES.—Section 803 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (124 Stat. 2832) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 803. OVERALL SCIENCE PORTFOLIO—SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

"Congress reaffirms its sense, expressed in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010, that a balanced and adequately funded set of activities, consisting of research and analysis grants programs, technology development, small, medium, and large space missions,

and suborbital research activities, contributes to a robust and productive science program and serves as a catalyst for innovation and discovery.''.

(b) DECADAL SURVEYS.—In proposing the funding of programs and activities for the Administration for each fiscal year, the Administrator shall to the greatest extent practicable follow guidance provided in the current decadal surveys from the National Academies' Space Studies Board.

SEC. 302. RADIOISOTOPE POWER SYSTEMS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that conducting deep space exploration requires radioisotope power systems, and establishing continuity in the production of the material needed to power these systems is paramount to the success of these future deep space missions. It is further the sense of Congress that Federal agencies supporting the Administration through the production of such material should do so in a cost effective manner so as not to impose excessive reimbursement requirements on the Administration.

(b) ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS AND RISKS.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall conduct an analysis of—

(1) the requirements of the Administration for radioisotope power system material that is needed to carry out planned, high priority robotic missions in the solar system and other surface exploration activities beyond low-Earth orbit; and

(2) the risks to missions of the Administration in meeting those requirements, or any additional requirements, due to a lack of adequate radioisotope power system material.

(c) CONTENTS OF ANALYSIS.—The analysis conducted under subsection (b) shall—

(1) detail the Administration's current projected mission requirements and associated timeframes for radioisotope power system material;

(2) explain the assumptions used to determine the Administration's requirements for the material, including—

(A) the planned use of advanced thermal conversion technology such as advanced thermocouples and Stirling generators and converters; and

(B) the risks and implications of, and contingencies for, any delays or unanticipated technical challenges affecting or related to the Administration's mission plans for the anticipated use of advanced thermal conversion technology;

(3) assess the risk to the Administration's programs of any potential delays in achieving the schedule and milestones for planned domestic production of radioisotope power system material;

(4) outline a process for meeting any additional Administration requirements for the material;

(5) estimate the incremental costs required to increase the amount of material produced each year, if such an increase is needed to support additional Administration requirements for the material;

(6) detail how the Administration and other Federal agencies will manage, operate, and fund production facilities and the design and development of all radioisotope power systems used by the Administration and other Federal agencies as necessary;

(7) specify the steps the Administration will take, in consultation with the Department of Energy, to preserve the infrastructure and workforce necessary for production of radioisotope power systems and ensure that its reimbursements to the Department of Energy associated with such preservation are equitable and justified; and

(8) detail how the Administration has implemented or rejected the recommendations from the National Research Council's 2009 report titled ''Radioisotope Power Systems: An Imperative for Maintaining U.S. Leadership in Space Exploration''.

(d) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the results of the analysis to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 303. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PURPOSE.

Section 20102(d) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(10) The direction of the unique competence of the Administration to the search for life's origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the Universe. In carrying out this objective, the Administration may use any practicable ground-based, airborne, or space-based technical means and spectra of electromagnetic radiation.''.

SEC. 304. UNIVERSITY CLASS SCIENCE MISSIONS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that principal investigator-led small orbital science missions, including CubeSat class, University Explorer (UNEX) class, Small Explorer (SMEX) class, and Venture class, offer valuable opportunities to advance science at low cost, train the next generation of scientists and engineers, and enable participants in the program to acquire skills in systems engineering and systems integration that are critical to maintaining the Nation's leadership in space and to enhancing the United States innovation and competitiveness abroad.

(b) REVIEW OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR-LED SMALL ORBITAL SCIENCE MISSIONS.—The Administrator shall conduct a review of the science missions described in subsection (a). The review shall include—

(1) the status, capability, and availability of existing small orbital science mission programs and the extent to which each program enables the participation of university scientists and students;

(2) the opportunities such mission programs provide for scientific research;

(3) the opportunities such mission programs provide for training and education, including scientific and engineering workforce development, including for the Administration's scientific and engineering workforce; and

(4) the extent to which commercial applications such as hosted payloads, free flyers, and data buys could provide measurable benefits for such mission programs, while preserving the principle of independent peer review as the basis for mission selection.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the review required under subsection (b) and on recommendations to enhance principal investigator-led small orbital science missions conducted by the Administration in accordance with the results of the review required by subsection (b).

SEC. 305. ASSESSMENT OF SCIENCE MISSION EXTENSIONS.

Section 30504 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 30504. Assessment of science mission extensions

''(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall carry out biennial reviews within each of the Science divisions to assess the cost and benefits of extending the date of the termination of data collection for those missions that exceed their planned missions' lifetime. The assessment shall take into consideration how extending missions impacts the start of future missions.

''(b) CONSULTATION AND CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF INSTRUMENTS ON MISSIONS.—When deciding whether to extend a mission that has an operational component, the Administrator shall consult with any affected Federal agency and shall take into account the potential benefits of instruments on missions that are beyond their planned mission lifetime.

''(c) REPORT.—The Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, at the same time as the submission to Congress of the Administration's annual budget request for each fiscal year, a report detailing any assessment required by subsection (a) that was carried out during the previous year.''.

Subtitle B—Astrophysics

SEC. 311. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 301(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the extent practicable a steady cadence of large, medium, and small astrophysics missions.

SEC. 312. EXTRASOLAR PLANET EXPLORATION STRATEGY.

(a) STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for the study and exploration of extrasolar planets, including the use of the Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite, the James Webb Space Telescope, a potential Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission, or any other telescope, spacecraft, or instrument as appropriate. Such strategy shall—

(1) outline key scientific questions;

(2) identify the most promising research in the field;

(3) indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the key extrasolar planet research goals;

(4) identify opportunities for coordination with international partners, commercial partners, and other not-for-profit partners; and

(5) make recommendations on the above as appropriate.

(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy to—

(1) inform roadmaps, strategic plans, and other activities of the Administration as they relate to extrasolar planet research and exploration; and

(2) provide a foundation for future activities and initiatives.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall transmit a report to the Administrator, and to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

SEC. 313. JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the James Webb Space Telescope will revolutionize our understanding of star and planet formation and how galaxies evolved, and advance the search for the origins of the universe;

(2) the James Webb Space Telescope will enable American scientists to maintain their leadership in astrophysics and other disciplines;

(3) the James Webb Space Telescope program is making steady progress towards a launch in 2018;

(4) the on-time and on-budget delivery of the James Webb Space Telescope is a high congressional priority; and

(5) maintaining this progress will require the Administrator to ensure that integrated testing is appropriately timed and sufficiently comprehensive to enable potential issues to be identified and addressed early enough to be handled within the James Webb Space Telescope's development schedule prior to launch.

SEC. 314. NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE TELESCOPE DONATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate outlining the cost of the Administration's potential plan for developing the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope as described in the 2010 National Academies' astronomy and astrophysics decadal survey, including an alternative plan for the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope 2.4, which includes the donated 2.4-meter aperture National Reconnaissance Office telescope. Due to the budget constraints on the Administration's science programs, this report shall include—

(1) an assessment of cost efficient approaches to develop the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope;

(2) a comparison to the development of mission concepts that exclude the utilization of the donated asset;

(3) an assessment of how the Administration's existing science missions will be affected by the utilization of the donated asset described in this section; and

(4) a description of the cost associated with storing and maintaining the donated asset.

SEC. 315. WIDE-FIELD INFRARED SURVEY TELESCOPE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator, to the extent practicable, should make progress on the technologies and capabilities needed to position the Administration to meet the objectives of the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission, as outlined in the 2010 National Academies' astronomy and astrophysics decadal survey, in a way that maximizes the scientific productivity of meeting those objectives for the resources invested. It is further the sense of Congress that the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission has the potential to enable scientific discoveries that will transform our understanding of the universe.

(b) CONTINUITY OF DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator shall ensure that the concept definition and pre-formulation activities of a Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope mission continue while the James Webb Space Telescope is being completed.

SEC. 316. STRATOSPHERIC OBSERVATORY FOR INFRARED ASTRONOMY.

The Administrator shall not use any funding appropriated to the Administration for fiscal year 2014 for the shutdown of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy or for the preparation therefor.

Subtitle C—Planetary Science

SEC. 321. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 301(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the greatest extent practicable that the Administration carries out a balanced set of planetary science programs in accordance with the priorities established in the most recent decadal survey for planetary science. Such programs shall include, at a minimum—

(1) a Discovery-class mission at least once every 24 months;

(2) a New Frontiers-class mission at least once every 60 months; and

(3) at least one Flagship-class mission per decadal survey period, including a Europa mission with a goal of launching by 2021.

SEC. 322. NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Near-Earth objects pose a serious and credible threat to humankind, as many scientists believe that a major asteroid or comet was responsible for the mass extinction of the majority of the Earth's species, including the dinosaurs, approximately 65,000,000 years ago.

(2) Similar objects have struck the Earth or passed through the Earth's atmosphere several times in the Earth's history and pose a similar threat in the future.

(3) Several such near-Earth objects have only been discovered within days of the objects' closest approach to Earth, and recent discoveries of such large objects indicate that many large near-Earth objects remain to be discovered.

(4) The efforts undertaken by the Administration for detecting and characterizing the hazards of near-Earth objects should continue to seek to fully determine the threat posed by such objects to cause widespread destruction and loss of life.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''near-Earth object'' means an asteroid or comet with a perihelion distance of less than 1.3 Astronomical Units from the Sun.

(c) NEAR-EARTH OBJECT SURVEY.—The Administrator shall continue to detect, track, catalogue, and characterize the physical characteristics of near-Earth objects equal to or greater than 140 meters in diameter in order to assess the threat of such near-Earth objects to the Earth, pursuant to the George E. Brown, Jr. Near-Earth Object Survey Act (42 U.S.C. 16691). It shall be the goal of the Survey program to achieve 90 percent completion of its near-Earth object catalogue (based on statistically predicted populations of near-Earth objects) by 2020.

(d) WARNING AND MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS.—Congress reaffirms the policy set forth in section 20102(g) of title 51, United States Code (relating to detecting, tracking, cataloguing, and characterizing asteroids and comets).

(e) PROGRAM REPORT.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, an initial report that provides—

(1) recommendations for carrying out the Survey program and an associated proposed budget;

(2) analysis of possible options that the Administration could employ to divert an object on a likely collision course with Earth; and

(3) a description of the status of efforts to coordinate and cooperate with other countries to discover hazardous asteroids and comets, plan a mitigation strategy, and implement that strategy in the event of the discovery of an object on a likely collision course with Earth.

(f) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Subsequent to the initial report the Administrator shall annually transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that provides—

(1) a summary of all activities carried out pursuant to subsection (c) since the date of enactment of this Act, including the progress toward achieving 90 percent completion of the survey described in subsection (c); and

(2) a summary of expenditures for all activities carried out pursuant to subsection (c) since the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) STUDY.—The Administrator, in collaboration with other relevant Federal agencies, shall carry out a technical and scientific assessment of the capabilities and resources to—

(1) accelerate the survey described in subsection (c); and

(2) expand the Administration's Near-Earth Object Program to include the detection, tracking, cataloguing, and characterization of potentially hazardous near-Earth objects less than 140 meters in diameter.

(h) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the results of the assessment carried out under subsection (g) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 323. NEAR-EARTH OBJECTS PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administration should seek to leverage the capabilities of the private sector and philanthropic organizations to the maximum extent practicable in carrying out the Near-Earth Object Survey program in order to meet the goal of the Survey program.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, Transportation of the Senate a report describing how the Administration can expand collaborative partnerships to detect, track, catalogue, and categorize near-Earth objects.

SEC. 324. RESEARCH ON NEAR-EARTH OBJECT TSUNAMI EFFECTS.

(a) REPORT ON POTENTIAL TSUNAMI EFFECTS FROM NEAR-EARTH OBJECT IMPACT.—The Administrator, in collaboration with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other relevant agencies, shall prepare a report identifying and describing existing research activities and further research objectives that would increase our understanding of the nature of the effects of potential tsunamis that could occur if a near-Earth object were to impact an ocean of Earth.

(b) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the report required and prepared under subsection (a) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 325. ASTROBIOLOGY STRATEGY.

(a) STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to develop a science strategy for astrobiology that would outline key scientific questions, identify the most promising research in the field, and indicate the extent to which the mission priorities in existing decadal surveys address the search for life's origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the Universe. The strategy shall include recommendations for coordination with international partners.

(b) USE OF STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall use the strategy developed under subsection (a) in planning and funding research

and other activities and initiatives in the field of astrobiology.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall transmit a report to the Administrator, and to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, containing the strategy developed under subsection (a).

SEC. 326. ASTROBIOLOGY PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, Transportation of the Senate a report describing how the Administration can expand collaborative partnerships to study life's origin, evolution, distribution, and future in the Universe.

SEC. 327. ASSESSMENT OF MARS ARCHITECTURE.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to assess—

(1) the Administration's revised post-2016 Mars exploration architecture and its responsiveness to the strategies, priorities, and guidelines put forward by the National Academies' planetary science decadal surveys and other relevant National Academies Mars-related reports;

(2) the long-term goals of the Administration's Mars Exploration Program and such program's ability to optimize the science return, given the current fiscal posture of the program;

(3) the Mars architecture's relationship to Mars-related activities to be undertaken by agencies and organizations outside of the United States; and

(4) the extent to which the Mars architecture represents a reasonably balanced mission portfolio.

(b) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the results of the assessment to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

Subtitle D—Heliophysics

SEC. 331. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 301(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the extent practicable a steady cadence of large, medium, and small heliophysics missions.

SEC. 332. REVIEW OF SPACE WEATHER.

(a) REVIEW.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with the Administrator, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies to provide a comprehensive study that reviews current and planned ground-based and space-based space weather monitoring requirements and capabilities, identifies gaps, and identifies options for a robust and resilient capability. The study shall inform the process of identifying national needs for future space weather monitoring, forecasts, and mitigation. The National Academies shall give consideration to international and private sector efforts and collaboration that could potentially contribute to national space weather needs. The study shall also review the current state of research capabilities in observing, modeling, and prediction and provide recommendations to ensure future advancement of predictive capability.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 14 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Academies shall transmit a report containing the results of the study provided under subsection (a) to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

Subtitle E—Earth Science

SEC. 341. GOAL.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Administration is being asked to undertake important Earth science activities in an environment of increasingly constrained fiscal resources, and that any transfer of additional responsibilities to the Administration, such as climate instrument development and measurements that are currently part of the portfolio of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, should be accompanied by the provision of additional resources to allow the Administration to carry out the increased responsibilities without adversely impacting its implementation of its existing Earth science programs and priorities.

(b) GENERAL.—The Administrator shall continue to carry out a balanced Earth science program that includes Earth science research, Earth systematic missions, competitive Venture class missions, other missions and data analysis, mission operations, technology development, and applied sciences, consistent with the recommendations and priorities established in the National Academies' Earth Science Decadal Survey.

(c) COLLABORATION.—The Administrator shall collaborate with other Federal agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, non-government entities, and international partners, as appropriate, in carrying out the Administration's Earth science program. The Administration shall continue to develop first-of-a-kind instruments that, once proved, can be transitioned to other agencies for operations.

(d) REIMBURSEMENT.—Whenever responsibilities for the development of sensors or for measurements are transferred to the Administration from another agency, the Administration shall seek, to the extent possible, to be reimbursed for the assumption of such responsibilities.

SEC. 342. DECADAL CADENCE.

In carrying out section 341(b), the Administrator shall seek to ensure to the extent practicable a steady cadence of large, medium, and small Earth science missions.

SEC. 343. VENTURE CLASS MISSIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administration's Venture class missions provide opportunities for innovation in the Earth science program, offer low-cost approaches for high-quality competitive science investigations, enable frequent flight opportunities to engage the Earth science and applications community, and serve as a training ground for students and young scientists. It is further the sense of Congress that the Administration should seek to increase the number of Venture class projects to the extent practicable as part of a balanced Earth science program.

SEC. 344. ASSESSMENT.

The Administrator shall carry out a scientific assessment of the Administration's Earth science global datasets for the purpose of identifying those datasets that are useful for understanding regional changes and variability, and for informing applied science research. The Administrator shall complete and transmit the assessment to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—AERONAUTICS

SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a robust aeronautics research portfolio will help maintain the United States status as a leader in aviation, enhance the competitiveness of the United States in the world economy and improve the quality of life of all citizens;

(2) aeronautics research is essential to the Administration's mission, continues to be an important core element of the Administration's mission and should be supported;

(3) the Administrator should coordinate and consult with relevant Federal agencies and the private sector to minimize duplication and leverage resources; and

(4) carrying aeronautics research to a level of maturity that allows the Administration's research results to be transitioned to the users, whether private or public sector, is critical to their eventual adoption.

SEC. 402. AERONAUTICS RESEARCH GOALS.

The Administrator shall ensure that the Administration maintains a strong aeronautics research portfolio ranging from fundamental research through integrated systems research with specific research goals, including the following:

(1) ENHANCE AIRSPACE OPERATIONS AND SAFETY.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall address research needs of the Next Generation Air Transportation System and identify critical gaps in technology which must be bridged to enable the implementation of the Next Generation Air Transportation System so that safety and productivity improvements can be achieved as soon as possible.

(2) IMPROVE AIR VEHICLE PERFORMANCE.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall conduct research to improve aircraft performance and minimize environmental impacts. The Associate Administrator for the Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall consider and pursue concepts to reduce noise, emissions, and fuel consumption while maintaining high safety standards, and shall conduct research related to the impact of alternative fuels on the safety, reliability and maintainability of current and new air vehicles.

(3) STRENGTHEN AVIATION SAFETY.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall proactively address safety challenges associated with current and new air vehicles and with operations in the Nation's current and future air transportation system.

(4) DEMONSTRATE CONCEPTS AT THE SYSTEM LEVEL.—The Administration's Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate shall mature the most promising technologies to the point at which they can be demonstrated in a relevant environment and shall integrate individual components and technologies as appropriate to ensure that they perform in an integrated manner as well as they do when operated individually.

SEC. 403. UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and other Federal agencies, shall carry out research and technological development to facilitate the safe integration of unmanned aerial systems into the National Airspace System, including—

(1) positioning and navigation systems;

(2) sense and avoid capabilities;

(3) secure data and communication links;

(4) flight recovery systems; and

(5) human systems integration.

(b) ROADMAP.—The Administrator shall update a roadmap for unmanned aerial systems research and development and transmit this roadmap to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) COOPERATIVE UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE ACTIVITIES.—Section 31504 of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''Operational flight data derived from these cooperative agreements shall be made available, in appropriate and usable formats, to the Administration and the Federal Aviation Administration for the development of regulatory standards.'' after ''in remote areas.''.

SEC. 404. RESEARCH PROGRAM ON COMPOSITE MATERIALS USED IN AERONAUTICS.

(a) PURPOSE OF RESEARCH.—The Administrator shall continue the Administration's cooperative research program with industry to identify and demonstrate more effective and safe ways of developing, manufacturing, and maintaining composite materials for use in airframes, subsystems, and propulsion components.

(b) EXPOSURE OF RESEARCH TO NEXT GENERATION OF ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS.—To the extent practicable, the Administration's cooperative research program with industry on composite materials shall provide timely access to that research to the next generation of engineers and technicians at universities, community colleges, and vocational schools, thereby helping to develop a workforce ready to take on the development, manufacture, and maintenance of components reliant on advanced composite materials.

(c) CONSULTATION.—The Administrator, in overseeing the Administration's work on composite materials, shall consult with relevant Federal agencies and partners in industry to accelerate safe development and certification processes for new composite materials and design methods while maintaining rigorous inspection of new composite materials.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate detailing the Administration's work on new composite materials and the coordination efforts among Federal agencies and industry partners.

SEC. 405. HYPERSONIC RESEARCH.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a research and development roadmap for hypersonic aircraft research with the objective of exploring hypersonic science and technology using air-breathing propulsion concepts, through a mix of theoretical work, basic and applied research, and development of flight research demonstration vehicles. The roadmap shall prescribe appropriate agency contributions, coordination efforts, and technology milestones.

SEC. 406. SUPERSONIC RESEARCH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the ability to fly commercial aircraft over land at supersonic speeds without adverse impacts on the environment or on local communities could open new global markets and enable new transportation capabilities; and

(2) continuing the Administration's research program is necessary to assess the impact in a relevant environment of commercial supersonic flight operations and provide the basis for establishing appropriate sonic boom standards for such flight operations.

(b) ROADMAP FOR SUPERSONIC RESEARCH.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a roadmap that allows for flexible funding profiles for supersonic aeronautics research and development with the objective of developing and demonstrating, in a relevant environment, airframe and propulsion technologies to minimize the environmental impact, including noise, of supersonic overland flight in an efficient and economical manner. The roadmap shall include—

(1) the baseline research as embodied by the Administration's existing research on supersonic flight;

(2) a list of specific technological, environmental, and other challenges that must be overcome to minimize the environmental impact, including noise, of supersonic overland flight;

(3) a research plan to address such challenges, as well as a project timeline for accomplishing relevant research goals;

(4) a plan for coordination with stakeholders, including relevant government agencies and industry; and

(5) a plan for how the Administration will ensure that sonic boom research is coordinated as appropriate with relevant Federal agencies.

SEC. 407. RESEARCH ON NEXTGEN AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND TOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, in consultation with other Federal agencies, review at least annually the alignment and timing of the Administration's research and development activities in support of the NextGen airspace management modernization initiative, and shall make any necessary adjustments by reprioritizing or retargeting the Administration's research and development activities in support of the NextGen initiative.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Administrator shall report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate annually regarding the progress of the Administration's research and development activities in support of the NextGen airspace management modernization initiative, including details of technologies transferred to relevant Federal agencies for eventual operation implementation, consultation with other Federal agencies, and any adjustments made to research activities.

SEC. 408. ROTORCRAFT RESEARCH.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a roadmap for research relating to rotorcraft and other runway-independent air vehicles, with the objective of developing and demonstrating improved safety, noise, and environmental impact in a relevant environment. The roadmap shall include specific goals for the research, a timeline for implementation, metrics for success, and guidelines for collaboration and coordination with industry and other Federal agencies.

SEC. 409. TRANSFORMATIVE AERONAUTICS RESEARCH.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator, in looking strategically into the future and ensuring that the Administration's Center personnel are at the leading edge of aeronautics research, should encourage investigations into the early-stage advancement of new processes, novel concepts, and innovative technologies that have the potential to meet national aeronautics needs. The Administrator shall continue to ensure that awards for the investigation of these concepts and technologies are open for competition among Administration civil servants at its Centers, separate from other awards open only to non-Administration sources.

SEC. 410. STUDY OF UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN AERONAUTICS RESEARCH.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for a study to benchmark the position of the United States in civil aeronautics research compared to the rest of the world. The study shall—

(1) seek to define metrics by which relative leadership in civil aeronautics research can be determined;

(2) ascertain how the United States compares to other countries in the field of civil aeronautics research and any relevant trends; and

(3) provide recommendations on what can be done to regain or retain global leadership, including—

(A) identifying research areas where United States expertise has been or is at risk of being overtaken;

(B) defining appropriate roles for the Administration;

(C) identifying public-private partnerships that could be formed; and

(D) estimating the impact on the Administration's budget should such recommendations be implemented.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide the results of the study to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

TITLE V—SPACE TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 501. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that space technology is critical to—

(1) enabling a new class of Administration missions beyond low-Earth orbit;

(2) developing technologies and capabilities that will make the Administration's missions more affordable and more reliable; and

(3) improving technological capabilities and promoting innovation for the Administration and the Nation.

SEC. 502. SPACE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 70507 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 70507. Space Technology Program authorized

''(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—The Administrator shall establish a Space Technology Program to pursue the research and development of advanced space technologies that have the potential of delivering innovative solutions and to support human exploration of the solar system or advanced space science. The program established by the Administrator shall take into consideration the recommendations of the National Academies' review of the Administration's Space Technology roadmaps and priorities, as well

as applicable enabling aspects of the Human Exploration Roadmap specified in section 70504. In conducting the space technology program established under this section, the Administrator shall—

''(1) to the maximum extent practicable, use a competitive process to select projects to be supported as part of the program;

''(2) make use of small satellites and the Administration's suborbital and ground-based platforms, to the extent practicable and appropriate, to demonstrate space technology concepts and developments; and

''(3) undertake partnerships with other Federal agencies, universities, private industry, and other spacefaring nations, as appropriate.

''(b) SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall organize and manage the Administration's Small Business Innovation Research program and Small Business Technology Transfer Program within the Space Technology Program.

''(c) NONDUPLICATION CERTIFICATION.—The Administrator shall include in the budget for each fiscal year, as transmitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, a certification that no project, program, or mission undertaken by the Space Technology Program is duplicative of any other project, program, or mission conducted by another office or directorate of the Administration.''.

(b) COLLABORATION, COORDINATION, AND ALIGNMENT.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Administration's projects, programs, and activities in support of technology research and development of advanced space technologies are fully coordinated and aligned and that results from such work are shared and leveraged within the Administration. Projects, programs, and activities being conducted by the Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate in support of research and development of advanced space technologies and systems focusing on human space exploration should continue in that Directorate. The Administrator shall ensure that organizational responsibility for research and development activities in support of human space exploration not initiated as of the date of enactment of this Act is established on the basis of a sound rationale. The Administrator shall provide the rationale in the report specified in subsection (d).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report comparing the Administration's space technology investments with the high-priority technology areas identified by the National Academies in the National Research Council's report on the Administration's Space Technology Roadmaps. The Administrator shall identify how the Administration will address any gaps between the agency's investments and the recommended technology areas, including a projection of funding requirements.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator shall include in the Administration's annual budget request for each fiscal year the rationale for assigning organizational responsibility for, in the year prior to the budget fiscal year, each initiated project, program, and mission focused on research and development of advanced technologies for human space exploration.

