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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 8, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable VIRGINIA FOXX to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

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

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

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

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

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. GARCIA led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 5, 2014.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 5, 2014 at 11:49 a.m.:

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

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

ERIC CANTOR.

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

Governor TERRY MCAULIFFE,
State Capitol,
Richmond, VA.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

ERIC CANTOR,
Member of Congress.

Printed on recycled paper.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

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

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

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

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

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

PRESIDENT IGNORED ISIS THREAT FOR YEARS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FDA CREATES ROADBLOCKS ON THE PATH TO CURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

In 2011, the President stated:

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 231

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2013''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

□ 1415

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

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

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NEIL HAVENS POST OFFICE

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4939

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

SECTION 1. NEIL HAVENS POST OFFICE.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2819

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

SECTION 1. VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1430

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

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS DANIEL M. FERGUSON POST OFFICE

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5089

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

LARCENIA J. BULLARD POST OFFICE BUILDING

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2678

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

SECTION 1. LARCENIA J. BULLARD POST OFFICE BUILDING.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

SPECIALIST THEODORE MATTHEW GLENDE POST OFFICE

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5019

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

SECTION 1. SPECIALIST THEODORE MATTHEW GLENDE POST OFFICE.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

□ 1445

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CORPORAL JUAN MARIEL ALCANTARA POST OFFICE BUILDING

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4443

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

SECTION 1. CORPORAL JUAN MARIEL ALCANTARA POST OFFICE BUILDING.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CYNTHIA JENKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3957

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

SECTION 1. CYNTHIA JENKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

□ 1500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I thank Representative MEEKS for introducing this bill.

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

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE THOMAS 'MICKEY' LELAND POST OFFICE BUILDING

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 78

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

about medical care options and to perform preliminary health screenings.

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

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

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

□ 1515

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORPORAL CHRISTIAN A. GUZMAN RIVERA POST OFFICE BUILDING

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5030

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1530

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

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

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

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMERICAN SUPER COMPUTING LEADERSHIP ACT

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2495

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''American Super Computing Leadership Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) in subsection (a)—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(d) EXASCALE COMPUTING PROGRAM.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(4) REPORTS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1545

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2495, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TSUNAMI WARNING, EDUCATION, AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2014

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5309

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Tsunami Warning, Education, and Research Act of 2014''.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) in paragraph (7)—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(d) TSUNAMI WARNING CENTERS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(i) reflect industry best practices;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(A) provisions for multipurpose detection platforms;

''(B) reliability and performance metrics; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(A) mapping products;

''(B) inundation models; and

''(C) effective emergency exercises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(d) NO PREEMPTION.—

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

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

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

SEC. 6. MODIFICATION OF TSUNAMI RESEARCH PROGRAM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) in paragraph (3)—

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

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

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

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

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

(4) by adding at the end the following:

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

SEC. 7. GLOBAL TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION NETWORK.

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

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

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

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

(3) in subsection (c)—

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

(B) in paragraph (2)—

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

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

SEC. 8. TSUNAMI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY PANEL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

''SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

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

SEC. 11. OUTREACH RESPONSIBILITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The coordinating committee shall—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill.

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

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1600

STOPPING TAX OFFENDERS AND PROSECUTING IDENTITY THEFT ACT OF 2014

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 744

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Stopping Tax Offenders and Prosecuting Identity Theft Act of 2014'' or the ''STOP Identity Theft Act of 2014''.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3. VICTIMS OF IDENTITY THEFT MAY INCLUDE ORGANIZATIONS.

Chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1028—

(A) in subsection (a)(7), by inserting ''(including an organization)'' after ''another person''; and

(B) in subsection (d)(7), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''or other person'' after ''specific individual''; and

(2) in section 1028A(a)(1), by inserting ''(including an organization)'' after ''another person''.

SEC. 4. IDENTITY THEFT FOR PURPOSES OF TAX FRAUD.

Section 1028(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) during and in relation to a felony under section 7206 or 7207 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;''.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report that contains the following information:

(1) Information readily available to the Department of Justice about trends in the incidence of tax return identity theft.

(2) Recommendations on additional statutory tools that would aid in the effective prosecution of tax return identity theft.

(3) The status on implementing the recommendations of the Department's March 2010 Audit Report 10-21 entitled ''The Department of Justice's Efforts to Combat Identity Theft''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 744, currently under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Identity theft is a crime that leaves its victims feeling exposed and vulnerable while simultaneously inflicting serious financial damage upon them and the financial institutions and government agencies they do business with.

Unfortunately, identity theft is an expanding problem that has recently shifted its target to include the tax refund dollars owed to many hard-working Americans.

The Federal Trade Commission routinely issues statistics listing identify theft as the number one consumer complaint, with American adults having a roughly 1 in 5 chance of being victimized. Fraud related to government benefits and documents regularly comprises the large majority of identity theft reports.

The IRS has recognized the problem and begun shifting assets in response to this expanding threat. In a typical example from earlier this year in Norfolk, Virginia, two hospital workers were sentenced following their convictions for tax-related aggravated identity theft. Their scheme included stealing the personal information of hospital patients and using that information to apply for Federal tax refunds. All told, nearly 80 fraudulent returns were filed, seeking more than $400,000 in illegitimate refunds.

For the victims of this type of fraud, the original notice is often a rejection by the IRS of their legitimate tax returns. Not surprisingly, this initial rejection is often only the beginning of a long and continuing road to financial recovery. In addition to the delays inherent in resolving their tax return dispute and receiving their refund, the months following the discovery of the identity theft are typically spent trying to restore their credit through an endless stream of paperwork, including police reports, affidavits to credit bureaus, and complaints to various consumer protection agencies.

Unfortunately, in Virginia and nationwide, this is a problem that is only growing in magnitude, partly due to the expanding methods used by criminals to gain access to personal information. From highly sophisticated cyber criminal organizations engaged in activities designed to gain access to personal data on a grand scale to individual cases involving a lost wallet or purse, the ways in which someone with

criminal intent can obtain our personal information are too numerous to list.

The legislation before us today, the STOP Identity Theft Act of 2014, is designed to strengthen the penalties associated with tax-related identity theft. Additionally, H.R. 744 expands who can be a victim of tax-related identity theft to include businesses and organizations, directs the Justice Department to allocate additional resources towards enforcement in this area, and encourages cooperation with State and local authorities through the establishment of task forces and otherwise.

I commend the sponsors, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Chairman SMITH, for their dedication to this important issue, and I urge my colleagues to join me to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 744, the Stopping Tax Offenders and Prosecuting Identity Theft Act, has laudable goals of addressing the growing problem of tax return identity theft. Unfortunately, in seeking to address one problem, the bill creates another one.

Last Congress, the Crime Subcommittee held a hearing at which we learned how individuals are victimized by those who file false returns using the names and Social Security numbers of the victims.

When someone has had a false return filed in their name, they often have to engage in an arduous process of setting the record straight with the IRS and obtaining a refund they may be due.

In other instances, perpetrators sometimes benefit by falsely claiming that a deceased child of another is a dependent on their own forms. Parents of the deceased children are then subjected to the additional grief and burden of clearing things up with the IRS.

As a longstanding advocate of personal privacy and personal privacy rights, I am particularly concerned about these schemes which violate the privacy of individuals in addition to imposing financial burdens.

Clearly, we need to do more to combat this type of crime. Accordingly, I support the approach in section 2 of the bill, which encourages the Department of Justice, using task forces, to bring its resources to bear on the problem of tax return identity theft. Increased effort in investigating and prosecuting these crimes is certainly necessary, and Congress should work to provide additional resources to support our agents and prosecutors.

Unfortunately, another provision in the bill raises serious concerns by expanding mandatory minimum sentencing. The bill amends both the basic identity theft statute and the aggravated identity theft statute so that organizations, and not just individuals, may be covered as victims.

Expanding the scope of victims under the aggravated identity theft statute, thus, also expands the scope of mandatory penalties under the statute, section 1028A of title 18. The penalty for aggravated identity theft is a mandatory term of imprisonment of 2 years or, for an offense related to terrorism, 5 years. While I oppose this expansion of the mandatory minimum sentences, I do not oppose the imposition of appropriate sentences for this offense as warranted under the circumstances of each case.

With respect to the proposed expansion of the coverage of the aggravated identity theft statute to organizations, Congressman BOBBY SCOTT, ranking member of the Crime Subcommittee, offered an amendment at markup to narrowly prevent application of mandatory sentences to the expansion, but instead allow for even higher sentences for those offenses, but at the judges' discretion. As a result, judges would have the flexibility to impose even greater sentences, when warranted, but they would not be required to impose mandatory minimums. Unfortunately, the amendment was not adopted, leaving H.R. 744 with a serious flaw that violates sound sentencing policy.

Mandatory minimums have been studied extensively and have been found to distort rational sentencing systems to discriminate against minorities, to waste the taxpayers' money, and to often violate common sense. Even if everyone involved in a case—from arresting officer, prosecutor, judge, and victim—believes that the mandatory minimum would be an unjust sentence for a particular defendant in a case, it still must be imposed.

Mandatory minimum sentences, sometimes based merely on the name of the crime, unwisely remove sentencing discretion from the judge. Regardless of the role of the offender in the particular crime, the offender's record or lack thereof, or the facts and circumstances of the case, the judge has no choice but to impose the mandatory minimum set by legislators long before the crime has been committed. Such a policy is unjust and unwarranted. The expansion of mandatory minimum sentencing in this bill is, therefore, problematic.

For these reasons, I cannot support this well-intentioned but flawed bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee and the lead Republican cosponsor of this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for yielding me time, and I also want to thank him for bringing this bill to the House floor today.

H.R. 744, the STOP Identity Theft Act, is a bicameral, bipartisan solution that curbs the rapidly increasing problem of tax return identity theft. I am the original cosponsor of this bill, with Congresswoman DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, who has long taken the initiative on this pressing subject.

The STOP Identity Theft Act increases criminal penalties for tax return ID theft. The bill also broadens the definition of identity theft victims to include businesses and nonprofit organizations.

In recent years, tax thieves have received billions of dollars in fraudulent tax returns. These criminals have become proficient in stealing identity information and Social Security numbers to file false tax returns with the IRS, oftentimes before the legitimate taxpayer files a return themselves. It is only after a tax return is rejected that the victim learns that their identity has been stolen and their tax return wrongfully pocketed.

H.R. 744 is crucial to deter the number of individuals and families who are victimized by ID tax thieves. Identity theft costs victims both money and time to restore their identities.

The House previously adopted this bill by voice vote in the last Congress. This past February, the Senate Judiciary Committee passed a companion bill to the STOP Identity Theft Act by Senators KLOBUCHAR and SESSIONS. So I urge my colleagues again to join me in support of H.R. 744 to protect American taxpayers.

I thank the Judiciary Committee chairman again, Mr. GOODLATTE, for bringing this legislation to the House floor and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for her efforts to stop tax identity theft.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida, the Honorable DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 744, the Stopping Tax Offenders and Prosecuting Identity Theft Act of 2014 or, simply, the STOP Identity Theft Act.

Over the past several years, we have all witnessed the crime of tax return theft explode into a nationwide epidemic. It is time for Congress to act and let would-be thieves know that there will be serious consequences if they engage in this crime.

Thank you to Congressman LAMAR SMITH for leading this effort with me over the past 3 years. I hope that we can finally get this legislation over the finish line so law enforcement has more tools in the fight against crime. Working with our Senate sponsors, Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR and Senator JEFF SESSIONS, I know that we can get this done.

Thank you to Chairman GOODLATTE and to his intrepid staffer Caroline Lynch for your support and your leadership to help bring this bill to the floor today.

We have all heard stories of tax refund thefts. An unsuspecting taxpayer

goes to file their tax return only to be told by the Internal Revenue Service that someone else has already filed their return and claimed their hard-earned tax refund.

□ 1615

Tax return identity theft wreaks emotional and financial havoc on hard-working taxpayers and costs the Federal Government billions of dollars.

According to a recent Treasury Department report, the number of stolen tax return refunds skyrocketed in just the last year—going from approximately 1.1 million stolen returns in 2011 to more than 1.8 million in 2012—a 69 percent increase. And the cost to the U.S. Treasury and the American taxpayers is staggering—nearly $9 billion in just the last 2 years and $21 billion in the last 5 years, Mr. Speaker.

We cannot allow billions of taxpayer dollars to be stolen from hardworking Americans and from our Treasury. This will only get worse unless we act.

We also must protect the thousands of taxpayers that fall victim to this crime, many of whom are vulnerable groups like seniors, veterans, and minors. Seniors in my south Florida community have been particularly hard-hit by this crime, and I simply couldn't stand by and let it continue.

Even though victims of tax return theft eventually are reimbursed by the U.S. Treasury, it can take many months and a lot of frustration to set things straight. Many of these victims rely on a timely tax return just to pay the bills.

These tax return identity thieves hide behind a veil of technology by stealing Social Security numbers and filing false electronic returns where the payoffs are almost instantaneous. Right now, more thieves and criminal organizations are turning to this lucrative crime because law enforcement lacks the kind of stiff criminal penalties afforded many other forms of identity theft. In this instance, technology has simply outstripped the enforcement tools currently on the books. The STOP Identity Theft Act brings together several measures to strengthen criminal penalties and increase the prosecution rate of tax return identity thieves.

First, this bill amends the identity theft statute to increase the maximum penalties for the crime of tax return identity theft. Right now, this crime is seen as low risk and high reward for would-be thieves. Toughening sentencing for tax return identity thieves will help deter this kind of crime.

The legislation also expands the definition of ''identity theft victim'' to include businesses and charitable organizations. Often, these organizations have their identities stolen and they are used in ''phishing'' schemes to extract the sensitive information from unsuspecting taxpayers used in tax return thefts. These thieves then use the harvested information to file thousands of fraudulent tax returns.

This amendment to the identity theft statutes will ensure that thieves who misappropriate the identities of any business, be it a small business or a nonprofit organization, can be prosecuted. The STOP Identity Theft Act also calls for better coordination between the Department of Justice and State and local law enforcement to make the most efficient use of the law and resources.

My own local law enforcement agencies in south Florida have been inundated with crime reports of tax return identity theft, and they need all the help we can provide.

This legislation is not the end-all, be-all to the congressional efforts to combat tax return identity theft, but it is a strong, bipartisan beginning. It is intended to provide targeted tools to law enforcement right away so that they are better prepared before next tax season rolls around.

Finally, the legislation also calls for DOJ to report back on trends in tax return identity theft, on progress in prosecuting these crimes, and recommendations for additional legal tools to combat it.

Information and data on trends about tax return identity theft can be valuable tools to detect and prevent future fraud, and it will inform Congress of additional legislative actions that will help in the effort.

I also send a big thank you to the various organizations that have supported and helped craft this legislation, including the National Conference of CPA Practitioners, the Committee for Efficient Government, the American Coalition for Taxpayer Rights, the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, and the National Association of Counties.

Together, we all must ensure that Federal laws keep pace with emerging crimes such as tax return identity theft. It is time to make the prosecution of this crime a greater priority. The STOP Identity Theft Act is an important step towards this goal, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 744, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1730

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York) at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3109) to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exempt certain Alaskan Native articles from prohibitions against sale of items containing nonedible migratory bird parts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3109

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXEMPTION FROM PROHIBITIONS FOR ALASKAN NATIVE ARTICLES CONTAINING MIGRATORY BIRD PARTS.

Section 2 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) EXEMPTION FOR AUTHENTIC ALASKAN NATIVE ARTICLES OF HANDICRAFT OR CLOTHING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, nothing in this Act prohibits possession, offering for sale, sale, offering to barter, barter, offering to purchase, purchase, delivery for shipment, shipment, causing to be shipped, delivered for transportation, transport or causing to be transported, carrying or causing to be carried, or receiving for shipment, transportation, or carriage, any authentic Alaskan Native article of handicraft or clothing on the basis that it contains a nonedible migratory bird part.

''(2) LIMITATION.—This subsection shall not apply with respect to any handicraft or clothing containing any part of a migratory bird that was taken in a wasteful manner.

''(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

''(A) ALASKAN NATIVE.—The term 'Alaskan Native' means any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who resides in Alaska.

