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No. 28

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 23, 2016.

I hereby appoint the Honorable KEN BUCK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:
Merciful God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

May Your special blessings be upon the Members of this assembly as they return from a week in their home districts. Give them wisdom and charity that they might work together for the common good.

During this primary season, the American people are hearing about so many issues we face as a Nation. Our divisions come from the solutions proposed by various campaigns.

Through it all, help us to maintain civility, always presuming the best intentions in those with whom we disagree. Thus may our system of democratic participation in the forming of the executive and legislative branches reach toward a truly representative government that all Americans can support.

May all that is done this day in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. ABRAHAM 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.

REMEMBERING THE LIVES LOST FROM THE 14TH QUARTERMASTER, OPERATION DESERT STORM

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

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, at approximately 8:40 p.m. on February 25, 1991, an Iraqi Scud missile blasted through the temporary barracks of the 14th Quartermaster in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Headquartered in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, the 69 members of the water purification unit were deployed to Saudi Arabia for just 6 days when the attack occurred. Twenty-eight soldiers died that day, and 99 were wounded, including 43 in the 14th.

The Scud attack proved to be the single most devastating attack on U.S. forces as the 14th Quartermaster suffered the single greatest number of casualties of any Allied unit during Operation Desert Storm. To commemorate the 25th anniversary of this attack, I am introducing a joint resolution that honors the soldiers who were lost and wounded and their families.

The State of Pennsylvania lost more servicemembers during Operations

Desert Shield and Desert Storm than any other State. A monument now stands in dedication at the Greensburg Army Reserve Center commemorating the 69 names of the detachment soldiers. They were fathers, husbands, and sons. They were daughters and sisters. They were all citizen soldiers serving their communities, serving their country, and giving their lives to both.

I call on Members of Congress to co-sponsor this resolution and honor the service and sacrifice of the 14th Quartermaster of the United States Army.

THANKING MEMBERS FOR VISITING FLINT, MICHIGAN

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give some thanks to some of my fellow Members of Congress for coming to my hometown of Flint, Michigan, yesterday. Specifically, I want to thank Democratic Whip STENY HOYER, Congressman ELIJAH CUMMINGS, Congresswoman BRENDA LAWRENCE, Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL, and my friend and classmate Congressman SCOTT PETERS, who spent the day with me yesterday in Flint.

I want to thank them for having the back of the people of my hometown who are suffering right now with a water crisis that makes their water, the water for 100,000 people, not just undrinkable, but very dangerous.

I also want to thank my Michigan colleagues Congressman SANDER LEVIN and Congressman JOHN CONYERS for their many visits to Flint.

The people in Flint are victims of a form of neglect that is almost unimaginable: neglect by their own government, by the State of Michigan, which was operating the city of Flint and failed to protect those citizens by ensuring clean and safe drinking water.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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This is a crisis that demands a response equal to the gravity of this crisis. It demands a Federal response. It clearly demands a response from the State of Michigan far greater than what it has been given.

IN MEMORY OF LEROY “SLICK” SEAL

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

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant of Louisiana, Mr. Leroy “Slick” Seal, who passed away recently. He was 95 years old.

Mr. Seal was born on September 2, 1920, in Varnado, Louisiana, where he was a lifelong resident and law enforcement officer. Leroy began his career in 1950 when then-Governor Earl K. Long appointed him to serve as the first marshal in Varnado.

When he left that post in 1954, he went on to work for the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries until 1979. During that time, Leroy was selected by his peers as top woodsman and earned the position of major.

Mr. Seal moved from the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to serve as chief deputy of the Washington Parish Sheriff’s office from 1981 to 1991. He was elected chief of police in his hometown of Varnado in 1992, where he served until 2008, though he continued to serve Varnado as a police officer until 2012.

Mr. Seal committed 60 years of his life to protecting the people of Louisiana. While in the line of duty as a law enforcement official, he was inducted into the Louisiana Justice Hall of Fame in 2010. In 2013, he was duly recognized by the Louisiana State Legislature where they declared September 2 Leroy “Slick” Seal Day.

Mr. Seal is survived by his children, Eathel Seal, Stanley Seal, and Randy Seal, as well as his 15 grandchildren and numerous great-grandchildren, nieces, and nephews.

I commend Mr. Seal for all the work he has done for Louisiana. May he rest in peace.

TRIBUTE TO BUNNY STEINMAN

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, when you run for public office, you get to meet amazing people passionate about politics at every level. But the best ones, the ones who inspire you, are the ones who remind you why you got involved in the first place: to help others.

Today I rise in memory of one of the best. Bunny Steinman passed away on January 20, but her impact on the Florida Democratic Party and our community will surely last for decades.

Bunny was a born trailblazer. Long before retiring to south Florida, she

graduated from Syracuse. She earned a master’s at Queens College. She worked in public education for over three decades, all while raising three kids with her late husband, Joseph.

As her family mourns the loss of a mother and a grandmother, our community mourns the loss of a friend, a leader, and a mentor.

Indeed, Bunny was so many things to so many people all at once. She was a teacher who never stopped teaching, an activist who never stopped organizing, a Democrat who never stopped believing that America is strongest when the right to vote is protected, when equal rights are respected, and when every child has the chance to thrive.

Bunny Steinman, it was an honor to know you, to work with you, to represent you, and, most of all, to be your friend. We will honor your memory by carrying forward your passion for progress and the betterment of all. You will continue to inspire us for years to come.

JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, last week our Nation lost an incredible man and jurist: Justice Antonin Scalia.

As a steadfast defender of the rule of law, Scalia was a pillar of the Supreme Court for nearly 30 years. He was a man of God and a champion of religious freedom.

In a recent speech, Justice Scalia reflected on the role of faith in society. While discussing his time in Rome in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, he recalled watching President Bush ask God to bless our Nation and a later conversation he had with a jurist from a different country who expressed his own desire for his nation’s leader to be able to publicly evoke God’s name during a time of national crisis, as it was forbidden.

This moving speech serves as a reminder of the importance of fighting for our basic liberties that we hold so dearly. Justice Scalia, who consistently demonstrated a deep understanding of what our Founding Fathers intended, was a fierce and loyal leader in this fight.

It was through his strong adherence to our Constitution, his sharp analytical mind, and his unwillingness to compromise his principles that made him a brilliant jurist; though it was his unreserved vitality and unwavering love for his country that made him a widely admired and beloved friend to his supporters and adversaries alike.

I had a chance to meet Justice Scalia a couple of different times and hear him and even talk with him and ask him questions. Indeed, I was blessed by that.

I rise today to extend my deepest sympathies to his family. He will certainly be missed by our Nation.

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, February 22, 2016.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
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 February 22, 2016 at 3:26 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2451.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.

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, February 23, 2016.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
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 February 23, 2016 at 12:10 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2234.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4056.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4437.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3262.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 890.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o’clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1602

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia) at 4 o’clock and 2 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings

today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

DIRECTING DOLLARS TO DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 2015

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2109) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop an integrated plan to reduce administrative costs under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2109

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 “Directing Dollars to Disaster Relief Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term “administrative cost”—

(A) means a cost incurred by the Agency in support of the delivery of disaster assistance for a major disaster; and

(B) does not include a cost incurred by a grantee or subgrantee;

(2) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Agency;

(3) the term “Agency” means the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(4) the term “direct administrative cost” means a cost incurred by a grantee or subgrantee of a program authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) that can be identified separately and assigned to a specific project;

(5) the term “hazard mitigation program” means the hazard mitigation grant program authorized under section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c);

(6) the term “individual assistance program” means the individual assistance grant program authorized under sections 408, 410, 415, 416, 426, and 502(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174, 5177, 5182, 5183, 5189d, and 5192(a));

(7) the term “major disaster” means a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170);

(8) the term “mission assignment” has the meaning given the term in section 641 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (6 U.S.C. 741); and

(9) the term “public assistance program” means the public assistance grant program authorized under sections 403(a)(3), 406, 418, 419, 428, and 502(a) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170b(a)(3), 5172, 5185, 5186, 5189f, and 5192(a)).

SEC. 3. INTEGRATED PLAN FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 365 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) develop and implement an integrated plan to control and reduce administrative costs for major disasters, which shall include—

(A) steps the Agency will take to reduce administrative costs;

(B) milestones needed for accomplishing the reduction of administrative costs;

(C) strategic goals for the average annual percentage of administrative costs of major disasters for each fiscal year;

(D) the assignment of clear roles and responsibilities, including the designation of officials responsible for monitoring and measuring performance; and

(E) a timetable for implementation;

(2) compare the costs and benefits of tracking the administrative cost data for major disasters by the public assistance, individual assistance, hazard mitigation, and mission assignment programs, and if feasible, track this information; and

(3) clarify Agency guidance and minimum documentation requirements for a direct administrative cost claimed by a grantee or subgrantee of a public assistance grant program.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL UPDATE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on the plan required to be developed under subsection (a)(1).

(c) UPDATES.—If the Administrator modifies the plan or the timetable under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report notifying Congress of the modification, which shall include the details of the modification.

SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than November 30 of each year for 7 years beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the development and implementation of the integrated plan required under section 3 for the previous fiscal year.

(b) REPORT UPDATES.—

(1) THREE YEAR UPDATE.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the Administrator submits a report under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit an updated report for the previous 3-fiscal-year period.

(2) FIVE YEAR UPDATE.—Not later than 5 years after the date on which the Administrator submits a report under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit an updated report for the previous 5-fiscal-year period.

(c) CONTENTS OF REPORTS.—Each report required under subsections (a) and (b) shall contain, at a minimum—

(1) the total amount spent on administrative costs for the fiscal year period for which the report is being submitted;

(2) the average annual percentage of administrative costs for the fiscal year period for which the report is being submitted;

(3) an assessment of the effectiveness of the plan developed under section 3(a)(1);

(4) an analysis of—

(A) whether the Agency is achieving the strategic goals established under section 3(a)(1)(C); and

(B) in the case of the Agency not achieving such strategic goals, what is preventing the Agency from doing so;

(5) any actions the Agency has identified as useful in improving upon and reaching the goals for administrative costs established under section 3(a)(1)(C); and

(6) any data described in section 3(a)(2), if the Agency determines it is feasible to track such data.

(d) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator submits a report to Congress under this section, the Administrator shall make the report publicly available on the website of the Agency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on S. 2109.

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

There was no objection.

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

In the last 12 years, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, has provided almost \$100 billion in disaster relief and disaster assistance. However, a significant and increasing amount of these funds have gone to cover FEMA’s administrative costs that support the delivery of disaster assistance.

The Government Accountability Office, or GAO, has been looking into this for some time and found that, between fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 2011, the percentage of disaster assistance spent on administrative costs doubled from 9 to 18 percent.

While FEMA has tried to implement internal controls to keep these costs to a minimum, GAO has found that FEMA’s administrative costs have not decreased. In fact, GAO estimates that internal controls could save hundreds of millions of dollars in administrative costs.

S. 2109, the Directing Dollars to Disaster Relief Act of 2015, seeks to control and reduce rising administrative costs from major disasters by requiring the administrator of FEMA to develop and implement a plan to control and reduce its internal administrative costs.

I would like to commend and thank the chairman of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs for introducing this important oversight measure, which will save taxpayer dollars.

I would also like to thank the Senate chairman for working with us to ensure that the legislation includes a sunset provision and is consistent with our House protocols.

As disasters become more frequent and severe, it will become critical to keep administrative costs in FEMA to a minimum, increase efficiencies, and ensure that resources are directed toward disaster victims and the restoration of infrastructure.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2109, the Directing Dollars to Disaster Relief Act of 2015, requires the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, to develop a plan to control and reduce its disaster-related administrative costs and other activities.

The GAO has noted that FEMA's costs incurred in administering disaster-related activities have increased substantially. FEMA has acknowledged the increase and has struggled to address this issue.

Most recently, in 2014, the GAO recommended that FEMA develop an integrated plan to control and reduce disaster-related administrative costs.

GAO also recommended that FEMA assess the feasibility of tracking administrative costs by disaster program, such as public assistance and individual assistance.

Finally, GAO recommended that FEMA clarify its guidance and minimum documentation requirements for State and local governments with respect to their direct administrative costs.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, will codify these recommendations and statutorily require FEMA to take these actions.

I appreciate the improvements this bill will make toward reducing overall disaster costs and losses, but this is not enough. We must do more to reduce these costs and losses, Mr. Speaker. There is no better way than to invest in predisaster mitigation.

I introduced H.R. 830 to reauthorize the predisaster hazard mitigation program. We consistently talk about the potential to reduce disaster costs and save taxpayers money through predisaster mitigation.

In fact, our subcommittee has noted the reports by the Congressional Budget Office and the National Institute of Building Sciences Multihazard Mitigation Council, which found that predisaster mitigation saves \$3 to \$4 for every dollar spent on mitigation activities.

But there is more. Predisaster mitigation activities save lives and reduce injuries. It is time to stop talking and do more. Let us, Mr. Speaker, reauthorize the predisaster mitigation program at levels sufficient to significantly reduce disaster costs and save lives. Our citizens deserve this.

I look forward to working with my good colleagues on the other side of the aisle to make sure that these strides will come to fruition.

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

Mr. KATKO. 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 New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2109.

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.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3584) to authorize, streamline, and identify efficiencies within the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3584

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; Table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—AVIATION SECURITY

Sec. 101. TSA PreCheck.

Sec. 102. PreCheck and general passenger biometric identification.

Sec. 103. Limitation; PreCheck operations maintained; Alternate methods.

Sec. 104. Secure Flight program.

Sec. 105. Efficiency review by TSA.

Sec. 106. Donation of screening equipment to protect the United States.

Sec. 107. Review of sustained security directives.

Sec. 108. Maintenance of security-related technology.

Sec. 109. Vetting of aviation workers.

Sec. 110. Aviation Security Advisory Committee consultation.

Sec. 111. Private contractor canine evaluation and integration pilot program.

Sec. 112. Covert testing at airports.

Sec. 113. Training for transportation security officers.

TITLE II—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 201. Surface Transportation Inspectors.

Sec. 202. Inspector General audit; TSA Office of Inspection workforce certification.

Sec. 203. Repeal of biennial reporting requirement for the Government Accountability Office relating to the Transportation Security Information Sharing Plan.

Sec. 204. Security training for frontline transportation workers.

Sec. 205. Feasibility assessment.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ADMINISTRATION; TSA.**—The terms “Administration” and “TSA” mean the Transportation Security Administration.

(2) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

(3) **INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.**—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

(4) **DEPARTMENT.**—The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(5) **SECURE FLIGHT.**—The term “Secure Flight” means the Administration’s watchlist matching program.

TITLE I—AVIATION SECURITY

SEC. 101. TSA PRECHECK.

(a) **TSA PRECHECK.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) ensure that all screening of passengers and their accessible property shall be conducted in a risk-based, intelligence-driven manner with consideration given to the privacy and civil liberties of such passengers; and

(2) operate a trusted passenger screening program known as “TSA PreCheck” that provides expedited screening for low-risk passengers and their accessible property based on a comprehensive and continuous analysis of factors specified in subsection (b).

(b) **FACTORS.**—Factors referred to in subsection (a)(2) shall include the following:

(1) Whether passengers described in such subsection are members of other trusted traveler programs of the Department.

(2) Whether such passengers are traveling pursuant to subsection (m) of section 44903 of title 49, United States Code (as established under the Risk-Based Security for Members of the Armed Forces Act (Public Law 112–86)), section 44927 of such title (as established under the Helping Heroes Fly Act (Public Law 113–27)), or section 44928 of such title (as established under the Honor Flight Act (Public Law 113–221)).

(3) Whether such passengers possess an active security clearance or other credential issued by the Federal Government for which TSA has conducted a written threat assessment and determined that such passengers present a low risk to transportation or national security.

(4) Whether such passengers are members of a population for whom TSA has conducted a written security threat assessment, determined that such population poses a low risk to transportation or national security, and has issued such passengers a known traveler number.

(5) The ability of the Administration to verify such passengers’ identity and whether such passengers pose a risk to aviation security.

(6) Threats to transportation or national security as identified by the intelligence community and law enforcement community.

(c) ENROLLMENT EXPANSION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall publish PreCheck application enrollment standards to add multiple private sector application capabilities for the TSA PreCheck program to increase the public’s enrollment access to such program, including standards that allow the use of secure technologies, including online enrollment, kiosks, tablets, or staffed computer stations at which individuals can apply for entry into such program.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Upon publication of the PreCheck program application enrollment standards pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—

(A) coordinate with interested parties to deploy TSA-approved ready-to-market private sector solutions that meet the TSA PreCheck application enrollment standards described in paragraph (1), make available additional PreCheck enrollment capabilities, and offer secure online and mobile enrollment opportunities;

(B) partner with the private sector to collect biographic and biometric identification information via kiosks, mobile devices, or other mobile enrollment platforms to reduce the number of instances in which passengers need to travel to enrollment centers;

(C) ensure that the kiosks, mobile devices, or other mobile enrollment platforms referred to in subparagraph (E) are secure and not vulnerable to data breaches;

(D) ensure that any biometric and biographic information is collected in a manner which is comparable with the National Institute of Standards and Technology standards and ensures privacy and data security protections, including that applicants’ personally identifiable

information is collected, retained, used, and shared in a manner consistent with section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Privacy Act of 1974”), and agency regulations;

(E) ensure that an individual who wants to enroll in the PreCheck program and has started an application with a single identification verification at one location will be able to save such individual’s application on any kiosk, personal computer, mobile device, or other mobile enrollment platform and be able to return within a reasonable time to submit a second identification verification; and

(F) ensure that any enrollment expansion using a private sector risk assessment instead of a fingerprint-based criminal history records check is determined, by the Secretary of Homeland Security, to be equivalent to a fingerprint-based criminal history records check conducted through the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(3) MARKETING OF PRECHECK PROGRAM.—Upon publication of PreCheck program application enrollment standards pursuant to paragraph (1), the Administrator shall—

(A) in accordance with such standards, develop and implement—

(i) a process, including an associated time-frame, for approving private sector marketing of the TSA PreCheck program; and

(ii) a strategy for partnering with the private sector to encourage enrollment in such program; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on any PreCheck fees collected in excess of the costs of administering such program, including recommendations for using such amounts to support marketing of such program under this subsection.