(e) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 70507 in the table of sections for chapter 705 of title 51, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''70507. Space Technology Program authorized.''.

SEC. 503. UTILIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION FOR TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Administrator shall utilize the International Space Station and commercial services for space technology demonstration missions in low-Earth orbit whenever it is practical and cost effective to do so.

TITLE VI—EDUCATION

SEC. 601. EDUCATION.

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

(1) the Administration's missions are an inspiration for Americans and in particular for the next generation, and that this inspiration has a powerful effect in stimulating interest in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (in this section referred to as ''STEM'') education and careers;

(2) the Administration's Office of Education and mission directorates have been effective in delivering Administration educational content because of the strong engagement of Administration scientists and engineers in the Administration's education and outreach activities; and

(3) the Administration should be a central partner in contributing to the goals of the National Science and Technology Council's Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education 5-Year Strategic Plan.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Administration shall continue its education and outreach efforts to—

(1) increase student interest and participation in STEM education;

(2) improve public literacy in STEM;

(3) employ proven strategies for improving student learning and teaching;

(4) provide curriculum support materials; and

(5) create and support opportunities for professional development for STEM teachers.

(c) ORGANIZATION.—In order to ensure the inspiration and engagement of children and the general public, the Administration shall continue its STEM education and outreach activities within the Science, Aeronautics Research, Space Operations, and Exploration Mission Directorates.

(d) CONTINUATION OF EDUCATION AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.—The Administrator shall continue to carry out education and outreach programs and activities through the Office of Education and the Administration mission directorates and shall continue to engage, to the maximum extent practicable, Administration and Administration-supported researchers and engineers in carrying out those programs and activities.

(e) CONTINUATION OF SPACE GRANT PROGRAM.—The Administrator shall continue to operate the National Space Grant College and Fellowship program through a national network consisting of a State-based consortium in each State that provides flexibility to the States, with the objective of providing hands-on research, training, and education programs, with measurable outcomes, to enhance America's STEM education and workforce.

(f) REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY.—Congress reaffirms its commitment to informal science education at science centers and planetariums as set forth in section 616 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (51 U.S.C. 40907).

SEC. 602. INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL SPACE GRANT COLLEGE AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program, which was established in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 2486 et seq.), has been an important program by which the Federal Government has partnered with State and local governments, universities, private industry, and other organizations to enhance the understanding and use of space and aeronautics activities and their benefits through education, fostering of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary space research and training, and supporting Federal funding for graduate fellowships in space-related fields, among other purposes.

(b) REVIEW.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academies for—

(1) a review of the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program, including its structure and capabilities for supporting science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and training consistent with the National Science and Technology Council's Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education 5-Year Strategic Plan; and

(2) recommendations on measures, if needed, to enhance the Program's effectiveness and mechanisms by which any increases in funding appropriated by Congress can be applied.

(c) NATIONAL SPACE GRANT COLLEGE AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.—

(1) PURPOSES.—Section 40301 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (5);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting ''; and''; and

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

''(7) support outreach to primary and secondary schools to help support STEM engagement and learning at the K-12 level and to encourage K-12 students to pursue post-secondary degrees in fields related to space.''.

(2) REGIONAL CONSORTIUM.—Section 40306 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) INCLUSION OF 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS.—A space grant regional consortium designated in paragraph (1)(B) may include one or more 2-year institutions of higher education.''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''paragraphs (2)(C) and (3)(D)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (3)(C) and (4)(D)''.

SEC. 603. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator should make the continuation of the Administration's Minority University Research and Education Program a priority in order to further STEM education for underrepresented students.

TITLE VII—POLICY PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. ASTEROID RETRIEVAL MISSION.

(a) ASTEROID RETRIEVAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the proposed Asteroid Retrieval Mission. Such report shall include—

(1) a detailed budget profile, including cost estimates for the development of all necessary technologies and spacecraft required for the mission;

(2) a detailed technical plan that includes milestones and a specific schedule;

(3) a description of the technologies and capabilities anticipated to be gained from the

proposed mission that will enable future human missions to Mars which could not be gained by lunar missions;

(4) a description of the technologies and capabilities anticipated to be gained from the proposed mission that will enable future planetary defense missions, against impact threats from near-Earth objects equal to or greater than 140 meters in diameter, which could not be gained by robotic missions; and

(5) a complete assessment by the Small Bodies Assessment Group and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council of how the proposed mission is in the strategic interests of the United States in space exploration.

(b) MARS FLYBY REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, an independent, private systems engineering and technical assistance organization contracted by the Human Exploration Operations Mission Directorate shall transmit to the Administrator, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report analyzing the proposal for a Mars Flyby human spaceflight mission to be launched in 2021. Such report shall include—

(1) a technical development, test, fielding, and operations plan using the Space Launch System and other systems to successfully mount a Mars Flyby mission by 2021;

(2) a description of the benefits in scientific knowledge and technologies demonstrated by a Mars Flyby mission to be launched in 2021 suitable for future Mars missions; and

(3) an annual budget profile, including cost estimates, for the development test, fielding, and operations plan to carry out a Mars Flyby mission through 2021 and comparison of that budget profile to the 5-year budget profile contained in the President's Budget request for fiscal year 2015.

(c) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 60 days after transmittal of the report specified in subsection (b), the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate an assessment by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Advisory Council of whether the proposal for a Mars Flyby Mission to be launched in 2021 is in the strategic interests of the United States in space exploration.

(d) CREWED MISSION.—The report transmitted under subsection (b) may consider a crewed mission with the Space Launch System in cis-lunar space prior to the Mars Flyby mission in 2021.

SEC. 702. TERMINATION LIABILITY SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that:

(1) The International Space Station, the Space Launch System, and the Orion crew capsule will enable the Nation to continue operations in low-Earth orbit and to send its astronauts to deep space. The James Webb Space Telescope will revolutionize our understanding of star and planet formation and how galaxies evolved and advance the search for the origins of our universe. As a result of their unique capabilities and their critical contribution to the future of space exploration, these systems have been designated by Congress and the Administration as priority investments.

(2) In addition, contractors are currently holding program funding, estimated to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars, to cover the potential termination liability should the Government choose to terminate a program for convenience. As a result, hundreds of millions of taxpayer dollars are unavailable for meaningful work on these programs.

(3) According to the Government Accountability Office, the Administration procures most of its goods and services through contracts, and it terminates very few of them. In fiscal year 2010, the Administration terminated 28 of 16,343 active contracts and orders—a termination rate of about 0.17 percent.

(4) The Administration should vigorously pursue a policy on termination liability that maximizes the utilization of its appropriated funds to make maximum progress in meeting established technical goals and schedule milestones on these high-priority programs.

SEC. 703. BASELINE AND COST CONTROLS.

Section 30104 of title 51, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''Procedural Requirements 7120.5c, dated March 22, 2005'' and inserting ''Procedural Requirements 7120.5E, dated August 14, 2012''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''beginning 18 months after the date the Administrator transmits a report under subsection (e)(1)(A)'' and inserting ''beginning 18 months after the Administrator makes such determination''.

SEC. 704. PROJECT AND PROGRAM RESERVES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the judicious use of program and project reserves provides the Administration's project and program managers with the flexibility needed to manage projects and programs to ensure that the impacts of contingencies can be mitigated.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing—

(1) the Administration's criteria for establishing the amount of reserves held at the project and program levels;

(2) how such criteria relate to the agency's policy of budgeting at a 70-percent confidence level; and

(3) the Administration's criteria for waiving the policy of budgeting at a 70-percent confidence level and alternative strategies and mechanisms aimed at controlling program and project costs when a waiver is granted.

SEC. 705. INDEPENDENT REVIEWS.

Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing—

(1) the Administration's procedures for conducting independent reviews of projects and programs at lifecycle milestones and how the Administration ensures the independence of the individuals who conduct those reviews prior to their assignment;

(2) the internal and external entities independent of project and program management that conduct reviews of projects and programs at life cycle milestones; and

(3) how the Administration ensures the independence of such entities and their members.

SEC. 706. COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.

Section 50116(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', while protecting national security'' after ''research community''.

SEC. 707. NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) STUDY.—The Administrator shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Public Administration to assess the effectiveness of the NASA Advisory Council and to make recommendations to Congress for any change to—

(1) the functions of the Council;

(2) the appointment of members to the Council;

(3) qualifications for members of the Council;

(4) duration of terms of office for members of the Council;

(5) frequency of meetings of the Council;

(6) the structure of leadership and Committees of the Council; and

(7) levels of professional staffing for the Council.

In carrying out the assessment, the Academy shall also assess the impacts of broadening the Council's role to advising Congress, and any other issues that the Academy determines could potentially impact the effectiveness of the Council. The Academy shall consider the past activities of the NASA Advisory Council, as well as the activities of other analogous federal advisory bodies in conducting its assessment. The results of the assessment, including any recommendations, shall be transmitted to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(b) CONSULTATION AND ADVICE.—Section 20113(g) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''and Congress'' after ''advice to the Administration''.

(c) SUNSET.—Subsection (b) shall expire on September 30, 2014.

SEC. 708. COST ESTIMATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that realistic cost estimating is critically important to the ultimate success of major space development projects. The Administration has devoted significant efforts over the past five years to improving its cost estimating capabilities, but it is important that the Administration continue its efforts to develop and implement guidance in establishing realistic cost estimates.

(b) GUIDANCE AND CRITERIA.—The Administrator shall provide to programs and projects and in a manner consistent with the Administration's Space Flight Program and Project Management Requirements—

(1) guidance on when an Independent Cost Estimate and Independent Cost Assessment should be used; and

(2) the criteria to be used to make such a determination.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report—

(1) describing efforts to enhance internal cost estimation and assessment expertise;

(2) describing the mechanisms the Administration is using and will continue to use to ensure that adequate resources are dedicated to cost estimation;

(3) listing the steps the Administration is undertaking to advance consistent implementation of the joint cost and schedule process;

(4) identifying criteria used by programs and projects in determining when to conduct an Independent Cost Estimate and Independent Cost Assessment; and

(5) listing—

(A) the costs of each individual Independent Cost Estimate or Independent Cost Assessment activity conducted in fiscal year 2011, fiscal year 2012, and fiscal year 2013;

(B) the purpose of the activity;

(C) identification of the primary Administration unit or outside body that conducted the activity; and

(D) key findings and recommendations.

(d) UPDATED REPORT.—Subsequent to submission of the report under subsection (c), for each subsequent year, the Administrator shall provide an update of listed elements in conjunction with subsequent congressional budget justifications.

SEC. 709. AVOIDING ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN MAJOR ADMINISTRATION ACQUISITION PROGRAMS.

(a) REVISED REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall revise the Administration Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to provide uniform guidance and recommend revised requirements for organizational conflicts of interest by contractors in major acquisition programs in order to address elements identified in subsection (b).

(b) ELEMENTS.—The revised regulations required by subsection (a) shall, at a minimum—

(1) address organizational conflicts of interest that could potentially arise as a result of—

(A) lead system integrator contracts on major acquisition programs and contracts that follow lead system integrator contracts on such programs, particularly contracts for production;

(B) the ownership of business units performing systems engineering and technical assistance functions, professional services, or management support services in relation to major acquisition programs by contractors who simultaneously own business units competing to perform as either the prime contractor or the supplier of a major subsystem or component for such programs;

(C) the award of major subsystem contracts by a prime contractor for a major acquisition program to business units or other affiliates of the same parent corporate entity, and particularly the award of subcontracts for software integration or the development of a proprietary software system architecture; or

(D) the performance by, or assistance of, contractors in technical evaluations on major acquisition programs;

(2) ensure that the Administration receives advice on systems architecture and systems engineering matters with respect to major acquisition programs from objective sources independent of the prime contractor;

(3) require that a contract for the performance of systems engineering and technical assistance functions for a major acquisition program contains a provision prohibiting the contractor or any affiliate of the contractor from participating as a prime contractor or a major subcontractor in the development of a system under the program; and

(4) establish such limited exceptions to the requirement in paragraphs (2) and (3) as may be necessary to ensure that the Administration has continued access to advice on systems architecture and systems engineering matters from highly-qualified contractors with domain experience and expertise, while ensuring that such advice comes from sources that are objective and unbiased.

SEC. 710. FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

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

(1) the Administration must reverse the deteriorating condition of its facilities and infrastructure, as this condition is hampering the effectiveness and efficiency of research performed by both the Administration and industry participants making use of Administration facilities, thus reducing the competitiveness of the United States aerospace industry;

(2) the Administration has a role in providing laboratory capabilities to industry participants that are economically viable as commercial entities and thus are not available elsewhere;

(3) to ensure continued access to reliable and efficient world-class facilities by researchers, the Administration should seek to establish strategic partnerships with other Federal agencies, academic institutions, and industry, as appropriate; and

(4) decisions on whether to dispose of, maintain, or modernize existing facilities must be made in the context of meeting future Administration and other Federal agencies' laboratory needs, including those required to meet the activities supporting the Human Exploration Roadmap required by section 70504 of title 51, United States Code.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that the Administration maintain reliable and efficient facilities and that decisions on whether to dispose of, maintain, or modernize existing facilities be made in the context of meeting future Administration needs.

(c) PLAN.—The Administrator shall develop a plan that has the goal of positioning the Administration to have the facilities, laboratories, tools, and approaches necessary to address future Administration requirements. Such plan shall identify—

(1) future Administration research and development and testing needs;

(2) a strategy for identifying facilities that are candidates for disposal, that is consistent with the national strategic direction set forth in—

(A) the National Space Policy;

(B) the National Aeronautics Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Infrastructure Plan;

(C) National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Acts; and

(D) the Human Exploration Roadmap specified in section 70504 of title 51, United States Code;

(3) a strategy for the maintenance, repair, upgrading, and modernization of the Administration's laboratories, facilities, and equipment;

(4) criteria for prioritizing deferred maintenance tasks and also for upgrading or modernizing laboratories, facilities, and equipment and implementing processes, plans, and policies for guiding the Administration's Centers on whether to maintain, repair, upgrade, or modernize a facility and for determining the type of instrument to be used;

(5) an assessment of modifications needed to maximize usage of facilities that offer unique and highly specialized benefits to the aerospace industry and the American public; and

(6) implementation steps, including a timeline, milestones, and an estimate of resources required for carrying out the plan.

(d) POLICY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish and make publically available a policy that guides the Administration's use of existing authorities to out-grant, lease, excess to the General Services Administration, sell, decommission, demolish, or otherwise transfer property, facilities, or infrastructure. This policy shall establish criteria for the use of authorities, best practices, standardized procedures, and guidelines for how to appropriately manage property, infrastructure, and facilities.

(e) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the plan developed under subsection (c) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT OF CAPITAL FUND.—The Administrator shall establish a capital fund for the modernization of facilities and laboratories. The Administrator shall ensure to the maximum extent practicable that all financial savings achieved by closing outdated or surplus facilities at an Administration Center shall be made available to that Center for the purpose of modernizing the Center's facilities and laboratories and for upgrading the infrastructure at the Center.

(g) REPORT ON CAPITAL FUND.—Expenditures and other activities of the fund established under subsection (f) shall require review and approval by the Administrator and the status, including the amounts held in the capital fund, shall be reported to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate in conjunction with the Administration's annual budget request justification for each fiscal year.

SEC. 711. DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE OF COUNTERFEIT ELECTRONIC PARTS.

(a) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall revise the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulation to address the detection and avoidance of counterfeit electronic parts.

(2) CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES.—The revised regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall provide that—

(A) Administration contractors who supply electronic parts or products that include electronic parts are responsible for detecting and avoiding the use or inclusion of counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts in such products and for any rework or corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of such parts; and

(B) the cost of counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts and the cost of rework or corrective action that may be required to remedy the use or inclusion of such parts are not allowable costs under Administration contracts, unless—

(i) the covered contractor has an operational system to detect and avoid counterfeit parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts that has been reviewed and approved by the Administration or the Department of Defense;

(ii) the covered contractor provides timely notice to the Administration pursuant to paragraph (4); or

(iii) the counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts were provided to the contractor as Government property in accordance with part 45 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(3) SUPPLIERS OF ELECTRONIC PARTS.—The revised regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall—

(A) require that the Administration and Administration contractors and subcontractors at all tiers—

(i) obtain electronic parts that are in production or currently available in stock from the original manufacturers of the parts or their authorized dealers, or from suppliers who obtain such parts exclusively from the original manufacturers of the parts or their authorized dealers; and

(ii) obtain electronic parts that are not in production or currently available in stock from suppliers that meet qualification requirements established pursuant to subparagraph (C);

(B) establish documented requirements consistent with published industry standards or Government contract requirements for—

(i) notification of the Administration; and

(ii) inspection, testing, and authentication of electronic parts that the Administration

or an Administration contractor or subcontractor obtains from any source other than a source described in subparagraph (A);

(C) establish qualification requirements, consistent with the requirements of section 2319 of title 10, United States Code, pursuant to which the Administration may identify suppliers that have appropriate policies and procedures in place to detect and avoid counterfeit electronic parts and suspect counterfeit electronic parts; and

(D) authorize Administration contractors and subcontractors to identify and use additional suppliers beyond those identified pursuant to subparagraph (C) provided that—

(i) the standards and processes for identifying such suppliers comply with established industry standards;

(ii) the contractor or subcontractor assumes responsibility for the authenticity of parts provided by such suppliers as provided in paragraph (2); and

(iii) the selection of such suppliers is subject to review and audit by appropriate Administration officials.

(4) TIMELY NOTIFICATION.—The revised regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall require that any Administration contractor or subcontractor who becomes aware, or has reason to suspect, that any end item, component, part, or material contained in supplies purchased by the Administration, or purchased by a contractor or subcontractor for delivery to, or on behalf of, the Administration, contains counterfeit electronic parts or suspect counterfeit electronic parts, shall provide notification to the applicable Administration contracting officer within 30 calendar days.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the revised regulations specified in subsection (a) have been implemented, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report updating the Administration's actions to prevent counterfeit electronic parts from entering the supply chain as described in its October 2011 report pursuant to section 1206(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18444(d)).

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''electronic part'' means a discrete electronic component, including a microcircuit, transistor, capacitor, resistor, or diode that is intended for use in a safety or mission critical application.

SEC. 712. SPACE ACT AGREEMENTS.

(a) COST SHARING.—To the extent that the Administrator determines practicable, the funds provided by the Government under a funded Space Act Agreement shall not exceed the total amount provided by other parties to the Space Act Agreement.

(b) NEED.—A funded Space Act Agreement may be used only when the use of a standard contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is not feasible or appropriate, as determined by the Associate Administrator for Procurement.

(c) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The Administrator shall make available for public notice and comment each proposed Space Act Agreement at least 30 days before entering into such agreement, with appropriate redactions for proprietary, sensitive, or classified information.

(d) TRANSPARENCY.—The Administrator shall publicly disclose on the Administration's website and make available in a searchable format each Space Act Agreement, with appropriate redactions for proprietary, sensitive, or classified information, not later than 60 days after such agreement is signed.

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the use of Space Act Agreement authority by the Administration during the previous fiscal year.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report shall include for each Space Act Agreement in effect at the time of the report—

(A) an indication of whether the agreement is a reimbursable, nonreimbursable, or funded Space Act Agreement;

(B) a description of—

(i) the subject and terms;

(ii) the parties;

(iii) the responsible—

(I) mission directorate;

(II) center; or

(III) headquarters element;

(iv) the value;

(v) the extent of the cost sharing among Federal Government and non-Federal sources;

(vi) the time period or schedule; and

(vii) all milestones; and

(C) an indication of whether the agreement was renewed during the previous fiscal year.

(3) ANTICIPATED AGREEMENTS.—The report shall also include a list of all anticipated reimbursable, nonreimbursable, and funded Space Act Agreements for the upcoming fiscal year.

(4) CUMULATIVE PROGRAM BENEFITS.—The report shall also include, with respect to the Space Act Agreements covered by the report, a summary of—

(A) the technology areas in which research projects were conducted under such agreements;

(B) the extent to which the use of the Space Act Agreements—

(i) has contributed to a broadening of the technology and industrial base available for meeting Administration needs; and

(ii) has fostered within the technology and industrial base new relationships and practices that support the United States; and

(C) the total amount of value received by the Federal Government during the fiscal year pursuant to such Space Act Agreements.

SEC. 713. HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 70702(a) of title 51, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) any other orbital or suborbital space vehicle carrying humans—

''(A) that is owned by the Federal Government; or

''(B) that is being used pursuant to a contract or Space Act Agreement, as defined in section 2 of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014, with the Federal Government for carrying a researcher or payload funded by the Federal Government; or''.

SEC. 714. FULLEST COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on current and continuing efforts by the Administration to ''seek and encourage, to the maximum extent possible, the fullest commercial use of space,'' as described in section 20102(c) of title 51, United States Code.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the Administration's efforts to comply with the policy;

(2) an explanation of criteria used to define compliance;

(3) a description of programs, policies, and activities the Administration is using, and will continue to use, to ensure compliance;

(4) an explanation of how the Administration could expand on the efforts to comply; and

(5) a summary of all current and planned activities pursuant to this policy.

(c) BARRIERS TO FULLEST COMMERCIAL USE OF SPACE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on current and continuing efforts by the Administration to reduce impediments, bureaucracy, redundancy, and burdens to ensure the fullest commercial use of space as required by section 20102(c) of title 51, United States Code.

SEC. 715. ORBITAL DEBRIS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that orbital debris poses serious risks to the operational space capabilities of the United States and that an international commitment and integrated strategic plan are needed to mitigate the growth of orbital debris wherever possible. Congress finds the delay in the Office of Science and Technology Policy's submission of a report on the status of international coordination and development of mitigation strategies to be inconsistent with such risks.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) COORDINATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate with a report on the status of efforts to coordinate with countries within the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee to mitigate the effects and growth of orbital debris as required by section 1202(b)(1) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18441(b)(1)).

(2) MITIGATION STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate with a report on the status of the orbital debris mitigation strategy required under section 1202(b)(2) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2010 (42 U.S.C. 18441(b)(2)).

SEC. 716. REVIEW OF ORBITAL DEBRIS REMOVAL CONCEPTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the amount of orbital debris in low-Earth orbit poses risks for human activities and robotic spacecraft and that this debris may increase due to collisions between existing debris objects. Understanding options to address and remove orbital debris is important for ensuring safe and effective spacecraft operations in low-Earth orbit.

(b) REVIEW.—The Administrator, in collaboration with other relevant Federal agencies, shall solicit and review concepts and technological options for removing orbital debris from low-Earth orbit. The solicitation and review shall also address the requirements for and feasibility of developing and implementing each of the options.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall provide a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and

the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the solicitation and review required under subsection (b).

SEC. 717. USE OF OPERATIONAL COMMERCIAL SUBORBITAL VEHICLES FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EDUCATION.

(a) POLICY.—The Administrator shall develop a policy on the use of operational commercial reusable suborbital flight vehicles for carrying out scientific and engineering investigations and educational activities.

(b) PLAN.—The Administrator shall prepare a plan on the Administration's use of operational commercial reusable suborbital flight vehicles for carrying out scientific and engineering investigations and educational activities. The plan shall—

(1) describe the purposes for which the Administration intends to use such vehicles;

(2) describe the processes required to support such use, including the criteria used to determine which scientific and engineering investigations and educational activities are selected for a suborbital flight;

(3) describe Administration, space flight operator, and supporting contractor responsibilities for developing standard payload interfaces and conducting payload safety analyses, payload integration and processing, payload operations, and safety assurance for Administration-sponsored space flight participants, among other functions required to fly Administration-sponsored payloads and space flight participants on operational commercial suborbital vehicles;

(4) identify Administration-provided hardware, software, or services that may be provided to commercial reusable suborbital space flight operators on a cost-reimbursable basis, through agreements or contracts entered into under section 20113(e) of title 51, United States Code; and

(5) describe the United States Government and space flight operator responsibilities for liability and indemnification with respect to commercial suborbital vehicle flights that involve Administration-sponsored payloads or activities, Administration-supported space flight participants, or other Administration-related contributions.

(c) ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES AND RISKS.—The Administrator shall assess and characterize the potential capabilities and performance of commercial reusable suborbital vehicles for addressing scientific research, including research requiring access to low-gravity and microgravity environments, for carrying out technology demonstrations related to science, exploration, or space operations requirements, and for providing opportunities for educating and training space scientists and engineers, once those vehicles become operational. The assessment shall also characterize the risks of using potential commercial reusable suborbital flights to Administration-sponsored researchers and scientific investigations and flight hardware.

(d) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the plan and assessment described in subsections (b) and (c) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(e) ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS.—In conjunction with the Administration's annual budget request justification for each fiscal year, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate describing progress in carrying out the Commercial Reusable Suborbital Research Program, including the number and type of suborbital missions planned in each fiscal year.