''(B) AUTHENTIC ALASKAN NATIVE ARTICLE OF HANDICRAFT OR CLOTHING.—The term 'authentic Alaskan Native article of handicraft or clothing'—

''(i) means any item that is—

''(I) composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials; and

''(II) produced, decorated, or fashioned by an Alaskan Native, in the exercise of traditional Alaskan Native handicrafts, without the use of any pantograph or other mass copying device; and

''(ii) includes any weaving, carving, stitching, sewing, lacing, beading, drawing, or painting described in clause (i), or any combination thereof.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, since 1918, the United States has signed four migratory bird treaties with Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia. In 1997, the Canada and Mexico treaties were revised to allow Alaska Natives to harvest for subsistence use protected migratory birds during the so-called closed season.

Unfortunately, when implementing the treaty language, Congress failed to clarify that the nonedible parts of the harvested migratory bird could be sold in commercial products. As a result, what we have today is a bizarre policy that allows Alaska Natives to hunt, kill, consume, and to also use nonedible parts in handicraft items, but prohibits them from selling those handicrafts.

However, the Fish and Wildlife Service has now decided to cite Alaska Native artists who use migratory bird feathers in a variety of items, including hats, fans, and hunting arrows. It is not illegal to simply throw away these nonedible migratory bird parts.

According to Ms. Jacqueline Pata, the vice chair of the Sealaska Corporation, there are less than 500 traditional artists and a much fewer number that use nonedible parts of migratory birds. In her testimony, she noted that this legislation parallels the existing exemption in the Marine Mammal Protection Act and that ''all we are asking is to be able to begin helping ourselves in a very small way by providing a modest income to severely impoverished communities through a traditional means.''

Mr. Speaker, the Fish and Wildlife Service could have revised their regulations, they could have worked with the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council, and they could have continued to utilize their law enforcement discretion. In each case, they chose not to; instead, they decided to penalize a Native Alaskan artist who used raven and flicker feathers gathered from road-killed animals.

This is a misguided and wrong policy. This is why I introduced this important legislation on behalf of my Native Alaskan constituents.

I urge an ''aye'' vote on H.R. 3109, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, this bill would provide an exemption to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the MBTA, for the sale of Alaskan Native handicrafts that seems consistent with exemptions provided to Alaska Natives in other important conservation laws, like the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

However, the MBTA is distinct from these other laws because it actually implements four separate treaties between the United States and Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia; and it remains unclear if amending the MBTA, as proposed by Mr. YOUNG's bill, would violate our treaty obligations to the other implementing nations.

During our legislative hearing on this bill, the committee heard testimony from the Fish and Wildlife Service that the State Department should be consulted on any proposed amendments to the MBTA. However, we have not heard from the Fish and Wildlife Service or the State Department since that time.

I support the rights of Alaskan Natives to create and sell traditional handicrafts. So while I feel it is important that we consider the impact that this bill may have on other existing treaty obligations, I will support this bill.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3109.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4283) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain or replace certain facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch in Idaho, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4283

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES AT SMITH GULCH.

Section 3(a)(24)(D) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(24)(D)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The Secretary shall also authorize or continue to authorize maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures listed in this subparagraph for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch whose location is defined above. The facilities and structures referred to in this subparagraph are—

''(i) motorized landscaping equipment, such as lawnmowers and weed trimmers;

''(ii) chainsaws;

''(iii) gasoline-powered electrical generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;

''(iv) hydroelectric generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;

''(v) gasoline-powered water pumps for fire suppression;

''(vi) transition from propane to electrical lighting;

''(vii) solar energy systems; and

''(viii) 6-volt or 12-volt battery banks for power storage.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, timely action on this bill will allow the Forest Service to implement an earlier congressional action intended to allow continued operation of certain commercial recreational services and facilities at Smith Gulch in the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho.

Although Congress amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 2004 to direct the Forest Service to allow established uses and occupancy at Smith Gulch Lodge, the Forest Service believes it needs additional authority to allow the lodge to use power equipment, such as gas generators, mowers, and other equipment needed for routine maintenance and for improvements, such as an in-stream hydroelectric water wheel for renewable energy. H.R. 4283 would authorize limited use of such equipment for the general upkeep of the lodge.

Congressman SIMPSON should be commended for his attention to this matter, and I urge adoption of this commonsense bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the lodge at Smith Gulch is located within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness in the State of Idaho. It is a popular destination for visitors and offers recreational opportunities for people in a spectacular natural setting.

H.R. 4283 will allow the lodge owners to carry out very specific maintenance activities necessary to keep the lodge operating. I support this legislation.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

Mr. SIMPSON. I thank the gentleman from Alaska for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4283, which is intended to authorize the use of maintenance equipment and the replacement of some outdated and potentially hazardous energy facilities at the River of No Return Lodge in Smith Gulch on the Salmon River in Idaho.

As it currently sits, the River of No Return Lodge is a small outfitter on the Salmon River that provides a unique recreational experience operating under a Forest Service permit.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service does not believe it has clear authorization to permit the use of necessary maintenance or replacement of facilities. This proposed bill is an effort to clarify Congress' intent in legislation passed in 2004 to retain the basic characteristics of the lodge without substantially altering the existing use.

This legislation makes it clear that the owners of the lodge are authorized to use weed trimmers, chainsaws, and other maintenance equipment needed for the general upkeep of the lodge.

It also will allow the outfitter to reduce or eliminate his reliance on propane fuel and replace it with modest renewable energy sources. I believe H.R. 4283 keeps recreational opportunities available on our public lands, while maintaining the ability to keep our lands in even better shape for future generations of Americans. The Congressional Budget Office has also scored this bill at no cost to the taxpayer.

It should be noted that a few small changes were made during the markup of H.R. 4283 to address both the technical corrections and concerns raised by interested parties. The bill, as amended, has been crafted with the sentiments of both the Idaho Conservation League and The Wilderness Society in mind.

We trust that the Forest Service will faithfully grant authorization for the maintenance and replacement activities without the burden of unreasonable environmental review costs.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation that has been carefully crafted with the stakeholders' views in mind, so the operator of the River of No Return Lodge can perform the fundamental maintenance and replace outdated energy sources needed to carry out this small business with respect to the existing law.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I can only compliment the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) for his work on this legislation, and it is a practical solution to a problem. Again, I agree with him.

I hope that there is an expedited process which we can fulfill our obligations to this lodge owner and, of course, the intent of the act itself and that the Congress had intended so this could continue.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4283, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

REMOVAL OF USE RESTRICTION ON LAND FORMERLY A PART OF ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4527) to remove a use restriction on land formerly a part of Acadia National Park that was transferred to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4527

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. USE RESTRICTION REMOVED.

The Act entitled ''An Act to authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes'', approved August 1, 1950, is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Lands conveyed to the town of Tremont, Maine, under the Act known as NPS Tract 06–126, which were conveyed by the National Park Service in deed recorded at the Hancock County Registry of Deeds Book 737 Page 467, National Park Service Deed 377, shall no longer be required to be used exclusively and perpetually for school purposes and upon the discontinuance of such use of said land, or any part thereof, shall no longer be required to revert to the United States.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, enacted in 1950, Public Law 81–629 permitted the National Park Service to convey property, formerly part of Acadia National Park, to the town of Tremont, Maine, to build a new school.

In 1951, the Secretary of the Interior completed the conveyance of approximately 8 acres with a clause that specified the land would revert back to the United States if it was not used exclusively for school purposes.

Tremont is now consolidating schools with a nearby town, and the property will no longer be used for the original intended purpose. However, Tremont would like to retain ownership and continue to use the developed property in the best interest of the community.

H.R. 4527 removes the requirement that the land be used exclusively and perpetually for school purposes, allowing Tremont to use the property to the maximum benefit of its residents.

The Natural Resources Committee has consistently sought to assist local communities in gaining control of property within their boundaries by freeing them from Federal interference. Communities around the country would benefit significantly and immediately if the example of H.R. 4527 was replicated by Congress.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the town of Tremont, Maine, was granted a parcel of Federal land to build a school in 1950. The town, which is adjacent to Acadia National Park, no longer needs the parcel for school purposes and would like to be able to consider other uses.

H.R. 4527 will remove the restrictions on the parcel, and its passage is a priority for the town and the bill's sponsor, Mr. MICHAUD of Maine. I would like to thank and congratulate my colleague from Maine for his work on this bill on behalf of his constituents.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1745

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. As you heard, this legislation would allow the town of Tremont,

Maine, to continue to use public land that has been continuously maintained for more than six decades.

In 1950, Congress transferred a parcel of land from Acadia National Park to the Town of Tremont so the town could build and maintain a school. Unfortunately, what might have been best for the Park Service and the community in 1950 might not be best for either in 2014.

Due to demographic changes, Tremont has explored the possibility of merging its elementary school with another in a neighboring town. Under the terms of the original agreement, if Tremont were to stop using the land for school purposes, the land would be transferred back to the Federal Government.

Complicating the situation is legislation passed by Congress in 1986 that established a permanent boundary for Acadia National Park. The permanent boundary did not include the tract of land containing the school. As a result, any changes in usage would require transfer to the General Services Administration.

This legislation would simply remove any restriction on the land, which would allow the community to continue utilizing the land as it sees fit. Acadia National Park supports this legislation; GSA has no objection.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank Chairmen HASTINGS and BISHOP and Ranking Members DEFAZIO and GRIJALVA for their support for this remedy of this issue, and I would like to thank the committees on both sides of the aisle for supporting this issue.

I urge my colleagues to adopt it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. With that, I yield back the balance of my time also.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4527.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO PUBLIC LAW 110–229

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4751) to make technical corrections to Public Law 110–229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4751

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL.

Section 313 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229) is amended as follows:

(1) In the heading of subsection (b), by striking ''JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL'' and inserting ''JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL''.

(2) In the heading of subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking ''JAPANESE AMERICAN MEMORIAL'' and inserting ''JAPANESE AMERICAN EXCLUSION MEMORIAL''.

(3) In subsection (c)(5)(C), by striking ''Japanese American Memorial'' and inserting ''Japanese American Exclusion Memorial''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 4751 makes technical corrections to reflect a change in the name of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial. The site will now be known as Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial to reflect a new name adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreation District in Kitsap County, Washington.

This legislation has no cost and is only a change in the name, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4751 changes the name of Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial in Washington State to the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

The addition of the word ''exclusion'' is significant, as it acknowledges the true purpose of the memorial: to recognize and honor the 276 Japanese Americans living on the island who were relocated and interned after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

When Congress adjusted the boundary of the Minidoka National Historic Site to include the site, the name Congress used was the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial. At the request of the Bainbridge Island community and owners of the memorial, H.R. 4751 amends the name to reflect the memorial's official name.

I would like to thank Representative KILMER for sponsoring this bill and working to get it through the committee process. This name change is important for the Bainbridge Island community and the integrity of the memorial.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington State (Mr. KILMER), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

My legislation would make technical corrections to a 2008 law to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

I would also like to thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA, as well as Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member DEFAZIO, for their efforts to move this legislation through their committee and ensure that Congress is properly recognizing this memorial.

The Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 included the site now known as the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial as a unit of a national historic site. The memorial was established to recognize the historical injustice that was committed against the Japanese American community on Bainbridge Island.

In the wake of this surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, facing fears about potential threats among people of Japanese heritage, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, forcing more than 120,000 people with Japanese ancestry to leave their homes, leave their jobs, their neighbors, their friends, and their communities. They were forced to travel great distances in order to be held indefinitely in one of ten relocation centers.

This order, now rightly denounced, first went into effect on March 30, 1942, when more than 200 residents of Bainbridge Island, Washington, were forced to leave their homes, gather at Eagledale Ferry Dock, and then were transported to a so-called relocation center. These individuals, many of them American citizens, committed no crimes, yet were deprived of their rights simply because of who they were.

Just recently, I had the honor of visiting this memorial and meeting with local Japanese American survivors who were forced to stay at these relocation camps for years before finally moving back to their homes. They told me their stories. Some were just little kids when it all happened, no older than my daughters are today. Some were older, teenagers and young adults.

The memorial tells their stories. The day I met with them I heard their stories, many of them were heartbreaking: the pain that they and their families experienced coming home to the family farm to find that you had to start over from scratch; in some instances, the painful reality, the constant reminder of having received a high school diploma from an internment camp; the challenges of coming back to a community.

Some of the Japanese American survivors told stories of hope, of coming home and having had a neighbor take care of the farm or of having many in the Bainbridge Island community welcome them back with open arms.

While the particular stories are different, there are some basic realities. This is a dark chapter in our Nation's history. We have an obligation to ensure that future generations remember what took place so that these mistakes are not repeated.

Today the National Park Service manages three national historic sites related to the Japanese American incarceration. The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, which was included in 2008, is the only site administered by the Park Service that commemorates the forcible removal of Japanese Americans.

In April of this year, the Bainbridge Island City Council and the Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park and Recreational District, which jointly own the memorial, officially renamed it the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial.

In order to eliminate any confusion and ensure that the official name of the site is formally recognized, H.R. 4751 would update the law to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. Not only will this name properly respect the unjustified and discriminatory treatment faced by this community, it will also bring greater attention to the beautiful site commemorating this difficult history.

I want to thank the many local leaders and community organizations who have worked in this for so many years. I am hopeful that we can move this effort forward for them, for our ancestors, and for future generations.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment Mr. KILMER in his legislation. I am one of the few people on this floor who lived through that period of time. The reason I remembered it, I was 10 years old. My father happened to be from California—and I myself was born and raised in California—went to the local farm bureau and caused a great disturbance because they started putting Japanese into internment camps, and he actually stood up in that meeting and said, I don't see any Germans serving in internment camps.

It was an unjust thing. Not only were they interned, their property was seized. We have never had a black eye in our history of the United States such as we had during that period of time.

I just hope people in America realize it can happen again. We have to be very aware of what we actually have from people when they are under stress or when they are under, they think, attack by fellow Americans.

So, I compliment you on this legislation. I did have an individual—actually, three individuals—from Alaska that I know of that served on that island during that period of time. So again, I compliment you, Mr. KILMER, for your work on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I just also want to thank Representative KILMER for bringing forth this very important bill. Hopefully, this will be another step towards closure in this very—as Representative YOUNG mentioned, this tremendous injustice that occurred in this Nation.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4751.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

APPROVAL OF MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE SLAVES AND FREE BLACK PERSONS WHO FOUGHT IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 120) approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 120

Whereas section 8908(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code, provides that the location of a commemorative work in Area I, as depicted on the map entitled ''Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs'', numbered 869/86501 B, and dated June 24, 2003, shall be deemed to be authorized only if a recommendation for that location is approved by law not later than 150 calendar days after Congress is notified of the recommendation;

Whereas section 2860 of Public Law 112–239 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note) authorized the National Mall Liberty Fund D.C. to establish a memorial on Federal land in Area I or Area II, as depicted on such map, to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War; and

Whereas the Administrator of General Services has notified Congress of the Administrator's determination that such memorial should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location of a commemorative work to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought in the American Revolution, authorized by section 2860 of division B of Public Law 112–239 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note), within Area I as described on the map entitled ''Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs'', numbered 869/86501 B and dated June 24, 2003, is approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in 2012 Congress authorized a National Mall Liberty Fund to establish a memorial on Federal land to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution.

Under the Commemorative Works Act, memorials must be recommended by the Government Service Administration for placement within what is known as Area I, which is generally the location around The National Mall in Washington. A recommendation may be issued if the Administrator finds a proposed memorial is of preeminence and of lasting significance.

On June 3, 2014, the GSA Administrator notified the Natural Resources Committee he found the proposed National Liberty Memorial to be of lasting significance. Under current law, once this notification is delivered, Congress has 150 days to concur with the finding. H.J. Res. 120 provides the necessary concurrence and allows this privately funded project to move forward. Again, I know of no Federal funds that will be used in this memorial.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, Washington, D.C., and The National Mall are where we honor our Nation's heroes and commemorate our most significant achievements. An important chapter in our history which has yet to be fully recognized is the contribution and the sacrifice of the over 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought to free the Colonies in our Nation's War of Independence. These brave, selfless men must not be forgotten and are certainly deserving of our lasting recognition. That is why in 2003 after years of

debate and effort, Congress authorized the National Liberty Memorial.