(4) IDENTITY VERIFICATION ENHANCEMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(A) coordinate with the heads of appropriate components of the Department to leverage Department-held data and technologies to verify the citizenship of individuals enrolling in the TSA PreCheck program; and

(B) partner with the private sector to use advanced biometrics and standards comparable with National Institute of Standards and Technology standards to facilitate enrollment in such program.

(5) PRECHECK LANE OPERATION.—The Administrator shall—

(A) ensure that TSA PreCheck screening lanes are open and available during peak and high-volume travel times at airports to individuals enrolled in the PreCheck program; and

(B) make every practicable effort to provide expedited screening at standard screening lanes during times when PreCheck screening lanes are closed to individuals enrolled in such program in order to maintain operational efficiency.

(6) VETTING FOR PRECHECK PARTICIPANTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall initiate an assessment of the security vulnerabilities in the vetting process for the PreCheck program that includes an evaluation of whether subjecting PreCheck participants to recurrent fingerprint-based criminal history records checks, in addition to recurrent checks against the terrorist watchlist, could be done in a cost-effective manner to strengthen the security of the PreCheck program.

SEC. 102. PRECHECK AND GENERAL PASSENGER BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct a pilot project to establish a secure, automated, biometric-based system at airports to verify the identity of passengers who are members of TSA PreCheck. Such system shall—

(1) reduce the need for security screening personnel to perform travel document verification for individuals enrolled in TSA PreCheck;

(2) reduce the average wait time of individuals enrolled in TSA PreCheck;

(3) reduce overall operating expenses of the Administration;

(4) be integrated with the Administration’s watch list and trusted traveler matching program;

(5) be integrated with other checkpoint technologies to further facilitate risk-based passenger screening at the checkpoint, to the extent practicable and consistent with security standards; and

(6) consider capabilities and policies of U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Global Entry Program, as appropriate.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF SCREENING SYSTEM FOR CERTAIN PASSENGERS.—Section 44901 of title 49, United States Code is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c) through (l) as subsections (d) through (m), respectively; and

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

“(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF SCREENING SYSTEM FOR CERTAIN PASSENGERS.—Not later than December 31, 2017, in accordance with the requirements of the Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall establish a secure, automated system at all large hub airports for verifying travel and identity documents of passengers who are not members of the Administration’s risk-based aviation passenger screening program, known as ‘TSA PreCheck’. Such system shall—

“(1) assess the need for security screening personnel to perform travel document verification for such passengers, thereby assessing the overall number of such screening personnel;

“(2) assess the average wait time of such passengers;

“(3) assess overall operating expenses of the Administration;

“(4) be integrated with the Administration’s watch list matching program; and

“(5) be integrated with other checkpoint technologies to further facilitate risk-based passenger screening at the checkpoint, to the extent practicable and consistent with security standards.”.

SEC. 103. LIMITATION; PRECHECK OPERATIONS MAINTAINED; ALTERNATE METHODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Administrator shall direct that access to expedited airport security screening at an airport security checkpoint be limited to only the following:

(1) A passenger who voluntarily submits biographic and biometric information for a security risk assessment and whose application for the PreCheck program has been approved, or a passenger who is a participant in another trusted or registered traveler program of the Department.

(2) A passenger traveling pursuant to section 44903 of title 49, United States Code (as established under the Risk-Based Security for Members of the Armed Forces Act (Public Law 112-86)), section 44927 of such title (as established under the Helping Heroes Fly Act (Public Law 113-27)), or section 44928 of such title (as established under the Honor Flight Act (Public Law 113-221)).

(3) A passenger who did not voluntarily submit biographic and biometric information for a security risk assessment but is a member of a population designated by the Administrator as known and low-risk and who may be issued a unique, known traveler number by the Administrator determining that such passenger is a member of a category of travelers designated by the Administrator as known and low-risk.

(b) PRECHECK OPERATIONS MAINTAINED.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator shall ensure that expedited airport security screening remains available to passengers at or above the level that exists on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) FREQUENT FLYERS.—If the Administrator determines that such is appropriate, the imple-

mentation of subsection (a) may be delayed by up to one year with respect to the population of passengers who did not voluntarily submit biographic and biometric information for security risk assessments but who nevertheless receive expedited airport security screening because such passengers are designated as frequent fliers by air carriers. If the Administrator uses the authority provided by this subsection, the Administrator shall notify the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of such phased-in implementation.

(d) ALTERNATE METHODS.—The Administrator may provide access to expedited airport security screening to additional passengers pursuant to an alternate method upon the submission to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of an independent assessment of the security effectiveness of such alternate method that is conducted by an independent entity that determines that such alternate method is designed to—

(1) reliably and effectively identify passengers who likely pose a low risk to the United States aviation system;

(2) mitigate the likelihood that a passenger who may pose a security threat to the United States aviation system is selected for expedited security screening; and

(3) address known and evolving security risks to the United States aviation system.

(e) INFORMATION SHARING.—The Administrator shall provide to the entity conducting the independent assessment under subsection (d) effectiveness testing results that are consistent with established evaluation design practices, as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States.

(f) REPORTING.—Not later than three months after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the percentage of all passengers who are provided expedited security screening, and of such passengers so provided, the percentage who are participants in the PreCheck program (who have voluntarily submitted biographic and biometric information for security risk assessments), the percentage who are participants in another trusted traveler program of the Department, the percentage who are participants in the PreCheck program due to the Administrator’s issuance of known traveler numbers, and for the remaining percentage of passengers granted access to expedited security screening in PreCheck security lanes, information on the percentages attributable to each alternative method utilized by the Administration to direct passengers to expedited airport security screening at PreCheck security lanes.

(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to—

(1) authorize or direct the Administrator to reduce or limit the availability of expedited security screening at an airport; or

(2) limit the authority of the Administrator to use technologies and systems, including passenger screening canines and explosives trace detection, as a part of security screening operations.

SEC. 104. SECURE FLIGHT PROGRAM.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall—

(1) develop a process for regularly evaluating the root causes of screening errors at checkpoints across airports so that corrective measures are able to be identified;

(2) implement such corrective measures to address the root causes of such screening errors occurring at the checkpoint;

(3) develop additional measures to address key performance aspects related to the Secure Flight program goals and ensure that such measures clearly identify activities necessary to achieve progress towards such goals;

(4) develop a mechanism to systematically document the number and causes of Secure Flight program matching errors for the purpose of improving program performance and provide program managers with timely and reliable information;

(5) provide job-specific privacy refresher training for Secure Flight program staff to further protect personally identifiable information in the Secure Flight system program; and

(6) develop a mechanism to comprehensively document and track key Secure Flight program privacy issues and decisions to ensure the Secure Flight program has complete information for effective oversight of its privacy controls.

SEC. 105. EFFICIENCY REVIEW BY TSA.

(a) **REVIEW REQUIRED.**—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall conduct and complete a comprehensive, agency-wide efficiency review of the Administration to identify spending reductions and administrative savings through the streamlining and any necessary restructuring of agency divisions to make the Administration more efficient. In carrying out the review under this section, the Administrator shall consider each of the following:

(1) The elimination of any duplicative or overlapping programs and initiatives that can be streamlined.

(2) The elimination of any unnecessary or obsolete rules, regulations, directives, or procedures.

(3) Any other matters the Administrator determines are appropriate.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the efficiency review required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that specifies the results and cost savings expected to be achieved through such efficiency review. Such report shall also include information relating to how the Administration may use efficiencies identified through such efficiency review to provide funding to reimburse airports that incurred eligible costs for in-line baggage screening systems.

SEC. 106. DONATION OF SCREENING EQUIPMENT TO PROTECT THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator is authorized to donate security screening equipment to a foreign last-point-of-departure airport operator if such equipment can be reasonably expected to mitigate a specific vulnerability to the security of the United States or United States citizens.

(b) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 30 days before any donation of equipment under this section, the Administrator shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a detailed written explanation of—

(1) the specific vulnerability to the United States that will be mitigated with such donation;

(2) an explanation as to why the recipient is unable or unwilling to purchase equipment to mitigate such threat;

(3) an evacuation plan for sensitive technologies in case of emergency or instability in the country to which such donation is being made;

(4) how the Administration will ensure the equipment that is being donated is used and maintained over the course of its life by the recipient; and

(5) the total dollar value of such donation.

SEC. 107. REVIEW OF SUSTAINED SECURITY DIRECTIVES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, for any security directive that has been in effect for longer than one year, the Administrator shall review the necessity of such directives, from a risk-based perspective.

(b) **BRIEFING TO CONGRESS.**—Upon completion of each review pursuant to subsection (a), the Administrator shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on—

(1) any changes being made to existing security directives as a result of each such review;

(2) the specific threat that is being mitigated by any such directive that will remain in effect; and

(3) the planned disposition of any such directive.