(f) INDEMNIFICATION AND LIABILITY.—The Administrator shall not proceed with a request for proposals, award any contract, commit any United States Government funds, or enter into any other agreement for the provision of a commercial reusable suborbital vehicle launch service for an Administration-sponsored spaceflight participant until transmittal of the plan and assessment specified in subsections (b) and (c), the liability issues associated with the use of such systems by the United States Government have been addressed, and the liability and indemnification provisions that are planned to be included in such contracts or agreements have been provided to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 718. FUNDAMENTAL SPACE LIFE AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It the sense of Congress that fundamental, discovery-based space life and physical sciences research is critical for enabling space exploration, protecting humans in space, and providing societal benefits, and that the space environment facilitates the advancement of understanding of the life sciences and physical sciences. Space life and physical science research contributes to advancing science, technology, engineering, and mathematics research, and provides careers and training opportunities in academia, Federal laboratories, and commercial industry. Congress encourages the Administrator to augment discovery-based fundamental research and to establish requirements reflecting the importance of such research in keeping with the priorities established in the National Academies' decadal survey entitled ''Recapturing a Future for Space Exploration: Life and Physical Sciences Research for a New Era''.

(b) BUDGET REQUEST.—The Administrator shall include as part of the Administration's annual budget request for each fiscal year a budget line for fundamental space life and physical sciences research, devoted to competitive, peer-reviewed grants, that is separate from the International Space Station Operations account.

(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator, in consultation with academia, other Federal agencies, and other potential stakeholders, shall develop a strategic plan for carrying out competitive, peer-reviewed fundamental space life science and physical sciences and related technology research, among other activities, consistent with the priorities in the National Academies' decadal survey described in subsection (a).

(2) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the strategic plan developed under paragraph (1) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 719. RESTORING COMMITMENT TO ENGINEERING RESEARCH.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that engineering excellence has long been a hallmark of the Administration's ability to make significant advances in aeronautics and space exploration. However, as has been noted in recent National Academies reports, increasingly constrained funding and competing priorities have led to an erosion of the Administration's commitment to basic engineering research. This research provides the basis for the technology development that enables the Administration's many challenging missions to succeed. If current trends continue, the Administration's ability to attract and maintain the best and brightest engineering workforce at its Centers as well as its ability to remain on the cutting edge of aeronautical and space technology will continue to erode and will threaten the Administration's ability to be a world leader in aeronautics research and development and space exploration.

(b) PLAN.—The Administrator shall develop a plan for restoring a meaningful basic engineering research program at the Administration's Centers, including, as appropriate, collaborations with industry, universities, and other relevant organizations. The plan shall identify the organizational approach to be followed, an initial set of basic research priorities, and a proposed budget.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit the plan specified in subsection (b) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 720. LIQUID ROCKET ENGINE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

The Administrator shall consult with the Secretary of Defense to ensure that any next generation liquid rocket engine made in the United States for national security space launch objectives can contribute, to the extent practicable, to the space programs and missions carried out by the Administration.

SEC. 721. REMOTE SATELLITE SERVICING DEMONSTRATIONS.

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

(1) the Administration plays a key role in demonstrating the feasibility of using robotic technologies for a spacecraft that could autonomously access, inspect, repair, and refuel satellites;

(2) demonstrating this feasibility would both assist the Administration in its future missions and provide other Federal agencies and private sector entities with enhanced confidence in the feasibility to robotically refuel, inspect, repair, and maintain their satellites in both near and distant orbits; and

(3) the capability to refuel, inspect, repair, and maintain satellites robotically could add years of functional life to satellites.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate describing the Administration's—

(1) activities, tools, and techniques associated with the ultimate goal of autonomously servicing satellites using robotic spacecraft;

(2) efforts to coordinate its technology development and demonstrations with other Federal agencies and private sector entities that conduct programs, projects, or activities on on-orbit satellite inspection and servicing capabilities;

(3) efforts to leverage the work of these Federal agencies and private sector entities into the Administration's plans;

(4) accomplishments to date in demonstrating various servicing technologies;

(5) major technical and operational challenges encountered and mitigation measures taken; and

(6) demonstrations needed to increase confidence in the use of the technologies for operational missions, and the timeframe for these demonstrations.

SEC. 722. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that information security is central to the Administration's ability to protect information and information systems vital to its mission.

(b) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to assess the effectiveness of the Administration's Information Technology Governance. The study shall include an assessment of—

(1) the resources available for overseeing Administration-wide information technology operations, investments, and security measures and the Chief Information Officer's visibility into and access to those resources;

(2) the effectiveness of the Administration's decentralized information technology structure, decisionmaking processes and authorities and its ability to enforce information security; and

(3) the impact of providing the Chief Information Officer approval authority over information technology investments that exceed a defined monetary threshold and any potential impacts of the Chief Information Officer having such authority on the Administration's missions, flights programs and projects, research activities, and Center operations.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit a report detailing the results of the study conducted under subsection (b) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 723. STRENGTHENING ADMINISTRATION SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Following the public disclosure of security and export control violations at its research centers, the Administration contracted with the National Academy of Public Administration to conduct an independent assessment of how the Administration carried out Foreign National Access Management practices and other security matters.

(2) The assessment by the National Academy of Public Administration concluded that ''NASA networks are compromised'', that the Administration lacked a standardized and systematic approach to export compliance, and that individuals within the Administration were not held accountable when making serious, preventable errors in carrying out Foreign National Access Management practices and other security matters.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administration shall report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on how it plans to address each of the recommendations made in the security assessment by the National Academy of Public Administration and the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office and the Administration's Office of the Inspector General regarding security and safeguarding export control information.

(c) REVIEW.—Within one year of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall report to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate its assessment of how the Administration has complied with the recommendations described in subsection (b).

SEC. 724. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONTRACTORS THAT HAVE COMMITTED FRAUD OR OTHER CRIMES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Administration may be used to enter into a contract with any offeror or any of its principals if the offeror certifies, pursuant to the Federal Acquisition Regulation, that the offeror or any of its principals—

(1) within a three-year period preceding this offer has been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against it for—

(A) commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) contract or subcontract;

(B) violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes relating to the submission of offers; or

(C) commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, tax evasion, violating Federal criminal tax laws, or receiving stolen property;

(2) are presently indicted for, or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity with, commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1); or

(3) within a three-year period preceding this offer, has been notified of any delinquent Federal taxes in an amount that exceeds $3,000 for which the liability remains unsatisfied.

SEC. 725. PROTECTION OF APOLLO LANDING SITES.

(a) ASSESSMENT.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in consultation with all relevant agencies of the Federal Government and other appropriate entities and individuals, shall carry out a review and assessment of the issues involved in protecting and preserving historically important Apollo Program lunar landing sites and Apollo program artifacts residing on the lunar surface, including those pertaining to Apollo 11 and Apollo 17. The review and assessment shall, at a minimum, include determination of what risks to the protection and preservation of those sites and artifacts exist or may exist in the future, what measures are required to ensure such protection and preservation, the extent to which additional domestic legislation or international treaties or agreements will be required, and specific recommendations for protecting and preserving those lunar landing sites and artifacts.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the results of the assessment required under subsection (a).

SEC. 726. ASTRONAUT OCCUPATIONAL HEALTHCARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The National Academies' Institute of Medicine report ''Health Standards for Long Duration and Exploration Spaceflight: Ethics Principles, Responsibilities, and Decision Framework'' found that the Administration has ethical responsibilities for and should adopt policies and processes related to health standards for long duration and exploration spaceflights that recognize those ethical responsibilities. In particular, the report recommended that the Administration ''provide preventative long-term health screening and surveillance of astronauts and lifetime health care to protect their health, support ongoing evaluation of health standards, improve mission safety, and reduce risks for current and future astronauts''.

(b) RESPONSE.—The Administration shall prepare a response to the National Academies report recommendation described in subsection (a). The response shall include the estimated budgetary resources required for the implementation of those recommendations, and any options that might be considered as part of the response.

(c) TRANSMITTAL.—The response required under subsection (b) shall be transmitted to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 727. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ACCESS TO OBSERVATIONAL DATA SETS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Administration should prioritize the development of tools and interfaces that make publicly available observational data sets more easy to access, analyze, manipulate, and understand for students, teachers, and the American public at large, with a particular focus on K–12 and undergraduate STEM education settings.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, before I inquire of the majority leader about the schedule for the week to come, I want to say, at the outset, I have now and have had great respect for the majority leader.

The majority leader is a person of significant intellect. He cares about this institution. He cares about our country and works hard on behalf of the principles which he believes in and which his party believes in, and I have enjoyed having the opportunity to work with him. We obviously, as people have seen from the colloquies from time to time, have not always agreed on what we ought to be doing.

The gentleman from the State of Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) served in his House of Delegates, in his general assembly, for 8 years. He served there with distinction and then was elected to the House of Representatives in 2000, succeeding a good friend of mine, the former mayor of Richmond, Tom Bliley, who Mr. CANTOR chaired his campaign for at least three cycles—obviously successfully.

He has served in the House of Representatives since 2001 and was selected early on as the chief deputy whip and then became the whip; and then after one Congress serving as whip, his party took the majority, and he was elected as the majority leader.

It has been my experience during that period of time that he has worked hard, has been attentive to his Members, and attentive, also, to the interests of our country.

Again, because we do not agree with one another on how to get to a destination, it does not diminish in any way the commitment of either side to the welfare and best interests of their country and the people that we serve.

So I wanted to say at the outset that I have enjoyed working with Mr. CANTOR, and at times—not always—we have worked very productively and in tandem with one another for the interests of our country.

I want to say to the Members of the House of Representatives that I expect Mr. CANTOR to continue to be, over the next 5 months, an influential and effective Member of the Congress of the United States.

I want to say to my Members, to his Members, and, Mr. Speaker, to those who might be listening, that I intend to continue to work over the next 5 or 6 months with Mr. CANTOR on things that he and I can agree on because I believe that he will remain an influential and effective Member of the Republican Conference and a person dedicated to the best interests of this country.

I want to also say to his wife, Diana, it is tough being a spouse. I lost my spouse, Judy, 17 years ago; and the gentleman from Virginia is blessed by having an extraordinarily wonderful wife, not only extraordinary in terms of her partnership with Mr. CANTOR, but also extraordinary in terms of her own talents and intellect and successes that she has had in business and in life.

They have three wonderful children who follow in their parents' success: Evan, a recent graduate of the University of Virginia, he could have gone to the University of Maryland, but he chose Virginia—such is life; Jenna, who is a senior at the University of Michigan; and Michael, a second-year student at the University of Virginia.

I know that their father will be continually successful, as he has been thus far in life, and will continue to contribute to his country in whatever capacity he might serve.

I congratulate him on his service in this House. I thank him for the opportunity to work with him as a partner from time to time and as a respectful opponent from time to time, always realizing that there are 435 of us elected around this country by our people.

They elect us because they have some faith and trust that we will represent their views and the best interests of their communities, our States, and our country. So I thank him for his service.

I am now pleased to yield to the gentleman from Virginia, the majority leader.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, before I talk about today's schedule, I just want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for his very kind and generous remarks.

I, too, have enjoyed the ability to get to know the gentleman from Maryland. STENY HOYER, the Democratic whip, is a tenacious advocate for his cause. I know that these colloquies have, at times, become heated and long, much to the dismay of some who would like to make their word known on the floor.

I do want to say that it has been a privilege. I respect the gentleman from Maryland as a friend and as a colleague who has been elected over the years by his constituents to be here to advocate on their behalf and for the good of the country.

As the gentleman from Maryland said, Mr. HOYER and I do not always agree, but I think we do share a love of this country. I think there are plenty of things, frankly, that we have found the ability to work towards in the fashion that I believe is the best way forward for this institution, which is to look for ways to set aside differences to find areas that we have in common, so that we can produce results for the American people.

Again, the Democratic whip, Mr. HOYER, my friend from Maryland, has been a very engaged individual on the issues, and it has been my and my team's honor to get to work with STENY and his team on some of the issues that come before this House that have to be addressed, and I thank him for that.

I look forward to a continuing relationship here, as I intend to stay as the majority leader until the end of July and then for the rest of my term as a Member. Again, I want to thank him for the courtesies, and I look forward to continuing to nurture the relationship.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time, the gentleman mentioned his staff. I am not going to mention them by name because I would leave out somebody, perhaps, but I will say, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. CANTOR's staff and my staff—no matter what the differences might have been—have been able to work together in a collegial, effective, and productive manner on behalf of this House, I think.

I want to thank the members of Mr. CANTOR's staff for that. They have always been receptive to our discussions. We haven't always agreed, as no one would expect, but they have always been cordial and effective and have worked closely with my staff, and we appreciate that, and I appreciate that.

I will now yield to the majority leader for the schedule.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, 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 Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour and noon for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes of the week are expected no later than 3 p.m.

On Friday, no votes are expected.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a few suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by the close of business today.

In addition, the House will consider H.R. 4413, the Customer Protection and End User Relief Act, sponsored by Chairman FRANK LUCAS of the Committee on Agriculture.

Members are advised that debate on the bill and the eight amendments made in order by the rule will occur Monday night after the 6:30 p.m. vote series. However, votes on amendments and passage will occur on Tuesday afternoon.

For the remainder of the week, the House will consider three bills to lower the price of gas and lessen the middle class squeeze caused by higher energy prices. These three bills are: H.R. 6, the Domestic Prosperity and Global Freedom Act, authored by Representative CORY GARDNER; H.R. 3301, the North American Energy Infrastructure Act, sponsored by Chairman FRED UPTON; and H.R. 4899, the Lowering Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, authored by Chairman DOC HASTINGS.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this is the last colloquy that I think I will be having with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), which is why I spent the time to recognize him, because the American public, I am sure, thinks that we are all at one another's throats all the time, and that is very discouraging and very depressing for them.

□ 1245

Frankly, it is a problem for us here in the House because we don't like that atmosphere, either.

But I wanted him to know that there is respect on each side, I think, for the other in many—in most instances. I hope that is the case. But I do have respect and appreciation to Mr. CANTOR for his service.

But because it is the last colloquy, not for the purposes of necessarily debate or discussion, but simply I want to articulate some of those things that I know we need to address and I hope we address in the coming weeks before the August break. We clearly need to fund the highway trust fund with a sustainable funding source. Running out of money—I think every Member of the House does not want that to happen, does not want to have Governors around this country shutting down the letting of contracts for needed infrastructure improvement.

We need to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank. We still believe very strongly that we need to pass comprehensive immigration reform, which we think will be a positive for our economy and the morally right thing to do. We are still very concerned, Mr. Speaker, with unemployment insurance and the minimum wage. The Senate has passed an Employment Non-Discrimination Act that we would like and hope would be considered on this floor. The terrorism risk insurance will

expire in the not-too-distant future. We think both for our economy and for the private sector's growth we need to pass that. And, of course, we want to complete the appropriations bills before the end of the fiscal year.

Lastly, let me say, Mr. Speaker, we will celebrate next week the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. And we will celebrate this summer with that which is being called Freedom Summer to celebrate that move towards a freer and more just nation. We are very hopeful that we can pass in the not-too-distant-future the Voting Rights Amendment Act, which will deal with ensuring that all people in our country not only have the right to vote but have access to voting and are facilitated in casting their vote.

Again, we don't need to debate those issues, but I did want to set them forth, Mr. Speaker, because this is our last colloquy before our July Fourth break.

Again, I want to close, unless the gentleman wants to say something, with thanks to Mr. CANTOR for his service and for his working together when we saw that as possible, and when we disagreed to disagree as coworkers on behalf of this country.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 23, 2014

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, June 23, 2014, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING ALLEGHENY WATERSHED IMPROVEMENT NEEDS (WINS) COALITION

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Allegheny Watershed Improvement Needs WINS Coalition. This is a group of local, State, and Federal Government agencies, and local leaders of various nonprofit organizations, that promotes ecological health of watersheds and habitats in and around the Allegheny National Forest.

Last month, Allegheny WINS was recognized by the U.S. Forest Service with the Rise to the Future Award for their work in the ANF. The Rise to the Future Award was created by the Forest Service to help enhance fisheries and watersheds on national forests. The award acknowledges collaborative work in areas such as soils management and aquatic restoration.

The Allegheny WINS Coalition was recognized for amassing $4.8 million in external funding to the ANF and providing more than 5,000 volunteer days toward ANF projects. Overall, the coalition reached over 10,000 students through more than 50 environmental education and outreach events.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Allegheny WINS for their creative work to help keep our forests vibrant and healthy. This group of local partners is a model for our national forest system, and they should be praised for their leadership.

KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE MEANS SAFER COMMUNITIES

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, as U.S. oil production continues to grow, the increased burden of moving these resources is falling upon our Nation's railways. In 2013, American railroads shipped more than 400,000 carloads of crude oil by rail, compared to under 10,000 just 6 years ago.

Increasing the amount of oil being transported has left communities like those I represent in danger of potential accidents. Increased domestic energy production remains a critical part of a strategy to decrease energy costs and reduce our dependency on foreign oil. We must not, however, wait for another accident to take preventative measures.

We need the infrastructure and protections to safely transport these resources across our country. Recent steps to ensure the safety of crude oil transportation through our communities are an improvement, but more can be done. Building the Keystone pipeline will help to safely move resources.

Our Nation is blessed with vast energy potential. We can safely and responsibly take advantage of these resources, and I look forward to working with all involved to making transportation safer for communities in our district and across our Nation.

CONGRATULATING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR MARK A. MATHIS ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. ARMY

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Command Sergeant Major Mark A. Mathis on his retirement after 30 years of service to our Nation in the U.S. Army.

Command Sergeant Major Mathis was born in Alton in 1963 and grew up in the small town of Dorchester in Macoupin County in central Illinois. He entered the Army in September of 1984 and is currently serving as the command sergeant major for the 902nd Military Intelligence Group in Fort Meade, Maryland.

He has had a multitude of assignments throughout his 30-year military career, including his deployment to Iraq with the 82nd Airborne Division.

Command Sergeant Major Mathis' awards and badges include the Bronze Star Medal, the Iraq Campaign Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, Command Sergeant Major Mark A. Mathis represents the best our country has to offer. His experience and leadership will be greatly missed.

Command Sergeant Major Mathis, thank you for your service to our country, and congratulations on your well-earned retirement.

RETAIN THE U–2 AIRCRAFT PLATFORM

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the good work of the Defense Appropriations Committee in retaining the U–2 aircraft platform, which is based in northern California's Beale Air Force Base, where 1,000 personnel from Nevada, Yuba, Placer, Sierra, Sutter, and other nearby counties work to ensure that our troops have the most timely and accurate intelligence possible.

As the commander of U.S. forces in Korea recently testified, the U–2 provides intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance—ISR—capabilities that do not currently exist in any other platform.

The committee recognized that, while the Global Hawk and unmanned aircraft, in general, bring a number of new and future capabilities to the fight and to the ISR mission, the Global Hawk serves as a complement to the U–2, not as a rival.

While I understand the fiscal constraints that the Air Force is under, I am pleased to see that the Appropriations bill directs the Secretary of the Air Force to present a plan to the committee before taking any action to retire the U–2 fleet.

The capabilities gap that would occur in ISR mission should the U–2 be graveyarded would be both immediate and be felt for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, we need to retain this aircraft for our security.

THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS FOR THE FAMILY OF LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY POLICE CHIEF LEE DIXON

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, last night, tragedy struck a small town in central Texas. Little River Academy is a very small town outside of the largest town of Temple in Bell County, Texas.

The chief of police, Lee Dixon, was killed in the line of duty while responding to a routine disturbance. There is an investigation ongoing, and I am confident, as a former judge and having personal knowledge of the judiciary of that county and the makeup of the juries, that justice will be served in this case.

I ask this House to keep the family of Chief Lee Dixon in their thoughts and prayers as they go through this time in a very small, but important town, in Bell County, Texas.

THE KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE

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

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, it is a big burden of responsibility being the designee of the majority leader because there are issues on which this Congress can lead.

I am not talking about issues about which this Congress can fight. I am talking about issues on which this Congress can lead, things that we can do together in order to make a difference in the lives of folks back home, and for me, one of those is energy security.

I travel from one corner of the State of Georgia to another. I go through liberal districts and conservative districts. I ask: Who is it that wants to keep sending money to people who hate us and want to kill us?

There aren't many hands that go up in the room.

I ask: Who is it who wants to see economic prosperity traded away because energy prices are crushing job creation?

Absolutely no hands go up.

I am perfectly willing, as soon as we get to energy security, Mr. Speaker, as soon as we get to a place where we are energy secure in this country, I am willing to talk about what the mix of that energy is. All folks want to.

I am trying to do my part. I drive an electric car. I have been persuaded in those ways, and those Federal tax credits don't hurt, either, but we need job creation. We are energy rich in this country, and we need to be able to use that energy in order to make a difference in people's lives.

That brings us, Mr. Speaker, to the Keystone pipeline—the Keystone XL pipeline. I am sure it is the same in your district, Mr. Speaker, as it is in mine. I can't go anywhere in my district where folks don't know about the Keystone XL pipeline.

There are dozens upon dozens upon dozens of pipelines running between America and Canada—not one, not two, not three, not four—dozens upon dozens upon dozens upon dozens. But I promise you, if we took a poll out on the steps of the U.S. Capitol this morning, Americans could not name a single pipeline that runs north and south except for Keystone XL. Why? Because we have been arguing about it for years—not days, not weeks, not months—but years.

You can't see my slides, Mr. Speaker. This one is sunshine and rainbows. It is a lot like what our life is like here on Capitol Hill. Every day it is butterflies and clover. It is absolutely beautiful. And it says this—it says: ''Should America prevent Canada's oil resources from being used?'' Because the way the Keystone XL pipeline conversation happens, it is framed as if we don't build the pipeline, that means those resources don't get used.

But that is just nonsense. That is a story of sunshine and rainbows. That is a fairytale of butterflies and clover, because if we don't do it and bring those resources to America, those resources are going to go elsewhere.

Now, I know what you are thinking, Mr. Speaker. You are thinking, for Pete's sakes, WOODALL, you have only been in this House for 3 years, you are not an energy expert. How do you know?

Well, I don't have to make this stuff up, Mr. Speaker. Take your pick. Who is the media outlet that you believe? Is it Bloomberg? Because Bloomberg says: ''Obama's Keystone Denial Prompts Canada to Look to China for Sales.'' It is not a choice of, should Canada develop those resources or not? It is a choice of when Canada develops those resources, should it be used to benefit America and the American economy, or should it be shipped overseas?

Don't trust Bloomberg, Mr. Speaker? That is okay. We have got The Week here: ''Did Obama Push Canada Into China's Arms By Rejecting the Keystone Pipeline?''

Well, maybe you think these are all American sources and so they are all biased, Mr. Speaker. That is okay. I have got the BBC here. The BBC says: ''Oil Spurs Canada's PM, Stephen Harper, to Visit China.'' National Journal: ''Ambassador Rejection of Keystone Would Definitely Strain U.S.-Canada Relations.'' The Ledger says: ''Canada: Harper Looks to Asian Countries to Sell Natural Resources Bounty.''

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The question that we have about the Keystone pipeline, Mr. Speaker, is not should Canada's resources be developed; the question is when Canada's resources are developed, who should benefit? Should we benefit here in America, or will those benefits flow overseas?

Well, let's find out what the American media has to say about that. Now, I am just starting with the American media because you know as well as I do that the American media is not the end all be all of common sense in this country, but occasionally they hit it right on the mark. The Washington Post, no bastion of conservatism—it is not a shill for the Republican Party; it is not out to promote some sort of a conservative agenda—The Washington Post says:

> Keystone XL's continued delay is absurd.

I am not cherry picking here. This was just April of this year. They have been saying it for years. They are still saying it now:

> Keystone XL's continued delay is absurd.

What about President Obama's hometown newspaper? The Chicago Tribune is not silent on this. The Chicago Tribune, also in April of this year—and why April of this year? Because that is the most recent opportunity the President had to make a difference in the lives of Americans, and he continued denial and delay. The Chicago Tribune says:

> The delay is bad for Americans who would like to have a job.

''Bad for Americans who would like to have a job.'' How many times have we come to this Chamber, packed every seat in this Chamber to talk about the importance of the economy and job creation? It is not once. It is not twice. It is daily, Mr. Speaker, that folks on both sides of the aisle say it is jobs, jobs, jobs. The President's hometown paper says his continued delay is bad for Americans who would like to have jobs.

When I think about folks who really could use some of those jobs, I think about Detroit, Mr. Speaker. Detroit has had a hard time. The people of Detroit are incredibly resilient. They are not quitters. They are not going to give up, but they have had a tough time. The Detroit News says:

> Once again, politics trump Keystone XL. With environmental risks put aside, political motives delay shovel-ready project that could create thousands of jobs.

Those are not my words. Those are the words of the Detroit News. ''Politics trump . . . With environmental risks put aside''—solved, mitigated, dismissed—''political motives delay shovel-ready project that could create thousands of jobs.'' Mr. Speaker, delay, denial, its motivation may be political, but its impact is more personal.

Let me go on, Mr. Speaker, to what the President's own team has to say. And by ''own team,'' I mean the folks across the aisle in the United States Senate—not just folks on the other side of the Capitol, but folks on the other side of the political party, because energy security is not a partisan issue. It shouldn't be. Energy security and job creation, not a partisan issue. Bringing Canada's natural resources to the place with the toughest environmental controls on the planet, not a political issue, just good common sense.

I go to my Senate colleagues and my Senate Democratic colleagues now, Mr. Speaker. The Senator from North Dakota:

> It is absolutely ridiculous that this well over 5-year-long process is continuing for an undetermined amount of time.