The National Liberty Memorial will serve as an important remembrance. I am very pleased that we are able to consider this bill today. When Congress authorizes the establishment of a memorial in Washington, D.C., it then takes years of planning to select a design and location. Fortunately, for the Liberty Memorial, a site has been selected. One of the last hurdles is approval from Congress, and with the adoption of H.J. Res. 120, that is why and what we are here to do today.

□ 1800

Getting this far would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of the bill's sponsor, Representative BUTTERFIELD from North Carolina. I would like to thank him and congratulate him for his work and look forward to soon visiting the new National Liberty Memorial.

We support this legislation and thank the majority for bringing it up for consideration. With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD), the sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. First, I want to thank you, Mr. LOWENTHAL, for those kind words and thank you for your leadership. Thank you for yielding time today and for working very hard to bring this important resolution to the House floor. I also appreciate the work of the Natural Resources Committee chairman, DOC HASTINGS, and Ranking Member PETE DEFAZIO, and you, Mr. YOUNG, for considering this resolution expeditiously and for seeing that it was favorably reported by the committee.

Also, let me thank Senator CHRIS MURPHY from Connecticut, who used to serve in this body and now serves in the United States Senate, for introducing a companion bill in the Senate. His support is critical, and I thank him for his commitment to this important issue. I hope that the Senate will act as expeditiously and in as bipartisan a fashion as has the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Joint Resolution 120, a bill that I introduced that will formally approve the location that was selected by the Administrator of the General Services Administration of a memorial that will recognize the thousands of slaves and free persons of color, or as historians sometimes refer to, free Negroes, who fought for independence during the American Revolution.

Federal law requires, Mr. Speaker, that the location for the memorial identified by the Administrator of GSA be formally approved by Congress within 150 days of receiving the recommendation by the GSA Administrator.

The memorial that will eventually be constructed to honor tens of thousands of slaves and free people of color who helped to secure American independence during the Revolution will be a fitting tribute to their heroic actions that helped shape the very foundation of our Nation.

For generations, historians estimated that at least 5,000 African Americans—both slave and free—fought for American independence. Revised estimates now show more than 10,000 brave men joined the fight. At least 252 of these patriots came from North Carolina, and at least 109 of those came from my congressional district, the counties of Bertie, Chowan, Craven, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton, Pasquotank, and Perquimans.

The president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution wrote of the brave souls who fought for freedom when they themselves were not free that ''they deserve special recognition in order to help better educate our country.''

In 2008, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution published landmark research containing the names and communities of these African American patriots. The research is continuously updated with the discovery of new heroes. Scores of African American men and women have been accepted by heritage societies that had not been previously open to their membership.

The desire to honor these brave men and their descendants in a permanent and meaningful way had long been championed by a distinguished Member of this body who has since passed away, Congressman Donald Payne, Sr. Congressman Payne introduced authorizing language as far back as 2005. After Congressman Payne's death, I have worked to get this effort to the finish line, guided by his words that ''this memorial is an important chapter in the reclamation of African American history.''

There are over 2 million descendants of these Revolutionary War patriots nationwide. This eventual memorial will show the Nation, and it will show the world, Mr. Speaker, that the sacrifices and heroic efforts of African Americans—both slave and free—who took up arms to secure America's independence are not forgotten. It will permanently affirm what we know to be true: these patriots and their service to our then-infant Nation will forever be of preeminent historical and lasting significance to our country that they fought to create.

Again, I thank you for the time, Mr. LOWENTHAL.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, again, I want to thank Representative BUTTERFIELD from North Carolina for helping us get this across the finish line.

We are really going to honor these brave Americans, both slaves and free blacks, who fought for American independence, and I think this is a wonderful bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 120.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 5089, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 5019, by the yeas and nays;
H.R. 4283, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS DANIEL M. FERGUSON POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5089) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Mulford Road in Mulberry, Florida, as the ''Sergeant First Class Daniel M. Ferguson Post Office'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 481]

YEAS—401

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—30

Bachmann
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Cassidy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cook
DesJarlais
Dingell
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Harris
Hensarling
Kelly (IL)
King (IA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Meng
Miller, Gary
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Nunnelee
Pastor (AZ)
Peters (MI)
Ruiz
Rush
Sewell (AL)
Tierney
Velázquez

□ 1856

Mr. PAYNE changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIALIST THEODORE MATTHEW GLENDE POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5019) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1335 Jefferson Road in Rochester, New York, as the ''Specialist Theodore Matthew Glende Post Office'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 0, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 482]

YEAS—399

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo

Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—32

Bachmann
Barber
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Cassidy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cook
DesJarlais
Dingell
Garcia
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Harris
Hensarling
Kelly (IL)
King (IA)
Lee (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
Meng
Miller, Gary
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Nunnelee
Pastor (AZ)
Peters (MI)
Ruiz
Rush
Sewell (AL)
Tierney
Velázquez

□ 1903

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AMENDMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4283) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain or replace certain facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch in Idaho, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 1, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 483]

YEAS—398

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clawson (FL)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Negrete McLeod
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NAYS—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—32

Bachmann
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Cassidy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cook
DesJarlais
Dingell
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Harris
Hensarling
Kelly (IL)
King (IA)
Lee (CA)
Meng
Miller, Gary
Moran
Nadler
Neal
Nunnelee
Pastor (AZ)
Peters (MI)
Ruiz
Rush
Sewell (AL)
Shuster
Smith (TX)
Tierney
Velázquez
Walberg

□ 1913

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1915

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5078, WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES REGULATORY OVERREACH PROTECTION ACT OF 2014, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 644, DISAPPROVAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S FAILURE TO NOTIFY CONGRESS BEFORE RELEASING INDIVIDUALS FROM GUANTANAMO BAY

Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113–581) on the resolution (H. Res. 715) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5078) to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H. Res. 644) condemning and disapproving of the

Obama administration's failure to comply with the lawful statutory requirement to notify Congress before releasing individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and expressing national security concerns over the release of five Taliban leaders and the repercussions of negotiating with terrorists, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PHILMORE GRAHAM POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5106) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5106

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PHILMORE GRAHAM POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, shall be known and designated as the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Philmore Graham Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5106, introduced by Representative MIKE THOMPSON of California. H.R. 5106 would designate the post office located at 100 Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo, California, as the Philmore Graham Post Office Building.

Philmore Graham was a naval veteran, engineer, and founder of the Continentals of Omega Boys and Girls Club in California in 1966. Over the next several decades, the Boys and Girls Club helped boys and girls graduate from high school and college and go on to become accomplished athletes, doctors, judges, attorneys, and teachers.

Born in North Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM graduated from Tennessee State University, served our country in the Air Force, and built a career at the Mare Island Naval Shipyard. He was the first and, to this day, remains the only African American to hold the position of supervisor at Mare Island's department of nuclear energy, but it was his passion for bettering the lives of young people that led him to establish the Boys and Girls Club in Vallejo, California.

Beginning with only six young men meeting in his garage, Mr. GRAHAM grew the Continentals of Omega Boys and Girls Club to over 300 young people. Mr. Graham mentored them and encouraged them to apply themselves to their academics and get involved with sports and other extracurricular activities and instilled in them the value of hard work, self-respect, and perseverance. He truly made a difference in the lives of hundreds of young people and was beloved by all who had the privilege to know him.

Philmore Graham passed away in June of 2014. He had received numerous honors and awards for his work, including the NAACP's Outstanding Citizen of the Year, the Salute to America Lifetime Merit Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Humanitarian Award, and the Omega Man of the Year and Citizen of the Year.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the many accomplishments and contributions of Philmore Graham by passing H.R. 5106.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentleman for the nice remarks with regard to Mr. Philmore Graham, for whom we are naming the post office in Vallejo.

I want to preface my remarks by saying that my district just suffered a terrible earthquake, and it was centered between Vallejo and my home county of Napa, and two of the post offices in Vallejo are seriously damaged and are probably going to be torn down as a result, but remarkably, the one on Admiral Callaghan Lane in Vallejo is still standing.

It hasn't received any damage at all, and that is the one that we are naming after Philmore Graham, and I think it is fitting because, like Philmore Graham, that post office is strong, standing, and serving the community, a community that Philmore served for decades.

I feel particularly privileged to have known Philmore Graham. I knew him as a community leader. As was mentioned before, he was a hero. He served our country in the military. He founded the Omega Boys and Girls Club, and he was the first and only African American nuclear supervisor on Mare Island Naval Shipyard, and he had a passion for the lives of children and for the future of our community.

He founded that Boys and Girls Club in his garage. He started with a small group of kids, and he grew that group to a large population within our community. Kids under Philmore's tutelage grew up to be great people and to do great things.

The kids who came out of that Boys and Girls Club, as my friend mentioned, went on to be doctors and lawyers and business people, professional athletes—all-star professional athletes who continue to give back to our community, and the work that Philmore did of founding the Omega Boys and Girls Club in Vallejo lives on today and will always be responsible for the betterment of our community and the betterment of the young boys and girls who grow up in that community.

I ask that all of our colleagues join us in voting for this measure, to rightfully name this post office after Philmore Graham.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STIVERS. Having no further requests for time, I urge all Members to join me in support of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5106.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SERGEANT SHAWN T. HANNON AND MASTER SERGEANT JEFFREY J. RIECK AND VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4189) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the ''Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon and Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building'', as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4189

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MASTER SERGEANT SHAWN T. HANNON, MASTER SERGEANT JEFFREY J. RIECK AND VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the ''Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to ask support for H.R. 4189, a bill to rename the U.S. post office located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey T. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office.

Master Sergeants Hannon and Rieck were killed in Afghanistan in April 4, 2012, while serving their country as members of the Ohio Army National Guard. The House recently passed a bill to rename a post office after a third soldier, Captain Nicholas Rozanski, who died in that same attack, and that post office will be in Dublin, Ohio.

Master Sergeant Hannon was a native of Grove City, Ohio, and served as the chief legal counsel at the Ohio Department of Veterans Services. I knew him personally as both a soldier and as one of the best advocates for the Ohio veterans community. He is survived by his wife Jamie and his son Evan.

Master Sergeant Rieck lived in Columbus and worked in the Guard's Family Readiness office, where he helped families prepare for deployment and helped loved ones deal with deployments. His son, Joel, was 15 when his father made the ultimate sacrifice.

These men dedicated their lives to helping other people and died while protecting our freedoms. This bill will help ensure that their sacrifices and service are always remembered. We also included the Veterans Memorial Post Office on this to make sure that all veterans' sacrifices and service are remembered when people enter this post office.

I want to thank Chairman ISSA for advancing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 4189.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I join with my friend in asking everyone to support this measure to name this post office after Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon and Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck, and I align myself with all of the comments that my friend and colleague has made on behalf of these two gentlemen, these two heroes. I ask that everybody vote for this measure.

On behalf of all of us, I thank the families of these two heroes for their service and for their sacrifice to our great country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STIVERS. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4189, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4000 Leap Road in Hilliard, Ohio, as the 'Master Sergeant Shawn T. Hannon, Master Sergeant Jeffrey J. Rieck and Veterans Memorial Post Office Building'.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIALIST KEITH ERIN GRACE, JR. MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4651) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 601 West Baker Road in Baytown, Texas, as the ''Specialist Keith Erin Grace, Jr. Memorial Post Office''.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4651

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SPECIALIST KEITH ERIN GRACE, JR. MEMORIAL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 601 West Baker Road in Baytown, Texas, shall be known as the ''Specialist Keith Erin Grace, Jr. Memorial Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referenced to subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Specialist Keith Erin Grace, Jr. Memorial Post Office''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STIVERS. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STOCKMAN).

Mr. STOCKMAN. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I attended this young man's funeral and started hearing stories about him, and one of the things that was really moving was that he lost his mother when he was 12. He went on to get bone cancer and survived bone cancer, and then last spring, he was assigned to Afghanistan, after he volunteered to join the military to make something of his life.

As we know, we have no greater respect or love for someone than to lay down your life, and that is exactly what Keith did, he laid down his life.

At his funeral, his friends were gathered there in honor of him, but in truth, the whole Nation owes him a debt of gratitude for his service. Given all the rough times he had through his life, he wanted to make something great of his life, and he did that.

Unfortunately, he gave the ultimate sacrifice, but I, for one, am very honored that we can remember him in a way that he wasn't remembered earlier in life.

I include for the RECORD a brief bio on Spc. Grace:

Spc. Keith Erin Grace Jr. was killed in action on August 11, 2013. Spc. Grace was killed near the town of Dzadran, which is in the Khost province near the Pakistan border in southern Afghanistan and a site of repeated insurgent activity.

Grace joined the Army in January 2012 and was stationed in Fort Campbell in May of last year. The 4th Brigade Combat Team, a unit of the 101st Airborne, was deployed to Iraq this spring. His military awards include one National Defense Service Medal, one Global War on Terrorism Service Medal and an Army Service Ribbon.

Grace came from difficult family circumstances and was placed for adoption at birth, friends said. His adoptive mother died when he was about 12. By that time, he had survived bone cancer that they said should have killed him.

''He shouldn't have made it, but he pulled through it and survived 100 percent,'' said longtime friend, Garland Davis, who said he regarded Grace as a brother, though there was no legal or blood connection.

Grace grew up in Baytown and graduated from Lee High School in 2006. He worked in a variety of jobs before deciding to join the military. Friends said he was looking for something that would give his life structure and possibly lead to a career.

''He was an extremely hard worker and was very, very funny,'' said friend Natalie Ingram, who met Grace about five years ago. ''His positive attitude is hard to even describe, it was so strong. He took everything as it came to him. He survived cancer and went through countless family struggles. He had a very tough background, but he had a great attitude and made everyone comfortable.''

''We were his family because he chose us,'' Davis said. ''He's been through hell and back with his family, but he always has had a smile on his face. He never picked fights, never tried to create a problem. He was stuck in a bad position and he tried to better himself. He ended up falling in love with the Army, and he loved this country.''

□ 1930

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I join with my colleague and friend on the other side of the aisle in support of this measure. Specialist Keith

Grace, Jr. was a hero. All of us thank his family for his service and his sacrifice, and I ask that everyone vote in favor of this measure to rightfully name this post office in his honor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I urge that all Members support H.R. 4651.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4651.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss an important and timely field hearing that was put on today by the House Natural Resources Committee in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, titled, ''The Northern Long-Eared Bat: The Federal Endangered Species Act and Impacts of a Listing on Pennsylvania and 37 Other States.''

Today's oversight panel heard from witnesses representing a number of economic sectors on the harmful economic impacts of this wrongheaded designation proposal.

Mr. Speaker, no one can deny the primary challenge facing the northern long-eared bat, which is a disease known as white-nose syndrome, and there is a consensus that we must learn more about this great threat. However, it is imperative that we get the science right and strategically address the root cause of the apparent population losses rather than restrict a large area of the economy and activities that have no bearing on slowing or reversing this disease.

The Endangered Species Act is far from perfect and has generated many unintended and harmful consequences. Unfortunately, the proposed designation for this particular species is yet another reminder of how this law must be improved and modernized.

LAWLESSNESS BREEDS LAWLESSNESS

(Mr. CARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise as a proud cosponsor of H. Res. 644, which condemns the Obama administration for transferring five Taliban leaders from Guantanamo Bay in direct violation of the 2014 Defense Authorization Act.

Not only is this another troubling example of this President's disregard for our system of government, but it also represents a serious national security risk. At a time when we are fighting to contain ISIS and radical Islam around the world, releasing seasoned leaders back into the fight against America and our allies hardly seems wise.

Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The President needs to understand that our laws are not merely suggestions for him to consider when politically convenient. I hope that the bipartisan passage of this resolution later this week will help send that message.

MURDER IN THE NAME OF RELIGION AND AMERICAN TRAITORS

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, ISIS is continuing its murderous rampage on Christians, Jews, and Muslims in Syria and Iraq. America needs to go dismantle, disrupt, and defeat ISIS. Victory should be the goal. ISIS has arrogantly beheaded two Americans and sent the murder videos all over the world, and now they say they are coming to America to kill us.

Once a small band of bandit thugs fighting the Syrian civil war, these cutthroat terrorists have fighters from many nations, including the United States.