SEC. 108. MAINTENANCE OF SECURITY-RELATED TECHNOLOGY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title XVI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 561 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subtitle C—Maintenance of Security-Related Technology”

“SEC. 1621. MAINTENANCE VALIDATION AND OVERSIGHT.”

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subtitle, the Administrator shall develop and implement a preventive maintenance validation process for security-related technology deployed to airports.

(b) **MAINTENANCE BY ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL AT AIRPORTS.**—For maintenance to be carried out by Administration personnel at airports, the process referred to in subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Guidance to Administration personnel, equipment maintenance technicians, and other personnel at airports specifying how to conduct and document preventive maintenance actions.

(2) Mechanisms for the Administrator to verify compliance with the guidance issued pursuant to paragraph (1).

(c) **MAINTENANCE BY CONTRACTORS AT AIRPORTS.**—For maintenance to be carried out by a contractor at airports, the process referred to in subsection (a) shall require the following:

(1) Provision of monthly preventive maintenance schedules to appropriate Administration personnel at each airport that includes information on each action to be completed by a contractor.

(2) Notification to appropriate Administration personnel at each airport when maintenance action is completed by a contractor.

(3) A process for independent validation by a third party of contractor maintenance.

(d) **PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.**—The Administrator shall require maintenance contracts for security-related technology deployed to airports to include penalties for noncompliance when it is determined that either preventive or corrective maintenance has not been completed according to contractual requirements and manufacturers' specifications.”.

(b) **INSPECTOR GENERAL ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall assess implementation of the requirements under section 1621 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a) of this section), and provide findings and recommendations with respect to the provision of training to Administration personnel, equipment maintenance technicians, and other personnel under such section 1621 and the availability and utilization of equipment maintenance technicians employed by the Administration.

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is

amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1616 the following:

“Subtitle C—Maintenance of Security-Related Technology

“Sec. 1621. Maintenance validation and oversight.”.

SEC. 109. VETTING OF AVIATION WORKERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subtitle A of title XVI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 561 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 1601 the following new section:

“SEC. 1602. VETTING OF AVIATION WORKERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—By not later than December 31, 2015, the Administrator, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Policy of the Department, shall request from the Director of National Intelligence access to additional data from the Terrorist Identities Datamart Environment (TIDE) data and any or other terrorism-related information to improve the effectiveness of the Administration's credential vetting program for individuals with unescorted access to sensitive areas of airports.

(b) **SECURITY INSPECTION.**—By not later than December 31, 2015, the Administrator shall issue guidance for Transportation Security Inspectors to annually review airport badging office procedures for applicants seeking access to sensitive areas of airports. Such guidance shall include a comprehensive review of applicants' Criminal History Records Check (CHRC) and work authorization documentation during the course of an inspection.

(c) **INFORMATION SHARING.**—By not later than December 31, 2015, the Administrator may conduct a pilot program of the Rap Back Service, in coordination with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to determine the feasibility of full implementation of a service through which the Administrator would be notified of a change in status of an individual holding a valid credential granting unescorted access to sensitive areas of airports across eligible Administration-regulated populations.

(d) **PROCEDURES.**—The pilot program under subsection (c) shall evaluate whether information can be narrowly tailored to ensure that the Administrator only receives notification of a change with respect to a disqualifying offense under the credential vetting program under subsection (a), as specified in 49 CFR 1542.209, and in a manner that complies with current regulations for fingerprint-based criminal history records checks. The pilot program shall be carried out in a manner so as to ensure that, in the event that notification is made through the Rap Back Service of a change but a determination of arrest status or conviction is in question, the matter will be handled in a manner that is consistent with current regulations. The pilot program shall also be carried out in a manner that is consistent with current regulations governing an investigation of arrest status, correction of Federal Bureau of Investigation records and notification of disqualification, and corrective action by the individual who is the subject of an inquiry.

(e) **DETERMINATION AND SUBMISSION.**—If the Administrator determines that full implementation of the Rap Back Service is feasible and can be carried out in a manner that is consistent with current regulations for fingerprint-based criminal history checks, including the rights of individuals seeking credentials, the Administrator shall submit such determination, in writing, to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, together with information on the costs associated with such implementation, including the costs incurred by the private sector. In preparing this determination, the Administrator shall consult with the Chief Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Officer of the Department to ensure that protocols are in

place to align the period of retention of personally identifiable information and biometric information, including fingerprints, in the Rap Back Service with the period in which the individual who is the subject of an inquiry has a valid credential.

(f) CREDENTIAL SECURITY.—By not later than September 30, 2015, the Administrator shall issue guidance to airports mandating that all federalized airport badging authorities place an expiration date on airport credentials commensurate with the period of time during which an individual is lawfully authorized to work in the United States.

(g) AVIATION WORKER LAWFUL STATUS.—By not later than December 31, 2015, the Administrator shall review the denial of credentials due to issues associated with determining an applicant's lawful status in order to identify airports with specific weaknesses and shall coordinate with such airports to mutually address such weaknesses, as appropriate.

(h) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Upon completion of the determinations and reviews required under this section, the Administrator shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the results of such determinations and reviews.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1601 the following new item:

“Sec. 1602. Vetting of aviation workers.”.

(c) STATUS UPDATE ON RAP BACK SERVICE PILOT PROGRAM.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the status of plans to conduct a pilot program in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Rap Back Service in accordance with subsection (c) of section 1602 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a) of this section. The report shall include details on the business, technical, and resource requirements for the Transportation Security Administration and pilot program participants, and provide a timeline and goals for the pilot program.

SEC. 110. AVIATION SECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONSULTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall consult, to the extent practicable, with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee (established pursuant to section 44946 of title 49 of the United States Code) regarding any modification to the prohibited item list prior to issuing a determination about any such modification.

(b) REPORT ON THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT BOARD.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Transportation Security Oversight Board (established pursuant to section 115 of title 49, United States Code), the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that includes general information on how often the Board has met, the current composition of the Board, and what activities the Board has undertaken, consistent with the duties specified in subsection (c) of such section. The Secretary may include in such report recommendations for changes to such section in consideration of the provisions of section 44946 of title 49, United States Code.

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Subparagraph (A) of section 44946(c)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(A) TERMS.—The term of each member of the Advisory Committee shall be two years but may continue until such time as a successor member begins serving on the Advisory Committee. A member of the Advisory Committee may be re-appointed.”.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “prohibited item list” means the list of items passengers are prohibited from carrying as accessible property or on their persons through passenger screening checkpoints at airports, into sterile areas at airports, and on board passenger aircraft, pursuant to section 1540.111 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2015).

SEC. 111. PRIVATE CONTRACTOR CANINE EVALUATION AND INTEGRATION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall establish a pilot program to evaluate the use, effectiveness, and integration of privately-operated explosives detection canine teams using both the passenger screening canine and traditional explosives detection canine methods.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The pilot program under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) A full-time presence in three Category X, two Category I, and one Category II airports.

(2) A duration of at least twelve months from the time private contractor teams are operating at full capacity.

(3) A methodology for evaluating how to integrate private contractor teams into the checkpoint area to detect explosive devices missed by mechanical or human error at other points in the screening process.

(4) Covert testing with inert improvised explosive devices and accurately recreated explosives odor traces to determine the relative effectiveness of a full-time canine team in strengthening checkpoint security.

(c) QUARTERLY UPDATES.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate written updates on the procurement, deployment, and evaluation process related to the implementation of the pilot program under subsection (a) for every calendar quarter after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the pilot program under subsection (a), the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a final report on such pilot program.

(e) FUNDING.—Out of funds made available to the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, \$6,000,000 is authorized to be used to carry out this section.

SEC. 112. COVERT TESTING AT AIRPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter through 2020, the Administrator shall conduct covert testing on an ongoing basis to test vulnerabilities and identify weaknesses in the measures used to secure the aviation system of the United States. The Administrator shall, on a quarterly basis if practicable, provide to the Inspector General of the Department such testing results, methodology, and data.

(b) ELEMENTS.—In carrying out the covert testing required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

(1) consider security screening and procedures conducted by TSA;

(2) use available threat information and intelligence to determine the types and sizes of simulated threat items and threat item-body location configurations for such covert testing;

(3) use a risk-based approach to determine the location and number of such covert testing;

(4) conduct such covert testing without notifying personnel at airports prior to such covert testing; and

(5) identify reasons for failure when TSA personnel or the screening equipment used do not identify and resolve any threat item used during such a covert test.

(c) INDEPENDENT REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Department shall conduct covert testing of the aviation system of the United States in addition to the covert testing conducted by the Administrator under subsection (a), as appropriate, and analyze TSA covert testing results, methodology, and data provided pursuant to such subsection to determine the sufficiency of TSA covert testing protocols. The Inspector General shall, as appropriate, compare testing results of any additional covert testing conducted pursuant to this subsection with the results of TSA covert testing under subsection (a) to determine systemic weaknesses in the security of the aviation system of the United States.