Again, I didn't have to dig back into the history books for these quotes, Mr. Speaker. This comes from April of this year, the last time the President had an opportunity to move America forward with energy security, move America forward with job creation, and provide certainty to our friends to the north, Canada, as they try to utilize their natural resources. The Democratic Senator from North Dakota said ''absolutely ridiculous.''

Senator MARY LANDRIEU, the Senator from Louisiana, also a Democrat:

This decision is unnecessary and unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I don't mean to trot out all of the Senators and all the Democrats, except that I happen to be a House Member and I happen to be a Republican. And so I could understand if someone were to point the finger of blame and say: The only reason you share these positions, Congressman WOODALL, is because you are a conservative Republican, and this is not good for America; this is just conservative Republican mantra.

We all know that is nonsense. It is not conservative. It is not liberal. It is not Democrat. It is not Republican. It is American. It is economic. It is about security.

I will go one more, Mr. Speaker. Senator MARK BEGICH from Alaska:

I am, frankly, appalled at the continued foot-dragging by this administration on the Keystone project.

North Dakota, which would be a competitor—North Dakota has lots of economic resources there, lots of choices they can make, ''absolutely ridiculous.'' Democrat from Louisiana, ''unnecessary and unacceptable.'' Democrat from Alaska, ''appalled at the continued foot-dragging.''

So why can't we move forward? I don't know what the agenda is at the White House that has caused the 5-year delay that the North Dakota Senator calls ridiculous. I don't know what it is at the White House that has caused the delay that folks call appalling and unacceptable, but we have an opportunity to come together and do this.

We focus so often in this town on issues that divide us. This is an issue that unites us, and it unites us not just across party lines, not just across Chambers back and forth, but also across the divide of politics.

I have labor unions here on the board, Mr. Speaker, because sometimes folks say, and I hear it back home from time to time, they say: Rob, it is probably some of those special interest groups. It is those special interest groups that are preventing the President from doing what he wants to do. You know, those special interest groups have so much power in Washington, D.C. They are always changing things.

Terry O'Sullivan, union president, said, ''This is once again politics at its worst,'' condemning the decision not to move forward on the Keystone XL pipeline. Again, not from 5 years ago, not 4 years ago, not 3 years ago, just this year, Mr. Speaker, folks continue to be frustrated.

Sean McGarvey, union president:

Firstly, it is unbelievable to me why this project is allowed to linger while our Nation's economy struggles to get back on track.

Mr. Speaker, there is no choice that says prohibit Canada from developing their resources. There is no choice that prevents Canada from developing their resources. The question is, once developed, who benefits? If you don't believe that, Mr. Speaker, I encourage you to go look at the Energy Information Agency's Web site, eia.gov. They track all of the energy use in this country, energy production and energy costs, and what you see is as the war on coal has continued at the White House, is that coal consumption in America is on a steady downward slope. You declare war on coal, you use your phone and your pen to prohibit folks from using coal, making it economically unsustainable to use coal, you can absolutely collapse coal consumption in America. We are the Saudi Arabia of coal. We have more coal than any other nation on the planet. The White House absolutely can commit itself to unilaterally disarming America when it comes to energy security, declaring a war on coal.

But if you go to the EIA Web site, the Obama administration Web site, Energy Information Agency, what you will see is, while those regulations have absolutely collapsed U.S. consumption of coal, U.S. exports of coal are going right through the roof. Mr. Speaker, you don't have to look far to find out that India and China are building new coal-fired power plants at the rate of four per week—four per week.

Now, I want you to find the absolute greenest person in your district, Mr. Speaker. I want you to find that person who bleeds green, biggest environmentalist you can find, Mr. Speaker, and I want you to ask him, when it comes to burning coal, when it comes to burning oil, when it comes to using America's fossil fuels, the world's fossil fuels, who is going to burn it cleaner, America, China, or India? Because if the discussion we are having, Mr. Speaker, is how do we protect the planet that we all share, how do we nurture the environment for which we are concerned, the answer is to make sure those resources are utilized here.

If you want to export something, export clean-burning natural gas. It will be tougher for folks to screw that up around the globe. The environment is a global environment, and if you care about doing things in the safest possible way, shipping coal to China or India for consumption is not the right answer.

Billions of dollars are invested in pollution controls on power plants across this country, Mr. Speaker. We will burn it cleaner and better than anyone else on the planet, and yet the regulatory environment is driving that consumption overseas. It is bad for the environment, not good for the environment.

The Keystone XL pipeline, Mr. Speaker, ''politics at its worst,'' say the labor unions. ''Unbelievable,'' say the labor unions. ''Absolutely ridiculous,'' says a Democratic Senator. ''Unacceptable,'' says a Democratic Senator. ''Appalled,'' says a Democratic Senator, and the list goes on and on.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know what you find in your district. My district wants us to stop figuring out who to blame for it and start figuring out how to fix it. My district wants us to focus on those things that we can do together that will make a difference in people's lives back home. My constituents believe it really is jobs, jobs, jobs, not as a political tag line but as a mission statement for how to make America's economy great once again.

The Keystone XL pipeline is supported by the left and by the right, by the House and by the Senate, by the media and by the interest groups. The only place it cannot find support is in the west wing of the United States White House.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the President will listen to the American people; I believe that the President does want to make this country strong; and I believe, if constituents in each one of our districts across this country apply their collective pressure to the White House, that it will respond. I have to believe that because that is the only way America works. It is the only way America works.

Commentator after commentator after commentator says the Keystone XL delay is politics at its worse. Commentator after commentator after commentator says delay is costing American families much-needed jobs.

We can do better for the American people, Mr. Speaker. We must do better for the American people. Working together, I think we can convince the White House of that message, but that process begins right here.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. TIPTON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of the birth of his granddaughter.

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. 1603. An act to reaffirm that certain land has been taken into trust for the benefit of the Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatami Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 23, 2014, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6059. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research — Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers [Docket ID: ED-2014-OSERS-0013] [CFDA Number: 84.133B-4.] received June 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

6060. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-027, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6061. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-047, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6062. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-056, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6063. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-007, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6064. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-024, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6065. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-042, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6066. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-046, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6067. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-028, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6068. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-013, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6069. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-045, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6070. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2014 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Gray Triggerfish [Docket No.: 120815345-3525-02] (RIN: 0648-XD271) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6071. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2014 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for Gray Triggerfish in the Gulf of Mexico [Docket No.: 121004518-3398-01] (RIN: 0648-XD033) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6072. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; 2014 Sector Operations Plans and Contracts and Allocation of Northeast Multispecies Annual Catch Entitlements [Docket No.: 131115971-4345-02] (RIN: 0648-XC995) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6073. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Groundfish Fishery; Framework Adjustment 51 [Docket No.: 140406011-4338-02] (RIN: 0648-BD88) received June 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6074. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Ballonbau Worner GmbH Balloons; [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0041; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-053-AD; Amendment 39-17824; AD 2014-07-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6075. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0616; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-353-AD; Amendment 39-17833; AD 2014-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6076. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1160; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-148-AD; Amendment 39-17698; AD 2013-25-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6077. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Alpha Aviation Concept Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0130; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-005-AD; Amendment 39-17847; AD 2014-09-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6078. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GROB-WERKE Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0092; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-002-AD; Amendment 39-17846; AD 2014-09-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6079. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PIAGGIO AERO INDUSTRIES S.p.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0967; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-042-AD; Amendment 39-17839; AD 2014-09-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6080. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0686; Directorate Identifier 2013- NM-006-AD; Amendment 39-17843; AD 2014-09-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6081. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0869; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-063-AD; Amendment 39-17845; AD 2014-09-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6082. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Vulcanair S.p.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0602; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-010-AD; Amendment 39-17484; AD 2014-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6083. A letter from the Deputy Director, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicare Program; Additional Extension of the Payment Adjustment for Low-Volume Hospitals and the Medicare-dependent Hospital (MDH) Program Under the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems (IPPS) for Acute Care Hospitals for Fiscal Year 2014 [CMS-1599-N] (RIN: 0938-ZB17) received June 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 524. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency does not have the authority to disapprove a permit after it has been issued by the Secretary of the Army under section 404 of such Act (Rept. 113–485). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SIMPSON: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 4923. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Don Young (Rept. 113–487). Referred to the House Calendar.

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. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 4922. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize veterans who are entitled to educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs to use such entitlement to participate in a career transition internship program for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 4923. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BARBER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona):

H.R. 4924. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into the Big Sandy River-Planet Ranch Water Rights Settlement Agreement and the Hualapai Tribe Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Agreement, to provide for the lease of certain land located within Planet Ranch on the Bill Williams River in the State of Arizona to benefit the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, and to provide for the settlement of specific water rights claims in the Bill Williams River watershed in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 4925. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Revolving Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NOLAN (for himself, Mr. WALZ, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. KLINE):

H.R. 4926. A bill to designate the ''James L. Oberstar Memorial Highway'' and the ''James L. Oberstar National Scenic Byway'' in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. NOLAN (for himself, Mr. WALZ, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 4927. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 3rd Avenue, NW, in Chisholm, Minnesota, as the ''James L. Oberstar Memorial Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia (for himself and Mr. BENISHEK):

H.R. 4928. A bill to prohibit certain closures of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs of the Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 4929. A bill to establish a grant program for career education in computer science; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BARTON (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 4930. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing services to children with medically complex conditions under the Medicaid program and Children's Health Insurance Program through a care coordination program focused on improving health outcomes for children with medically complex conditions and lowering costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 4931. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for equity investments by angel investors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 4932. A bill to establish a fund consisting of donations from private industry to provide financial support for unemployed individuals to obtain information technology certifications; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. REED (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MICA, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. YODER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ENYART, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. MAFFEI):

H.R. 4933. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the 7-year recovery period for motorsports entertainment complexes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. TIERNEY):

H. Con. Res. 102. Concurrent resolution expressing support for designation of June 21 as National ASK (Asking Saves Kids) Day to promote children's health and gun safety; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

H. Res. 633. A resolution expressing the sense of the House with respect to accountability for mismanagement at the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HECK of Washington, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. REICHERT):

H. Res. 634. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to the victims of the devastating landslide on March 22, 2014, extending the thanks of those who took quick action to provide aid and comfort to the victims of the landslide, commending the resiliency of the affected communities for their strength, and committing to provide the necessary resources and to stand by the people of the affected communities; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. Res. 635. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) must allow taxpayers the same lame excuses for missing documentation that the IRS itself is currently proffering; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

220. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 105 asking the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Congress to give Idaho the flexibility to have control over the foods authorized for purchase with the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Programs (SNAP) benefits; to the Committee on Agriculture.

221. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 103 recommending that the Idaho Delegation to Congress work with representatives of other seafood and fish-producing states to acquire sufficient funding for effectual and maintained domestic marketing of American seafood; to the Committee on Agriculture.

222. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 106 urging the President and the Secretary of State to use every opportunity and resource at their disposal to end the unjust imprisonment of Saeed Abedini; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

223. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Alabama, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 100 urging the Congress to propose and submit to the states for ratification a federal balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

224. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 104 concurring that Congress shall maintain a record of the Article V application of the states in a form that is open and accessible to the people of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 4922.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 4923.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United

States (the appropriation power), which states: ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . .'' In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: ''The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . .'' Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 4924.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is constitutionally appropriate pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce Clause) which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several states and with the Indian Tribes; Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 (the Treaty Clause) which gives the President the Power to make Treaties; Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause) which gives Congress the Power to make all Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

The Supreme Court, in Winters v. United States (1901), reasoned that an Indian Tribe's water rights are established when the reservation is created, regardless of whether the Tribe actually uses the water on that reservation at that time. The Act settles water right claims of the Hualapai Tribe and is thus constitutionally permissible.

By Mr. WEBSTER of Florida:

H.R. 4925.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority granted Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 7 of the United States Constitution establish the basis for Congress providing transportation infrastructure.

By Mr. NOLAN:

H.R. 4926.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, and

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NOLAN:

H.R. 4927.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, and

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 4928.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 12

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 4929.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. BARTON:

H.R. 4930.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 4931.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 4932.

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 make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 4933.

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 and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 36: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. ROTHFUS.
H.R. 182: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 437: Mr. PETERS of California.
H.R. 485: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 487: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 717: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 956: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COLE, and Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 1136: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1249: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1278: Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 1563: Mr. GOWDY.
H.R. 1750: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 1767: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1812: Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 1830: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 1893: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 2453: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 2502: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 2504: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 3040: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 3303: Mr. HECK of Nevada.
H.R. 3481: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3489: Mr. MCKEON.
H.R. 3518: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3579: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 3580: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 3725: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
H.R. 3747: Mr. BARR and Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 3992: Ms. TITUS and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 4040: Mr. DELANEY.
H.R. 4060: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 4233: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 4316: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 4320: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 4347: Mr. SIRES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 4361: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 4385: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 4411: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HURT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCALLISTER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. VELA, and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 4450: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 4460: Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. SCHOCK, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 4472: Mr. ISRAEL and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 4504: Mr. POCAN, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4510: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 4511: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 4577: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 4578: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. ESTY, and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4612: Mr. DAINES.
H.R. 4623: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 4631: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 4653: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 4704: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 4783: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 4792: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 4797: Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 4811: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 4816: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 4829: Mr. HOLDING.
H.R. 4838: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 4882: Mr. MULVANEY and Mr. LONG.
H.R. 4895: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4897: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 4904: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 4907: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 4909: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H. Con. Res. 16: Mrs. BEATTY.
H. Res. 480: Mr. CROWLEY.
H. Res. 489: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 525: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. MENG, Ms. TSONGAS, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H. Res. 538: Ms. LOFGREN.
H. Res. 587: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H. Res. 607: Mr. LONG.
H. Res. 619: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H. Res. 621: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. POMPEO, and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H. Res. 622: Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H. Res. 630: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H. Res. 631: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WALZ, Mrs. NOEM, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MCALLISTER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. RIBBLE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. WELCH, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. BASS, Mr. KILMER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

H.R. 4899, the Lower Gasoline Prices to Fuel an America That Works Act of 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff

benefits as defined in clause 9 of House Rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. GOODLATTE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Judiciary in H.R. 4899 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 809: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. DEFAZIO.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF ROBERT V. ANTLE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert V. Antle on the occasion of his recognition by the Grower-Shipper Association with the E.E. "Gene" Harden Award for Lifetime Achievement. Bob is a remarkable American whose vision, innovation, and hard work has helped to shape the Salinas Valley and build one of the largest and most innovative family-owned produce companies in the world.

Bob was born in Salinas, California, in 1935. In 1949, while still in high school, Bob joined his father, Bud Antle, in the family's lettuce harvest operation. During that time he started to learn the produce business from the ground up. After graduating from Watsonville High School, Bob attended Stanford University. While at Stanford, Bob married Sue Merrill Crawford. Bob and Sue have been blessed with four children, Rick, Karen, Kathy, and Mike and further blessed with 17 wonderful grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild.

After graduating from Stanford in 1957, Bob joined his family's business and took charge of its carrot operation known as "Antle Carrots." He excelled in all aspects of the business and even built a field pack carrot machine. Bob then moved into Sales and Marketing eventually becoming the General Sales Manager. In 1966, Bob relocated to the East Coast to develop the House of Bud, a fruit and vegetable wholesaler. Under Bob's leadership, the House of Bud opened facilities in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Belgium.

In 1972, Bud Antle unexpectedly passed away at age 58. Bob, following his father's leadership and example, then became the CEO of all Antle activities. After six years of further developing and growing these businesses, Bob merged the Bud Antle companies with Castle & Cooke, now Dole Food Company, and joined their senior management team. Over the course of his produce career, Bob is credited with implementing several major produce industry initiatives, such as wrapping fresh vegetables in the field, developing distribution centers for the introduction of wrapped lettuce and other source packaged fruits and vegetables, and producing crops from transplants.

During the late 1940s, Bob met the Tanimura family who operated one of the produce farming operations that his father Bud worked with. Bob and the Tanimuras maintained and strengthened that relationship over the years. Finally in 1982, Bob and the Tanimura brothers combined over 50 years of mutual friendship, respect, and experience to create Tanimura & Antle. The new company combined the Antles' packing, shipping, and marketing expertise with the Tanimuras' growing expertise. That combination has helped T&A grow into one of the world's premier fresh produce companies. And it forms the basis of T&A's continued success.

While Bob is a towering figure in the fresh produce community, his leadership extends well beyond the industry. Bob is Co-Chairman of the Leon and Sylvia Panetta Institute, past president of the President's Council at California State University Monterey Bay, and Founding President of Central Coast Water Quality Preservation, Inc. Bob also actively supports the University of Arizona. In March 2005, he was appointed to the California State Senate Commission: Agricultural Worker Housing and Health.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for the whole House in commending Bob Antle for helping Americans eat better food and the people of the Central Coast live better lives.

CONGRATULATING DR. RICHARD SHAINK ON HIS RETIREMENT AS MOTT COMMUNITY COLLEGE'S LONGEST SERVING PRESIDENT

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Dr. Richard Shaink, Mott Community College's longest serving president, as he prepares to retire after 14 years of leadership and service. Mott Community College is a multi-campus institution serving Flint and Genesee County, Michigan.

He possesses a unique blend of business, community, economic development and educational experience having served as a former college campus president, multi-campus vice president, instruction dean, college business/industry director, shopping center general manager, industrial sales representative, production line supervisor, full-time high school vocational teacher, and an adjunct instructor at Michigan State University, Ferris State University, and Lansing Community College.

He received his Ph.D. in Educational Administration from Michigan State University, but affirms that he is most proud of the Associate of Arts degree he earned at Jackson Junior College.

In 2010, Dr. Shaink received the Marie Y. Martin Chief Executive Office of the Year Award from the Association of Community College Trustees, a national organization of governing boards representing more than 6,500 elected and appointed trustees who govern over 1,200 community, technical, and junior colleges in the USA and beyond. Moreover, under his leadership, Mott Community College was also the recipient of the 2011 Aspen Institute's College of Excellence Award designating MCC as one of the ten best community colleges in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Dr. Richard Shaink for his exemplary leadership in Genesee County and congratulate him on his retirement.

HONORING JAXON RILEY HARVEY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Jaxon Riley Harvey. Jaxon 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 309, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Jaxon has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Jaxon 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, Jaxon has led his troop as Patrol Leader. Jaxon has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Jaxon organized and led the pouring of a concrete pad for a picnic shelter at his church that another Eagle Scout was building.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Jaxon Riley Harvey for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING DELTA AIR LINES AS THEY CELEBRATE THE 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMERCIAL SERVICE

HON. LYNN A. WESTMORELAND

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to recognize Delta Air Lines as they celebrate the 85th anniversary of commercial service and the grand reopening of the Delta Flight Museum at its world headquarters:

Delta began its first service from Atlanta on June 12, 1930, just one year after its first passenger flight on June 17th, 1929,

Delta, Atlanta's hometown airline, operates service to more than 200 destinations in the world,

Delta is the world's largest hub at the world's busiest airport, employing more than 30,000 employees in Georgia,

Delta is the largest private employer in both the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, a historic cornerstone of economic development and job creation,

Delta has set the standard in Georgia for community contribution as a company with a rich history of employees putting countless hours of volunteerism back into community and local organizations,

It is with great pride that I congratulate Delta on 85 years of service to Georgia and others worldwide.

HONORING SHALARIA JACKSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable student, Ms. Shalaria Jackson.

Ms. Jackson is a senior at Humphreys County High School. Throughout her years in school, she has been a part of many leadership organizations, such as: TATU, SADD, Sister of Sophistication, and Senior Select.

Upon graduation, she plans to attend Mississippi State University to major in Biochemistry to one day become a Medical Examiner.

Being a part of senior select gave her the opportunity to experience the work force; never did she think that she would have such a great effect on her coworker's lives. She has learned the basics of becoming and working as a Chancery Clerk assistant at the Humphreys County Court House.

She also learned the patience it takes to work well with others in a work setting environment. What she learned at work, she applied it to school and vice versa. She helped with the paperwork, greeted the patients and staff with such great hospitality, operated the telephones and also helped other coworkers when her tasks were completed.

It was not an easy job for her to juggle school and work, but she kept the faith and pushed forward.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Shalaria Jackson for her dedication to serving others and giving back to the community.

HONORING BOY SCOUT TROOP 368 OF BERKELEY HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Boy Scout Troop 368 of Berkeley Heights, New Jersey for a recent act of heroism. During a hike through Harriman State Park, in New York State, these young men came across a woman who had injured her leg.

The Scouts realized this women was in immediate need of assistance and through quick thinking, resourcefulness and training, successfully splinted her leg and attempted to relieve her of immediate pain.

The Scouts also realized that she would be unable to navigate the mountain on her own and constructed a make-shift stretcher of two sturdy sticks and a tarp. Upon its completion, they used the stretcher to deliver the woman safely to her family waiting at the foot of the mountain.

In accordance with the Boy Scout Oath, these young men meet their duty to other people: to help people in need and to lend a helping hand to make life easier for someone else.

It was not until after they performed their duties that they were informed the woman they assisted was NBC News journalist Ann Curry. Ms. Curry has proudly thanked these Scouts in the media and brought them many deserving accolades.

These young men proved themselves as Scouts and as citizens of high character and responsibility. I congratulate the Scouts of Boy Scout Troop 368 on a job well done.

HONORING NANINE MEIKLEJOHN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, forty years ago Nanine Meiklejohn started her work on behalf of working men and women at the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME). Following in the footsteps of her father, Kenneth Meiklejohn, who worked for the AFL-CIO, Nanine has fought to build and sustain a path to the middle class for working families.

Today, I am pleased to rise to recognize her talents and her positive impact on public policy. Nanine worked to make government programs better and to support the men and women who help make those programs work. She developed an expertise in many areas, but she is particularly known for her deep knowledge of workforce issues, including job training programs, employment services, and the unemployment insurance (UI) system. As someone who continues to work to ensure an adequate UI system for workers who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, I can tell you that Nanine was a key voice in our nation's efforts to help workers hurt by the worst recession since the Great Depression. Her keen understanding of workforce programs, her firm commitment to social justice, and her determined defense of those who do the everyday work of making government work represent a very powerful combination.

Now after four decades at AFSCME, Nanine is retiring. We will miss her tenacious advocacy, and we thank her for a career dedicated to strengthening efforts to help Americans succeed. We are a better nation because of the work of Nanine and so many others who fight for economic opportunity for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MILDRED BUTTS

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following U.S. Citizen of Distinction.

Whereas, our lives have been touched by the life of this mighty woman of God, Mrs. Mildred Butts, who gave of herself to brighten the lives of others; and

Whereas, her dedication to her family and community was unwavering, she was a model citizen with a heart of gold, providing nurturing love and support to her husband, children, grandchildren and other family members; and

Whereas, this remarkable, positive woman with the beautiful smile gave of herself, her time and her talent; never asking for fame or fortune but only to uplift those in need; and

Whereas, she led by example from behind the scenes, her beloved Butts family always knew that her hands and her words spoke meaning into everyone she encountered; and

Whereas, this virtuous Proverbs 31 woman was a wife, a mother, a friend, a matriarch, and a woman of great integrity; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia has set aside this day to bestow a Congressional recognition on Mrs. Mildred Butts for her friendship and service to the citizens in Georgia; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr., do hereby attest to the 113th Congress that Mrs. Mildred Butts of Georgia is deemed worthy and deserving of this "Congressional Honor."

Mrs. Mildred Butts, U.S. Citizen of Distinction, in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 3rd day of June, 2014.

HONORING THE CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the City of Jackson, which was founded in 1821, at the site of a trading post situated on a "high handsome bluff" on the west bank of the Pearl River.

Jackson's history tells that the trading post was operated by a French-Canadian trader named Louis LeFleur, and the town originally was called LeFleur's Bluff.

The Mississippi state legislature wanted the seat of government moved out of the Natchez area and into a more central location. It commissioned three men to locate an ideal place for a town that could become the state capital.

After surveying areas north and east of Jackson, Thomas Hinds, James Patton, and William Lattimore proceeded southwest along the Pearl River until they came to LeFleur's Bluff in Hinds County. Their report to the General Assembly was that this location had "beautiful and healthful surroundings, good water, abundant timber, navigable waters, and nearness to the Natchez Trace."

A legislative act dated November 28, 1821 authorized the location to be the permanent seat of government for the state and that it would be named Jackson—in honor of Major General Andrew Jackson who would later become the seventh president of the United States.

The building of a new state house had top priority, and a $3,500 contract was awarded to build Mississippi's first capitol: a two-story brick structure that was 40 feet by 30 feet. Shortly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1832, which ensured Jackson would be the permanent capital, the Mississippi legislature authorized the construction of a new and much larger house of government.

This magnificent example of Greek Revival architecture remained the seat of state government until 1903. It lay dormant for several years, and then served as state offices until the late 1950s and as the state historical museum until 2005. Surviving extensive damage from Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the Old Capitol was lovingly restored and opened to the public as a state house museum in 2009.

A third capitol building, referred to as the "New Capitol," was completed in 1903. This magnificent structure, patterned after the National Capitol, is a major tourist attraction today, as well as the focus of Mississippi state government activities.

Two other buildings are worthy of note in Mississippi history. The Governor's Mansion, authorized in 1839 and completed in 1842, is the second oldest residence of its type in the nation; it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Jackson's City Hall, built in 1846 for less than $8,000, is still the working seat of municipal government after more than 140 years. The massively-columned, three-story building and the gardens that surround it are two of the most photographed locations in the city.