When Americans go and take up arms with foreign terrorist organizations like ISIS, when they go and give aid and comfort to America's enemies, their passports should be revoked. So tonight I introduced legislation that would prohibit the Benedict Arnold ISIS fighters from the United States from reentering our country. The bill is called the FTO Passport Revocation Act.

American traitors who go to war against America are not welcome back in our land. Their passports should be revoked. Further, ISIS fighters must be held accountable for their terror, and we should track them down and make the consequences of their terror unpleasant.

And that is just the way it is.

FRANCIS BELLAMY AND THE 122ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

(Mr. COLLINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COLLINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Francis Bellamy, one of the most influential individuals from Mount Morris, New York. Unknown by most Americans, Francis Bellamy is the author of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Today marks the 122nd anniversary of the Pledge of Allegiance, which was first published in a magazine called The Youth Companion on September 8, 1892. The Pledge was initially written as part of a campaign to put American flags in every school in the country.

In its original form it read:

> I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

In 1923, the words, ''the flag of the United States of America'' were added. In 1954, Congress added the words ''under God,'' creating the 31-word pledge that we say today.

Bellamy's words are recited millions of times every day and are ingrained in our society as an expression of national pride and patriotism.

SERIOUS CHALLENGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Mr. ROHRABACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Texas outlined for us today the serious challenges that we face in the Middle East. We have a challenge that is of a historic nature where a significant number of Islamic extremists are taking control of territories; and they plan to use that control as a means to terrorize large segments of the world's population, including the people of the United States of America.

If we are to defeat this, this evil force that beheads journalists, stones women to death, and persecutes people of other faiths, we must make sure that we reach out to people within the Muslim community as well. We must make sure that moderate Muslims know that we are on their side, and when they side with us that we will stick with them.

As we speak today, as I speak on this floor, a man who sided with the United States of America in order to bring justice to those Americans killed by radical Islamists on 9/11, this man, Dr. Afridi, languishes in a prison in Pakistan. If we expect other people to stand with us, we cannot forget Dr. Afridi. We must remember him, and we must save him as he saved us.

COMMUNITY POLICING, LESSONS LEARNED FROM FERGUSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MASSIE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague, the coanchor, Mr. JEFFRIES from New York, to lead this Special Order hour on this, the first day back after the August congressional district work period.

We are here for a very important reason tonight, Mr. Speaker, because on August 9, in Ferguson, Missouri, a young boy, an unarmed young boy by

the name of Michael Brown, had his life tragically taken. He was taken from his friends and his family. That community was devastated and has left behind so many questions of how this could have happened.

I was honored to join with other colleagues at the invitation of the Representative from that area, Mr. CLAY, to attend Michael Brown's funeral. It was an incredibly powerful service in which a city and a Nation came together to mourn. But out of that mourning and frustration, we have an obligation to act. And so tonight, members of the Congressional Black Caucus will use this Special Order hour to discuss the challenge of profiling, of militarizing our local law enforcement agencies, and the need to build community policing approaches that work.

I am honored to work with my cochair and to lead this Special Order hour because it is a very significant moment that will allow us to heal and to move forward as a Nation.

I would like to start by yielding time to the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, who provides so much leadership and direction to the 43 members of the CBC each and every day.

This is an issue that we have been working on far before Michael Brown lost his life. There are a pattern of issues and young people who have been profiled, and we are committed to making sure that this does not continue.

I would like to yield now to the gentlewoman from Ohio, the chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Chairwoman MARCIA FUDGE.

Ms. FUDGE. I thank you for yielding.

I want to thank my colleagues, Congressmen JEFFRIES and HORSFORD, for leading today's conversation on a problem that America must acknowledge, come to terms with, and address. I want to thank them for their leadership. As a freshman member, Mr. HORSFORD has been outstanding. It is my pleasure to serve with you.

Mr. Speaker, in communities across our Nation, many believe that police officers, sworn to protect and serve, are instead disturbingly and violently attacking citizens without just cause.

We have heard stories of individuals being shot to death when there is clearly no threat to an officer's safety. We have seen peaceful protestors and journalists on the job arrested, having cans of tear gas shot at them and guns suited for military combat pointed at unarmed citizens.

Over the past few months, cell phone videos and pictures have surfaced showing a policeman kicking subdued civilians in the head, repeatedly punching a woman in the face on the side of a highway, and placing a man in an illegal choke hold when there appears to be no resistance to arrest.

Last year in Cleveland, one of the cities I represent, 13 officers fired 137 shots into one car, killing two unarmed individuals, and both occupants of the car were shot more than 20 times.

The startling images we saw of the police response to civil protest in Ferguson, Missouri, were in stark contrast to the citizens exercising their constitutional right to be heard. Police met peaceful protestors with a force intent on silencing their voices. This excessive use of force often provokes animosity instead of building the cooperation needed to combat violence.

The trust between law enforcement and citizens required to keep our community safe is being eroded by the uncertainty of motives and biases behind the actions officials take, often against those who are powerless yet pay for them to protect them. Instead of keeping the peace, these actions incite tensions where there should be opportunities for understanding.

This type of activity must stop. Community policing can only be effective when citizens and leaders, community law enforcement and elected officials work together, not against one another, to address violence and unrest. Transparency, accountability, and responsibility must be at the nexus of this relationship.

□ 1945

Because of Ferguson, our Nation and the world have seen what happens when these principles are ignored or disregarded.

I applaud the Department of Justice for initiating full civil rights investigations into this case and others that have resulted in the deaths of civilians at the hands of law enforcement. I also applaud the citizens of Ferguson for realizing that their community belongs to them and that it is up to them to decide with whom they will work to lead it.

Just because the cameras are no longer rolling in Ferguson, the recent tragedies we have witnessed there, in Staten Island, and in other American cities have shown that we cannot keep turning a blind eye to what is going on between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus remain committed to working with our colleagues on the local, State, and Federal level to improve the policies and practices of law enforcement officials across this country so that safety, trust, and confidence can be restored where it has been broken.

I want to especially congratulate my colleague, Mr. CLAY, for all of the work that he did during the Ferguson situation and will continue to do. I am as proud of him as I can be of anyone, and I certainly am going to be supportive of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot move forward together without figuring out what must be done so that what happened in Ferguson never happens again.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlewoman, the chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, for your ongoing commitment and leadership on these important issues and the recognition that there is so much more work that needs to be done. And while there are local law enforcement agencies and police officers who do a good job every day and who put their life on the line, we know that there are individuals who are not necessarily living up to those standards of public safety and trust, and so we look forward to improving that.

I would like to now yield to the gentleman from Missouri, Representative LACY CLAY, who provided the leadership on the ground, on the scene, particularly following the days after Michael Brown's shooting. He represents the community of Ferguson in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Nevada, as well as my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who offered their support during this tragic time in Ferguson. In particular, let me thank the Congressional Black Caucus for standing with me in our efforts to deliver justice—equal justice—under the law to all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the Congressman from Missouri's First Congressional District, which includes Ferguson, Missouri, a suburb with over 23,000 people in St. Louis County. The pain that has enveloped that community since the tragic police shooting of Michael Brown on August the 9th has stirred the conscience of our Nation and has forced us to confront some very difficult truths.

The hard reality that I observed with my own eyes is a deep sense of outrage and anger that is present, not just in Ferguson, but in many communities across this country. And that pain is most deeply felt by millions of Americans of color, both young and old, who know from decades of sad experience that far too often local law enforcement agencies and the justice system do not view them or treat them as equal citizens who deserve due process and equal protection under the law.

That is certainly true in Ferguson, Missouri.

According to the latest Census data, Ferguson, Missouri, is 67 percent African American. It has a police force of 58 officers. Only four of those officers are black, and many of the officers do not live in Ferguson. So, in essence, the Ferguson Police Department is an outside armed force which is not representative of the community that they are sworn to protect and does not live among the citizens who pay their salaries. And that is a prescription for tension, a complete lack of trust, and in the case of Michael Brown, an 18-year-old, unarmed black teenager, a tragic and completely unnecessary death.

Two days after he was killed, I joined with CBC Chairwoman FUDGE and House Judiciary Committee Ranking Member CONYERS to send an urgent letter to the Attorney General seeking immediate assistance from the Justice Department. And I want to personally

thank President Obama and Attorney General Holder for responding to our request with great speed and strength.

In addition to the local criminal investigation into the Michael Brown shooting, which I have little confidence in, there are now two parallel Federal investigations that are being directed by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. The first investigation is examining all the circumstances, physical evidence, and multiple eyewitness accounts of the fatal police shooting on August the 9th. The second, which was announced by the Attorney General just last week, will examine the overall law enforcement practices of the Ferguson, Missouri, Police Department, including the already published extreme racial disparities in who is stopped, who is searched, who is arrested, and what happens to them if they go to jail.

Mr. Speaker, I made a promise to Michael Brown's mother that we would focus every possible Federal resource on this case in an effort to bring justice for her son's death. I have confidence in that process. But the sad truth is that there are too many communities just like Ferguson across this country where decades of discrimination, abuse, and a lack of respect by local law enforcement has resulted in a gulf of suspicion and mistrust. And as we have seen, that tinderbox can lead to an explosion of anger and violence that is difficult to control.

While I certainly condemn all lawbreaking and the destruction of property, I understand the anger that so many of my constituents feel because I feel it too. And I would urge all of you to read a compelling story published in The Washington Post on September 3 entitled, ''How Municipalities in St. Louis County Profit From Poverty''. This remarkable story, authored by Radley Balko, tells the tale of how people of color are often preyed upon at municipal ATM machines by the police and by the very justice system that is supposed to protect these people.

Again, the title of the story: ''How Municipalities in St. Louis County Profit From Poverty,'' published on September 3 in The Washington Post.

That same story happens every day in majority-minority communities across this country. So, Mr. Speaker, there are many hard lessons to be learned from Ferguson, and I fear that there may be more to come.

But this much cannot be disputed: across America today, we have too many Michael Browns, we have too many unarmed young black men who interact with police and wind up dead. The resolution of that problem will only come through a painful, honest, national discussion about race and our inability to address these tragic disparities.

My hope is that we will not only achieve justice for Michael Brown but that his tragic death will help us begin a long overdue national conversation that leads to truth, reconciliation, and equal justice under the law for all.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from Missouri, and I thank you for really putting your heart and soul into serving your constituents and the outpouring of compassion that was shown following this unfortunate death of Michael Brown.

At the funeral, the one remark that really stayed with me was that Michael Brown wanted the world to know his name. I think out of this unfortunate situation, there is this opportunity now, as you indicate, Representative CLAY, for us to have a discussion, an action, to take action on a pattern of practices that are not limited to just Ferguson, Missouri. And as you just indicated, this is an issue that has happened in other places, whether it is John Crawford in Beavercreek, Ohio; Ezell Ford in Los Angeles, California; or Eric Garner in Staten Island, New York; or Dante Parker in Victorville, California; or constituents in my home State in Las Vegas, Nevada.

This is a pattern that must end. And for Michael Brown, for him to have the world know his name, the best outcome could be to change and improve the community-police relationship so that all people are treated fairly and equally under the law. That is our hope and aspiration here tonight as we bring attention to this very important issue during this Special Order hour.

I would like to now yield time to the gentlewoman from Florida, Representative FREDERICA WILSON, for her to add comments to this very important topic and to bring her perspective, as well.

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Thank you, Representative HORSFORD, and to all the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who are here tonight to contribute to this conversation regarding an issue that is oh so prevalent in our communities and has been there for generations.

I just want to say to the President of the United States that I am extremely grateful for his vision in creating an initiative called My Brother's Keeper. My Brother's Keeper hopefully will address some of the issues that our young boys of color face.

I want to say that there is so much friction between police and black boys. That friction has been there for generations, almost since slavery. And it is a conversation that black parents have to have with their young boys as soon as they probably get a driver's license. They have to talk to them about dealing with the police. And I want to say, in my hometown of Miami-Dade County, I founded a program called the 5000 Role Models of Excellence 22 years ago.

We must realize that everyone just doesn't have a parent, they just don't have a responsible parent that can have that conversation with them. So we recruit mentors across this Nation to deal with these young men and try to teach them how to deal with some of the issues that impact especially boys of color but more specifically when it comes to the police black boys. The pamphlet starts out by saying if the police stop you, freeze, don't move, unless you are told to do so. Never run from the police. Always remain calm. Think, cooperate, speak clearly, ask questions if you have to, and it goes on and on.

It is sad that we have to do this. We are not trying to break the spirits of young black boys, but we are trying to keep them alive.

This is how the pamphlet looks. And it was really orchestrated by our State attorney, our public defender, and the Miami-Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police. And they put it together and put it in all of the schools for all of the children and members of the school's police to teach these children how to respond if the police ever stop them.

□ 2000

I have a real concern with Michael Brown's case, and that concern is with the State attorney. I really have a real concern that the grand jury may not get all of the evidence that they need. My father served on the grand jury for many years. I do know that the State attorney has so much sway over the grand jury.

My heart broke even worse than it did when he was killed, when we realized that the State attorney would be the one that would send the case to the grand jury that would oversee the case. He had a history that no one wants to have.

His father was a police officer, and he was killed by a Black youth. If that is not enough to recuse yourself from the case in general, to my colleagues, I cannot understand what else could be the case.

You remember Trayvon Martin, who came from my district. He was killed. The first thing that happened was the State attorney didn't want to recuse himself, but the Governor removed him, so I am really counting on Governor Nixon tonight to remove the State attorney, to remove the prosecutor from this case because, otherwise, Michael Brown may not get a fair trial, and he deserves justice under the law.

Thank you so much for this opportunity. I will continue to pray for his family because this is not a good time in America for young Black boys. They are watching. They are paying attention to this case. People all across the world are watching what is going to happen in Ferguson. I am afraid of what will happen if the verdict or if the police, Wilson, is not even indicted.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlewoman from Florida. Thank you for providing the information about the resources that are available to young people to know their rights, to understand how they need to approach the situation.

I just had the privilege of participating at a ''Know Your Rights'' townhall that was hosted in my congressional district by the National Bar Association, the Las Vegas chapter of the

National Bar Association. We had approximately 100 attendees, many of them young people, who do need this information.

Regardless of whether there is a parent in the house or not, every young person needs to understand their rights and the best practices on how to interact with law enforcement when and if that does occur.

We want to encourage young people to know their rights. I think working with the Congressional Black Caucus, we will find opportunities to post that information, to share it with organizations in our local communities, to help connect young people and adults alike, so that we can improve on the relationship between police officers and our community.

I would like to now turn to our next Member for the Congressional Black Caucus for this hour, the gentleman from Texas—I was very delighted to join with him and other Members at the funeral, to pay our respects to the family and the community. I would like to now yield time to the gentleman from Texas, Representative AL GREEN.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Thank you very much, Representative HORSFORD. I am honored to be with you tonight. Nevada's Fourth District is most capably and competently represented by your presence in Congress. I am also grateful to Mr. JEFFRIES, who represents New York's Eighth District. The two of you have done a stellar job in hosting these Special Order hours.

I am grateful to the President of the United States of America, the Honorable Barack Obama, for appointing the Honorable Eric Holder as Attorney General. I am grateful because Mr. Holder is intelligent.

He has the intellect necessary to comprehend the breadth of these issues. I am also grateful in that he is a person of courage. I am grateful because intellect without courage can be intellect wasted. His intellect is not wasted. He has had the courage to take on the challenges such as what we have with Ferguson.

The Justice Department is there. They are investigating. There is good reason for the Justice Department to be in Ferguson. The Justice Department is in Ferguson because Ferguson is 67 percent Black, and only one African American is on the city council of seven, if you count the mayor—67 percent Black.

The police department is 83 percent White. Three Blacks out of 53 officers—good reason to be in Ferguson; school board, one member Black of seven. Of the officers that are on the police department or were on the police department, one of them is on the city council—good reason to be in Ferguson.

Five officers or former officers, either they are on the department now or not, have been alleged to be involved with some sort of civil rights violation, accused—allegation—of choking and hog-tieing a young person—another circumstance wherein a person was tased and died afterwards; another circumstance wherein a person was beaten by a peace officer and then charged with destroying public property when he bled on the officer's clothing—good reason to be in Ferguson.