(d) CORRECTIVE ACTION.—Not later than 30 days upon completion of any covert testing under subsection (a), the Administrator shall make recommendations and implement corrective actions to mitigate vulnerabilities identified by such covert testing and shall notify the Inspector General of the Department of such recommendations and actions. The Inspector General shall review the extent to which such recommendations and actions are implemented and the degree to which such recommendations and actions improve the security of the aviation system of the United States.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.

(1) BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Not later than 30 days upon completion of any covert testing under subsection (a), the Administrator shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the results of such covert testing.

(2) BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT.—The Inspector General shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate annually on the requirements specified in this section.

(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the Administrator or the Inspector General of the Department from conducting covert testing of the aviation system of the United States with greater frequency than required under this section.

SEC. 113. TRAINING FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS.

The Administrator shall, on a periodic basis, brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the status of efforts to enhance initial and recurrent training of Transportation Security Officers.

TITLE II—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 201. SURFACE TRANSPORTATION INSPECTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1304(d) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1113; Public Law 110-53) is amended—

(1) by inserting “surface” after “relevant”; and

(2) by striking “, as determined appropriate”.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the efficiency and effectiveness of the Administration's Surface Transportation Security Inspectors Program under subsection (d) of section 1304 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1113; Public Law 110-53).

(c) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include a review of the following:

(1) The roles and responsibilities of surface transportation security inspectors.

(2) The extent to which the TSA has used a risk-based, strategic approach to determine the appropriate number of surface transportation security inspectors and resource allocation across field offices.

(3) Whether TSA's surface transportation regulations are risk-based and whether surface transportation security inspectors have adequate experience and training to perform their day-to-day responsibilities.

(4) Feedback from regulated surface transportation industry stakeholders on the benefit of surface transportation security inspectors to the overall security of the surface transportation systems of such stakeholders and the consistency of regulatory enforcement.

(5) Whether surface transportation security inspectors have appropriate qualifications to help secure and inspect surface transportation systems.

(6) Whether TSA measures the effectiveness of surface transportation security inspectors.

(7) Any overlap between the TSA and the Department of Transportation as such relates to surface transportation security inspectors in accordance with section 1310 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (6 U.S.C. 1117; Public Law 110-53).

(8) The extent to which surface transportation security inspectors review and enhance information security practices and enforce applicable information security regulations and directives.

(9) Any recommendations relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the TSA's surface transportation security inspectors program.

SEC. 202. INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT; TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION WORKFORCE CERTIFICATION.

(a) INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department shall analyze the data and methods that the Administrator uses to identify Office of Inspection employees of the Administration who meet the requirements of sections 8331(20), 8401(17), and 5545a of title 5, United States Code, and provide the relevant findings to the Administrator, including a finding on whether such data and methods are adequate and valid.

(2) PROHIBITION ON HIRING.—If the Inspector General of the Department finds that the data and methods referred to in paragraph (1) are inadequate or invalid, the Administrator may not hire any new employee to work in the Office of Inspection of the Administration until—

(A) the Administrator makes a certification described in subsection (b)(1) to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Inspector General submits to such Committees a finding, not later than 30 days after the Administrator makes such certification, that the Administrator utilized adequate and valid data and methods to make such certification.

(b) TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION WORKFORCE CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, by not later than 90 days after the date the Inspector General of the Department provides its find-

ings to the Assistant Secretary under subsection (a)(1), document and certify in writing to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate that only those Office of Inspection employees of the Administration who meet the requirements of sections 8331(20), 8401(17), and 5545a of title 5, United States Code, are classified as criminal investigators and are receiving premium pay and other benefits associated with such classification.

(2) EMPLOYEE RECLASSIFICATION.—The Administrator shall reclassify criminal investigator positions in the Office of Inspection of the Administration as noncriminal investigator positions or non-law enforcement positions if the individuals in such positions do not, or are not expected to, spend an average of at least 50 percent of their time performing criminal investigative duties.

(3) PROJECTED COST SAVINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall estimate the total long-term cost savings to the Federal Government resulting from the implementation of paragraph (2), and provide such estimate to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate by not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) CONTENTS.—The estimate described in subparagraph (A) shall identify savings associated with the positions reclassified under paragraph (2) and include, among other factors the Administrator considers appropriate, savings from—

- (i) law enforcement training;
- (ii) early retirement benefits;
- (iii) law enforcement availability and other premium pay; and
- (iv) weapons, vehicles, and communications devices.

(C) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date that the Administrator submits the certification under subsection (b)(1), the Inspector General of the Department shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a study—

(1) reviewing the employee requirements, responsibilities, and benefits of criminal investigators in the Office of Inspection of the Administration with criminal investigators employed at agencies adhering to the Office of Personnel Management employee classification system; and

(2) identifying any inconsistencies and costs implications for differences between the varying employee requirements, responsibilities, and benefits.

SEC. 203. REPEAL OF BIENNIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE RELATING TO THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY INFORMATION SHARING PLAN.

Subsection (u) of section 114 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by—

- (1) striking paragraph (7); and
- (2) redesignating paragraphs (8) and (9) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively.

SEC. 204. SECURITY TRAINING FOR FRONTLINE TRANSPORTATION WORKERS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report regarding the status of the implementation of sections 1408 (6 U.S.C. 1137) and 1534 (6 U.S.C. 1184) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public

Law 110-53). The Administrator shall include in such report specific information on the challenges that the Administrator has encountered since the date of the enactment of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 with respect to establishing regulations requiring the provision of basic security training to public transportation frontline employees and over-the-road bus frontline employees for preparedness for potential security threats and conditions.

SEC. 205. FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a feasibility assessment of partnering with an independent, not-for-profit organization to help provide venture capital to businesses, particularly small businesses, for commercialization of innovative homeland security technologies that are expected to be ready for commercialization in the near term and within 36 months. In conducting such feasibility assessment, the Administrator shall consider the following:

(1) Establishing an independent, not-for-profit organization, modeled after the In-Q-tel program, a venture capital partnership between the private sector and the intelligence community (as such term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))), to help businesses, particularly small businesses, commercialize innovative security-related technologies.

(2) Enhanced engagement, either through the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security or directly, with the In-Q-tel program described in paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) and the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3584, the Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act.

This critical bipartisan piece of legislation ensures several congressional oversight priorities for the Transportation Security Administration are addressed, including the authorization of the PreCheck program, the advancement of risk-based security initiatives, the enhancement of aviation worker vetting, and the improvement of airport screening technologies.

H.R. 3584 also takes numerous steps toward augmenting the effectiveness and efficiency of various TSA security programs within both the surface and aviation transportation sectors, and it requires the administrator to conduct an efficiency review of the entire agency.

Since assuming the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security at the beginning of this Congress, I have worked tirelessly with my colleagues to conduct rigorous oversight of this troubled agency. This bill is a direct result of our bipartisan efforts, and I am pleased to stand before you and have the House consider this important legislation.

If signed into law, this legislation will make a direct impact on the safety and security of the traveling public and America's transportation systems. In an era of pronounced and evolving threats to the homeland, Congress must not wait to act in the best interests of transportation security.

Further, the often misdirected nature of the TSA requires that we, as legislators and overseers, fulfill our obligation to reform this fledgling agency into an intelligence-driven organization.

When I came to Congress, I pledged to my constituents that I would work hard to deliver results. I am proud of all the work the Committee on Homeland Security has done over the past year. I am honored to have the privilege to sponsor so many pieces of legislation that are helping to keep our country safe.

I would like to thank Ranking Member RICE and Ranking Member THOMPSON for their time and attention to this important piece of legislation. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCaul), the chairman of the full committee, for his continued support of the subcommittee's oversight efforts and for ensuring important pieces of legislation, such as H.R. 3584, are considered on the House floor.

The Committee on Homeland Security's legislative results under the leadership of Chairman McCaul and Ranking Member THOMPSON are proof that, by working together in a bipartisan fashion, not only can we improve the security of our country, but we can demonstrate to the American people that Congress can actually work together and deliver results.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 3584, the Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that H.R. 3584 includes language authored by Ranking Member BENNIE THOMPSON to direct TSA to move away from how it identifies low-risk passengers for expedited airport screening.

In recent years, both the Department of Homeland Security's inspector general and the comptroller general have been very critical about the security risks of the so-called managed inclusion process. In response, Ranking Member THOMPSON introduced the Securing Expedited Screening Act, which was included in this measure.

We all have an interest in TSA effectively managing airport screening. Ensuring that a robust known-traveler program for low-risk travelers is built into TSA's concept of screening operations just makes sense.

That is why I support the expansion of the PreCheck program, under which expedited screening is provided to travelers who have been fully vetted prior to arriving at the airport.

I am pleased that H.R. 3584 includes provisions to expand the public's enrollment in the PreCheck program by, among other things, coordinating with the private sector to deploy TSA-approved online and mobile enrollment centers.

Another key to the effective management of airport screening is the maintenance of the security equipment. I am pleased that H.R. 3584 includes language authored by Representative RICE, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, to ensure that TSA puts in place systems to ensure that when it comes to security-related technologies at our Nation's airports, timely maintenance is done and documented.