Jackson's growth in the 1800s was slow and sometimes painful. During the Civil War, the town was ravaged and burned three times by Union troops under the command of General William Tecumseh Sherman. Surprisingly, the City Hall was spared the torch. It was rumored that Sherman bypassed the building because it housed a Masonic Lodge and that the Union leader was a Mason. More likely, its use as a hospital was the reason the building was not burned.

Although less than 8,000 people lived in the Jackson area at the turn of the century, its population began accelerating rapidly after 1900, and it is now one of the dynamic growth areas of the Sunbelt. In 1990, the population of the Metropolitan area rose to 395,396. It is a major distribution center with a prime location equal distance between Memphis and New Orleans, north-south, and between Dallas and Atlanta, east-west.

As a major distribution center, efficient transportation facilities are a must. Eight major air carriers—American Eagle, Continental, Delta, Northwest Airlines, US Airways Express, and Southwest Airlines—provide service in the Jackson International Airport and Hawkins Field. Amtrak provides daily passenger service to Chicago and New Orleans. The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad and scores of major truck lines provide freight service to all parts of the nation.

A new, state-of-the-art convention center, the Jackson Convention Complex, opened in January 2009, in downtown Jackson, the beating heart of this vibrant, modern city. JCC offers conferencing technology, a 380-seat theatre, and more than 110,000 square feet of prime meeting and exhibit space. The complex is near Jackson's arts district, hotels, entertainment and restaurants.

Jackson boasts two regional shopping malls, numerous multi-store centers, and a wide array of antiques, gift stands and craft shops.

Eleven hospitals, including the nationally renowned University of Mississippi Medical Center, provide diagnoses and treatments for thousands of patients in the region.

Every major church denomination is represented in the city, and there are more than 400 houses of worship scattered throughout the 105 square miles of community. An excellent public school system is an integral part of the area, and one university and six colleges and junior colleges are located within 15 miles of Jackson's center.

Residents of the City with Soul are extremely proud of their Southern hospitality and lifestyle. Community support is strong for a symphony orchestra, an opera, ballet companies, professional theater groups, and a beautiful new art museum.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the City of Jackson, Mississippi.

HONORING THE GRADUATES OF LEADERSHIP FRISCO CLASS 17

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating the 17th graduating class of Leadership Frisco. This graduating class, comprised of 20 individuals, is a shining example of the civic responsibility that makes Frisco a great place to live, work, and raise a family. It's no wonder Frisco is the second-fastest growing city in the U.S.

Sponsored by the Frisco Chamber of Commerce, Leadership Frisco seeks out highly motivated, well-informed individuals who want to expand their leadership skills, deepen their civic duty, and increase their involvement in volunteer opportunities. Over the past nine months, these leaders have learned about Frisco's history, shared their time and talents through community service, and engaged with leaders from city government, the school district and other agencies.

Each year, the class selects a service project to give back to the community. This class worked on rebuilding a roof for the Boys and Girls Club of Collin County. In effect, these leaders are contributing and helping provide a safe place for tomorrow's leaders to learn, grow, and reach their fullest potential. For many kids in Collin County, the Boys and Girls Club is the only place for them to participate in developmental programs in an affordable, safe and nurturing environment.

Having strong and committed leaders is one of the fundamental building blocks of a safe and prosperous community. As President Theodore Roosevelt once said, "This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a good place for all of us to live in." This statement rings true for communities as well and that's what the members of Leadership Frisco strives to do each and every day. I thank each graduate for their hard work, dedication, and promise of a brighter future for Frisco. You must be proud of your accomplishments, I sure am.

Once again, Congratulations and keep up the good work. I look forward to their continued success and wish them the best on your future endeavors.

The names of the 2014 Leadership Frisco Advisory Council graduating class follows:

Debbie Ames, Goldin Peiser & Peiser, LLP; Mike Barber, BKM Sowan Horan, LLP; Brandon Burden, Farmers Insurance; Chad Cunningham, C4 Roofing, Inc.; Robert Dawson, ProImpetus LLC; Oscar Gonzalez, First National Bank Southwest; Myrna Martinez, Frisco Family Services; Christine Messner, "Yooz"; Erin Minett, Gay, McCall, Isaacks, Gordon & Roberts, P.C.; Suzanne Mitchell, Keller Williams Frisco Stars; Randy Nichols, Prospera Financial Services.

Bridget Payne, Wingspan Portfolio Advisors, LLC; Jake Poulsen, TXU Energy; Diana Sage, Collin College; Rachel Sam, Strasburger & Price LLP; Darcy Schroer, Frisco Economic Development Corporation; Julie Simon, Broadlinkone; Angela Syitak, Whitley Penn LLP; Adam Wisler, ACO Practice Solutions, LLC; Ryan Langston, Strasburger & Price LLP.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TAXPAYER IDENTITY PROTECTION ACT OF 2014

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Taxpayer Identity Protection Act of 2014.

This bill will help cut down on tax fraud from identity theft, a serious problem that costs the government billions of dollars annually. My bill would truncate Social Security Numbers on Forms W–2, and the Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that implementing it would have a negligible revenue effect.

At the moment, W–2 forms contain a person's full Social Security Number, making it easy for someone to steal an identity. This bill would give the IRS the authority to shorten Social Security Numbers on W–2 forms, making it tougher for a person's identity to be stolen if their W–2 ends up in the wrong hands.

The Treasury Department wrote in the Greenbook that "the risk of identity theft from Form W–2 is high because employers are required to file a Form W–2 for each employee who receives wages." It added that, "providing the IRS authority to require or permit truncated SSNs on Forms W–2 would reduce the risk of identity theft and improper payments resulting from false or fraudulent returns."

In 2010, a Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) report estimated that "$21 billion in potentially fraudulent refunds" would be issued over the next five years as a result of identity theft. The report noted that this estimate is likely conservative.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during the second vote series on June 18, 2014. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on the Democrat Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3230—Veterans' Access to Care through Choice, Accountability, and Transparency Act of 2014.

HONORING VICKSBURG ALUMNAE CHAPTER OF DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY, INC.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a group of women who has shown what can be done through hard work, dedication and a desire to serve

their community, Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

The Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. has served the Warren County community and the State of Mississippi through informational meetings, social and civic engagement.

The idea of an alumnae chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., in Vicksburg, Mississippi, was realized in February 1976 when Maggie Walker and Gloria Hebron discussed the possibility of becoming active in a nearby alumnae chapter. While developing a list of potential members to accompany them, they asked themselves, ''Why join another Chapter when there are at least 15 to 20 inactive members in our city?'' With this in mind, they contacted National Headquarters, requested an application for a charter, and sent out a call for inactive Deltas to come forward to serve our city and local communities.

The Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., was chartered by 14 of the 18 Deltas who came forth when on Saturday evening, November 6, 1976, then Southern Regional Director and future 19th National President Yvonne Kennedy installed them into the Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter. This event took place at the Holiday Inn, on Clay Street, in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter boasts 83 members for the 2013–2014 sororal year. All are registered voters and hold a minimum of a bachelor's degree.

Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter members actively participate in Vicksburg and surrounding communities through annual blood drives; walk-a-thons; HIV/AIDS awareness programs; Habitat for Humanity; refurbished and maintain The Delta Room at Mountain of Faith Ministries Women's Shelter; youth educational scholarships, mentoring, and ACT workshops; financial management workshops; cultural awareness programs, including Jabberwock; educational forums; and meet the candidates political awareness forums.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Vicksburg Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. for its dedication to serving others and giving back to the community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, from March 5, 2014 to June 10, 2014, I was unavoidably absent from the House and missed rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Roll	Vote	Roll	Vote	Roll	Vote	Roll	Vote	Roll	Vote
93	Nay	103	Aye	113	Nay	281	Nay	291	Nay
94	Nay	104	Aye	114	Aye	282	Nay	292	Nay
95	Aye	105	Aye	191	Aye	283	Nay	293	Aye
96	Aye	106	Nay	192	Aye	284	Nay	294	Nay
97	Nay	107	Nay	193	Aye	285	Nay	295	Nay
98	Aye	108	Aye	276	Nay	286	Nay	296	Aye
99	Nay	109	Nay	277	Aye	287	Aye	297	Nay
100	Nay	110	Aye	278	Nay	288	Nay		
101	Nay	111	Aye	279	Nay	289	Nay		
102	Aye	112	Aye	280	Nay	290	Nay		

TONY GWYNN: A MAN OF UNRIVALED SKILL AND EXEMPLARY CHARACTER

HON. SCOTT H. PETERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I, along with my fellow members of the San Diego Delegation including Representative DAVIS, Representative ISSA, Representative HUNTER, and Representative VARGAS, rise today to pay tribute to the life of Mr. Tony Gwynn, a celebrated batting champion in the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame and beloved San Diego Padre. For over 30 years, Tony's enthusiasm for baseball and life itself was a source of goodwill for our national pastime and for all San Diegans. He will be sorely missed by the many people he inspired to play the game and by the many lives he touched on and off the baseball diamond.

Tony Gwynn was a baseball legend. The 15-time All-Star led the Padres to two World Series appearances. In his career, he accumulated 3,141 hits over 20 seasons, earning a career batting average of .338, the highest since Ted Williams. He also received a record-tying eight National League batting titles in addition to winning five Gold Glove Awards in recognition of his defensive skills. Gwynn was elected to the Hall of Fame in 2007, his first year of eligibility.

Gwynn's dedication to the sport was only matched by his remarkable character and his love for San Diego, earning him the nickname, ''Mr. Padre.'' While Gwynn had the option to play elsewhere, he loyally spent his entire career in San Diego. Following his time as a player, he remained in San Diego to dedicate the remainder of his life to coaching at his alma mater, San Diego State University. A role model to many, Gwynn focused more on brightening the lives of others than on pursuing fame and fortune for himself. He is remembered for his kindness and generosity as well as for his infectious laugh.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the utmost respect that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the life of Tony Gwynn, an outstanding athlete and exemplary citizen, friend, and family man. His love of the game, tireless dedication, genial attitude, and uplifting presence will be missed.

HONORING REVEREND DR. CURTIS L. LESTER

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following proclamation.

Whereas, Reverend Dr. Curtis L. Lester has celebrated forty (40) years in pastoral leadership this year and has provided stellar leadership to his church; and

Whereas, Reverend Dr. Curtis L. Lester under the guidance of God has pioneered and sustained Greater Bethany Missionary Baptist Church as an instrument in our community that uplifts the spiritual, physical and mental welfare of our citizens; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God has given hope to the hopeless and is a beacon of light to those in need; and

Whereas, Reverend Dr. Lester is a spiritual warrior, a man of compassion, a fearless leader and a servant to all, but most of all a visionary who has shared not only with his Church, but with our community and the nation his passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Reverend Dr. Curtis L. Lester as he celebrates forty years in pastoral leadership; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim June 8, 2014 as Reverend Dr. Curtis L. Lester Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 8th day of June, 2014.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was $10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is $17,585,699,982,065.80. We've added $6,958,822,933,152.72 to our debt in 5 years. This is over $6.9 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

HONORING CITY OF CANTON, MISSISSIPPI

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the City of Canton, Mississippi.

Madison County, the 23rd county in Mississippi, was named for the fourth President, James Madison, and was created in 1828 out of Yazoo and Hinds Counties. It incorporates lands between the Pearl and Big Black Rivers

where General Andrew Jackson met with the Choctaw Chieftain, Pushmataha. That meeting resulted in the 1820 Treaty of Doak's Stand.

This area attracted large numbers of settlers from Virginia and the Carolinas who came to farm the lush, rolling hills, and fertile soil.

In 1833, the Madison County Board of Police (a governing body similar to today's supervisors) appointed surveyor John B. Peyton to select a geographical center for a new county seat and to lay it out in blocks. In 1834, 40 acres of land belonging to Killis and Margaret Walton were deeded to the county for $100. The land was divided into square parcels with the plot nearest the center reserved for the public square.

In 1836, the town was legally incorporated and boasted a population of 400. The first recorded ordinance made it a misdemeanor to gallop horse, mare, or mule on any street or alley.

By 1838, Canton boasted two banks, two hotels, ten dry goods stores, a drug store, three groceries, a bakery, a tin shop, three tailor shops, and two watchmakers. The public buildings were a courthouse, jail, church, and a female academy. The town enjoyed notoriety for having as visitors the celebrated original Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, who ordered two custom suits from Perlinsky's Tailor Shop.

There are two stories concerning the naming of Canton, and both attribute the name to Chinese origin. One states that Canton, Mississippi is the exact opposite side of the world as Canton, China, and was thus named. The other story states that the daughter of a Chinese family died in the area and the sympathetic community named the town for the family. There is really no more proof for one over the other, it's just which one you wish to believe.

The very center and glory of our town is the beautiful Greek Revival Courthouse. Members of the local Masonic Order laid the cornerstone to the Courthouse in July 1855. The Board of Police paid $26,428 for it, as well as $65 per month to a commissioner to supervise proper construction—a magnificent sum at that time. The brick used were salvaged from the old Courthouse that had been condemned in 1840 because of the deterioration of the mortar. The new Courthouse was the scene of a huge Fourth of July celebration in 1857, but was not legally accepted until 1858. The beautiful iron fence was added later at a cost of $5,250. The large dome (twenty feet in diameter and thirty feet high) has twice been threatened with removal for security reasons. The first time was during original construction in 1856, and the second time was during remodeling in 1925. Both times the women of the town were successful in protecting it by insisting that ''beauty prevail over reason.''

The Courthouse has also served as a gathering place to welcome the railroad, send soldiers off to war, as a Court of Justice and the Seat of county offices, a polling place, an early library, a theater, and a hospital during the yellow fever epidemic.

The happenings within the Courthouse walls have reflected the humorous, chivalrous, hardheaded, hospitable personalities who have given the South its distinctive character. During reconstruction, there was so much ballot box stuffing and tensions that when Election Day threatened to become bloody, a group of officials dispersed a gathering crowd by climbing into the dome and shooting down rocks with slingshots.

The legal chambers within the Courthouse have witnessed many fiery trials, several of which resulted in duels between lawyers. When dueling had been outlawed in the state, Judge Calhoun and Judge Bowers, respecting the law, traveled together to Vicksburg and crossed the river into Louisiana to settle a court quarrel with pistols. Neither man was injured; it was simply a matter of honor.

In 1994–1995 a new Courthouse was built one block north of the Square and the beautiful old Courthouse underwent a $2,000,000 renovation. The 1855 cornerstone was opened and re-laid by the Masonic Order. The first floor is currently home to the Madison County Economic Development Authority, and the old courtroom, on the second floor, is currently not in use.

In 1982, the Canton Courthouse Square District was officially entered into the National Register of Historic Places and declared one of three best examples in the State of Mississippi.

The Courthouse Square, still the focus of exciting activities, is the scene twice yearly of the nationally famous Canton Flea Market Arts & Crafts Show. The Market attracts up to 100,000 visitors annually from across the United States and beyond.

It is estimated that over $20,000,000 in public and private funding has been invested in the Canton Square District, including the new and old Courthouses.

In recent years, the beauty, uniqueness, and preservation efforts of our Courthouse Square and Historic District, with its beautiful homes, have attracted the attention of Hollywood. In addition to the five major films, many advertising agencies have chosen Canton as the location for commercial and corporate shoots, and PBS again chose the town for a segment of a six hour blues documentary on blues great Skip James to air in 2003.

With the site of the Nissan Automotive Plant located one mile south of the city, proposed plans for the Mississippi Film Complex, and the continued efforts toward preservation by the community, Canton's future is well-assured.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the City of Canton, Mississippi.

HONORING MR. RICHARD JOSEPH DOMINGUEZ

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Richard Joseph Dominguez on the celebration of his 90th birthday on June 27, 2014. Richard has served his country and community faithfully as a veteran and lifelong resident of Los Angeles County, and I am proud to honor him today.

Richard Joseph Dominguez was born on June 27th, 1924 in Los Angeles, CA. The third son of Mexican immigrants, Jose and Panchita, he was raised in Boyle Heights attending Talpa Elementary School and Roosevelt High School. Richard's youth was centered around a family of eight boys, faith, and community. Growing up, he was active in sports, the church, and spent some time as an extra in motion pictures.

A World War II and Korean War veteran, Richard enlisted into the United States Army in 1943 following his two older brothers, Eugene and Joe into the service. Richard served in the field artillery, armored infantry, the 11th Airborne Division, and in June 1945 he was shipped out to the Philippines. Richard continued to serve in the U.S. Army until returning to the United States, receiving an honorable discharge in 1948.

After relocating to Whittier, California, Richard joined the Los Angeles Police Department and worked in various divisions; Juvenile, Community Relations and the Hollenbeck Division. While with the Department, Richard was one of the founding members of LA LEY, the LAPD Latin American Law Enforcement Association, an organization that dedicates itself to enhancing the effectiveness of all LAPD employees and improving the Department's relationship with the community.

Following his years with the LAPD, Richard continued to remain an active public servant and worked for the L.A. City Attorney's office as a hearings officer, culminating over 35 years of public service.

Richard's involvement in public service reaches far beyond the confines of the LAPD. He has continuously demonstrated his dedication to his community with his involvement in many local organizations including; La Purisima Social Club, Saint Mary's of the Assumption Church and School, Saint Vincent de Paul Society, Meals on Wheels, Whittier Senior Center, Saint Paul High School, and docent at Pio Pico State Historical Park.

Today, Richard still lives in the same Whittier home where he and his family settled in 1953. Richard was married to his wife Norma for fifty-one years before she passed away in 2000. They raised eight children through hard work, instilling values of faith, family, and tradition that they continue to exemplify to this day.

Mr. Speaker, Richard Joseph Dominguez is a man who has selflessly given his time and efforts to the Los Angeles Community. Richard exemplifies the true meaning of service to one's country and service to others, and for that his community is grateful. I respectfully ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in wishing Richard a very happy 90th birthday.

CONGRATULATING MR. ANDREW N. SCHULTZ ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. VALADAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleague Mr. NUNES, to congratulate Andrew N. Schultz on his retirement after 38 years of dedicated service to the children and parents of Tulare County, California.

Mr. Schultz grew up as the son of a farmer and historian in the Zion Lutheran Colony located near Terra Bella, California. He attended Zion Lutheran School, Porterville High School, Porterville College and California State University at Chico. He also obtained a Master of Education from California State University, Bakersfield.

Mr. Schultz started his career as a teacher at Rockford School District. He later became the Superintendent and Principal of Ducor School District in Southern Tulare County. For the last 13 years, Mr. Schultz has served as the Superintendent and Principal of Rockford School District, near Porterville, California. His tenure at Rockford School District makes Mr. Schultz one of the longest serving Superintendents in the history of Tulare County.

Over the course of his career Mr. Schultz enabled thousands of students to obtain a quality education. His leadership allowed students and teachers to thrive and his district has been bestowed numerous honors and awards. In 2010, the Rockford School District received the California Distinguished School Award for its substantial gains in narrowing the achievement gap.

In addition to serving as Superintendent and Principal, Mr. Schultz has also been active in the Small Schools Superintendent Association.

The children of Tulare County have been extremely fortunate to have a dedicated servant such as Mr. Schultz to aid in their education. He has set very high standards for himself, his staff, and his students.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join Mr. NUNES and me in commending Andrew Schultz for his 38 years of dedicated public service in Tulare County and congratulating him on his recent retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF NICK AND TRACY BROWN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Nick Brown and Mrs. Tracy Brown for their immeasurable contributions to the community and congratulate them on their recognition by Count Basie Theatre at its summer gala, ''A Little Help From Our Friends,'' on June 20, 2014. Nick and Tracy's philanthropy and professional accomplishments should be celebrated.

Both Nick and Tracy are active members of their community. Tracy currently serves as Secretary on the Board of Trustees of the Monmouth Medical Center Foundation as well as a member of the Prevention First Board of Trustees. She has served as co-chair for numerous galas for various organizations, including the Count Basie Theatre. Recently, Tracy and Nick co-chaired the 2014 Monmouth Medical Center Crystal Ball, which benefited the hospital's programs and services.

In addition to his professional work as GFI Group Managing Director and Head of Financial Product Brokerage for the Americas, Nick also dedicates much time to charitable activities. He has been a board member of the Center to Prevent Youth Violence, the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence and HELP USA, and currently serves on the Count Basie Theatre Foundation Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in leading this body in recognition of Nick and Tracy for their tireless efforts and dedication to philanthropy. It is with great pleasure that I am able to join with Count Basie Theatre in honoring their exceptional work for the community.

HONORING REVEREND HORACE L. BUCKLEY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Pastor Horace Buckley a native Jacksonian.

Reverend Buckley is a graduate of Lanier High School and Mississippi Valley State University, where he received the Bachelor of Science Degree. He received the Master of Education Degree in Counseling from Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. Reverend Buckley received the Doctorate of Divinity Degree (Honoris, Causa) from Natchez College and the Mississippi Baptist Seminary, May 2003 and June 2003 respectively.

He is a former classroom teacher, having both interned and taught at Coleman High School in Greenville, Mississippi. In the Jackson Public Schools, he has worked as a high school counselor, a volunteer track coach and a middle school assistant principal. He is a recipient of the Jackson Association of Educator's ''Friend of Education'' Award and numerous other citations and awards.

He is a Hall of Fame Inductee in track and field, both at his Alma Mater and in the Southwestern Athletic Conference. He served for 16 years in the Mississippi House of Representatives.

Reverend Buckley is a man of God who holds to his convictions and walks by faith and not by sight. He received the call to serve as pastor of Cade Chapel Missionary Baptist Church in 1969 and has transformed a two Sunday a month worship service to full-time worship services. His dedicated and extraordinary leadership resulted in the retirement of mortgage in 1973 and 1991.

In 1980, the church held its Centennial Celebration Service. On April 18, 1993 the church broke ground on its $1.2 million Family Life Center which houses an array of ministries and serves the community where the church is located and where as a boy Horace Buckley spent his formative years growing up.

Reverend Buckley is married to the former Myra Beamon. They are the proud parents of four adult children: Dr. Horace A. Buckley, Carol LeJune Buckley, Dr. Cedric Buckley and Reverend Reginald M. Buckley and currently are grandparents to eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Reverend Horace L. Buckley for his dedication to serving others.

HONORING REGINALD AND MARY LIZZIE WHIPPLE

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, Reginald and Mary Lizzie Whipple are celebrating sixty years (60) in marriage today in Bibb County, Georgia; and

Whereas, on June 13, 1954 because of their union then, our community today has been blessed with a family that has enhanced our district, Mr. Reginald Whipple, Sr., and Mrs. Mary Lizzie Whipple; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God and this phenomenal and virtuous Proverbs 31 woman are beacons of light to those in need; they both have been blessed with their family, their church and the many friends from across the state of Georgia; and

Whereas, Mr. and Mrs. Whipple are distinguished citizens of our state, they are spiritual warriors, persons of compassion, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their family, but with our community their passion to improve the lives of others; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Mr. Reginald and Mrs. Mary Lizzie Whipple as they celebrate their 60th Anniversary, sixty (60) years in marital bliss; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim June 13, 2014 as Mr. Reginald and Mrs. Mary Lizzie Whipple Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 13th day of June, 2014.

IN APPRECIATION OF DAVID SHAHOULIAN AND HIS YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I, along with House Judiciary Ranking Member JOHN CONYERS, JR. of Michigan and Representative ZOE LOFGREN of California, would like to thank David Shahoulian for more than seven years of service to the House of Representatives. Throughout this time, David has served as a dedicated counsel to the Judiciary Committee under three Chairmen, including myself, JOHN CONYERS, JR., and LAMAR SMITH of Texas. For the last three years, he has served as the Minority Chief Counsel to the Judiciary's Committee's Immigration Subcommittee.

A native of Miami, Florida, David initially pursued a career in the film industry after graduating summa cum laude from Florida State University. David eventually returned to school to earn a Master's Degree in creative writing from the University of Southern California before obtaining his law degree from the Yale Law School.

It was in law school that David developed a passion for immigration law. Through his work in the Jerome N. Frank Legal Services Organization, David spent hundreds of hours representing clients at the Asylum Office all the way up to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. After graduation, he worked for two years as a Chesterfield Smith Public Interest Fellow at the law firm of Holland & Knight LLP. Just two months into his fellowship, David looked out the window of his Miami apartment and saw dozens of Haitian refugees scrambling onto the Rickenbacker Causeway after their boat ran aground. David ultimately represented a number of these asylum seekers and worked to secure pro bono counsel for many more. As the child of refugee parents from Iran and Cuba, David is a tireless advocate for those who have fled persecution and torture in search of freedom and liberty.

After three additional years at the law firm, David joined the Judiciary Committee in March 2007 and took on an ever-expanding portfolio of issues. Over time, his ability to master questions of law, policy, politics, and House procedure earned him the respect of Members and staff on both sides of the aisle. Throughout his tenure, David played a critical role in bipartisan negotiations over legislative topics large and small. He was the lead staff Democratic negotiator for the Judiciary Committee on the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, which made major reforms to immigration law regarding the victims of trafficking and unaccompanied children, and the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, which established a program to provide health care to those injured during recovery and cleanup efforts at the September 11 terrorist-attack sites and by reopening the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund to provide compensation for such injured persons.