A prosecutor who has decided that he will not recuse himself, notwithstanding his father's tragic circumstance—the father died at the hands of a person who happened to have been African American, who was a peace officer by the way, his father was—refuses to recuse himself, and he refuses to have a preliminary hearing with this case.

This case does not have to go to a grand jury. This case could be heard by way of a preliminary hearing after an arrest warrant has been issued.

I submit to you that there is sufficient probable cause to indict this officer or to arrest this officer, more appropriately. In any jurisdiction in the United States of America, there is probable cause to arrest.

Then you would go to a preliminary hearing, and you would have transparency. The world would hear what the witnesses have to say. There is good reason for the Justice Department to be in Ferguson.

So I am honored to be here tonight to stand with my colleagues, especially the Honorable LACY CLAY, who has been a real champion on behalf of this family. I am honored to be here because I understand that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere, and injustice in Ferguson unchecked can lead to injustice in Houston.

I think that the President of the United States of America made a wise choice when he chose the Honorable Eric Holder. I pray that the natural order of things will not continue to be circumvented. Mothers and fathers should not—n-o-t—should not bury their children. We must circumvent this kind of behavior. Thank God for you, Mr. President.

I thank you, sir, for yielding me the time.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his comments.

I would like to yield now to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, the great State of Wisconsin, and to extend whatever time she may need. I appreciate, again, her leadership, compassion, and dedication on so many issues, but particularly on bringing the voice and perspective of people who aren't always heard in this institution. I have great respect and admiration for her. I would like to yield time now to Representative GWEN MOORE.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you so much, Mr. HORSFORD.

I would first like to join my colleagues in grieving and celebrating the life of Michael Brown. I would hope that his short life will not have been lived in vain, that his death will teach us something that will serve the Nation, so that others will not have to endure this.

I am particularly feeling empathy with Ms. McFadden. Ms. McFadden is the mother. As the mother of two Black male children, Mr. HORSFORD, it has been a constant terror in my life that I would experience what Ms. McFadden has experienced.

After Ferguson, I watched an episode of a comedy, ''Girlfriends,'' and a young Black mother was chastising her son for being arrested. She mentioned that she didn't appreciate having to come down to the police station to pick him up. They had just recently moved to a suburb.

She asked him: What were you doing? He said: I was just walking down the street. She commented—and there was laughter in the audience—Why were you walking down the street? You know we haven't had our meet-and-greet with the police department yet.

I am saying that to say this: we need a truth and reconciliation in this country similar to what they experienced in South Africa about the plight of young Black males. They are marginalized.

Every social institution fails them by the time they are 18 years old, like Michael Brown. The educational system has failed them. So often, as a State legislator, we would build a prison bed based on the third grade reading tests of young Black men.

The economy has failed young Black men by the time they are 18 years old. So what we find in these communities is a hypervigilant police force that is dealing with a preponderance of social failure, and we lay all of society's failures at the feet of the police department.

I do applaud you, Mr. HORSFORD, for the efforts you have made in this House. I am a proud cosponsor of your Universal RESPECT Act, which directs the President to do a comprehensive review of law enforcement policies across the country in order to eliminate procedures that result in racial profiling.

I think that this is really a threshold toward that end of a reconciliation. I have long been a supporter of the End Racial Profiling Act, which has been offered by one of the deans of this House, Representative JOHN CONYERS, that makes it clear that law enforcement agencies cannot engage in racial profiling anywhere in the country.

I do think that there are baby steps that we can take. Certainly, one giant step toward increasing accountability is to install these lapel cameras on all law enforcement agencies. As a matter of fact, I was very proud, in 2009, to secure $100,000 for the police department in Milwaukee to purchase cameras for their cars.

I do think it is also important that law enforcement agency's members, police officers, be stakeholders in the communities that they are serving.

□ 2015

It did not escape my attention that the involved officer in the untimely death of Michael Brown lived 25 miles

away, and that is why I am tremendously concerned about efforts in my own State, where Governor Scott Walker acted to end the residency requirements for police officers over a year ago. That is currently in litigation for that very reason. You don't want police officers to become a military occupying force in a community. You force a kind of transparency and accountability when those police officers go to your churches, they shop at your grocery stores, and they are a part of your community.

I certainly applaud the Justice Department involvement in this issue.

I do think that no one had ever heard of Ferguson, Missouri, before August 9, and certainly the name Michael Brown is a name shared probably by millions of people. I say that to say that this is not about Ferguson or just about Michael Brown. It is about the direction and the future of America and where we are going with this.

To paraphrase Dr. Martin Luther King:

> We will either live together as brothers or we will perish as fools.

I think young Black men have tremendous talent. They have a lot to offer. The legacy of slavery has brought us to the point where seeing a 6-foot-4 Black man walking down the street in and of itself is a threat. We need some truth and reconciliation around that issue.

May Michael Brown rest in peace and may his life lift us to a greater understanding and reconciliation around this issue.

Thank you so much for this Special Order.

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for your very compassionate remarks and the perspectives of so many people who are expecting this Congress to act. We will take heed of your words and your recommendations.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject matter of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORSFORD. May I inquire as to how much remaining time we have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 22 minutes remaining.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to also include for the RECORD the fact that the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recently issued a 14-page-long scathing report on the United States' failure to fully comply with our obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in numerous areas affecting racial and ethnic minorities.

While the report commended the Obama administration for steps it has taken to combat racial discrimination, it highlighted the gaps stated commitments and the glaring reality of laws and practices that continue to discriminate against and disproportionately impact people of color and indigenous communities.

I think it is rather important for this body to know, particularly tonight, because I know there will be some who will ask: Why are they doing this Special Order on this topic? Why are they bringing attention to the need for reform?

Well, whether it is in your local community, in your State, or federally, we have an obligation to make sure that people are treated fairly and equally under the law, and where our laws or our practices fail to meet that standard, we have an obligation to change it.

For the United Nations to call into question the United States' failure in these areas I think speaks to the fact that this is not just a local issue, but it is also an international one. So I hope that my colleagues understand that that is, in part, why we are bringing attention to it.

I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for recognizing the fact that many Members have proposed legislation well before the Michael Brown case. Mr. CONYERS, the ranking member of the Judicial Committee, called for the End Racial Profiling Act. Representative HANK JOHNSON's legislation calls for greater accountability and a fundamental review of the militarization of our local law enforcement agencies. I am honored to be one of the sponsors for the Universal Respect Act, to have a review and meaningful change, again, of our local law enforcement so that their practices meet the intent of our laws.

I would like to now yield to my good friend and a fellow freshman Member. He is actually a redshirt freshman because he came in a little earlier than the rest of us. He has been a dynamic leader that came to this Congress with the commitment to serve his constituents from the great State of New Jersey. I yield to my friend, Representative DONALD PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE. Let me say thank you to my colleague, the gentleman from Nevada, and also the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), who have demonstrated true leadership in this freshman class and having shown and demonstrated time and time again during these Special Orders their commitment to this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Ferguson, Missouri, and the people across this Nation have suffered a tremendous blow with the circumstances surrounding Michael Brown's death. Not only did we lose a young man, we as a Nation were once again reminded that although we have come so far, we still have a long way to go. We are trying to achieve equality and fairness under the law, regardless of race, religion, or sexual orientation. Now is the time for all of us to reflect on what has happened and to find a way to come together going forward.

We lost a young man, Michael Brown, in heartbreaking and tragic circumstances. He was only 18 years old. His family will never be able to hold or talk to him ever again.

When something like this happens, local authorities, including the police, have a responsibility to be open and transparent about how they are investigating the death and how they are protecting the people in our communities. The people of Ferguson and the people of this Nation deserve a transparent and thorough investigation. We deserve the truth and we deserve justice.

I am very pleased that the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division has stepped in and has launched a thorough investigation into the circumstances that led to Michael Brown's death. I want to commend President Obama and also Mr. Holder for their involvement and their commitment on seeing justice brought in this situation.

This issue around racial profiling is about a young man that was walking in the street with a friend, is told to get on the sidewalk, and just a little bit later lay dead in the street. It started out with him being told to get on the sidewalk, and he loses his life. It is unconscionable. It is not understandable, and it is unjust.

This is a situation that young African American men have had to deal with for centuries. It is a situation that we all find ourselves in. Whether we are young men in Ferguson, Missouri; Newark, New Jersey; New York City; or Las Vegas, Nevada, we all have one common thread, and that is when you come across a police officer in certain circumstances, there is a manner in which you should conduct yourself to make sure you can get home alive that night.

I have been on that side of it, Mr. Speaker, on far to many occasions to count. One of the occasions that I remember so well, I was about 19 or 20. I was working for a company and had to go downtown in my hometown of Newark, New Jersey, to pay a bill at a department store. I was pulled over by the police.

I admit I made a driving infraction, and I was pulled over by the police. I was using my cousin's car. When the officer asked me for my identification, being a little nervous, I kind of scrambled and I didn't know where the registration of the vehicle was right away. This police officer decided to tell me that if I did not find that license and registration quick enough, he would throw me so far under the jail they would never find me.

Now, you can imagine the fright and panic that that would put in a young person. But I got my license—still looking for the registration—and I handed it to him, Mr. Speaker. But,

Mr. Speaker, because my family was well-known in that town and my father was a sitting councilperson in that municipality at the time, all of a sudden the police officer's demeanor changed, because all of a sudden I was someone now.

Why did it take me to be related to a council member in that town to be someone? No more than 2 minutes prior to that, I would have been thrown so far under the jail that they would never find me. Now it was, Well, don't you understand you need to be careful? You could get hurt or you could hurt someone. All of a sudden, now there is some concern for me. What changed it, Mr. Speaker? What changed it?

But what concerns me is the callous thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of African American men that can't pull that license out and become someone. Those are the people that I am concerned about. They wrestle with this issue every single day. That is why I am proud to say that my uncle, the former assemblyman, William Payne, is the author of the racial profiling bill in the State of New Jersey that stands now. Because this is an issue, has been an issue, and obviously, based on what has happened in Ferguson, Missouri, still is an issue.

So we will continue to speak out, as we have done in our homes, in Ferguson, and on this floor, because we need the United States of America to live up to its creed.

With that, sir, I just have one last thing to say. It is something that just came to me.

In these communities that we talk about, when will they know their local police for protect and serve rather than stop and frisk?

Mr. HORSFORD. I thank the gentleman from New Jersey. Thank you for sharing your own personal experience. I know each of us can probably recall an incident where we have felt that we were being profiled, targeted, singled out, not because it was warranted necessarily, but because of some characteristic. And that is part of what we are here to bring attention to tonight. So thank you for your honesty and for your genuineness in expressing that personal story.

□ 2030

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the Empire State, New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), my fellow coanchor. I have great respect for this gentleman. We have gotten to know each other very well, and I know that this is an issue, in particular, that he has provided direct leadership on because of the communities in which he serves in New York. And the comment by the gentleman, the previous comment about ''stop and frisk'' is something that you have worked to challenge, and because of that there is a change that is underway. That is what we are hoping to bring tonight.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague from the Silver State for anchoring the CBC Special Order on this incredibly important topic related to the ongoing problem, I would argue, epidemic, of police violence largely directed at communities of color.

The most recent situation, of course, occurred in Ferguson, Missouri, with the tragic killing of Michael Brown, and we all join our colleague, Lacy Clay, as well as the CBC chair, MARCIA FUDGE, in pushing for justice, which we believe is most likely to occur through a Federal investigation that is now ongoing.

But, unfortunately, the problem brought to light for so many across America, particularly the neighborhoods that I represent in Brooklyn, New York, by the killing of Michael Brown is all too familiar for many communities across this great Nation.

In fact, back in July of 1967, President Lyndon Baines Johnson appointed what came to be known as the Kerner Commission, an 11-member commission to study the causes of civil unrest in urban America that had been taking place since 1964 and into 1965 and throughout 1966 into 1967, prompting Lyndon Johnson—one of our greatest Presidents, though that is not often acknowledged, given the leadership he demonstrated on domestic issues—to appoint this Kerner Commission.

The vice chair of the commission was the then-New York City Mayor, John Lindsay, a former distinguished Member of this House.

The Commission concluded that some of the unrest that had taken place in cities like Detroit, Michigan, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Los Angeles, in Watts, some of the things that had taken place, resulting in unrest, were caused by preexisting conditions of aggressive police activity in African American communities, followed by a triggering event, often a shooting of an unarmed African American, and then an overly aggressive police response.

This is what the Kerner Commission found when it issued its report in the late 1960s. But that same analysis could apply more than 45 years later in terms of what this country just witnessed in Ferguson, Missouri, a history, clearly, in that community of overly aggressive, excessive force, largely directed at the African American community, and then a triggering event, the killing of an unarmed African American, Michael Brown, who, of course, was shot twice in the head, and it appears a total of six times, and then, an overly aggressive police response, in fact, a military response.

The people at home in the district that I represent were shocked to see the images coming out of Ferguson, Missouri. It looked like Fallujah. It looked like a war zone in the Middle East or other parts of the world, not an American suburb.

What did we learn, if anything, from the Kerner Commission report?

Apparently, not much, and that is what we have got to confront in America.

There is a reality to police brutality and its impact, particularly on unarmed African American men, that, as a civilized society, we should no longer tolerate.

Now, let me pause, parenthetically, and agree with my good friend's point, Representative HORSFORD, that the overwhelming majority of police officers in America are good individuals, hard-working, decent men and women committed to enforcing the law in an evenhanded fashion.

But there are too many cases of excessive violence, often directed at unarmed African American men in America. We have got to address that epidemic.

Perhaps we could begin by just reviewing the Kerner Commission report issued under the Johnson administration. It is shameful that decade after decade after decade we have been unable to confront some of the realities brought to bear by that report. But perhaps the tragedy in Ferguson, Missouri, will wake us all up as a country.

Fannie Lou Hamer made the observation that she was sick and tired of being sick and tired. At what point will we in America be tired of seeing another unarmed African American man's life being taken away prematurely by an officer using excessive force?

That is why we are hopeful that we not just deal with the law enforcement problem, but that we confront some of the underlying socioeconomic conditions that create a climate for some of these things to occur.

I look forward to that discussion as we move forward under the leadership of our chair, and certainly working closely with the distinguished gentleman from Las Vegas.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my coanchor, for this Special Order hour, and for your bringing to this body a reminder of the Kerner report, which is very instructive on what should be done as a model to move community policing approaches forward.

I think that is one of the absolute objectives that must come from any action that this body takes. And there is a role for Congress to play. Absolutely, there is a responsibility for the Department of Justice, which has a statutory objective, a responsibility to ensure profiling does not occur in our Nation's law enforcement.

In addition to the example of the Kerner report, I would also like to bring to attention the work of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the COPS office, which is working to develop an initiative known as the collaborative reform model.

Now, they came to my home State of Nevada in January of 2012, following growing community concern and scrutiny of its use of deadly force practices, and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, under the leadership of our sheriff, voluntarily agreed to have

this review by the COPS department in order to identify areas of improvement.

So I believe that this report and this program, along with the Kerner report, are examples of what we could do to make sure that every local law enforcement agency has high standards and is not practicing profiling.

Mr. Speaker, I know our time has expired. I would like to thank my colleagues for this Special Order hour, and the gentleman from New York for coanchoring.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HORSFORD. The material I previously referred to is as follows:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

In January 2012, under growing community concern and scrutiny of its use of deadly force practices, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) agreed to take part in an initiative sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), known as the ''Collaborative Reform Model.''

As part of this initiative, LVMPD agreed to an in-depth assessment of its use of deadly force policies and practices. In support, the COPS Office and CNA would assist the LVMPD in adopting national standards and best practices as they relate to officer-involved shootings (OIS), while ensuring that LVMPD's implementation was comprehensive and integrated. CNA conducted the assessment, focusing on four issue areas:

(1) policy and procedures, (2) training and tactics, (3) investigation and documentation, and (4) external view. CNA completed the assessment in November 2012, which documented a total of 75 reforms and recommendations. These included both new recommendations from the assessment team and reforms that LVMPD initiated before and during the assessment process. CNA published the final report Collaborative Reform Model: A Review of Officer-Involved Shootings in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (referred to as the ''2012 report'' throughout the remainder of this report) in November 2012.