According to the DHS inspector general, without proper maintenance and documentation thereof, the TSA could possibly have to resort to using alternate screening methods, which could lead to the traveling public being less safe.

H.R. 3584 also includes language adopted in the full committee to help businesses, particularly small businesses, to be able to create innovative security technologies through public-private partnerships.

□ 1615

Over the years, we have seen the limitations of various security technologies in use at our airports. It is crucial that innovators continue to push the envelope in terms of detection and mitigation capabilities.

Finally, as the Representative of a jurisdiction that relies heavily on mass transit, I am pleased that the bill seeks to ensure that frontline workers in our transportation sectors have the training needed to react in worst-case scenarios. The thwarted terrorist attack on a train traveling from Amsterdam to Paris last year underscores that mass transit continues to be a terrorist target.

Mr. Speaker, these are only a few of the examples of provisions within this bill that will help to improve TSA operations and bolster the security of the American people. I urge support for this measure.

I want to close by noting the bipartisan work that went into this legislation. There is still much to be done in the transportation security space, but the legislation before us represents a step in the right direction to address issues within the surface and aviation transportation sectors.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the issues addressed in H.R. 3584 are of vital concern to the safety of our Nation's security, and it is imperative that we send this bill to the Senate today. Congress cannot afford to wait to address critical issues that help advance and improve our security. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 3584, the Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act, which would authorize, streamline, and identify efficiencies within the Transportation Security Administration.

As a Senior Member of the Homeland Security Committee, I served as chair of this subcommittee and continue to support its work to improve transportation security.

I currently serve as the Ranking Member on the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

The work of the TSA is a front line Department of Homeland Security and it is not easy—it can in fact be very dangerous.

Like many of my Colleagues, I recall the shooting incident at LAX last year that killed Gerardo Hernandez, who became the first TSA officer killed in the line of duty; and the machete attack at the Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport earlier this year that resulted in injuries to Senior Transportation Security Officer Carol Richel.

Each day, TSA processes an average of 1.7 million passengers at more than 450 airports across the nation.

In 2012, TSA screened 637,582,122 passengers.

The Bush Intercontinental and the William P. Hobby Airports are essential hubs for domestic and international air travel for Houston and the region:

Nearly 40 million passengers traveled through Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH) and an additional 10 million traveled through William P. Hobby (HOU).

More than 650 daily departures occur at IAH.

IAH is the 11th busiest airport in the U.S. for total passenger traffic.

IAH has 12 all-cargo airlines handling more than 419,205 metric tons of cargo in 2012.

I believe that Congress has not done all that it could to make employees' work easier—Sequestration, a government shutdown, and a delay in fully funding the Department of Homeland Security was not in the security interest of the nation.

Reports issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General (OIG) have identified shortcomings within the Agency, raising questions how effectively TSA is fulfilling its mission.

Allegations about mismanagement, wasteful procedures, retaliation against whistleblowers, low morale, and security gaps within the Agency are causes for concern.

Other issues related to inconsistent requirements between what is written and what employees are told is essential for them to successfully meet the agency's standards for good performance needs work.

The need for attention to TSA administrative procedures and due process within the agency to backstop decisions regarding reprimands or negative actions toward employees can be an essential step in addressing some morale issues that are related to uncertainty regarding the successful performance of duties.

In other words, the same conduct by persons holding the same level of responsibility or positions within an airport results in the same positive or negative outcome.

TSA is charged with: The protection of America's transportation systems; monitoring the movement of people and supplies during their use of our transportation systems; and ensuring the effectiveness and integrity of government agencies.

H.R. 3584, directs the TSA to: ensure that all screening of passengers and their accessible property will be done in a risk-based, intelligence-driven manner with consideration given to the privacy and civil liberties of such passengers; and operate the "TSA PreCheck" program in a manner that provides expedited screening for low-risk passengers and their accessible property based on a comprehensive and continuous analysis of factors.

More needs to be done to support the men and women working on the front lines of our nation's domestic security and that includes those who work at the TSA.

I will continue to seek out opportunities to promote the mission of the TSA and role that TSA professionals fill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3584, 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.

NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT TERRORIST TRAVEL ACT OF 2016

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4408) to require the development of a national strategy to combat terrorist travel, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4408

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT TERRORIST TRAVEL.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that it should be the policy of the United States to—

(1) continue to regularly assess the evolving terrorist threat to the United States;

(2) catalogue existing Federal Government efforts to obstruct terrorist and foreign fighter travel into, out of, and within the United States, as well as overseas;

(3) identify such efforts that may benefit from reform or consolidation, or require elimination;

(4) identify potential security vulnerabilities in United States defenses against terrorist travel; and

(5) prioritize resources to address in a risk-based manner any such security vulnerabilities.

(b) NATIONAL STRATEGY AND UPDATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a national strategy (including, as appropriate, updates to such strategy) to combat terrorist travel. The strategy shall address efforts to intercept terrorists and foreign fighters and constrain the domestic and international travel of such persons. Consistent with the protection of classified information, the strategy shall be submitted in unclassified form, including, as appropriate, a classified annex.

(2) TIMING.—

(A) INITIAL STRATEGY.—The initial national strategy required under paragraph (1) shall be transmitted not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) UPDATED STRATEGIES.—Updated national strategies under paragraph (1) shall be transmitted not later than 180 days after the commencement of a new presidential administration.

(C) COORDINATION.—The President shall direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop the initial national strategy and updates required under this subsection and shall direct, as appropriate, the heads of other Federal agencies to coordinate with the Secretary in the development of such strategy and updates.

(D) CONTENTS.—The initial national strategy and updates required under this subsection shall—

(A) include an accounting and description of all Federal Government programs, projects, and activities to constrain domestic and international travel by terrorists and foreign fighters;

(B) identify specific security vulnerabilities within the United States and abroad that may be exploited by terrorists and foreign fighters;

(C) delineate goals for—

(i) closing the security vulnerabilities identified in accordance with subparagraph (B); and

(ii) enhancing the Federal Government's ability to constrain domestic and international travel by terrorists and foreign fighters; and

(D) describe actions to be taken to achieve the goals delineated in subparagraph (C), as well as the means needed to do so, including—

(i) steps to reform, improve, and streamline existing Federal Government efforts to align with the current threat environment;

(ii) new programs, projects, or activities that are requested, under development, or undergoing implementation;

(iii) new authorities or changes in existing authorities needed from Congress;

(iv) specific budget adjustments being requested to enhance United States security in a risk-based manner; and

(v) an identification of Federal departments and agencies responsible for specific actions described in this subparagraph.

(E) SUNSET.—The requirement to transmit updated national strategies under this subsection shall terminate on the date that is seven years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(F) DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.—For each national strategy required under subsection (b), the President shall direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop an implementation plan for the Department of Homeland Security and coordinate with the heads of other relevant Fed-

eral agencies to ensure the development of implementing plans for each such agency.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees implementation plans for each national strategy required under subsection (b). Consistent with the protection of classified information, each such implementation plan shall be transmitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(2) TIMING.—The implementation plans referred to in paragraph (1) shall be transmitted simultaneously with each national strategy required under subsection (b). Such implementation plans shall be updated and transmitted to the appropriate congressional committees on an annual basis.

(3) SUNSET.—The requirement to transmit implementation plans under paragraph (1) shall terminate on the date that is ten years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(1) in the House of Representatives—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security;
(B) the Committee on Armed Services;
(C) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence;

(D) the Committee on the Judiciary;
(E) the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and
(F) the Committee on Appropriations; and

(2) in the Senate—
(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs;
(B) the Committee on Armed Services;
(C) the Select Committee on Intelligence;
(D) the Committee on the Judiciary;
(E) the Committee on Foreign Relations; and

(F) the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) and the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a former Federal prosecutor, I have spent much of my life focusing on keeping Americans safe; but when I assumed office, I was taken aback by the lack of a coherent strategy to stop terrorists from infiltrating our country and to keep Americans from being lured to fight with jihadists overseas.

That is why I gladly accepted the opportunity to lead the bipartisan Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel. I worked closely with my colleagues to identify our Nation's top vulnerabilities and to close them quickly.

Last September, we issued the Task Force's final report, marking the most

extensive public review since the 9/11 Commission of U.S. efforts to fight foreign terrorist travel. We made 32 key findings and more than 50 recommendations in that report for enhancing our security. I am proud to say that, as of today, we have acted on almost half of those already, including with several of the bills we are considering today.

H.R. 4408 would implement one of our top recommendations. It would require the President to send to Congress a National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel and an actionable plan to implement it.

It has been nearly 10 years since the White House produced such a strategy, and since then, the threat has changed dramatically. Terror has gone viral, and violent extremists are recruiting at the speed of a re-tweet.

The consequences for U.S. and international security have been enormous. We have seen terrorist groups balloon into terrorist microstates capable of fielding their own armies. In fact, today in Syria and Iraq, we are witnessing the largest convergence of Islamist terrorists in history.

Reports indicate nearly 40,000 individuals from more than 120 countries have traveled there to join jihadist groups, including thousands from Western countries, like the United States. Many of these individuals have easy access to our country and could potentially return undetected to launch attacks, just as we saw happen in Paris.