David's affable demeanor and quick mind have frequently been on display and have earned him many friends on both sides of the aisle and in both chambers of Congress. David's absence will be felt for years to come on matters pertaining to immigration law and policy, but we know that he will continue to work in this area as Deputy General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Mr. Speaker, we applaud David's tireless, principled and loyal public service to the U.S. House of Representatives and the American people and wish his every success in his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE 149TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUNETEENTH AND THE 21ST ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 149th anniversary of Juneteenth and the 21st annual celebration in Memphis, Tennessee. On June 19, 1865, Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas and announced in the town square that all slaves were free. Although this came nearly three years after the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, the newly freed men and women rejoiced in the streets with jubilant celebrations, and thus, the Juneteenth holiday was born.

This year, the Memphis Juneteenth celebration was very different from past celebrations. First, the Board of Directors changed the name of the celebration from the ''Juneteenth Freedom & Heritage Festival'' to the ''Juneteenth Urban Music Festival.'' Second, the celebration took place in the Robert R. Church Park on Beale Street in Downtown Memphis instead of the historic Douglass Neighborhood, where the celebration has taken place for the past twenty years.

The importance of this change in location to the Robert R. Church Park is especially significant to the celebration of this important day in history. Robert R. Church was born in Memphis on October 26, 1885 and soon became a prominent civil rights leader in the City of Memphis and in the State of Tennessee. In 1916, he founded the Lincoln League, which helped African Americans in the Memphis area by organizing voter registration drives and paying poll taxes for those who could not afford it. Through the Lincoln League alone, he enabled thousands of African Americans in the Memphis area to exercise their right to vote in local, state and national elections. However, his work did not stop there. In 1917, he chartered the first Tennessee chapter of the NAACP in Memphis. Two years later, his dedication to the organization and its mission was recognized when he was elected to serve on the national board.

Robert R. Church continues to be a prominent and revered political figure in Memphis because of his work to make the processes of government inclusive to all members of society, regardless of race or social class. As such, the Juneteenth celebration this year focused on the same mission: expanding the Juneteenth celebration so that thousands more people may take place in this joyous celebration. This year, the celebration included a variety of musical performances varying from gospel performers to neo soul artists. In addition to these performances, the celebration offered a poetry slam and a showcase featuring majorettes, drummers, cheerleaders, and steppers. By appealing to all members of the community and relocating to a larger space, the Juneteenth celebration provided the people of Memphis with a celebration that was consistent with the mission of Robert R. Church: a mission of inclusiveness that we should all strive for as we continue to serve the people of our great nation.

Mr. Speaker, this is a time to commemorate the end of slavery in America and to recognize the many contributions of African-American citizens. I ask my colleagues to join me in observing our nation's 149th anniversary of Juneteenth and the 21st annual celebration in Memphis.

HONORING TOWN OF JONESTOWN, MISSISSIPPI

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Town of Jonestown, Mississippi.

The Town of Jonestown, Mississippi elected its first black Mayor, James A. Shanks, in June 1973. During these times, the struggle for freedom was very high, especially in the South. Mayor Shanks took advantage of available opportunities from federal, state and local resources. He partnered with organizations like the National Conference of Black Mayors and Mississippi Conference of Black Mayors.

Additionally, Aaron E. Henry and other civil rights activists provided valuable assistance to Jonestown. Mayor Shanks and the Board of Aldermen, enhanced the community through housing, water and sewer projects, recreational facilities, and to improve the lives of the citizens. Mayor Shanks served a total of 12 non-consecutive years as mayor.

In June 1980 Jimmy Wilkins was elected Mayor and continued moving Jonestown forward through excellent programs made by his predecessor. A modern fire station, a new fire truck and water and sewer projects were completed, upgraded housing complexes and new single family housing during Mayor Wilkins' tenure. Mayor Wilkins served eight non-consecutive years (1981–1985 and 1993–1997).

In 1989, Bobbie Walker became, the first female elected Mayor of Jonestown. In addition to ongoing projects, Mayor Walker increased community development by utilizing college volunteers, working with Habitat for Humanity and the Sisters of the Holy Name, whose members reside in Jonestown. They provide a cadre of services to citizens through education, medical contact, and recreation.

In June 1997, Joe W. Phillips was elected Mayor of Jonestown. He emphasized a sense of community and urged the people of Jonestown to be proud of their community. Mayor Phillips continued to enhance the Town of Jonestown during his two non-consecutive terms in office.

Patrick Leon Campbell was the youngest black Mayor elected to office in Jonestown and the State of Mississippi at age 28 in 2001.

He was instrumental in numerous revitalization projects via grants such as the Mississippi Historic Preservation Grant, Small Town Limited Municipality Grant, Planning Grant, Water & Sewer Grant, Public Safety Grant, Home Grant, and others. Mayor Campbell initiated the Jonestown High School scholarship fund, and reinstated the Annual Jonestown Day Celebration which brings many former citizens and tourists to town. In June of 2013 Mayor Campbell was re-elected Mayor of Jonestown and with eagerness sought out numerous economic development opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing Town for their dedication to their community and change.

RECOGNIZING THE 2014 SPECIAL OLYMPICS USA GAMES

HON. RUSH HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the 2014 Special Olympics USA Games. I am proud to say that the 2014 USA Games are being held throughout the state of New Jersey this week.

I especially want to honor the Special Olympics New Jersey Staff and Board of Directors, the athletes who demonstrate a true commitment to sport, the families that support them, and the volunteers and sponsors. They are all extraordinary citizens of this great state who demonstrate true ''Genuine Jersey Pride'' in the spirit of inclusive sports play.

Team New Jersey is made up of 269 athletes and 73 coaches, representing every county in our state, the largest delegation from New Jersey in the history of the Games.

The Special Olympics was established by President John F. Kennedy's sister, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, and is the world's largest organization dedicated to developing and enhancing the talents and abilities of children and adults with intellectual disabilities. Her support for people with intellectual disabilities

was the driving force behind the Special Olympics program. Through her leadership, a backyard summer day camp transformed into a global movement.

She believed that given the chance all people can accomplish great feats. I wholeheartedly agree. Her relentless effort and advocacy manifested into entire networks of foundations and research dedicated to improving the lives of people with intellectual disabilities.

The creation of the International Special Olympics Games in 1968 enabled a thousand participants and their families to compete in track and field and swimming events. Since those first games, the Special Olympics have grown to over 170 countries and include over 4 million child and adult athletes. The United States now hosts its own quadrennial Special Olympics Games and includes participants from all 52 U.S. programs.

New Jersey was among the first states to enlist in the Special Olympics program over 40 years ago. We now have over 21,000 athletes and 20,000 volunteers. It is fitting then for New Jersey to be the host of the 2014 Games, called the Games of Welcome and Acceptance. The Games will undoubtedly highlight our State's delightful spirit and innate sense of community. Participants will compete in 16 Olympic-styled events that include Unified play, where people with and without intellectual disabilities get to perform together and create friendships.

The enormous impact of the Special Olympics extends far beyond athletic competition. The athletes will gain a sense of pride and belonging that will carry over into their everyday lives. Once again, congratulations to all of the athletes who are participating in the 2014 Special Olympics USA National Games and to all those who help make the Games possible.

H. AMDT. 748 TO H.R. 4460

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the medical marijuana provision that came before the House of Representatives for a vote on May 30, 2014—H. AMDT. 748 to H.R. 4460—an amendment to prohibit the use of funds to prevent certain States from implementing their own State laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana.

Had I voted on May 30, 2014, I would have voted in favor of H. AMDT 748 to H.R. 4460, which was offered by Rep DANA ROHRABACHER (R–CA) to the FY 2015 Commerce, Justice, and Science (CSJ) Appropriations bill. The amendment was agreed to by recorded vote: 219–189.

Specifically, the bill is a bipartisan appropriations measure that looks to prohibit the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) from spending funds to arrest state-licensed medical marijuana patients and providers. Many of my colleagues and their constituencies agree that patients who are allowed to purchase and consume medical marijuana in their respective states should not be punished by the federal government.

I believe that we must modernize our federal laws to reflect the updated approaches to medical marijuana use, and allow states to determine the parameters, practices, and effects of legalization. Mr. Speaker, 22 states and the District of Columbia have legalized marijuana for medical use. In my home state of Florida, the majority of voters support the legalization of marijuana for medical use, and I stand behind them.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legalization of marijuana for medical use, and remain committed to protecting citizens nationwide that are the subject to detainment for use despite their medical needs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GLORIA NEGRETE McLEOD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, from July 24, 2013 to October 14, 2013, I was unavoidably absent from the House and missed roll call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Roll	Vote
411	Aye
412	Aye
515	Nay
516	Aye
547	Nay
548	Nay
549	Aye

HONORING TOWN OF BOLTON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the historically rich, rural town of Bolton, Mississippi.

The beginnings of the Town of Bolton stemmed around one of history's most sought after resource and highly demanded man-made commodity: the modern railroad system. Prior to its incorporation in 1871, the area now known as Bolton was a deer path with most of its land dedicated to plantation owners. One of the plantation owners, Colonel Thomas Jefferson Bolton, was a well-known railroad builder and settled in the area prior to the Civil War. After posing a compromise with another prominent plantation owner in the area, a deal was reached and the Clinton/Vicksburg railroad companies constructed a railroad depot on Colonel Bolton's land; henceforth, naming the area and the station depot Bolton.

Within a few decades of establishing the railroad depot, the Civil War began and Bolton became involved in one of the Union forces most critical battle. In 1863, during General Grant's march to Vicksburg, Champion's Hill (a small community on the outskirts of Bolton) was the scene of a decisive battle between the Union and Confederate forces. The defeat of Confederate troops paved the way for the resultant siege and fall of Vicksburg. Eight years after the defeat, the Town of Bolton was incorporated and had reached a population of just under 800.

The Town of Bolton has withstood many changes, both good and bad. In 1878, many residents succumbed to a yellow fever epidemic. Economically, however, the town was booming with businesses that lined the main thoroughfare between Vicksburg and Jackson. Farming was the main occupation for many in the town as much of the area had acres upon acres and rich farmland. In 1903, the constructed an artesian well, measuring 1,638 feet in depth. This well subsequently provided the townspeople with approximately two million gallons of water at the lowest price possible for the time period. In 1908, the town built and equipped a modern light plant. Two cotton gins processed numerous bales of cotton, aiding in the economic stability of the town.

With the construction of the interstate highway system, much of the continuous traffic seen passing through Bolton quickly diminished, much to the delight of the residents of Bolton. Once the new bypass highway was constructed, business plummeted to include only the local residents and the occasional traveler. A shift in demographics also began, growing minority than in previous decades past. Today, the town's population is approximately 567, with mostly 75% of the residents being African American. There are currently symbols from the town's early beginnings still existing, such as the Gaddis and McLaurin Feed and Seed Store, the Lummus cotton gin, and original artesian well, all of which are monumental landmarks that have stood through the multiple changes and are a testament of the resolve of the citizens of Bolton. In addition to old landmarks, new ones have also emerged, such as the town's City Hall, multiple institutions of worship, a veterinarian, library, medical clinic, and a number of small businesses, primarily owned and operated by African Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Town of Bolton as a resilient, historically rich rural town that has remained committed to maintaining its close-knit community ties within and outside its city limits by staying true to its roots in agriculture and local owned businesses.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD RAMSEY, SR. AND HATTIE JOHNSON

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, in November, 1901, the union of Edward Ramsey, Sr., and Hattie Johnson made the Johnson-Ramsey family definite and their union has blessed us with descendants that have helped to shape our nation; and

Whereas, the seeds of family was planted in the 1800s with Wiley Johnson and his wife Saphronia Cobb-Johnson, parents of Hattie Johnson Ramsey, it would only be a matter of time before the first family reunion would be held in the rural area of the Huguley woods near Shawmut, Alabama in 1934; Otis Johnson, Wiley Johnson, Charlie Johnson and Carrie Booker led the charge of planning the first reunion and throughout the years, this family has produced many well respected citizens that have and continues to honor the patriarchs and matriarchs of the family which are pillars of strength across this great nation; and

Whereas, in our beloved Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, we are honored to have members of the Johnson-Ramsey family, including Ms. Wandra Seymore-Outlaw one of our most beloved citizens in our District who resides in Ellenwood, Georgia; and

Whereas, family is one of the most honored and cherished institutions in the world, we take pride in knowing that families such as the Johnson-Ramsey family have set aside this time to fellowship with each other, honor one another and to pass along history to each other by meeting at this year's 80th family reunion in Atlanta, Georgia; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Johnson-Ramsey family in our District; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim June 20, 2014 as Johnson-Ramsey Family Reunion Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 20th day of June, 2014.

JUNETEENTH 2014

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1865, General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Today, Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise. It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

This year, I introduced H. Res. 632 to Honor Juneteenth Independence Day. In introducing this Resolution, I acknowledge State Representative Al Edwards of Texas and all Houstonians who honor Juneteenth as well or all who celebrate this freedom day.

Last year, I introduced H. Res. 268—a Resolution observing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day. As we celebrate the anniversary of Juneteenth, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in reflecting upon its significance.

Today, I will be reintroducing the Resolution to commemorate this year's celebration of Juneteenth.

Because it was only after that day in 1865 when General Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, on the heels of the most devastating conflict in our country's history, in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor and threatened to tear the fabric of our union apart forever that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Not until 1979 when my friend State Representative Al Edwards introduced the bill did Juneteenth become a Texas state holiday. It was first celebrated as such in 1980.

Civil rights pioneer Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Freedom is never free," and African American labor leader A. Phillip Randolph often said "Freedom is never given. It is won."

We should all recognize the power and the ironic truth of those statements and we should pause to remember the enormous price paid by all Americans in our country's quest to realize its promise.

Juneteenth honors the end of the 400 years of suffering African Americans endured under slavery and celebrates the legacy of perseverance that has become the hallmark of the African American community and its struggle for equality.

Throughout the 1980's and 90's Juneteenth has continued to enjoy a growing and healthy interest from communities and organizations throughout the country.

Institutions such as the Smithsonian, the Henry Ford Museum and others have begun sponsoring Juneteenth-centered activities. In recent years, a number of National Juneteenth Organizations have arisen to take their place alongside older organizations—all with the mission to promote and cultivate knowledge and appreciation of African American history and culture.

Juneteenth today, celebrates African American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures.

As it takes on a more national and even global perspective, the events of 1865 in Texas are not forgotten, for all of the roots tie back to this fertile soil from which a national day of pride is growing. The future of Juneteenth looks bright as the number of cities and states come on board and form local committees and organizations to coordinate the activities.

HONORING THE CITY OF LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the historically rich city of Lexington, Mississippi.

Lexington is a city in Holmes County, Mississippi. The population was 2,025 as of the 2000 census. It was named in honor of Lexington, Massachusetts. Like much of the state, Holmes County suffered during and after the Civil War.

The City of Lexington is served by the Holmes County School District. It is also served by a private school called Central Holmes Christian School (formerly Central Holmes Academy).

The City of Lexington also has some rich African-American History. It is the root for the Church of God in Christ (COGIC) (formerly called the Church of God when it got its Lexington beginning) by founder Bishop Charles Harrison Mason.

The City of Lexington can also boast as having the first black-elected school superintendent in the State of Mississippi—Elder William Dean, who is now pastor of the St. Paul Church of God in Christ here in Lexington. The church is situated next to the beautiful campus of Saints College (now closed to students) but is used for multiple purposes, especially its church-like edifice commonly known as "Holy Hill."

Saints College was founded by an African-American, Dr. Arenia Mallory as Saints Industrial and Literary School.

The historically black school was renamed and is currently called Saints Academy. Dr. Mallory served as president of the school from 1926 until her death in 1983. It is run under the Church of God in Christ. Dr. Mallory was an active member of the COGIC church and participated in the Women's Department and was the leader in the national church. She also served as the Vice President of the National Council of Negro Women from 1953–1957.

Lexington is also the home of the Dr. Arenia C. Mallory Community Health Center, Inc. (Mallory CHC) founded by Dr. Martha Davis (now deceased). Its mission is to provide high quality, customer oriented and cost effective healthcare services in a safe and accessible environment to all persons of Holmes, Carroll, Madison, Leflore counties and surrounding communities. Its motto is "Enter a Patient, Leave a Friend." (See more about the clinic at http://www.mallorychc.org/)

The City of Lexington is also the home of the Community Students Learning Center (CSLC) founded by longtime African-American natives Leslie and Beulah Greer: "Our Mission for the Community Students Learning Center is to promote community and educational change, by providing state-of-the-art leadership development and personal improvement opportunities for youth, adults, and seniors." Its motto is "In Relentless Pursuit of Education and Knowledge. (See more about CSLC at: http://www.communitystudentlearning.org/)

The City of Lexington was at the heart of the Civil Rights Movement in Holmes County, Mississippi. Brave men and women, black and white, protested, challenged and worked hard to bring about racial harmony. While some success in that regard was made, the city and County both still could currently use more racial reconciliation, according to some of the residents.

In addition to numerous historical firsts, today, the City of Lexington also boasts first ever Black Mayor of Lexington, Mississippi—the Honorable Mayor Clint Cobbins, who is currently leading his community toward progress.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the City of Lexington as a resilient, historically rich rural town that has maintained its community ties inside and outside its city limits by staying true to its roots in agriculture and local owned businesses.

RECOGNIZING THE SECOND ANNUAL GREATER SPRINGFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE "ABOVE AND BEYOND" AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an outstanding group of first responders and public safety officers who have been honored with the Second Annual Greater Springfield Chamber of Commerce "Above and Beyond" Award.

These awards honor Fairfax County Firefighters, EMTs, Police Officers and Sheriff's

Deputies who give back to the Greater Springfield area by providing service to the community outside their normal duties. In addition to the immeasurable contributions made every day in the line of duty, these men and women have distinguished themselves through their extraordinary efforts in the community, which largely go unseen. They willingly volunteer their personal time, energies, and support to activities for the betterment of our children, our neighborhoods, and our quality of life.

It is my honor to enter the names of the following individuals into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Master Deputy Sheriff Rodney Harrison has served the Fairfax County Sheriff's Office for 26 years. Through his church, MDS Harrison makes an annual trip to Africa for the purpose of ministering and donating educational materials and clothing. In addition, twice a year the Sheriff's Office provides security for a portion of the will of President George Washington between Mount Vernon and the Circuit Court. MDS Harrison willingly participates and uses this opportunity to educate others on the history of the will and how to safely transport this important historic document.

Officer Long Dinh, Jr., endured traumatic head injuries when responding to a call on duty in 2013. However, these injuries did not deter him from continuing to serve his community. He has applied his language abilities to the Habitat for Humanity Restore program by creating tutorials and helping to train volunteers. His tremendous contributions to the program have been recognized by the Director of the James Lee Senior Center. In March of 2014 Officer Dinh returned to the police force.

Auxiliary Police Officer Thomas Oliver has volunteered his services since 1999. In addition to his regular duties, APO Oliver participated in over 70 community events for vehicle or crime prevention displays in 2013. He has assisted in ''Operation Hands-On,'' which is a new process developed to obtain information on cases previously closed. He helped follow up on these cases and has educated members of our community on how to keep themselves secure.

Officer Paul F. Stracke has just completed his second year with the police force. He began his service at age 18 when he attended the Fairfax County Volunteer Fire Academy and obtained an Emergency Medical Technician certification. Apart from his police duties, he continues to work 60 hours every quarter at Fire Station #14 to maintain his firefighter status. Officer Stracke was nominated in 2013 for a lifesaving award and received the Volunteer Firefighter of the Year Award in 2013.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating and thanking each of the brave men and women who go above and beyond the call of duty to serve our community. They are part of the bravest and the finest who collectively ensure that Fairfax County remains one of the nation's safest communities in which to live, work, and raise a family. Moreover, the volunteer service exhibited by these honorees is one of the hallmarks of what has made Fairfax the thriving community it is today, and because of their efforts, that tradition will carry on for future generations.

IN RECOGNITION AND CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize the holiday of Juneteenth, or as it is also known Juneteenth Independence Day, Freedom Day, and Emancipation Day. Juneteenth commemorates a huge step toward the emancipation of African American slaves in Texas from the morally abhorrent institution of American slavery.

On June 19, 1865, after the Union's victory in the Civil War, Major General Gordon Granger arrived with Union troops on the island of Galveston, Texas. The celebration of Juneteenth recognizes that day, when Major General Granger publicly read ''General Order No. 3,'' ostensibly freeing Texas slaves. Granger said, ''The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and free laborer.'' The order ostensibly freed 250,000 slaves in the former Confederate state of Texas, more than two years after President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

''General Order No. 3'' was another marker on our nation's long road toward the full realization of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all our fellow citizens. We are still traveling down that road but because of the extraordinary courage and compassion of some of our greatest citizens, we have come further than many ever imagined.

We traveled further down that road when in 1979, my friend, Texas State Representative Al Edwards introduced the bill that officially made Juneteenth a state holiday in Texas. In 1996, the House of Representatives and the Senate officially recognized June 19th as ''Juneteenth Independence Day.'' As of today, 43 states observe Juneteenth.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's emasculation in the U.S. On this Juneteenth, I encourage all my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the historical significance of this holiday, which celebrates a huge step toward the extension of the American Dream to African Americans and encourages multicultural respect for all.

RECOGNIZING ACTION IN COMMUNITY THROUGH SERVICE SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS ADVOCACY SERVICE ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the staff and volunteers for Action in Community Through Service Sexual Assault Victims Advocacy Service (ACTS SAVAS) as they celebrate 30 years of assistance and advocacy on behalf of survivors of sexual assault in Prince William County, Virginia.

There are more than 235,000 sexual assaults every year in the United States. That is one assault every two minutes. Forty-four percent of survivors are under the age of eighteen, and eighty percent of survivors are under the age of thirty. Sixty percent of sexual assaults are not reported and ninety-seven percent of attackers will never spend a day in jail. These are staggering statistics, and they illustrate the challenges faced by ACTS SAVAS. There are few safe havens for these survivors. ACTS SAVAS provides survivors with a safe, secure place to go and receive counseling from experts who can assist with the healing and recovery process.

SAVAS was first established in 1983, and in 2012, it joined Action in Community Through Service. ACTS SAVAS is the only center of its kind serving the Greater Prince William community. The staff and volunteers are dedicated to empowering survivors of sexual assault and their loved ones with the resources necessary to heal and move forward, while working towards ending all forms of sexual assault and combating human trafficking. ACTS SAVAS has provided assistance to more than 15,000 individuals in the areas of crisis intervention, a 24-hour hotline, court companions for victims, adolescent and adult support groups, and community education and outreach.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in thanking the staff and volunteers of ACTS SAVAS for their many contributions during 30 years of service to the Greater Prince William community. ACTS SAVAS engages an issue that threatens to undermine safety and trust in our community. For providing survivors of sexual assault with the resources they need to recover, ACTS SAVAS is certainly a vital service and is deserving of our highest praise.

TRIBUTE TO THE TAIWAN FELLOWSHIP

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize The Taiwan Fellowship, a highly prestigious scholarship which allows American experts and scholars to conduct advanced research at universities or academic institutions in Taiwan. Established and funded by Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the fellowships provide for tuition, financial assistance and a monthly stipend.

In the past 4 years, 346 scholars from 57 countries around the world have been awarded Fellowships. Recipients include professors, doctoral candidates, and post-doctoral researchers interested in Taiwan, cross-strait relations, mainland China, the Asia-Pacific region and Chinese studies. The fellowship terms are as short as three months and can be as long as a year. In terms of resources devoted to awardees, the Fellowship is on par with the Fulbright Program and the Rhodes scholarship.

Mr. Speaker, this scholarship serves as an important conduit for educational and cultural exchange between the United States and Taiwan. This is the 35th Anniversary of enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act, the measure that crafted the modern, successful and

beneficial US-Taiwan partnership. It's important that we continue to build our alliance on a mutual commitment to the rule of law, free and fair elections, and free enterprise. It is in that spirit that the Taiwan government offers the Taiwan Fellowship to students: so that our friendship and mutual understanding will continue into future generations.

COMMENDING THE EFFORTS OF ''DO MORE 24—ONE DAY. OUR COMMUNITY.''

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the tremendous efforts of ''Do More 24—One Day. Our Community.'' Today, June 19th, thousands of residents from across the National Capital Region will help make a positive, lasting contribution to those in our community in need of assistance through the region's largest philanthropic giving day: Do More 24.

For 24 hours only, residents will go to domore24.org and choose an organization or cause closest to their hearts to support. They will be able to contribute to one or more of the 550 participating nonprofits serving our neighbors in Northern Virginia, the District of Columbia, and suburban Maryland by providing food, shelter, education, and access to medical care, affordable housing, and other essential services.

Launched by United Way of the National Capital Area last year, the Do More 24 campaign helps nonprofits raise money during the difficult summer months, when many nonprofits see a drop off in donations that creates gaps in their budgets. Last year, 11,000 donors contributed $1.3 million during the Do More 24 blitz. Their generosity allowed our regional nonprofits to serve more people, expand their programs, and buy necessary equipment.

For example, Martha's Table, which has been providing food to families for 35 years, plans to use this year's Do More 24 donations to expand its ''Summer Food Fund'' to provide breakfast and lunch for children who would normally receive those meals through school. Hunger doesn't take a summer break, and neither will Martha's Table.

Joseph's House, another nonprofit, provides nursing and support services to homeless men and women struggling with AIDS and cancer. Its mission is to ''nurture the living and accompany the dying.'' Thanks to last year's donations, Joseph's House was able to purchase a desperately needed new van and cover food costs that had exceeded its budget.

Mr. Speaker, Do More 24 encourages us to imagine a community where every man, woman, and child is healthy, fed, educated, and employed. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the United Way of the National Capital Area for this initiative and in thanking the thousands of residents who participate. I encourage us all to consider how we can ''Do More'' for our local community on June 19th.