The publication of the 2012 report did not complete the process. Sustainable policy and organizational change requires careful planning, implementation, and monitoring. The COPS Office, CNA, and LVMPD have continued in their collaboration throughout 2013. The COPS Office asked CNA to document reforms previously completed by LVMPD and to actively monitor those that resulted from the 2012 report. In September, CNA and the COPS Office published Collaborative Reform Model: Six-Month Status Report of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. The six-month report showed that LVMPD had made significant progress. A total of 56 reforms had been completed by the department and another 15 were in progress.

This report is the final assessment of LVMPD with respect to the Collaborative Reform Model. It has been two years since the beginning of the reform process, and one year since the reforms were recommended. The purpose of this report is to inform all stakeholders and interested parties of the progress made toward reforming LVMPD's policies and practices with respect to OISs.

APPROACH

CNA undertook a multifaceted approach in assessing LVMPD's progress, including site visits, direct observation, document reviews, and interviews. The assessment process was a holistic, comprehensive approach to assessing LVMPD's reforms that places an emphasis on the quality of the implementation as well as technical completion. The goal of the assessment was for the assessors to fully understand the steps the department had taken toward implementing the reforms, and to collect as much evidence as necessary to confirm that those steps had been completed.

Over the past year, LVMPD submitted for review more than 500 documents and files, including investigative reports, internal bulletins and memoranda, training videos and lesson plans, attendance records, evaluation plans, policies, audio recordings of review board hearings, and section manuals. The assessors critically reviewed these files for relevance and consistency with the recommendations, as well as for clarity and quality of the documents.

In this report, each recommendation is assigned one of five statuses, defined in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—RECOMMENDATION STATUS DEFINITIONS

Status	Definition
✔ Complete	The recommendation has been sufficiently demonstrated to be complete, based on the assessors' review of submitted materials, observations, and analysis.
P✔ Partially Complete.	The agency has submitted materials that they believe demonstrate completion of the recommendation. However, the assessors have deemed that additional effort is needed to complete the recommendation. As per the agency, no further work will be forthcoming on the recommendation.
▲ In progress	Implementation of the recommendation is currently in progress, based on the assessors' review of submitted materials, observations, and analysis.
X Not complete	The agency has not sufficiently demonstrated implementation of the recommendation, nor does the agency have future plans to do so.
No assessment at this time.	At the present time, not enough information is available to make a determination.

LVMPD PROGRESS

LVMPD has made impressive progress over the past year. The number of OISs by LVMPD continues to be historically low thanks, in part, to a cascade of events over the past three years that include changes to policy, and increased training, scrutiny, and oversight of OISs by LVMPD. LVMPD's internal review process for deadly force incidents continues to evolve as well. Over the past two years, the Use of Force Review Board (UoFRB) has issued an unprecedented number of findings that are critical of the officers' actions and how they were managed. Consequently, the board has recommended significant remedial action, including training, discipline, one demotion, and the termination of two officers.

Table 2 shows that, to date, LVMPD has initiated and completed 72 reforms, which account for 90 percent of the totality of reforms that have been initiated and recommended over the past three-plus years. Thirty-nine of the reforms were completed prior to the issuance of the 2012 report, whereas an additional 33 have been completed since. The department has made considerable progress on five reforms, but more work remains. Two reforms remain incomplete. Notably, one of the incomplete reforms is outside of the purview of the department and addresses the Police Protective Association's continued discouragement of officers involved in shootings to give interviews as part of the criminal investigation.

TABLE 2.—STATUS OF LVMPD REFORMS

Status	Recommendations/ Reforms (N)	Percent (%)
✔ Complete	72	90
P✔ Partially Complete	0	0
▲ In progress	5	6
X Not complete	2	3
No assessment at this time	1	1
Total	80	100

The department has completed two key policy reforms, regarding its use of force policy. The policy is now divided into smaller sub-components that can stand alone, making them easier to teach and learn for LVMPD officers. LVMPD has also begun an annual review of its policy to ensure that it is up to date with recent court rulings and other major events that can influence the direction in which the department wants to take the policy.

LVMPD has significantly revamped its training program and is now on the cutting edge of data-driven training. Ten training reforms have been implemented this past year. Together, the reforms enhance training requirements and departmental oversight of training development and delivery through audits. LVMPD officers are now being trained and recertified in essential skill sets more than ever before. There is still room for growth, however, with respect to de-escalation training. Although the department does well in training officers to tactically de-escalate a situation, more focus could be given to verbal de-escalation skills for all officers.

Use of force investigations and documentation in LVMPD has significantly improved. Ten out of 12 recommendations have been completed. The department has made significant changes to its administrative review of OISs. A new section manual dictates the review process and codifies a multi-tiered structure of findings that allows for remediating and disciplining officers when necessary. The process has now been split into two components, which, together, the department calls the Critical Incident Review Process (CIRP). A UoFRB, with a majority of citizen voting members, reviews the use of deadly force, whereas a Tactical Review Board (TRB), without voting citizen members, reviews all tactics and decision making of all officers, then makes recommendations. The process is impressive in many respects but is not without its design flaws. The assessors support the overall objectives, but remain concerned with the potential for conflict between the two boards. The department is actively working to address the conflict.

With respect to criminal investigations of OISs, the department has recently decided to reconstitute a stand-alone Force Investigation Team (FIT) that specializes in deadly force investigations. The team will be separate from the Robbery and Homicide Bureau. LVMPD plans to ensure that FIT detectives have specialized training on the unique circumstances of OISs. The department, however, declines to video-record officer interviews. On a related note, the police association continues to encourage officers involved in shootings to not give interviews to homicide investigators.

The department continues its impressive commitment to engage with the community and improve the transparency of OIS investigations. Various new policies have been put into place, which formalize the dissemination of OIS statistics and incident summaries. The department's new communications policy clearly describes the role of the Public Information Officer (PIO) and the sheriff's office in public information sharing with respect to OISs.

COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMBINED SEVENTH TO NINTH PERIODIC REPORTS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. The Committee considered the seventh to ninth periodic reports of the United States of America, submitted in one document (CERD/C/USA/7-9), at its 2299th and 2300th meetings (CERD/C/SR.2299 and SR.2300), held on 13 and 14 August 2014. At its 2317th meeting, held on 26 August 2014, it

adopted the following concluding observations.

A. INTRODUCTION

2. The Committee welcomes the combined seventh to ninth periodic reports submitted by the State party, which provides detailed information on the implementation of the previous recommendations of the Committee (CERD/C/USA/CO/6).

3. The Committee also welcomes the supplementary information provided orally by the large and diverse State party delegation to the issues raised by the Committee during the frank and constructive dialogue between the Committee and the delegation.

B. POSITIVE ASPECTS

4. The Committee notes with appreciation the legislative and policy developments in the State party to combat racial discrimination since its last report, including:

(a) The termination of the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System in April 2011, as recommended by the Committee in its previous concluding observations (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 14);

(b) The issuance of Executive Order 13583 to require agencies to develop strategies to identify and remove existing barriers to equal employment opportunity in Government recruitment, hiring, promotion, retention, professional development and training, as well as Executive Order 13515 in October 2009 to improve the participation of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in federal programmes and employment;

(c) The increased use of the ''Systemic Initiative'' by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to target ''class-based recruitment and hiring practices that discriminate against racial and ethnic groups'', resulting in an increased number of systemic lawsuits and financial settlements;

(d) The adoption of the Fair Sentencing Act in August 2010, which has reduced, although not eliminated, the disparity between more lenient sentences for powder cocaine charges and more severe sentences for crack cocaine charges, which are more frequently brought against members of racial and ethnic minorities;

(e) The adoption of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act in October 2009, which inter alia creates a new federal prohibition on hate crimes and simplifies the jurisdictional predicate for prosecuting violent acts undertaken because of actual or perceived race, colour, or national origin; and

(f) The enactment of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act in January 2009, which overrides the Supreme Court decision in Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and enables the 180-day statute of limitations for bringing a wage discrimination claim to be reset with each payment of wages, benefits, or other compensation.

C. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APPLICABILITY OF THE CONVENTION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

5. While noting the applicability of the disparate impact doctrine in certain fields of life, the Committee remains concerned at its limited scope and applicability. It thus reiterates its previous concern that the definition of racial discrimination used in federal and state legislation, as well as in court practice, is not in line with article 1, paragraph 1 of the Convention, which requires States parties to prohibit and eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms, including practices and legislation that may not be discriminatory in purpose, but are discriminatory in effect (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 10). The Committee expresses further concern at the lack of progress achieved in withdrawing or narrowing the scope of the reservation to article 2 of the Convention and in prohibiting all forms of discriminatory acts perpetrated by private individuals, groups or organizations (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 11) (arts. 1(1), 2 and 6).

The Committee underlines the responsibility of the federal state for the implementation of the Convention, and calls upon the State party to take concrete steps to:

(a) Prohibit racial discrimination in all its forms in federal and state legislation, including indirect discrimination, covering all fields of law and public life, in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1 of the Convention; and

(b) Consider withdrawing or narrowing its reservation to article 2 of the Convention, and broaden the protection afforded by law against all discriminatory acts perpetrated by private individuals, groups or organizations; and

(c) Improve the system of monitoring and response by federal bodies to prevent and challenge situations of racial discrimination.

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION

6. While taking note of the creation of the Equality Working Group, the Committee reiterates its concern at the lack of an institutionalized coordinating mechanism with capacities to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention at the federal, state and local levels (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 13). Noting the role that an independent national human rights institution can play in this regard, the Committee expresses regret at the lack of progress in establishing a national human rights institution as recommended in its previous concluding observations (CERD/C/USA/CO/6, para. 12) (art. 2).

The Committee recommends that the State party create a permanent and effective coordinating mechanism, such as a national human rights institution established in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions (the '' Paris Principles'', General Assembly resolution 48/134, Annex), to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention throughout the State party and territories under its effective control; monitor compliance of domestic laws and policies with the provisions of the Convention; and systematically carry out anti-discrimination training and awareness-raising activities at the federal, state and local levels.

SPECIAL MEASURES

7. Taking note of the Supreme Court decision of April 2014 in Schuette v. Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action and the measures adopted by several states against the use of affirmative action in school admissions, the Committee expresses concern at the increasing restrictions on the use of special measures as a tool to eliminate persistent disparities in the enjoyment of human fights and fundamental freedoms based on race or ethnic origin (art. 2(2)).

The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation to adopt and strengthen the use of special measures, which is an obligation arising from article 2, paragraph 2 of the Convention, when circumstances warrant their use as a tool to eliminate the persistent disparities in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms based on race or ethnic origin. In this regard, it recommends that the State party take into account the Committee's general recommendation No.32 (2009) on the meaning and scope of special measures in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Racial Discrimination.

RACIAL PROFILING AND ILLEGAL SURVEILLANCE

8. While welcoming the acknowledgement made by the State party that racial or ethnic profiling is not effective law enforcement practice and is inconsistent with its commitment to fairness in the justice system, the Committee remains concerned at the practice of racial profiling of racial or ethnic minorities by law enforcement officials, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Transportation Security Administration, border enforcement officials, and local police (arts.2, 4(c) and 5(b)).

Recalling its general recommendation No. 31 (2001) on the prevention of racial discrimination in the administration and functioning of the criminal justice system, the Committee urges the State party to intensify efforts to effectively combat and end the practice of racial profiling by federal, state and local law enforcement officials, including by:

(a) Adopting and implementing legislation which specifically prohibits law enforcement officials from engaging in racial profiling, such as the End Racial Profiling Act;

(b) Swiftly revising policies insofar as they permit racial profiling, illegal surveillance, monitoring and intelligence gathering, including the 2003 Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies;

(c) Ending immigration enforcement programmes and policies, which indirectly promote racial profiling, such as the Secure Communities programme and the 287(g) programme; and

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the implications of the crime committed against the late Michael Brown on August 9th, 2014 and the subsequent riots in Ferguson. It has been 59 years since the murder and kidnapping of Emmett Till, and in 2014, the cycle of mistreatment continues. What happened in Ferguson, Missouri was a tragedy. It is yet another reminder underlining the mistreatment of communities of color in the United States. The pain and discontent we all feel toward the Ferguson Police Department is valid, but we cannot express our anger without taking a formal stance against the militarization of law enforcement.

As Members of Congress who represent communities of color, the purpose of today's special order is to highlight community policing and lessons learned from Ferguson. Although, economic and social parity remain a constant issue in our communities, our focus now shifts to improper policing and blatant violations of civil rights. We are all citizens of this great nation, but we are also citizens of communities in crisis.

As a United States Congresswoman for over 20 years, I have fought to procure racial equity here in the United States. Though headway has been made, all of this work falls by the wayside when travesties like those seen in Ferguson continue to occur. Mr. Speaker, this is much more than a question of racial equality. It is a question of "what can be done today to safeguard human rights and the protection of human life in the future.''

In the 1960's, the world watched in horror as civil rights demonstrators in Selma, Alabama faced local police officers armed with fire hoses and attack dogs. In 2014, the citizens of Ferguson faced local police officers armed with automatic weapons, sniper assault weapons and armored tanks provided by the Department of Defense. It is unconscionable that the local police could use military tactics and armaments against citizens exercising their right to peaceably assemble.

The Department of Justice has had the legal authority to investigate whether a law enforcement organization is engaging in a "pattern of

practice'' in civil rights violations, since 1994. However, despite dozens of allegations filed against law enforcement in the city of Ferguson, nothing has been done to address the use of excessive police force. As a result, heinous crimes like those seen in the cases of Michael Brown have become our reality.

For this reason, as we stand united against the crimes committed in Ferguson, we must also focus our efforts on ensuring that local police departments are not authorized to wage war against communities of color. We must put an end to the federal grants that encourage local police forces to create war zones within our communities. The lesson learned from Ferguson is clear. We must stand against the militarization of law enforcement and improper community policing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. RUSH (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 606. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the ''Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1671. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the ''James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office''.

H.R. 2291. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office''.

H.R. 3472. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13127 Broadway Street in Alden, New York, as the ''Sergeant Brett E. Gornewicz Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 3765. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 198 Baker Street in Corning, New York, as the ''Specialist Ryan P. Jayne Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4386. An act to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to rely on State examinations for certain financial institutions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5195. An act to provide additional visas for the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution making an emergency supplemental apprpopriation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to provide funding to Israel for the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on August 5, 2014, she presented to the president of the United States, for his approval, the following bills and joint resolution:

H.J. Res. 76. Making an emergency supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, to provide funding to Israel for the Iron Dome defense system to counter short-range rocket threats.

H.R. 606. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the ''Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1671. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6937 Village Parkway in Dublin, California, as the ''James 'Jim' Kohnen Post Office''.

H.R. 2291. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the ''Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office''.

H.R. 3472. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13127 Broadway Street in Alden, New York, as the ''Sergeant Brett E. Gornewicz Memorial Post Office''.

H.R. 3765. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 198 Baker Street in Corning, New York, as the ''Specialist Ryan P. Jayne Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4386. To allow the Secretary of the Treasury to rely on State examinations for certain financial institutions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5195. To provide additional visas for the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3548. To amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the definition of trauma to include thermal, electrical, chemical, radioactive, and other extrinsic agents.

H.R. 4360. To designate the facility of the United States Forest Service for the Grandfather Ranger District located at 109 Lawing Drive in Nebo, North Carolina, as the ''Jason Crisp Forest Service Building''.

H.R. 4631. To reauthorize certain provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to autism, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4838. To redesignate the railroad station located at 2955 Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, commonly known as ''30th Street Station'', as the ''William H. Gray III 30th Street Station''.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 9, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second and third quarters of 2014, pursuant to Public Law 95–384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, REBECCA TALLENT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN BETWEEN JULY 11 AND JULY 14, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Rebecca Tallent	7/11	7/14	Guatemala		649.00		[3] 332.46		365.84		1,347.30
	7/13	7/13	Honduras				([3])		107.19		107.19
Committee total					649.00		332.46		473.03		1,454.49

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military Air transportation.