AZERBAIJAN'S REPUBLIC DAY

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Republic of Azerbaijan on its commemoration of Republic Day, a remembrance of an extremely important event in Azerbaijani history. When the Russian Empire collapsed in 1917, it brought chaos to the region. On May 28, 1918, the Muslim National Council adopted a Declaration of Independence, and established an independent Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in the southern and south-eastern Caucasus.

Along with the establishment of this Democratic Republic, Azerbaijan adopted several laws, the most famous among these was the establishment of the right to vote for women, a full year before it was adopted in the United States. Azerbaijanis also received the rights to assembly, speech, and religion.

This new and leading democracy flourished until it was crushed by a military attack of the Soviet Union in April 1920, and all government institutions of Azerbaijan were abolished. Sadly, it took another 71 years of Russian repression until Azerbaijan could, once again, establish an independent Democracy.

Today, we remember the courage and foresight of this independent Democratic Republic and we wish them well for the future.

RECOGNIZING PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE RECRUIT CLASS 2014-01

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the most recent graduates of the Prince William County Public Safety Academy. As they join the ranks of the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue, these men and women are entering a proud profession with a rich history.

Securing a position as a first responder begins with a competitive application process. Recruits must then complete a rigorous and comprehensive 23 week training program before graduating as a Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue Technician I.

A Technician I is trained in emergency medical services, fire prevention and countless other public safety measures. The certifications required to reach the status of a Technician I cannot be accomplished without dedication and hard work. The graduates have completed the requisite coursework for certification in CPR, Infection Control, CISM, EMT-B, Firefighter I, Firefighter II, EVOC 2, EVOC 3, Flashover Simulation, RIT, Mayday, Hazmat Awareness/Operations, Swift Water Rescue Awareness, LPG with Simulation, Rural Water Supply, BLS Protocols, Rope Rescue Awareness, Vehicle Rescue Awareness and Child Passenger Safety Seat Installation. Each graduate has completed more than 600 hours of training and education.

It is my honor to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of the Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue Recruit Class 2014-01:

Joel Bernardo, Ryan Beuttenmuller, Peter Francisco, Brendan Galvan, Andrew Mullinax, Daryl Palumbo, Lauren Pinkston, Rachel Reardon, Craig Walton, Jordan Wiley, and Travis Zimmerman.

There are many reasons that firefighters and first responders are known as America's Heroes. These brave men and women regularly put the lives and well-being of those they serve ahead of their own. I am confident that this newest group of graduates will serve the citizens of Prince William County with distinction and honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the newest members of Prince William County Department of Fire and Rescue. I want to thank them for making this commitment to public service in our community, and, in the tradition of their new firefighting family, I say, Stay Safe.

CONGRATULATING FORT LAUDERDALE AS AN ALL-AMERICAN CITY

HON. LOIS FRANKEL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Fort Lauderdale for being one of only 10 communities nationwide selected as an All-America City.

Established in 1949 by the National Civic League, the All-America City Award recognizes cities and towns across the country for exemplary community-based problem solving and civic engagement efforts that involve public, private, and non-profit entities.

I would like to congratulate Mayor Seiler and his staff, Fort Lauderdale's residents, and all its community and business leaders on this accomplishment.

Together, you're helping make Fort Lauderdale an outstanding place to live, work, visit, and raise a family.

RECOGNIZING THE 5TH ANNIVERSARY AND HONOREES OF THE VIRGINIA CHAPTER OF THE GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Virginia Chapter of the Global Organization of the People of Indian Origin (GOPIO) on the occasion of its 5th Anniversary and to recognize this year's honorees.

GOPIO was founded at the First Global Convention of People of Indian Origin in New York in 1989. The initial purpose of GOPIO was fighting human rights violations of people of Indian origin. While we have seen improvements over the years, human rights violations continue to be a major issue for people of Indian origin living outside India. In 2001, GOPIO was accredited by the U.N. as an NGO to participate in the World Conference

Against Racism. GOPIO has now expanded its mission to pool financial and professional resources for the benefit of people of Indian origin and the communities in which they live. Today GOPIO has 28 chapters in 18 countries.

The Virginia Chapter of GOPIO is led by its founding President, Jay Singh Bandari. The chapter has a mission of serving the entire community and has collected food for the less fortunate, held free medical clinics, and provided financial assistance and scholarships.

The Chapter also honors people of Indian origin who have excelled in the fields of education, business, industry, community service and other endeavors. I am pleased to enter the names of this year's honorees into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Dr. Partha Pillai—Community Service
Korok Ray—Education and Economic Research
Aziz Haniffa—Journalism
Dr. CM Prasad & Dr. Surya Dhalcar—Medicine
Lt. Colonel Ravi Chaudhary—Politics
Natwar Gandhi—Finance

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Virginia Chapter of GOPIO on its 5th Anniversary and in thanking this year's honorees for their service to our community.

HONORING WEST FORSYTH BASEBALL

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the West Forsyth baseball team, which recently won the North Carolina state 4A baseball championship. West Forsyth defeated Richmond in a best of three series. This was the Titan's first baseball state championship, and the school's first championship in any boys' sport.

West Forsyth's victory was under the leadership of first year head coach Brad Bullard, a West Forsyth graduate and member of the Titan's 2001 second place team, which was the last team to reach the state championship. This year, the Titans amassed a 29 and 6 record and won the West Regional Championship to earn their place in the final series.

Mr. Speaker, I commend these young athletes and the coaches who led them on their winning campaign and wish the team continuing success in future seasons.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HERNDON ROTARY CLUB

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Rotary Club of Herndon on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary and to recognize its significant contributions to the community. The Club's celebration for this event will be held in the historic Dranesville Tavern, where it received its charter in 1939.

The world's first service club, the Rotary Club of Chicago was formed February 23, 1905, by Paul P. Harris. The name ''Rotary'' is derived from the early practice of rotating meetings among members' offices. The Rotary Club concept thrived in its early years, and, by 1921, there were chapters on six continents. In 1922, the name ''Rotary International'' was adopted. The objective of Rotary International is to encourage and foster community service. International understanding, goodwill and peace are fostered through the shared commitment to service of Rotarians from 166 countries.

For the past 75 years, the Rotary Club of Herndon has served as an integral part of the local community. The Club has initiated such programs as the Herndon Rotary Citizen of the Year Award, the Senior-Senior Prom, and the Dolly Parton Imagination Library as well as provided funding and volunteers to advocate for the Jeanie Schmidt Free Clinic.

The Club provides remarkable volunteerism opportunities through its support of community programs including the annual Herndon Festival, Friendly, Instant, Sympathetic Help (FISH), Herndon Relay for Life, and clean-up activities at local streams and trails. In addition, the Club sponsors scholarships for Herndon High School students and has provided free computers for Herndon Middle School students. In 2013, thanks to $15,000 raised by the Club, The Herndon High School Band was able to travel to Hawaii to perform in front of the USS Missouri and participate in a parade commemorating the attack on Pearl Harbor.

On an international level, the Rotary Club of Herndon contributes to the Polio Plus campaign to eradicate polio worldwide, donates ''Shelters in Place'' for disaster relief efforts, and provides grants for water system development projects in third world countries.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Rotary Club of Herndon on its 75th Anniversary and in thanking its members for their tremendous service to our community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF RALPH PRESTON BOLT

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the House's attention today to recognize Ralph Preston Bolt, a constituent of mine from Anniston, Alabama. Mr. Bolt will be celebrating his 90th birthday on July 4th.

Mr. Bolt was born on July 4, 1924, in Randolph County, Alabama. He graduated from Randolph County High School and after World War II, graduated from Auburn University in 1950. By the end of World War II, Mr. Bolt was a Staff Sergeant with the 94th Infantry Division. He was in the 302nd Battalion, Company K. With his division, he landed on Utah Beach 94 days after D-Day and ended up in Germany in 1945. His division spent just under a year in France and Germany.

In 1947, Mr. Bolt married Betty Wright and had two sons, Ralph Preston, Jr. and James Andrew. He also has four grandchildren. Weathers Preston Bolt, Edward Morrissette Bolt, Sarah Sage Bolt and Anne Jacobs Bolt.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolt reside in Anniston where he has been very involved in the community. Over the years, he has served on the Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Committee and served as past Chairman of both the Chamber and YMCA Board. He was president of the Anniston Jaycees and is still a member of the Kiwanis Club of Anniston. He served on the Board of the Boys and Girls Club of Anniston and was recipient of the Silver Beaver award from the Choccolocco Council of the Boy Scouts of America following many years of service. He has also served on numerous boards and committees for the First United Methodist Church of Anniston where he is still an active member.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in thanking Mr. Bolt for his brave service to our country and join me in wishing him a very happy 90th birthday.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARC OF GREATER PRINCE WILLIAM/INSIGHT, INC.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Arc of Greater Prince William/Insight, Inc., based in Woodbridge, Virginia.

The Arc is an affiliate of The Arc of the United States and The Arc of Virginia and is a tireless advocate for the rights and full participation of all people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The Arc provides support services to residents of the community that help to realize the organization's broader mission.

The local chapter of the Arc of the Greater Prince William County was founded in 1964, and has since seen vast growth within the community. At their start, the local chapter served 26 children in a school setting. Today, they serve over 1,700 children and adults from the Prince William County, Manassas and Manassas Park communities. Over 10 major programs are provided, including family support, residential and child care services, and advocacy.

The assistance provided by The Arc in raising a child with disabilities begins early in life with their child care services. Children ages 6 weeks to 21 years can seek therapeutic and educational activities at the Muriel Humphrey Center in Dale City, Virginia. At the Robert Day Child Care Center in Manassas children enjoy recreational activities that encourage healthy socialization and friendship. Recognizing the added stress and time commitments that accompany raising a child with disabilities, The Arc offers ''Parents Night Out'' and respite care programs. Prince William families are not alone and have a dedicated and capable partner in The Arc of Greater Prince William.

The Arc extends its support beyond high school education with a number of programs designed to give adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities a well-rounded life experience. In the vocational services program individuals are taught ground maintenance, lawn care and janitorial skills.

Young adults are encouraged to continue to develop their social skills through bowling

leagues and various recreational activities. The Arc has numerous group homes which allow adults to enjoy an independent and less structured living environment. These programs afford individuals the opportunity to grow and develop their skills and social networks.

This year, The Arc of Greater Prince William celebrates its 50th Anniversary. The organization has built a remarkable infrastructure of programs and facilities, including a new 13,800 square foot expansion. The residents of Prince William are served well by the diverse and comprehensive selection of assistance programs offered by The Arc.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating The Arc of the Greater Prince William County on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary and in thanking their compassionate members and staff for their commitment to providing opportunities for disabled individuals. I would like to express my personal gratitude for their work and my admiration for the mission they seek to accomplish.

RECOGNIZING CORPORAL WILLIAM ''KYLE'' CARPENTER ON THE OCCASION OF RECEIVING THE MEDAL OF HONOR

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable military service of retired Marine Corporal William ''Kyle'' Carpenter, and former Defense Fellow with the House Veterans Affairs Committee, as earlier today he became the latest and youngest recipient of our Nation's highest military honor, the Medal of Honor.

Born in Flowood, Mississippi on October 17, 1989, Corporal Carpenter enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in February 2009. Upon completion of Recruit Training at Parris Island, South Carolina, then Private First Class Carpenter was assigned to Fox Company, 2nd Battalion, 9th Marines as a Squad Automatic Weapon gunner. In July 2010, Corporal Carpenter deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Later that year, his life would change forever in an instant.

On November 21, 2010, Lance Corporal Carpenter and Lance Corporal Nicholas Eufrazio were providing overwatch on the rooftop of a makeshift operation center in Marjah, Helmand Province, Afghanistan, when his unit took small arms fire from enemy forces. A live grenade landed next to both men and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, Lance Corporal Carpenter leaped onto the grenade to save the life of his brother-in-arms. His subsequent injuries were so extensive that the medical team of a nearby facility labeled him ''Expired on Arrival''.

Thanks to the remarkable efforts of his medical team, Corporal Carpenter stabilized. In the following two and a half years, Corporal Carpenter would undergo more than forty surgeries to fix a skull fracture, punctured lung, thirty fractures to his right arm, a fractured jaw, ruptured ear drums, and subsequently lost his right eye. All the while, the Marine Corps and Department of the Navy had been conducting an investigation into the incident and found that Corporal Carpenter's actions proved worthy of the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity.

I do not believe Corporal Carpenter's actions that day occurred in a vacuum; selflessness and heroism of that magnitude do not simply happen overnight, and it serves as a testament to the moral character he had developed every single day leading up to that fateful event. The true grit, determination, and never-give-up attitude he has demonstrated through his extensive rehabilitation these past few years since serve us all as an example of the best this Nation has to offer. While the duration of his official military service was cut short, the example he left will motivate and inspire not just those within our military ranks, but our entire Nation for generations to come.

I wish Kyle all the best in his future endeavors and thank him for his selfless service and sacrifice. Semper Fi, Corporal Carpenter.

RECOGNIZING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF NIAGARA

HON. REID J. RIBBLE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. RIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the City of Niagara. Founded in 1914, this community is located at the northern part of my district and has been referred to as a ''City of Scenic Beauty''. The name itself means ''thundering waters''. Smalley Falls and Piers Gorge are two highly visited places near the city. The beautiful Menominee River serves as a border between this city in my district and the State of Michigan. This part of the 8th District is a wonderful destination for travelers looking to get outdoors.

This community also takes great pride in some residents that have represented the City of Niagara well through their professional accomplishments. Anna DeForge, an alumnus of the Niagara High School basketball program, became the first resident to not only play for the WNBA but also played on the 2004 WNBA All Star Team.

Retired Major General Michael J. McCarthy, another Niagara native, served his country with distinction in the United States Air Force and completed his service to our country by working at the Pentagon. Major General McCarthy has been recognized with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Vietnam Service Medal as well as Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and Kuwait Liberation Medal, just to name a few.

The City of Niagara is planning to commemorate their centennial from June 25–29th with a giant carnival, live music, children's activities and a grand parade that will include the University of Wisconsin Marching Band. Again, I congratulate the City of Niagara for achieving this milestone, and wish the city and its residents all the best in the next 100 years!

CELEBRATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF AEROJET ROCKETDYNE

HON. AMI BERA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. BERA of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to celebrate an important milestone for one of Sacramento County's most important economic drivers, Aerojet Rocketdyne.

It was one year ago that the formerly separate companies officially launched their future together as Aerojet Rocketdyne, a company that jointly represents 130 years of space launch and rocket propulsion.

Aerojet Rocketdyne is a world-recognized aerospace and defense leader providing propulsion and energetics to the space, missile defense, strategic, tactical missile and armaments areas. They also play a key role in our nation's space program.

They employ more than 5,300 people nation-wide, and more than 3000 of those employees are in my home state of California. They represent the best our nation has to offer in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM), and contribute to our community and to keeping our nation a leader in aerospace and propulsion.

Over this inaugural year, among Aerojet Rocketdyne's many accomplishments was successfully contributing to 11 rocket launches; and they have already contributed to the successful launch of 4 of the 17 rocket launches planned for 2014. They have powered every human mission to space since the Gemini and Mercury missions that preceded the Apollo Moon missions.

Aerojet Rocketdyne will also power the next generation Space Launch System, which will launch humans into space farther than we have ever gone before, and they are working with commercial partners to provide affordable and innovative solutions to launching crew and cargo to the International Space Station.

So, again, I want to recognize Aerojet Rocketdyne and the men and women who have worked to invigorate our economy and make our country a leader in propulsion and space exploration. Thank you, Aerojet Rocketdyne, for 130 years of success. I wish you many more!

TRIBUTE TO QUINTON JENKINS

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Quinton Jenkins for being named a state winner of the Library of Congress's Letters about Literature program.

Letters about Literature is a national reading and writing program that is sponsored by the Library of Congress. The program asks students to write to the past or present author of a book that affected their life. More than 50,000 young readers from across the country submitted letters last year to compete for the state-level awards for 2014.

A panel of judges that can include published authors, editors, publishers, librarians, teachers, and state officials chose Quinton's letter

as a state winner. Quinton wrote a letter to author Michael Buckley explaining how Buckley's book, Gifted Hands, affected his life. Quinton's letter to Buckley earned him recognition in his community as well as here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, the example set by this young man demonstrates the rewards of harnessing one's talents and sharing them with the world. Quinton's efforts embody the Iowa spirit and I am honored to represent him and his family in the United States Congress. I know that all of my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives will join me in congratulating his achievement and will wish him continued success in his future education and career.

CELEBRATING KAREN WALANKA'S OUTSTANDING CAREER AND SERVICE WITH MORIAH CONGREGATION

HON. BRADLEY S. SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special woman on the occasion of her retirement. Karen Walanka is stepping down as the Executive Director of Moriah Congregation in Deerfield, a synagogue in the Illinois district I represent, and of which I am also a proud member.

Karen is completing this chapter of her life, leaving a legacy of accomplishments too long to mention in full, having touched the lives of countless people.

From her parents, Karen learned a deep love for her heritage and community, and she developed a great passion for ''Tikkun Olam'', for making her immediate world, and the entire world, a better place.

As the Executive Director of Moriah, Karen has been responsible for many achievements and had a tremendous impact in our community. In her first week in the position, she began the Shabbat Bulletin to better engage the community and keep the congregation informed. She later started the Moriah All-Judaic Art and Jewelry Fair that is a celebrated community event. And Karen created the widely anticipated weekly Moriah Shabbat lunch, or ''kiddush.''

But perhaps Karen's most lasting legacy will be the establishment of the Moriah Congregation Endowment Fund, which will ensure the long-term financial future of the congregation as well as support its continued expansion and deeper engagement with the community. This contribution will truly define her legacy for years to come, leaving the Moriah Community vibrant and strong.

Karen is a Moriah Congregation institution, a true leader and visionary, a dear friend and a beloved member of our community. Her constant presence and leadership will be missed, but her professional legacy will leave a permanent mark, and her friendships will continue to flourish. I want to personally thank Karen for everything she has done for me, my family and our community, and wish her the absolute best in her future.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2014

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 9, 2014

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, while I originally intended that the Hon. DONNA EDWARDS and the Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON be added as cosponsors to my bill, H.R. 4412, the NASA Reauthorization Act of 2014, due to an error they were not added prior to the engrossment of the bill. This statement is intended to demonstrate their position as cosponsors of this measure.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 350TH ANNIVERSARY OF MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Middletown Township, New Jersey as it celebrates its 350th Anniversary this year. It is my honor to join the residents in celebration of this significant milestone.

Middletown village is a National Register of Historic Places historic district. One of the oldest settlements in New Jersey, Middletown was established by English settlers from western Long Island and New England by the Monmouth Patent. It was settled on land acquired from local Native Americans and was one of three villages settled at the time, including Portland Point, which was unsuccessful, and Shrewsbury.

In 1693, Middletown was one of the three municipalities organized into Monmouth County. Still one of the largest townships in New Jersey, Middletown has seen its borders change several times over the years, including the 1848 formation of Raritan Township, the 1887 secession of Atlantic Highlands and the 1900 secession of Highlands. The local neighborhoods of Port Monmouth, East Keansburg, Belford, Leonardo, Locust, New Monmouth, Navesink, and Lincroft have their own history and create Middletown's unique identity and character.

In 1913 a high school built in the Leonardo section of Middletown was the first rural high school in the area. Also in 1913, Middletown's first library, the private Navesink Library, opened. The Middletown Public Library opened seven years later.

The First Town Book in Middletown, dated 1667, marks the first formal records of the township. The New Jersey State Legislature approved a special charter in 1971 establishing the township's current form of government. In its 350th year, Middletown Township is governed by Mayor Stephanie Murray, Deputy Mayor Kevin Settembrino, and Committeemen Anthony Fiore, Stephen Massell and Gerard Scharfenberger.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in marking the 350th Anniversary of Middletown Township and celebrating its rich history.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PROVIDENCE BOYS GOLF TEAM

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Providence Academy Boys Golf Team for winning the 2014 Class AA High School State Championship earlier this month.

The state title was the first in Providence Academy's history. The Lions golfers all played well—finishing 10 strokes ahead of the second place team. All of the Lions played with enormous commitment and passion throughout the season, culminating with their performance at the State Tournament where they ran away with the competition.

Golf is a game that requires focus, skill, and mental toughness. Despite the pressure of jumping out to an early lead, the Providence team maintained their concentration and finished strong. Their performance is even more outstanding when you factor in how difficult it is for high school student-athletes to balance their dedication to their sport and their efforts in the classroom. These student-athletes should all be very proud.

Congratulations again to the Providence Boys Golf Team, Coach Seiffert, and all of the parents, teachers, and fans who have supported these athletes along the way.

TRIBUTE TO ELLIE BALL

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Ellie Ball for being named a state winner of the Library of Congress's Letters about Literature program.

Letters about Literature is a national reading and writing program that is sponsored by the Library of Congress. The program asks students to write to the past or present author of a book that affected their life. More than 50,000 young readers from across the country submitted letters last year to compete for the state-level awards for 2014.

A panel of judges that can include published authors, editors, publishers, librarians, teachers, and state officials chose Ellie's letter as a state winner. Ellie wrote a letter to author J.R.R. Tolkien explaining how his renowned work, The Lord of the Rings, affected her life. Ellie's letter to Tolkien earned her recognition in her community as well as here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, the example set by this young woman demonstrates the rewards of harnessing one's talents and sharing them with the world. Ellie's efforts embody the Iowa spirit and I am honored to represent her and her family in the United States Congress. I know that all of my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives will join me in congratulating her achievement and will wish her continued success in her future education and career.

HONORING THE HISPANIC AMERICAN EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE INC. AND THE FATHER GARY GRAF CENTER FOR THEIR OUTSTANDING COMMITMENT TO ASSISTING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CITIZENSHIP

HON. BRADLEY S. SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor two community organizations in the northern Illinois district I represent. Both groups assist with one of the most basic and most important functions of our democracy—the naturalization and integration of new citizens.

The Hispanic American Education and Community Service Inc. (HACES) and the Father Gary Graf Center—both based in Waukegan—offer educational and support services to help new citizens, recent immigrants and their families fully integrate in their communities, become naturalized citizens and engage with our democracy.

These extraordinary organizations and the dedicated people who make them special provide some of the most valuable and helpful services to immigrant families.

HACES and the Fr. Gary Graf Center work together to deliver a broad spectrum of vital services to immigrant families and to ensure that our communities are engaged, thriving and inclusive.

Witnessing a group of immigrants take the oath as citizens for the United States is an experience unlike any other. The first time I witnessed such a ceremony, I was deeply moved and inspired. In that unique moment, it is important to remember all of the work and all of the support that makes that possible.

Today, I rise to recognize two great organizations that help enable the dreams of millions around the world.

RECOGNIZING MAESTRO PHILLIP GABRIEL GARCIA

HON. BETO O'ROURKE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Maestro Phillip Gabriel Garcia, founder of the El Paso Youth Symphony Orchestra (EPYSO).

As the conductor and head of operations for this organization, Maestro Garcia provides a valuable service to the children of El Paso and its citizens. Through the development of ''The Band Against Bullying Tour'', the EPYSO built a bridge between music and social justice awareness. EPYSO helped raise consciousness of the negative effects that bullying has on the victims and the community's quality of life with their performances throughout El Paso. By using music as a means to educate the community, Maestro Garcia demonstrates his creative and passionate work ethic to improve his community.

With over 200 concerts performed, EPYSO gives kids the opportunity to see how music can positively reinforce their self-esteem through personal achievements as musicians and performances to their community. While performing at the Child Crisis Center, the Battered Women Shelter, Ft. Bliss, and La Fe Community Health Center, kids experience the joy that their music brings to the public. More so, EPYSO champions community service, raising money to feed the homeless at the Feeding the Nations Homeless benefit concert and serving food to the homeless for Thanksgiving. EPYSO continues to impact its participants and the rest of the public by remaining viable and relevant to their community.

EPYSO and Maestro Phillip Garcia will continue to profoundly impact the El Paso community by continuing to connect their artistic endeavors with service. I am proud that this organization and Maestro Garcia are using music to contribute to the El Paso community, and I hope their message continues inspire our young citizens' enthusiasm for serving their community.

HONORING HITZEMAN FUNERAL HOME'S 110TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 110th Anniversary of the Hitzeman Funeral Home, which will be celebrated on June 21, 2014. The Hitzeman Funeral Home was created to serve the residents of Chicago and Western suburbs during difficult times. Todd Hitzeman, a fourth-generation funeral director, now owns the business and continues the practice of his ancestors to meet patrons' needs.

Founded in 1904, the Hitzeman Funeral Home's mission is to serve patrons with compassion and respect. Fifth generation businesses are a rarity today, but the longevity and success of this institution prove that the care the Hitzemans provide is well-appreciated.

One of the major accomplishments of Hitzeman Funeral Home was being recognized by the Illinois State Historical Society as an Illinois Centennial Business. The Hitzeman Funeral Home was also featured in Crain's Chicago Business family business focus for their 100th anniversary. After the centennial, Hitzeman Funeral Home continued to progress by renovating the existing building and expanding with a new wing and additional parking.

Members of the Hitzeman family also serve as active contributors to the community of Brookfield with involvement in churches, schools, and numerous charities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the great service that the Hitzeman Funeral Home has provided for 110 years. May their selfless dedication to their community serve as example to us all.

HONORING LIGHTHOUSE FIELD

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lighthouse Field now celebrating 100 years of service to the community, set in motion when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company deeded over 15 acres of land to the Lighthouse on June 13, 1914.

The history of Lighthouse Field dates back to June 13, 1910, when Charles Hamilton completed the first round trip airplane flight between two major cities, landing at Lighthouse Field and signaling the beginning of the commercial viability of airplane travel. At one time Lighthouse Field hosted the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus. In 1938, half of the United States Olympic Soccer Team was from Philadelphia with most of those players learning the sport at Lighthouse Field. By 1940 the Lighthouse Boys Club soccer program was the largest single soccer organization in the world and the most famous goal in American soccer history was scored by Walter Bahr, a product of the Lighthouse Boys Club, while playing on the 1950 World Cup team. In 1952, in anticipation of the Manchester United Soccer Club playing an exhibition game at Lighthouse Field, which over 3,000 people attended, Manchester United paid for the installation of concrete bleachers that are still used at Lighthouse Field. Also in the 1940's the Philadelphia Phillies occasionally practiced at Lighthouse Field. In 1984 the Army National Guard began using Lighthouse Field to host training exercises. In 2012 the Lighthouse partnered with Teens 4 Good to open an Urban Farm Program at Lighthouse Field. The Boy Scouts of America have also used Lighthouse Field to host a weekend camping exhibition for 500 scouts complete with camp fires and bow and arrow exhibitions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Lighthouse Field for a century of serving as a safe haven for our city's children and for standing as a beacon of excellence and innovation for the evolving needs of our community.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DAN R. TANNER

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Pride Month, to recognize Dan R. Tanner.

From a very young age Dan knew that he was different, years later coming to the realization that he was gay—a significant challenge for him, as he lived in a very conservative part of the United States. Dan was influenced by his experiences as a child to become a teacher, a position where he had a platform to be a positive role model for his students by impacting their educational success and sense of self-worth. But he later left teaching because of the fear of losing his job if the school district administration, parents, or community found out he was gay. The ability to teach children and spark their academic interest is something that Dan misses to this day.

As Dan became more comfortable in his own skin and less fearful of the fallout from bridging his personal and professional lives, he realized he wanted to be involved in his

community and have a positive impact on it. In April 1993 on C–SPAN, Dan watched the brave LGBT community members and supporters who convened on our nation's capital to demand the rights and respect entitled to all Americans. He saw the Human Rights Campaign (HRC) equality logo for the first time and wondered if the HRC would help him find his voice and make a difference in the lives of others.

After moving to Orlando in 1998, Dan became fully engaged in a new LGBT community and continued his search for a volunteer organization where he could learn, make a positive impact, and develop his leadership skills. The opportunity to build an HRC community in central Florida came in 2004, when Dan was given the responsibility of acquiring pledges from HRC supporters and overseeing the local organization and volunteer structure.

Dan believes that who he is today, and what he has accomplished, is due to the many LGBT leaders who came before him. Soon he knows the country will see federal laws change again through protection for LGBT employees and full recognition of marriage equality in all 50 states.

Dan's years of experience in the LGBT community and his volunteer leadership with HRC have enabled him to be his best. Today, Dan is able to be the man he dreamt of being as a young boy in Oklahoma—a great father to Finn, a loving husband to Steven, and a positive contributor to the world. He feels an unrepayable debt and great thanks to those that took the challenge before him and gave him the voice that he has today.

I am happy to honor Dan R. Tanner, during LGBT Pride Month, for his contributions to the LGBT community in Central Florida.

COLONEL PAUL G. HUMPHREYS

HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Stone Harbor, NJ resident Colonel Paul G. Humphreys of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization (JIEDDO) who will retire from the United States Army on July 1, 2014, after twenty-eight years of distinguished service. Colonel Humphreys significantly contributed to the global fight against IEDs during his final tour of duty as JIEDDO's Chief of Staff. His efforts improved the safety and security of our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines as they operate in areas plagued by IEDs.

Colonel Humphreys is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1986. During his 26-year career as an infantry officer, he has commanded from the platoon to battalion level and served in numerous staff assignments from brigade to Joint headquarters. He completed five combat tours to include Operation Just Cause, Operation Desert Storm, Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom I and III and most recently Operation New Dawn.

Colonel Humphreys has earned numerous awards and decorations including the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and the Army Achievement Medal, among others.

I am proud to share in the celebration of Colonel Humphreys' military career. I would also like to congratulate his wife, Tammy, and his children, Devon, Brandon, Aubrie and Rhianna—whose love and support has aided and strengthened Colonel Humphreys as he has served our great Nation. I wish him all the best in his retirement.

RECOGNIZING TUCKER JAMESON'S ESSAY AT THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND STAND DOWN VETERANS EVENT

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following essay which was delivered by Mr. Tucker Jameson at the Southern Maryland Veterans Stand Down event on May 16, 2014. Tucker is a freshman at St. Mary's Ryken High School and is a member of the Stars and Stripes club. He lives in Mechanicsville, MD. He wrote:

Stand down. In military terminology, this term is used when commanders wish to halt operational progress. It could be due to mission completion, safety, or the elimination of a threat. In some situations, a stand down is an opportunity to ensure that the unit is in the most complete, efficient, and advantageous position that it can be before it proceeds with its mission. Sometimes the momentum of our operational tempo and our desire to complete the mission blinds us to one of the oldest of tactical blunders—haste. We take this opportunity today to stop and remember the tradition that we hope to carry on, and that tradition lives in our veterans.

A cornerstone of our development at St. Mary's Ryken high school is our service to others. As a part of the Stars, Stripes, and Service club I have had the opportunity and the honor to focus my service on veterans. From assisting with the Veteran's Day parade, visiting Charlotte Hall Veteran's Home, and raising money for the Wounded Warrior Benefit, we have been able to put our words into action in showing our brave servicemen and women how much we care. Recently, we coordinated an item drive for homeless veterans in the D.C. area through Pathways to Housing. The response from our community was incredible and it fills me with pride to hear that our first donations went to a post 9/11 veteran who, along with her 3 children, are no longer living in their car and can look forward to a bright future. Although we are making progress, we still have a long way to go.

Our efforts exemplify how important it is, not only to ensure veterans are appreciated, but that they know they are loved and needed. As our armed forces fight the enemy overseas, we must fight against the intangible enemy of disconnection and emotional disengagement, against unemployment and homelessness. This Veteran's Stand Down is a time to stop and remember that it is our duty and obligation to live the principles our servicemen and women sacrificed so much to preserve.

Nobody who fights for America overseas ought to have to fight just as hard to find a job, to keep a roof over their head, or to access quality health care once he or she returns home. I was pleased Tucker was able to participate in the event and remind us all of the moral obligation we have to ensure our veterans have the support and resources they need to transition to civilian life after serving our nation so courageously. I thank him and all who participated from throughout Southern Maryland for coming together for the Stand Down event.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WAYZATA TROJANS GIRLS GOLF STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Wayzata Girls Golf Team on their 2014 High School State Championship.

The Trojans put on an incredible display at Bunker Hills Golf Course as they broke the Minnesota state record by 22 strokes and finished 19 strokes ahead of the second place team. Head Coach Mike Schumacher had reason to be impressed with his team's outstanding performance throughout the tournament.

It was the Trojan's dedication and hard work that made the team so difficult to beat. After the first round of the State Tournament, most of the athletes spent an additional two hours putting and chipping to perfect their game for the following day. It is this level of devotion that set the team up for their success.

Individually, senior co-captain Sarah Burnham won the silver medal, placing just one stroke behind the first place score. Two Trojan athletes, Jenna Nelson and Madalyn Mrosak, had their best rounds of the season.

Achieving the State Championship Title is an impressive accomplishment, but even more admirable is the Trojan's ability to excel on both the golf course while maintaining a commitment to schoolwork and time with their family. The Wayzata golf team's parents, teachers, and fellow Wayzata students should be extremely proud of their golf team and their performance this season.

Once again, congratulations to the Wayzata Girls Golf on their 2014 State Championship Title.

SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 20, 2014 AS AMERICAN EAGLE DAY

HON. DAVID P. ROE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to support the designation of June 20, 2014 as American Eagle Day and celebrate the recovery and restoration of the bald eagle, the national symbol of the United States. On June 20, 1782, the eagle was designated as the national emblem of the U.S. by the Founding Fathers at the Second Continental Congress.

The bald eagle is the central image of the Great Seal of the United States and is displayed in the official seal of many branches and departments of the Federal Government.

The bald eagle is an inspiring symbol of the spirit of freedom and the democracy of the

United States. Since the founding of the Nation, the image, meaning and symbolism of the eagle have played a significant role in art, music, history, commerce, literature, architecture and culture of the United States. The bald eagle's habitat only exists in North America.

I hope my colleagues will join in celebrating June 20, 2014 as American Eagle Day, which marks the recovery and restoration of the bald eagle.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SUSAN ''SUE-BEE'' LAGINESS

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Pride Month, to recognize Susan Laginess. Known as ''Sue-Bee'', Susan Laginess was born to Mel and Charlotte Laginess in the small suburb of River Rouge, Michigan, located on the southwest side of Detroit. As the youngest of seven children, and an aunt and great-aunt to over 35 nieces and nephews, Sue-Bee never had shortage of love or close family values.

After high school, Sue-Bee entered the hospitality industry in a Detroit area hotel and restaurant. Soon after, she joined her newly retired parents in the Brevard County area on Florida's east coast. Ten years on the beachside managing restaurants and nightclubs led Sue-Bee to the areas of event planning, hosting and emcee work. Sue-Bee became passionate about being involved in community events and decided to leave beachside living for a big city. After the death of her father in 1991, Sue-Bee moved to Orlando, a city that is still close to her mother.

Sue-Bee began working in theme park restaurants, and soon discovered the charm, culture and especially welcoming LGBT community in Thornton Park and downtown Orlando. After four years as a manager of Hue Restaurant, in 2004, Sue-Bee joined Palm Properties of Central Florida and began a career in real estate. A year later, she became part of the team at Olde Town Brokers.

Sue-Bee co-founded Phish Phest events in 2001 to help fill the void of lesbian nightlife in Orlando. In its early years, Phish Phest held large bi-annual events for the LGBT community. Now they host monthly happy hour parties that rotate to different venues and special events during Gay Days and the Pride Parade. In 2003, Phish Phest held a fundraiser for the Human Rights Campaign (HRC), one of the first ''unity'' events. Since then, Sue-Bee served several years on the HRC's steering committee and is a current Federal Club member.

Sue-Bee is also a member of the Metropolitan Business Association and was a sponsorship director for the organization's largest event, Come Out With Pride. She also served as the emcee for the event's signature Pride Parade alongside Mayor Dyer.

Sue-Bee has been on the sales team for the Hope and Help Center's Headdress Ball and has hosted numerous fundraisers for the organization. She has recently produced events for the Zebra Coalition, helping to raise much needed support for Orlando's LGBT youth.

Sue-Bee has been the emcee and on the committee for the annual Scooters 4 Hooters event since 2008. Her involvement has been instrumental in raising thousands of dollars in sponsorships and donations. Fundraising for Libby's Legacy Breast Cancer Foundation and riding her own scooter through Orlando's neighborhood is one of her favorite pastimes.

Sue-Bee currently resides in Thornton Park, sells real estate, is on the board for The Thornton Park District, and recently became event manager at the Veranda and Neighborhood Rogue.

I am happy to honor Sue-Bee, during LGBT Pride Month, for her contributions to the LGBT and Central Florida communities.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CAROLYN INGRAM THORNTON

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today it is with profound grief that I rise to commemorate the life of Carolyn Ingram Thornton, a great leader, public servant and phenomenal woman who will be greatly missed in her home community of Durham, North Carolina.

Carolyn Thornton reserved her place in history as the first African American woman to serve on the Durham City Council in 1978. She also was the first African American female probation officer in the State of North Carolina. In 1968, Mrs. Thornton was appointed as the Chief Psychiatric Social Worker at the Cooperative School for Pregnant Girls. In addition to these accomplishments, she served as the director of Social Work and Mental Health at historic Lincoln Community Health Center for 31 years.

During the course of her tenure, the citizens of Durham had the unique opportunity to watch Mrs. Thornton successfully embark on building a brighter future for women, children, and mentally disabled citizens in her community.

As a native of Durham County and due to her honorable contributions to Durham, Mrs. Thornton will now and forever be a daughter of Durham. As a member and former President of the Durham Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Mrs. Thornton regularly supported community volunteering and fundraising initiatives. She also served as President of the Durham Chapter of the Links, Inc.

Mrs. Thornton was born in Durham to Charles J. and Bernice H. Ingram. After graduating from Hillside High School with honors, Mrs. Thornton earned Bachelors' degrees in Psychology and Sociology from Bennett College in Greensboro, North Carolina in 1957. Mrs. Thornton also earned a Master's degree in Social Work from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

To cherish her memory, Mrs. Thornton is survived by two sisters, Audrey Ingram Johnson and Dr. E. Lavonia Ingram Allison; one sister-in-law, Carolyn Thornton Walker, and three children, Susan Kane, Gail Monjé Thornton, and Rick Thornton.

Mr. Speaker, Carolyn Ingram Thornton was a loving mother, sister, friend and public servant and her passing will surely be felt by all of those whose lives she touched. She will forever be missed but never forgotten in the city of Durham and her by friends and family across the State and Nation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EDINA HORNETS BOYS GOLF STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Edina Boys Golf Team for becoming the 2014 State Champions this season. It is the school's first boy's golf title in nearly 30 years.

Despite a tough field, Head Coach Phil Finanger and the Hornets team were able to come out on top at this month's Class AAA Tournament. Edina finished with a four stroke lead the first day, a small cushion that provided very little comfort. However, the Hornets stayed focused and claimed the 2014 title by a razor thin margin.

The Hornets were led by Sam Foust who finished tied for third in the tournament. Kobi Boe and Bobby Terwilliger played great as well and finished in the top ten. Ben Olson also posted a strong score to contribute to the overall team effort for Edina.

With only one senior, Captain Tyler Nanne, Edina looks to be a tough team to beat for years to come.

Golf is a sport that requires skill, focus, and mental toughness. It takes years of dedication to master the game and compete at a high level. The ability of these young men to excel at the sport while completing their schoolwork, spending time with family, and having a social life should be commended.

Again, congratulations to Edina Boys Golf, Coach Finanger, and all of the parents, teachers, and fellow classmates that supported this team on their way to the 2014 state title.

RECOGNIZING THE LEMONT HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM'S STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Lemont High School Baseball Team, which recently won its first IHSA Class 3A Baseball State Championship. This is the first state championship for a boys' team in any sport at Lemont High School.

On June 14, 2014, the team garnered a 2–1 victory over Springfield Sacred Heart-Griffin at Silver Cross Field in Joliet to win the championship. I appreciate all of the hard work and dedication this team put into their performance and would like to congratulate them on this tremendous team achievement.

The team, under the guidance of head coach Brian Storako, had a great season leading up to the IHSA State Finals. They accomplished a school single-season record for wins and captured a sixth straight South Suburban Conference-Blue Division title.

Prior to this season, the most postseason success the Indians had seen was an IHSA Regional title. They not only won the program's first state championship, but also collected their first-ever IHSA Sectional and Super-Sectional crowns.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this impressive accomplishment by the Lemont High School Baseball Team and to congratulate them on their state championship.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ASBURY PARK–WALL ELKS LODGE NO. 128

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Asbury Park–Wall Elks Lodge No. 128 on its 125th anniversary. As its officers and members gather to celebrate this milestone, I would like to join with them in honoring its history as one of the oldest Elks lodges in the United States.

The Asbury Park–Wall Elks Lodge was originated as the Asbury Park Lodge of Elks number 128 on June 28, 1889. It is one of the five first lodges in New Jersey, among Newark, Patterson, Hoboken and Trenton. The lodge was housed in the Mikado Building on Cookman Avenue in Asbury Park and consisted of 42 members in its first year.

In its early years, the Asbury Park Lodge was led by several Exalted Rulers. Its first was John K. Parker, followed by John F. Hawkins, Samuel A. Patterson, and Harry J. Rockafeller. In 1893, Exalted Ruler William K. Devereux, who was also District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler for New Jersey at the time, presided over the lodge when it surrendered its charter due to decreasing membership among the limited population.

Fourteen years later, interest in the lodge rebounded and it was reorganized on January 11, 1907 with a new dispensation. At the time, it was numbered 1047, but was later given the original number 128 again. Today, the Asbury Park–Wall Lodge No. 128 is one of 35 lodges in New Jersey and is part of the Southern District. Exalted Ruler Mary Ann Smith currently leads a membership of over 200.

Mr. Speaker, once again, please join me in congratulating Asbury Park–Wall Elks Lodge on its 125th anniversary.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF STRATTON POLLITZER

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 20, 2014

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Pride Month, to recognize Stratton Pollitzer. Stratton is the co-founder and Deputy Director of Equality Florida. A Phi Beta Kappa Political Science graduate of Emory University, Stratton has spearheaded numerous community-based campaigns that respond to political attacks and build support for anti-discrimination ordinances, safe schools policies, and domestic partnership laws at the local and state level. He also oversees all Equality Florida fundraising programs and has raised over $15 million for LGBT organizations and political campaigns.

Since founding Equality Florida in 1997, Stratton and Executive Director, Nadine Smith, have helped it grow into one of the largest LGBT equality organizations in the country. Today, Equality Florida has over 185,000 members, over a thousand volunteers, and a staff of 22. Equality Florida fights at the state level to end discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The organization has helped overturn the state ban on gay and lesbian adoption, implemented a statewide anti-bullying law that has led to specific bans on LGBT bullying, and passed over 130 local policies addressing LGBT discrimination and providing domestic partnership benefits.

As a key spokesperson on LGBT issues, Stratton is a regular contributor to major television, print, and radio outlets throughout the state. He has had opinion columns published in the Miami Herald, Broward Sun-Sentinel, Saint Petersburg Times, Tampa Tribune, Daytona Beach News Journal, and Orlando Sentinel.

From 2004–2006, Stratton served on the board of directors and as Vice-Chair of the Equality Federation, a national network of statewide LGBT advocacy groups. In 2011, he was presented with the Harvey Milk Foundation's Honors Medal. Stratton lives in Miami with his husband of 20 years, Christopher Boykin and is the father of 17 year old twins, Ben and Sarah.

I am happy to honor Stratton Pollitzer, during LGBT Pride Month, for his activism on behalf of the LGBT community in Central Florida and nationwide.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

The House passed H.R. 4870, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session and stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, June 23, 2014.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 12 public bills, H.R. 4922–4933; and 4 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 102; and H. Res. 633–635, were introduced. **Page H5597**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H5598**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 524, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency does not have the authority to disapprove a permit after it has been issued by the Secretary of the Army under section 404 of such Act (H. Rept. 113–485);

H.R. 4923, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 113–486); and

In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Don Young (H. Rept. 113–487). **Pages H5596–97**

Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the guest chaplain, Reverend John Boonzaaijer, The Chapel of the Cross, Dallas, Texas. **Page H5561**

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2015: The House passed H.R. 4870, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, by a yea-and-nay vote of 340 yeas to 73 nays, Roll No. 338. Consideration of the measure began on Wednesday, June 18th. **Pages H5563–71, H5571–77**

Rejected the Bustos motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 190 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 337. **Pages H5575–76**

Agreed to:

Kildee amendment (No. 40 printed in the Congressional Record of June 19, 2014) that prohibits funds from being used in contravention of section 1034 of title 10, United States Code; **Page H5567**

Huizenga amendment that prohibits funds from being used by the Defense Logistics Agency to implement the Small Business Administration interim final rule titled "Small Business Size Standards; Adoption of 2012 North American Industry Classification System" (published August 20, 2012, in the Federal Register) with respect to the procurement of footwear; and **Pages H5570–71**

Gosar amendment that prohibits funds from being obligated or expended to the following entities or in contravention of title 18 U.S.C., section 2339B: (1) The Government of Iran; (2) The Government of Syria; (3) The Palestinian Authority; (4) Hamas; (5)

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (by a recorded vote of 280 ayes to 133 noes, Roll No. 335).

Pages H5568–69, H5573–74

Rejected:

Lee amendment (No. 32 printed in the Congressional Record of June 18, 2014) that was debated on June 19th that sought to prohibit funds from being used for the purpose of conducting combat operations in Afghanistan after December 31, 2014 (by a recorded vote of 153 ayes to 260 noes, Roll No. 332); **Pages H5571–72**

Rohrabacher amendment that sought to prohibit funds from being provided to Pakistan (by a recorded vote of 92 ayes to 320 noes, Roll No. 333); **Pages H5564–75, H5572**

Gosar amendment that sought to prohibit funds from being used to enter into any contract after the date of the enactment of this Act for the procurement or production of any non-petroleum based fuel for use as the same purpose or as a drop-in substitute for petroleum (by a recorded vote of 205 ayes to 208 noes, Roll No. 334); and

Pages H5566–67, H5572–73

Franks (AZ) amendment that sought to prohibit funds from being used to transfer or divest the Electronic Proving Grounds at Fort Huachuca, Arizona (by a recorded vote of 163 ayes to 248 noes, Roll No. 336). **Pages H5569–70, H5574**

Point of Order sustained against:

Stockman amendment that sought to prohibit funds from being used to destroy Department of Defense equipment or ammunition in Afghanistan without such equipment or ammunition first being offered to independent states of the former Soviet Union and major non-NATO allies that are willing to pay for transportation of such equipment or ammunition to such states or allies; **Page H5565**

Stockman amendment that sought to prohibit funds from being used for the procurement of weapons systems that contain rare earth materials, metals, magnets, parts, or components that are produced in Cuba, North Korea, the People's Republic of China, or Venezuela; and **Page H5565**

Stockman amendment that sought to prohibit funds from being used for any activity that would grant de jure or de facto support of territorial, maritime, or airspace claims made by the People's Republic of China on the international waters or territories of other sovereign nations in the South China, East China, and Yellow Seas. **Pages H5565–66**

H. Res. 628, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4870) and providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3230), was agreed to on June 18th.

Recess: The House recessed at 10:22 a.m. and reconvened at 11:20 a.m. **Page H5571**

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2014: Agreed by unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to engross the bill H.R. 4412, to authorize the programs of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in the form placed at the desk. **Pages H5577–91**

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday, June 23rd at 12 noon for Morning Hour Debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business. **Page H5593**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H5577.

Senate Referral: S. 1603 was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. **Page H5595**

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and six recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5571–72, H5572, H5573, H5573–74, H5574, H5575–76, and H5576–77. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:14 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee concluded markup on H.R. 4871, the "TRIA Reform Act of 2014"; H.R. 4881, to place a 6-month moratorium on the authority of the Financial Stability Oversight Council to make financial stability determinations; and H.R. 4387, the "FSOC Transparency and Accountability Act". The bills were ordered reported, as amended.

PERSPECTIVES ON PRIORITIES FOR REVIEW THE QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY STAKEHOLDER

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency held a hearing entitled "Stakeholder Perspectives on Priorities for the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

NET NEUTRALITY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Regulatory Reform, Commercial and Antitrust Law held a hearing entitled "Net Neutrality: Is Antitrust Law More Effective than Regulation in Protecting Consumers and Innovation?". Testimony was heard from Joshua D. Wright, Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on H.R. 4293, the ''Natural Gas Gathering Enhancement Act''; and H.R. 1587, the ''Energy Infrastructure Improvement Act''. Testimony was heard from Michael D. Nedd, Assistant Director, Minerals and Realty Management, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior; and public witnesses.

MIXED SIGNALS: THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY ON MARIJUANA, PART FOUR—THE HEALTH EFFECTS AND SCIENCE

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations held a hearing entitled ''Mixed Signals: The Administration's Policy on Marijuana, Part Four—the Health Effects and Science''. Testimony was heard from Doug Throckmorton, M.D., Deputy Director, Regulatory Programs, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration; Nora Volkow, M.D., Director, National Institute of Drug Abuse; and a public witness.

NASA SECURITY ASSESSING THE AGENCY'S EFFORTS TO PROTECT SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Space; and Subcommittee on Oversight held a hearing entitled ''NASA Security: Assessing the Agency's Efforts to Protect Sensitive Information''. Testimony was heard from Richard Keegan, Associate Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Belva Martin, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, Government Accountability Office; Gail A. Robinson, Deputy Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and a public witness.

REVIEW OF AWARDING BONUSES TO SENIOR EXECUTIVES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Review of Awarding Bonuses to Senior Executives at the Department of Veterans Affairs''. Testimony was heard from Gina Farrisee, Assistant Secretary for Human Resources and Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

IRS COMMISSIONER JOHN KOSKINEN

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a hearing on the IRS's recent statement about the production of Ms. Lerner's emails. Testimony was heard from John Koskinen, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 23, 2014

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, June 23, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''IRS Obstruction: Lois Lerner's Missing E-Mails'', 7 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, June 23, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 6, the ''Domestic Prosperity and Global Freedom Act''; and H.R. 3301, the ''North American Energy Infrastructure Act'', 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, June 23, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Evaluating the Capacity of the VA to Care for Veteran Patients'', 7:30 p.m., 334 Cannon.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, June 23

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 5:30 p.m.), Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nominations of Paul G. Byron, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, Carlos Eduardo Mendoza, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, Beth Bloom, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, and Geoffrey W. Crawford, of Vermont, to be United States District Judge for the District of Vermont.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 p.m., Monday, June 23

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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