REBECCA TALLENT, Aug. 6, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MATT LEFFINGWELL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 11 AND JULY 14, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Matt Leffingwell	7/11	7/14	Guatemala		649.00		[3] 332.46		365.84		1,347.30
	7/13	7/13	Honduras				([3])		107.19		107.19
Committee total					649.00		332.46		473.03		1,454.49

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

MATT LEFFINGWELL, Aug. 5, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, STEVAN PEARCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 11 AND JULY 14, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Stevan E. Pearce	7/11	7/14	Guatemala		649.00				365.84		1,347.30
	7/13	7/13	Honduras				([3])		107.19		107.19
Committee total					649.00		332.46		473.03		1,454.49

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. STEVAN PEARCE, Aug. 7, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Harold Rogers	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,227.00		706.11		1,170.67		
Hon. Henry Cuellar	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Anne Marie Chotvacs	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Jennifer Hing	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
BG Wright	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Brooke Boyer	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Clelia Alvarado	4/11	4/14	Columbia		1,340.00		706.11		1,170.67		
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		807.00		531.88		659.38		
Commercial airfare							426.23				
Hon. Mike Quigley	4/21	4/24	Ukraine		1,108.53		10,397.00				
Hon. Adam B. Schiff	5/11	5/14	Turkey		1,530.00						
	5/14	5/15	Jordan		403.00						
	5/15	5/15	Saudi Arabia								
	5/15	5/18	United Arab Emirates		1,718.00						
	5/18	5/19	Italy		348.00						
Hon. Henry Cuellar	5/11	5/14	Turkey		1,530.00						
	5/14	5/15	Jordan		403.00						
	5/15	5/15	Saudi Arabia								
	5/15	5/18	United Arab Emirates		1,718.00						
	5/18	5/19	Italy		348.00						
Will Smith	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		1,575.11				135.59		
Commercial airfare							6,874.52				
Mike Robinson	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		1,575.11				135.59		
Commercial airfare							6,874.52				
Jennifer Hing	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		1,575.11				135.59		
Commercial airfare							6,874.52				
Anne Marie Chotvacs	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
	6/4	6/7	Italy		525.03				135.59		
Commercial airfare							7,246.02				
David Pomerantz	6/1	6/4	Israel		1,464.00				333.95		
Commercial airfare							9,534.52				
Hon. Tom Latham	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		1,164.35						
	6/6	6/7	Singapore		450.27						
Committee total					39,547.51		57,599.37		16,193.13		113,340.01

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Turner, Chester L.	5/6	5/13	Seoul, Korea		2,122.75		9,771.50		403.40		12,297.65
Committee total					2,122.75		9,771.50		403.40		12,297.65

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Visit to China, Vietnam With CODEL Leahy, April 11–24, 2014:											
Hon. Jim Cooper	4/14	4/15	China		1,072.53						1,072.53
	4/15	4/20	Vietnam		928.00						928.00
	4/20	4/22	China		637.62						637.62
Visit to United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Pakistan With CODEL Roby, May 9–14, 2014											
Hon. Susan Davis	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Hon. Niki Tsongas	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commerical transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Hon. Tammy Duckworth	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Jaime Cheshire	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Debra Wada	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates								
	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Commercial transportation							11,734.60				11,734.60
Delegation Expenses	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates						631.26		631.26
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan						792.37		792.37
Visit to Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates With CODEL Bachmann, May 24–28, 2014:											
Hon. Pete Gallego	5/25	5/25	United Arab Emirates								
	5/25	5/27	Afghanistan		14.00						14.00
	5/27	5/27	United Arab Emirates								
Commerical transportation							11,348.70				11,348.70
Visit to Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore With STAFFDEL Karem, May 30–June 7, 2014:											
Peter Villano	5/30	6/3	Philippines		267.55						267.55
	6/3	6/5	Vietnam		374.18						374.18
Commercial transportation											
Michael Casey	5/30	6/3	Philippines		267.55						267.55
	6/3	6/5	Vietnam		374.18						374.18
Commercial transportation											
Visit to Vietnam, Singapore With CODEL Kline, May 30–June 8, 2014:											
Hon. Mike McIntyre	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	6/6	6/8	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	6/6	6/8	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Committee total						8,016.30		70,021.70		1,423.63	79,461.63

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' McKEON, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. John Kline	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Juliane Sullivan	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Janelle Belland	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Elizabeth Podgorski	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Brian Newell	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. David ''Phil'' Roe	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. Richard Hudson	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,023.38						1,023.38
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		442.45						442.45
Hon. Tom Price	06/02	06/06	Vietnam		1,164.35						1,164.35
	06/06	06/07	Singapore		450.27						450.27
Hon. Frederica Wilson	06/13	06/15	Nigeria		1,072.78		9,706.50				10,779.28
Committee total					13,840.95		9,706.50				23,547.45

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN KLINE, Chairman, July 29, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Renee Ellmers	5/10	5/10	United Arab Emirates				11,770.40				11,770.40
	5/10	5/11	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	Pakistan		114.29						114.29
Hon. Henry Waxman	5/11	5/17	Israel		2,568.00		1,737.32		18,214.79		22,520.11

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. John Barrow	5/24	5/28	Asia				2,480.70				2,480.70
David Redl	6/23	6/25	England		1,057.13		1,185.20				2,242.33
Shawn Chang	6/23	6/25	England		1,057.13		1,085.20				2,142.33
Committee total					4,852.55		18,258.82		18,214.79		41,326.16

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. FRED UPTON, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Patrick Murphy	5/25	5/27	Afghanistan				2,480.70				2,480.70
Hon. Michele Bachmann	6/2	6/4	Malta		828.00						828.00
	6/4	6/5	Belgium		516.00						516.00
	6/5	6/8	United Kingdom		1,557.00		18,183.80				19,740.80
Committee total					2,901.00		20,664.50				23,565.50

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JEB HENSARLING, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Piero Tozzi	4/13	4/17	Tanzania		1,358.44		6,761.10				8,119.54
Hon. David Cicilline	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,222.29		30,264.10				31,486.39
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		856.34						856.34
	4/23	4/25	Armenia		552.00						552.00
Hon. Alan Lowenthal	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		858.53		12,681.00				13,539.53
Hon. Ted Poe	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		911.60		10,332.50				11,244.10
Marcus Micheli	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		743.64		8,826.30				9,569.94
	4/23	4/25	Armenia		751.88						751.88
Elizabeth Heng	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,123.79		13,511.10				14,634.89
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		811.84						811.84
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		971.82						971.82
Shane Wolfe	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,109.29		13,475.80				14,585.09
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		801.34						801.34
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		1,063.82						1,063.82
Hon. Edward Royce	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,160.29		13,511.10		*186.81		14,858.20
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		846.64				*12,088.39		12,935.03
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		971.74				*4,984.59		5,956.33
Hon. Eliot Engel	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,182.29		13,124.40				14,306.69
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		826.34						826.34
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		1,110.82						1,110.82
Hon. Lois Frankel	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,222.29		13,591.00				14,813.29
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		856.34						856.34
	4/23	4/26	Armenia		1,160.82						1,160.82
Douglas Seay	4/21	4/24	Ukraine		1,024.53		1,854.00				2,878.53
Jason Steinbaum	4/18	4/21	Azerbaijan		1,162.29		8,771.40				9,933.69
	4/21	4/23	Ukraine		806.34						806.34
Hon. Steve Chabot	5/13	5/15	China		654.00		19,428.00				20,082.00
	5/15	5/16	Mongolia		267.00				*1,104.99		1,371.99
	5/17	5/18	Ukraine		324.00						324.00
Kevin Fitzpatrick	5/13	5/15	China		664.00		19,428.00				20,092.00
	5/15	5/16	Mongolia		235.00						235.00
	5/17	5/18	Ukraine		324.00						324.00
Mark Walker	5/11	5/14	Mexico		1,086.00		856.00				1,942.00
Eric Jacobstein	5/11	5/14	Mexico		1,086.00		862.18				1,948.18
Thomas Alexander	5/12	5/13	Algeria		129.00		3,365.60				3,494.60
	5/13	5/15	Tunisia		480.00						480.00
	5/15	5/16	Germany		461.00						461.00
Thomas Hill	5/11	5/13	Algeria		129.00		3,454.00				3,583.00
	5/13	5/16	Tunisia		720.00						720.00
Mira Resnick	5/12	5/13	Algeria		48.00		3,454.70				3,502.70
	5/13	5/16	Tunisia		725.45						725.45
Karen Bass	5/21	5/23	Nigeria		302.00		9,458.80				9,760.80
	5/23	5/24	Ethiopia		325.00		325.00				650.00
	5/24	5/25	London		366.00						366.00
Travis Adkins	5/21	5/23	Nigeria		368.00		6,452.22				6,820.22
	5/23	5/24	Ethiopia		325.00						325.00
	5/24	5/25	London		366.00						366.00
Hon. Steve Stockman	5/23	5/27	Ukraine		124.63		15,537.94				15,662.57
Hon. Juan Vargas	6/1	6/4	Malta		1,324.48		(3)				1,324.48
	6/4	6/5	Belgium		375.00		(3)				375.00
	6/5	6/8	United Kingdom		1,206.00		(3)				1,206.00
Hon. Matt Salmon	5/30	6/1	Mexico		78.00		468.00				546.00
Leah Campos	5/30	6/1	Mexico		78.00		761.50				839.50
Hon. Edward Royce	6/21	6/21	Mexico		78.00		292.00				370.00
Hon. Matt Salmon	6/21	6/21	Mexico		78.00						78.00
Leah Campos	6/21	6/21	Mexico		78.00		614.00				692.00
Hon. Steve Stockman	6/13	6/16	Nigeria		1,103.86		8,417.50				9,521.36
Hon. Lois Frankel	6/13	6/15	Nigeria		820.00		8,861.50				9,681.50
Elizabeth Heng	6/13	6/15	Nigeria		1,066.81		9,636.50				10,703.31
Jacqueline Quinones	6/13	6/15	Nigeria		1,138.00		9,671.50				10,809.50
Hon. Mark Meadows	4/11	4/14	Colombia		807.00		(3)				807.00
	4/14	4/16	Mexico		1,340.00		(3)				1,340.00
Hon. Christopher Smith	5/12	5/16	Peru		990.54		1,984.74				2,975.28
Piero Tozzi	5/12	5/16	Peru		1,254.60		1,653.74				2,908.34

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Committee total					46,792.72		271,687.22		18,364.78		336,844.72

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.
* Indicates Delegation Costs.

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Reynold Schweickhardt	6/10	6/14	Italy		1,443.57		2,425.10				3,868.67
Committee total					1,443.57		2,425.10				3,868.67

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER, Chairman, July 28, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Bob Goodlatte	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,977.39		1,180.79		3,800.18
Hon. Tom Marino	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,827.39		1,180.79		3,650.18
Hon. Steve King	4/13	4/16	Guatemala, Haiti		420.00		1,739.20		440.47		2,599.67
Hon. Luis Gutiérrez	4/10	4/12	Mexico		236.00		1,343.89		609.86		2,189.75
Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee	4/14	4/16	Mexico, Haiti		458.00		1,390.39		919.86		2,768.25
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	4/11	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		2,166.39		1,180.79		3,989.18
Kayla Munro	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3.760.18
Dimple Shah	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3,760.18
Robert Parmiter	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,977.39		1,180.79		3,800.18
Carrie Meadows	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3,760.18
Keenan Keller	4/10	4/16	Mexico, Guatemala, Haiti		642.00		1,937.39		1,180.79		3,760.18
Hon. Louie Gohmert	6/4	6/5	Nigeria		236.00		11,858.00		None		12,094.00
Committee total					6,486.00		32,029.60		11,416.51		49,932.11

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BOB GOODLATTE, Chairman, Aug. 1, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Doc Hastings	6/2	6/6	Vietnam		368.00		796.35				1,164.35
	6/6	6/7	Singapore		144.00		306.27				450.27
Committee total					512.00		1,102.62				1,614.62

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DOC HASTINGS, Chairman, July 28, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Peter Welch	4/14	4/16	China		637.62						637.62
	4/16	4/20	Vietnam		928.00						928.00
	4/20	4/22	Hong Kong		637.62						637.62
Hon. Stephen Lynch	5/13	5/15	China		754.00						754.00
	5/15	5/16	Mongolia		245.17						245.17
	5/16	5/18	Ukraine		374.00						374.00
Commercial airfare							19,538.70				19,538.70
Hon. Darrell Issa	6/29	7/1	United Kingdom		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							1,045.60				1,045.60
Brien Beattie	6/29	7/1	United Kingdom		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							1,045.60				1,045.60
Christopher Knauer	6/29	7/1	United Kingdom		552.00						552.00
Commercial airfare							1,045.60				1,045.60
Committee total					5,232.41		22,675.50				27,907.91

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DARRELL. E. ISSA, Chairman, July 30, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. David Schweikert	6/29	6/30	Georgia		105.00						105.00
	6/30	7/2	Azerbaijan		228.00						228.00
	7/2	7/3	Moldova		73.00						73.00
Committee total					406.00						406.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. LAMAR SMITH, Chairman, July 29, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Stephen Claeys	5/17	5/21	Singapore		1,681.15		11,723.70		1,317.19		14,722.04
Jason Kearns	5/18	5/21	Singapore		1,210.07		12,825.30				14,035.37
Hon. Jim Gerlach	4/21	4/24	Ukraine		1,108.53		9,827.70		96.00		11,032.23
Hon. Vern Buchanan	5/11	5/14	Turkey		1,530.00		(3)				1,530.00
	5/14	5/15	Jordan		403.00		(3)				403.00
	5/15	5/15	Saudia Arabia				(3)				
	5/15	5/18	United Arab Emirates		1,718.00		(3)				1,718.00
	5/18	5/19	Italy		348.00		(3)				348.00
Committee total					7,998.75		34,376.70		1,413.19		43,788.64

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. DAVE CAMP, Chairman, July 31, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Katie Wheelbarger, Deputy Staff Director	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Chelsey Campbell, Professional Staff	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Geof Kahn, Professional Staff	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Ashley Barry, Chief Clerk	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Michael Bahar, Professional Staff	4/20	4/24	Middle East		792.00						
	4/24	4/25	Middle East		459.30						
Commercial airfare							6,769.00				8,020.30
Hon. Mike Thompson	4/21	4/24	Africa		992.00						
Commercial airfare							13,632.50				14,624.50
Linda Cohen, Professional Staff	4/21	4/24	Africa		992.00						
Commercial airfare							12,287.50				13,279.50
Michael Ellis, Lead Counsel	4/20	4/23	South America		1,010.00						
	4/23	4/25	South America		669.14						
Commercial airfare							2,089.89				3,769.03
Allison Getty, Professional Staff	4/20	4/23	South America		1,010.00						
	4/23	4/25	South America		669.14						
Commercial airfare							2,089.89				3,769.03
Hon. Michele Bachmann	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							16,732.80				18,956.47
Bryan Smith, Budget Director	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							15,490.00				17,713.67
Lisa Major, Research Assistant	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							15,490.00				17,713.67
Khizer Syed, Research Assistant	4/20	4/22	Europe		251.05						
	4/22	4/23	Europe		246.61						
	4/23	4/24	Europe		384.56						
	4/24	4/25	Europe		275.45						
	4/25	4/27	Eurasia		1,066.00						
Commercial airfare							15,490.00				17,713.67
Nathan Hauser, Professional Staff	5/11	5/13	Asia		474.00						
	5/13	5/15	Asia		549.00						
	5/15	5/17	Asia		806.82						
Commercial airfare							15,246.20				17,076.02
Tom Corcoran, Professional Staff	5/11	5/13	Asia		474.00						
	5/13	5/15	Asia		549.00						
	5/15	5/17	Asia		806.82						
Commercial airfare							15,246.20				17,076.02
Khizer Syed, Research Assistant	5/11	5/13	Asia		474.00						

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	5/13	5/15	Asia		549.00						
	5/15	5/17	Asia		806.82						
Commercial airfare							15,246.20				17,076.02
Hon. Michele Bachmann	5/25	5/28	Asia				(3)				(3)
Andrew Keiser, Professional Staff	6/2	6/4	Asia		564.64						
	6/5	6/7	Asia		851.47						
Commercial airfare							12,237.80				13,653.91
Amanda Rogers Thorpe, Professional Staff	6/2	6/4	Asia		564.64						
	6/5	6/7	Asia		851.47						
Commercial airfare							12,237.80				13,653.91
Katie Wheelbarger, Deputy Staff Director	6/2	6/3	Middle East		252.52						
	6/3	6/7	Asia								
Commercial airfare							9,871.80				10,124.32
Chelsey Campbell, Professional Staff	6/2	6/3	Middle East		252.52						
	6/3	6/7	Asia								
Commercial airfare							9,871.80				10,124.32
Michael Bahar, Professional Staff	6/2	6/3	Middle East		252.52						
	6/3	6/7	Asia								
Commercial airfare							9,871.80				10,124.32
Committee total											256,549.88

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; If U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. MIKE ROGERS, Chairman, July 29, 2014.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2014

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Michael Burges	5/23	5/27	Ukraine	Hryvnia	1,157.08		12,271.44				13,428.52
Hon. Christopher H. Smith	6/04	6/07	Nigeria	Naira	1,165.75		7,593.10				8,758.85
	6/08	6/09	Italy	Euro	449.71						449.71
Mark Milosch	5/23	5/27	Ukraine	Hryvnia	1,347.60		2,764.70				4,112.30
	6/04	6/07	Nigeria	Naira	1,136.80		7,558.10				8,694.90
	6/08	6/09	Italy	Euro	449.71						449.71
Committee total					5,706.65		30,187.34				39,893.99

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, Cochairman, Aug 5, 2014.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6865. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Approved Tests for Bovine Tuberculosis in Cervids [Docket No.: APHIS-2014-0027] received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6866. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Fresh Blueberries From Morocco Into the Continental United States [Docket No.: APHIS-2013-0016] (RIN: 0579-AD81) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6867. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-14-0027; FV14-985-3 FIR] received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6868. A letter from the FSA Regulatory Review Group Director, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Cotton Transition Assistance Program and General Provisions for Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage Programs (RIN: 0560-AI22) received August 22, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6869. A letter from the Program Manager, BioPreferred Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Guidelines for Designating Biobased Products for Federal Procurement (RIN: 0599-AA18) received August 22, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6870. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; 2014 Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Quota Specifications [Docket No.: 140115049-4528-02] (RIN: 0648-XD092) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6871. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an emergency supplemental appropriations request for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014; (H. Doc. No. 113–144); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6872. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternative plan for monthly basic pay increases for members of the uniformed services, pursuant to 37 U.S.C. 1009(e); (H. Doc. No. 113–153); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

6873. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Standardizing Facility Condition Assessments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6874. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department's facility repair and recapitalization goals based on the Quality (Q) ratings; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6875. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 8 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6876. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2013 report on activities to preserve and promote minority ownership of minority depository financial institutions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

6877. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' final rule — Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations [Release No.: 34-72936; File No. S7-18-11] (RIN: 3235-AL15) received September 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6878. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a continuation of the national emergency regarding export control regulations, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 113–145); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6879. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 14-40, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6880. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting

a notice of a proposed lease with the Government of Guatemala (Transmittal No. 09-14) pursuant to Section 62(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6881. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-50, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6882. A letter from the Under Secretary, Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report on Sanctions on Exports and Reexports of Commodities that are used to support Oil and Gas Operation in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6883. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List [Docket No.: 140627545-4617-01] (RIN: 0694-AG22) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6884. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Amendments to the Export Administration Regulations: Update of Export Control Classification Number 0Y521 Series Supplement — Biosensor Systems and Related Software and Technology [Docket No.: 140711578-4578-01] (RIN: 0694-AG23) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6885. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Defense Priorities and Allocations Systems [Docket No.: 0912311453-4308-03] (RIN: 0694-AE81) received August 15, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6886. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Wassenaar Arrangement 2013 Plenary Agreements Implementation: Commerce Control List, Definitions, and Reports; and Extension of Fly-by-Wire Technology and Software Controls [Docket No.: 131224999-3999-01] (RIN: 0694-AG05) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6887. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 14-13 informing of an intent to sign the Memorandum of Understanding with the Republic of Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6888. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 10-14 informing of an intent to sign the Memorandum of Understanding with Australia, Canada, the French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6889. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum relating to the interdiction of aircraft engaged in illicit drug trafficking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6890. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 14-040, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6891. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of the U.S. supporting an operation to deliver humanitarian assistance to civilians in the town of Amirli, Iraq; (H. Doc. No. 113–146); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6892. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of an authorization of targeted airstrikes in Iraq; (H. Doc. No. 113–147); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6893. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of U.S. Armed Forces conducting targeted airstrikes in Iraq to protect American personnel; (H. Doc. No. 113–148); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6894. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of further targeted airstrikes to recapture the Mosul Dam; (H. Doc. No. 113–149); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6895. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to certain terrorist attacks is to continue for one year beyond September 14, 2014, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 113–150); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6896. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notification of a deployment of up to approximately 350 additional U.S. military personnel in Iraq; (H. Doc. No. 113–151); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6897. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternative plan for locality pay increases payable to civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule (GS) and certain other pay systems for 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5305(a)(3); (H. Doc. No. 113–152); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed.

6898. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-422, ''Fair Criminal Record Screening Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6899. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-385, ''Sustainable DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6900. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-386, ''Board of Elections Nominating Petition Circulator Affidavit Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6901. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-387, ''Party Officer Elections Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6902. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-388, ''Driver's Safety Clarification Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6903. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-389, ''Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System Conformity Temporary Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6904. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-415, ''Tenant Bill of Rights Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6905. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-416, ''Prohibition of the Harm of Police Animals Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6906. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-417, ''Marriage License Issuance Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6907. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-418, ''Child Development Home License Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6908. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-419, ''Small and Certified Business Enterprise Development and Assistance Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6909. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-420, ''Post-Arrest Process Clarification Amendment Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6910. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-421, ''Other Post-Employment Benefits Fund Amendment Act of 2014'', pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6911. A letter from the Human Resources Specialist, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6912. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6913. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6914. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, General Law, Ethics, and Regulation, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6915. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Nondiscrimination Provisions (RIN: 3206-AM77) received August 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6916. A letter from the Acting Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, ''Audit of the District's Eastern Market Program and Fund''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6917. A letter from the Architect, Architect of the Capitol, transmitting the semiannual report of disbursements for the operations of the AOC for the period of January 1, 2014

through June 30, 2014; (H. Doc. No. 113–143); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

6918. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve; Off-Road Vehicles [NPS-WRST-15781; PPAKWRSTPO, PPMPSAS1Z.YP0000] (RIN: 1024-AE14) received August 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6919. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a report on applications for delayed-notice search warrants and extensions during fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6920. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Positive Train Control Systems (RRR) [Docket No.: FRA-2011-0061, Notice No. 3] (RIN: 2130-AC32) received September 2, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6921. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's 2014 annual report on recommendations made by the Intelligent Transportation Systems Program Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6922. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Notice, Comment, and Appeal Procedures for National Forest System Projects and Activities and Project-Level Predecisional Administrative Review Process (RIN: 0596-AD18) received August 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Supplemental report on H.R. 5078. A bill to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–568, Pt. 2).

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3670. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand and clarify the prohibition on provision of inaccurate caller identification information, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 113–572). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4701. A bill to provide for scientific frameworks with respect to vector-borne diseases; with amendments (Rept. 113–573). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5057. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to permit exemptions for external power supplies from certain efficiency standards, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–574). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5161. A bill to promote the non-exclusive use of electronic labeling for devices licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (Rept. 113–575). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 744. A bill to provide effective criminal prosecutions for certain identity thefts, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 113–576). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.J. Res. 120. A resolution approving the location of a memorial to commemorate the more than 5,000 slaves and free Black persons who fought for independence in the American Revolution (Rept. 113–577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3109. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to exempt certain Alaskan Native articles from prohibitions against sale of items containing nonedible migratory bird parts, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–578). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4751. A bill to make technical corrections to Public Law 110–229 to reflect the renaming of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–579). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3522. A bill to authorize health insurance issuers to continue to offer for sale current group health insurance coverage in satisfaction of the minimum essential health insurance coverage requirement, and for other purposes (Rept. 113–580, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 715. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5078) to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 644) condemning and disapproving of the Obama administration's failure to comply with the lawful statutory requirement to notify Congress before releasing individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and expressing national security concerns over the release of five Taliban leaders and the repercussions of negotiating with terrorists (Rept. 113–581). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3522 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GOWDY (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.R. 5401. A bill to impose limitations on the immigration status and immigration benefits for Libyan and third country nationals acting on behalf of Libyan entities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 5402. A bill to amend the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that the Federal Trade Commission shall exercise authority with respect to mergers only under the Clayton Act and only in the same procedural manner as Attorney General exercises such authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUTZMAN (for himself, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BARR, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. COSTA):

H.R. 5403. A bill to nullify certain guidance of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection and to provide requirements for guidance issued by the Bureau with respect to indirect auto lending; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DENHAM (for himself and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 5404. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend certain expiring provisions of law administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. HURT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. STIVERS, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 5405. A bill to make technical corrections to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, to enhance the ability of small and emerging growth companies to access capital through public and private markets, to reduce regulatory burdens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 5406. A bill to authorize the revocation or denial of passports and passport cards to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 5407. A bill to direct the Attorney General to conduct a study on the cost of the purchase and use of body cameras by State and local law enforcement agencies, and to require law enforcement agencies to purchase and use body cameras as a condition on the receipt of Federal funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 5408. A bill to amend section 349(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to add certain acts of allegiance to a foreign terrorist organization to the list of acts for which nationals of the United States lose nationality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 5409. A bill to require consultation with State and local officials prior to awarding a grant or contract for housing facilities for unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 5410. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 25 New York Avenue in Sound Beach, New York, as the ''John Moerlins Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 5411. A bill to provide for the development and dissemination of evidence-based best practices for health care professionals to recognize victims of a severe form of trafficking and respond to such individuals appropriately, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 5412. A bill to facilitate and streamline the Bureau of Reclamation process for creating or expanding surface water storage under Reclamation law; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 5413. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that Federal, State, and local agencies to which surplus military equipment and personal property is sold or donated demonstrate that agency personnel are certified, trained, or licensed, as appropriate, in the proper operation of the equipment prior to the sale or donation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 5414. A bill to require a patent correction involving the Elkhorn Ranch and the White River National Forest in the State of Colorado to protect bona fide private property rights in the Elkhorn Ranch adversely impacted by a 1949 resurvey of the southern boundary of Section 18 of Township 7 South, Range 93 West, Sixth Principle Meridian, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WOLF (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois):

H.R. 5415. A bill to authorize the use of military force against international terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5416. A bill to repeal the War Powers Resolution and to provide for proper war powers consultation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. ROSS, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. GOWDY, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas):

H.J. Res. 123. A joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Ms. BORDALLO):

H. Res. 714. A resolution reaffirming the peaceful and collaborative resolution of maritime and jurisdictional disputes in the South China Sea and the East China Sea as provided for by universally recognized principles of international law, and reaffirming the strong support of the United States Government for freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace in the Asia-Pacific region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself and Mr. LEVIN):

H. Res. 716. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President and the Secretary of State should ensure that the Canadian Government does not permanently store nuclear waste in the Great Lakes Basin; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GOWDY:

H.R. 5401.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. FARENTHOLD:

H.R. 5402.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause ''to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes;'' Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof;'' and, Article III of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects powers of the Judiciary that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Mr. STUTZMAN:

H.R. 5403.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitutio which gives Congress the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 5404.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5405.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 5406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 10, 11, and 15

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 5407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 5408.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 and Article 1, Section 9, Clause 1

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 5409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 5410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 5411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power ''to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.''

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 5412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 18

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 5413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United State Constitution which reads: ''The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

By Mr. TIPTON:

H.R. 5414.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: to make rules for the government and regulation of the land.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests in the preamble of the Constitution providing for the ''common defense'' and in the powers governing national security in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests in the preamble of the Constitution providing for the ''common defense'' and in the powers governing national security in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.J. Res. 123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution rests is the power of Congress as enumerated in Article I Section 8, Clause 11

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 129: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 140: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 171: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 292: Mr. TAKANO, Ms. HAHN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 310: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 318: Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 411: Mr. VELA, Mr. STIVERS, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 494: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 543: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 676: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 713: Mr. PETERS of Michigan and Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 792: Mr. WOODALL.
H.R. 809: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 877: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 917: Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 997: Mr. MCALLISTER.
H.R. 1010: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1084: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 1199: Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KIND, and Mr. VELA.
H.R. 1227: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 1250: Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 1313: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 1331: Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. MCALLISTER, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 1386: Mr. MASSIE.
H.R. 1427: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1428: Mr. JOYCE and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 1429: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 1527: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 1563: Mr. REED, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. COOK, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 1630: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 1812: Mr. CULBERSON.
H.R. 1821: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 1854: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 1893: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 1971: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 1975: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 2058: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 2116: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2139: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2178: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2202: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 2315: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 2384: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2415: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2495: Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 2523: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2591: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 2673: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. GARDNER.
H.R. 2697: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2794: Mr. FARR and Mr. BARBER.
H.R. 2827: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 2835: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 2852: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 2856: Ms. SPEIER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 3024: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 3040: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3043: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 3146: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 3215: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 3351: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3471: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 3481: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3522: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 3586: Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 3673: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 3698: Ms. SINEMA and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3708: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 3712: Mr. CUMMINGS and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 3723: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 3742: Mr. HECK of Nevada.
H.R. 3833: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 3850: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 3877: Mr. HONDA, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. GRAYSON.
H.R. 3892: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 3940: Mr. GARCIA.
H.R. 3954: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 3978: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 3997: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 4172: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 4190: Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. WALZ, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 4221: Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 4299: Mr. HARPER and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 4347: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 4351: Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. MICA, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 4368: Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 4426: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4446: Mr. NADLER, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.
H.R. 4498: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4538: Mr. SALMON.
H.R. 4567: Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 4577: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. REED, Mr. RAHALL, and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 4613: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 4632: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 4664: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 4682: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 4695: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 4717: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 4720: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 4748: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 4749: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 4781: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 4811: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 4815: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 4837: Mr. HOLT and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 4857: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 4878: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 4879: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 4885: Mr. MEEKS and Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 4886: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 4916: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 4920: Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4930: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. COTTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 4934: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee and Mr. BRIDENSTINE.
H.R. 4966: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 4969: Mr. OWENS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. WALBERG, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. BENISHEK, and Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 4978: Ms. DUCKWORTH and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 4985: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 4987: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 5004: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 5033: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 5051: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 5059: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 5069: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MCALLISTER, and Mr. BYRNE.
H.R. 5071: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 5083: Mr. MASSIE, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 5098: Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 5154: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 5159: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 5190: Mr. RIBBLE and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 5212: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 5219: Mr. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 5226: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. GRAYSON.
H.R. 5227: Mr. HANNA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STOCKMAN, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 5228: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 5233: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. CHAFFETZ.
H.R. 5239: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 5245: Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. HOLDING.
H.R. 5253: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 5262: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 5263: Mr. STIVERS and Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 5266: Mr. JOLLY.
H.R. 5279: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5285: Mr. JOYCE, Mr. FINCHER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 5296: Mr. DELANEY and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 5320: Mr. FINCHER.
H.R. 5321: Mr. SOUTHERLAND and Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 5360: Mr. BARR, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. FINCHER.
H.R. 5363: Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 5392: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.J. Res. 44: Mr. COHEN and Mr. HONDA.
H.J. Res. 50: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.J. Res. 113: Mr. WALZ.
H.J. Res. 119: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. BASS, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H. Con. Res. 51: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. DENHAM.
H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. HUDSON.
H. Con. Res. 95: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H. Res. 30: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H. Res. 109: Mr. DESANTIS and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H. Res. 147: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PERRY.
H. Res. 428: Mr. COBLE.
H. Res. 440: Mr. BYRNE.
H. Res. 526: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H. Res. 620: Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H. Res. 679: Mr. BARR.
H. Res. 688: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H. Res. 697: Ms. LOFGREN.
H. Res. 701: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H. Res. 705: Mr. CLAY.
H. Res. 707: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARINO, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. KEATING, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. Foster, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. HAHN, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESTY, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RYAN of

Ohio, Mr. WOLF, Ms. MENG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LANCE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. ROYCE.

H. Res. 711: Mr. JOLLY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FARR, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative DEFAZIO, or a designee, to H.R. 5078, the Waters of the United States Regulatory Overreach Protection Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.