Yet, many of the counterterrorism programs we created after 9/11 are not suited for this new era and have not kept pace with the evolving threat. What is worse, there is no regular process in place in the executive branch for reviewing all of our defenses against terrorist travel to find security gaps and develop a plan to close them.

Agencies are operating without clear, strategic guidance, and programs to counter terrorist travel are often not fully coordinated across the government spectrum. The result is that not only are we at greater risk that terrorists will slip through the cracks, but we also are at greater risk of government waste, overlap, and duplication.

This bill would force the administration to assess all of the efforts in place to stop terrorists from crossing borders, streamline them, identify security gaps, and prioritize taxpayer dollars where they are needed most. It would also, for the first time ever, require the White House to produce a plan for intercepting foreign fighters.

After 9/11, we spent a lot of time focused on keeping terrorists from getting into our country, but we did not spend enough time focused on stopping terrorists from recruiting our citizens to leave it and become overseas operatives. Once they travel to terrorist safe havens, these individuals become a triple threat. They strengthen jihadist groups on the ground, incite followers back home to conduct attacks, and can return battle-hardened

and prepared to carry out their own acts of violence on their homeland.

Make no mistake: we are at war. ISIS has already been linked to nearly 75 plots against the West, including more than 20 against the U.S. homeland. Our adversaries are clearly dead set on attacking this country. We need to show the American people that we are dead set on defending it.

I am proud of the bipartisan work of the task force and grateful for the close collaboration of Mr. KEATING, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California on the Democratic side. I would like to especially thank Mr. VELA for his continued support and significant contributions. I am, of course, indebted to my Republican colleagues on the task force for their hard work as well. I also want to thank my personal office assistant Tim Wang and committee staff Tyler Lowe and Katy Flynn for their excellent work on this as well.

I urge all Members to join me in supporting this bill.

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

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4408, the National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel Act of 2016.

H.R. 4408 requires the development of a national strategy to combat terrorist travel by bolstering efforts to intercept terrorists and foreign fighters, while also constraining their domestic and international travel.

I applaud the work of the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel.

One of the many findings of the task force's final report was that it has been a decade since the executive branch produced a government-wide plan to constrain terrorist travel. In the years since the issuance of the last government-wide plan in 2006, many programs aimed at restricting or preventing terrorist travel have changed or ended and new programs have been created.

The task force found that hundreds of programs, projects, and initiatives have sprouted up to combat terrorist travel since 9/11, but there is no overarching strategy to coordinate them. Importantly, H.R. 4408 requires that the strategy include an updated, full accounting and description of America's terror travel preventative and protective measures. This accounting should provide a valuable baseline for future efforts to prevent terrorist travel.

H.R. 4408 requires the President to submit to Congress a national strategy focused on disrupting and intercepting terrorists and foreign fighters. The strategy is to include an accounting of all U.S. Government programs to constrain terrorist travel, identify gaps and how they will be closed, and describe actions to eliminate waste, overlap, and duplication of efforts.

The evolving nature of the terrorist threat demands a whole-of-government approach. A national strategy with implementation plans for each Federal agency involved, as H.R. 4408 requires, has the potential to deliver real security advances. As such, I support H.R. 4408, and I urge its passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, H.R. 4408.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4408, 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. KATKO. 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.

DHS ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION INTEGRITY ACT OF 2016

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4398) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for requirements relating to documentation for major acquisition programs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4398

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 "DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 708. ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—For each major acquisition program, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Management, shall require the head of a relevant component or office to—

"(1) maintain acquisition documentation that is complete, accurate, timely, and valid and that includes, at a minimum—

"(A) operational requirements that are validated consistent with Departmental policy and changes to those requirements, as appropriate;

"(B) a complete lifecycle cost estimate with supporting documentation;

"(C) verification of the lifecycle cost estimate against independent cost estimates, and reconciliation of any differences;

"(D) a cost-benefit analysis with supporting documentation; and

"(E) a schedule, including, as appropriate, an integrated master schedule;

"(2) prepare cost estimates and schedules for major acquisition programs, as required

under subparagraphs (B) and (E), in a manner consistent with best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States; and

“(3) submit certain acquisition documentation to the Secretary to produce an annual comprehensive report on the status of departmental acquisitions for submission to Congress.

“(b) WAIVER.—On a case-by-case basis, the Secretary may waive the requirement under paragraph (3) of subsection (a) for a fiscal year if either—

“(1) the program has not—

“(A) entered the full rate production phase in the acquisition lifecycle;

“(B) had a reasonable cost estimate established; and

“(C) had a system configuration defined fully; or

“(2) the program does not meet the definition of capital asset, as such term is defined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(c) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—At the same time the President's budget is submitted for a fiscal year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary shall make information available, as applicable, to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate information on the requirement under subsection (a) in the prior fiscal year that includes the following specific information regarding each program for which the Secretary has issued a waiver under subsection (b):

“(1) The grounds for granting a waiver for that program.

“(2) The projected cost of that program.

“(3) The proportion of a component's or office's annual acquisition budget attributed to that program, as available.

“(4) Information on the significance of the program with respect to the component's operations and execution of its mission.

“(d) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘major acquisition program’ means a Department acquisition program that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least \$300,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2016 constant dollars) over its lifecycle cost.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by adding after the item related to section 707 the following new item:

“Sec. 708. Acquisition documentation.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) and the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4398, the Department of Homeland Security Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act.

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to improve

management of its major purchases of systems to secure the border, better screen travelers, protect our shores, and other vital missions.

Too often DHS has failed to document what these programs will cost, when they will be complete, and what they will deliver. It is unacceptable to spend billions of taxpayer dollars and not document this important information. H.R. 4398 will help our committee and congressional watchdogs hold the Department accountable, and ensure taxpayers dollars are being spent in an efficient and effective manner.

This bill uses language similar to H.R. 3572, the DHS Headquarters Reform and Improvement Act, which also includes language that would comprehensively reform DHS' acquisition process. H.R. 3572 passed the House unanimously in October of last year, but has yet to be acted upon in the Senate.

This important, bipartisan legislation will improve the oversight and management of billions of taxpayer dollars. It would empower DHS leaders to hold programs accountable, increase transparency for Congress, and require DHS to articulate a roadmap for how it spends billion of dollars to secure America.

Safeguarding Americans' hard-earned taxpayer dollars is why our constituents sent us to Washington. I urge the Senate to act swiftly on these bills to improve the management of the Department of Homeland Security.

I commend Ranking Member WATSON COLEMAN for her leadership on this issue, and I ask all Members to join me in support of this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4398, the DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2016. I introduced this legislation to ensure that, when it comes to managing acquisitions, the Department of Homeland Security gets the fundamentals right.

H.R. 4398 would require “complete, accurate, timely, and valid” documentation to be maintained for each of the Department's major acquisition programs. A major acquisition program is defined as one with a life-cycle cost estimated at \$300 million or more.

Later this week, the subcommittee on which I serve as ranking member will be conducting an oversight hearing about an acquisition that is, to my mind, a textbook case of why my legislation is so critical.

After more than 12 years of effort at delivering a Department-wide human resource IT system and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, DHS has virtually nothing to show for it.

□ 1630

That acquisition, the Human Resource Information Technology program, or HRIT, lacked basic acquisition documentation, including a valid cost estimate and schedule.

Under H.R. 4398, DHS would have to maintain current cost estimates and schedules for major acquisition programs. These sources of critical information for acquisition decisionmakers would have to conform to best practices, as identified by the Government Accountability Office.

Additionally, each component head within DHS would be obligated to submit acquisition documentation to the Secretary for the production of an annual comprehensive report to Congress on the status of the acquisition. Under H.R. 4398, the Secretary could only waive these requirements in very limited circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, for the reasons I have outlined here, I urge support for H.R. 4398.

Mr. Speaker, anything less than an up-to-date acquisition documentation increases the odds of cost and schedule overruns. It also risks delayed delivery of critical capabilities and wastefully depletes resources that could be put to better use to protect the homeland.

The Homeland Security Committee favorably reported H.R. 4398 on February 2 by a unanimous vote, and I thank my colleague for being a part of that.

The fact that this legislation is co-sponsored by Representatives McCARTHY and THOMPSON, the chairman and ranking member of our committee, reflects a strong commitment to bolstering the effectiveness of DHS acquisition programs.

I urge passage of H.R. 4398, a bill that will help ensure that DHS is a good steward of taxpayer dollars and can provide DHS operators in the field with the tools they need to protect the American people.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4398.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4398, “DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2016.”

I support this bill because it requires the DHS to produce cost estimates and schedules for all major acquisition programs and to maintain complete and accurate documentation of these projects.

Specifically, for all programs expected to cost \$300 million or more over its lifecycle, the department must maintain complete, accurate, timely and valid acquisition documentation.

This bill will set a standard for all programs under DHS to follow and will save programs money and time.

Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed 22 major programs in DHS and out of 22 major programs:

1. GAO was unable to access six programs (including four in Customs and Border Protection).

2. The remaining 14 programs experienced schedule slips and cost growths.

On average, these program milestones slipped more than three and a half year, and their life-cycle cost estimates increased by \$9.7 billion, or 18 percent.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, I believe this act will maintain a standard across the board for programs to follow the Government Accountability Office's (GAO's) best practices.

The Department of Homeland Security is constantly changing to fit the needs of our ever-changing world and there is a need of transparency between the DHS and GAO.

This bill further requires that cost estimates and schedules for major acquisition programs be consistent with best practices as identified by GAO.

Finally this bill limits the Secretary's authority to waive acquisition documentation requirements for a report to Congress on the status of major acquisition programs.

This sets forth narrow conditions where waivers could be granted for a fiscal year, and requiring the Secretary to report annually to the Congressional homeland-security committees on each use of waiver authority during the preceding fiscal year.

This bill creates an accountability model for the DHS which creates transparency between GAO and DHS and saves programs time and money, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4398.

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.

FOREIGN FIGHTER REVIEW ACT OF 2016

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4402) to require a review of information regarding persons who have traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to support terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4402

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 "Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF CERTAIN FOREIGN FIGHTERS.

(a) REVIEW.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall initiate a review of known instances since 2011 in which a person has traveled or attempted to travel to a conflict zone in Iraq or Syria from the United States to join or provide material support or resources to a terrorist organization. Such review shall—

(1) include relevant unclassified and classified information held by the United States Government related to each instance;

(2) ascertain which factors, including operational issues, security vulnerabilities, systemic challenges, or other issues that may have undermined efforts to prevent the travel of such persons to a conflict zone in Iraq

or Syria from the United States, including the timely identification of suspects, information sharing, intervention, and interdiction; and

(3) identify lessons learned and areas for improvement to prevent additional travel by such persons to a conflict zone in Iraq or Syria, or other terrorist safe havens abroad, to join or provide material support or resources to a terrorist organization.

(b) INFORMATION SHARING.—If necessary, the President shall direct the heads of relevant Federal agencies to provide the appropriate information necessary for the Secretary of Homeland Security to complete the review required under subsection (a).

(c) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, consistent with the protection of classified information, submit to the appropriate congressional committees the results of the review required under subsection (a), which may include information on travel routes of greatest concern.

(d) PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(A) in the House of Representatives—
(i) the Committee on Homeland Security;
(ii) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence;
(iii) the Committee on the Judiciary;
(iv) the Committee on Armed Services;
(v) the Committee on Foreign Affairs;
(vi) the Committee on Financial Services;
and
(vii) the Committee on Appropriations; and
(B) in the Senate—
(i) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs;
(ii) the Select Committee on Intelligence;
(iii) the Committee on the Judiciary;
(iv) the Committee on Armed Services;
(v) the Committee on Foreign Relations;
(vi) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and
(vii) the Committee on Appropriations.

(2) MATERIAL SUPPORT OR RESOURCES.—The term "material support or resources" has the meaning given such term in section 2339A of title 18, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) and the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, there have been over 250 cases of Americans attempting to travel to Syria and Iraq in order to support terrorist groups since 2011. Overall, 85 percent of Westerners attempting to join groups like ISIS are succeeding without being apprehended by law enforcement officials.

The ability to make it to a war zone has grave consequences. Those who have been radicalized gain firsthand knowledge and training, making them an even greater threat.

There is a clear breakdown in our ability to identify and then prevent these individuals from leaving the country in the first place. That is why I introduced the Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016.

The bill requires the Department of Homeland Security to study and identify all known foreign fighter travel in an effort to highlight the specific challenges and impediments that law enforcement faces in its attempts to stop individuals from joining terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria.

DHS should already be collecting this kind of data and conducting this type of analysis. The findings from this type of study are crucial to informing Congress on additional steps we can take to improve the security of our Nation. This was a key finding in the bipartisan Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel, of which I was a member.

It is imperative that we get the right information to the right people at the right time to catch those who have been radicalized before they leave the country, not after they have gained combat experience and returned to the homeland. The Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016 is the first step towards getting our law enforcement agencies the tools that they need to do just that.

I urge all Members to join me in supporting this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4402, the Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4402 requires the President, through the Department of Homeland Security, to review information regarding persons who have traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to Syria and Iraq since 2011 to support terrorist organizations. This legislation reflects a recommendation issued by the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel in its final report.

The report found that a large number of U.S. persons have been able to travel to dangerous terrorist safe havens in Iraq and Syria and return to the United States without interdiction. I believe there is a lot to be learned from the instances where we failed to interdict persons who traveled to terrorist safe havens. These "lessons learned" could reveal systematic weaknesses in our security programs and highlight areas for enhancements.

While many Federal agencies have completed individual reviews of cases within their purview, a coordinated and comprehensive interagency after-action review has never been undertaken. H.R. 4402 would require just such a review.

H.R. 4402 has the potential to strengthen coordination across the Federal Government to help prevent U.S. persons from exploiting vulnerabilities in our security apparatus to travel under the radar to terrorist camps and safe havens in the future. As such, Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 4402.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Mr. KATKO. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, after having spent much of the last year heading a bipartisan task force with the author of this bill, Mr. HURD, it became clear that we are not winning the fight to keep Americans from being recruited by terrorist groups.

The majority of our citizens who have tried to go to join ISIS have succeeded in doing so. They were not stopped by law enforcement. And while authorities have worked hard and have disrupted serious plots, we have got to do more to shut down the foreign fighter pipeline.

On the House Homeland Security Committee, we are constantly briefed about the new threat streams, the soaring number of terror investigations here at home, and the Americans being lured to fight in places like Syria alongside ISIS.

We cannot simply listen to this information and sit on our hands. We need to act. I commend my colleague for this bill and for implementing one of our important task force recommendations.

We need to conduct a top-to-bottom review of instances where Americans were recruited to fight with jihadist groups abroad, and we need to figure out where we could have done more to stop it. This is why I rise in strong support of H.R. 4402, the Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016. This legislation will ensure that our government takes a hard look at how to better deter, detect, and disrupt terrorist travel, especially when it involves our own citizens.

But this will not be some review that is ordered and then forgotten. The administration is required to return to Congress with the “lessons learned” from these recent cases so that we can fix the problem, rather than allow it to persist.

My colleague has a wealth of knowledge that proved to be invaluable during the past year on the task force when we focused on these issues. I would like to conclude by thanking Mr. HURD for his steadfast leadership, especially on national security issues.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I again urge passage of H.R. 4402, a bill that seeks to improve the Federal Government’s under-

standing of the circumstances surrounding travel or attempted travel from the U.S. to terrorist safe havens in Syria and Iraq.

Under this measure, the review is to be submitted to Congress within 120 days of enactment. The findings of that review have the potential to inform policymakers as we work to strengthen our ability to prevent travel to terrorist sanctuaries and terrorism at large.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4402. I would like to thank both the gentleman from New York for his leadership on the task force and my colleague from New Jersey for her work on the Homeland Security Committee.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4402 the “Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016,” which requires the president, acting through the Homeland Security Secretary, to initiate a review of known instances since 2011 in which a person has traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to a conflict zone in Iraq or Syria to join or provide material support or resources to a terrorist organization.

As a senior member of the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security and Investigations, I take seriously threats to the security of the homeland and our responsibility to put in place adequate measures to defeat them.

That is why in the first session of this Congress I introduced H.R. 48 “No Fly for Foreign Fighters Act,” which reviews the completeness of the Terrorist Screening Database and the terrorist watch list utilized by the Transportation Security Administration.

I support H.R. 4402 because it would evaluate any flaws in existing programs or procedures that aim to prevent such travel and identify ways to improve their effectiveness.

Since 2011, more than 30,000 foreign fighters from over 100 different countries have traveled to Syria and Iraq to fight for ISIL.

In the last 18 months, the number of foreign fighters traveling to Syria and Iraq has more than doubled.

In the first six months of 2015, more than 7,000 foreign fighters have arrived in Syria and Iraq.

According to a report issued last year by the Committee on Homeland Security’s Foreign Fighter Task Force, U.S. officials apprehended less than 20 percent (28/250) of Americans who sought to travel to the region.

The report also found that while information sharing had improved, there is currently no comprehensive global database of foreign fighters.

It is estimated that at 250 persons who have traveled to Syria or Iraq to join ISIS hold American citizenship.

Since these persons who identify with the terrorist aims of ISIS can leave and enter the United States, it is critically important that American customs and security officials have

the most accurate and effective terrorist screening tools available.

H.R. 4402 helps address this problem by identifying areas for improvement to prevent additional travel by “Foreign Fighters” to conflict zones in areas such as Iraq, Syria, or other terrorist safe havens abroad, to join or provide material support or resources to a terrorist organization.

Specifically, H.R. 4402 directs the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a review and report to the Congress on the following:

1. Relevant unclassified and classified information held by the U.S. government related to each instance;

2. The factors including operational issues, security vulnerabilities and systemic challenges that may have undermined efforts to prevent the travel of such persons to a conflict zone in Iraq or Syria, including the timely identification of suspects, information sharing, intervention and interdiction.

3. The lessons learned and areas for improvement to prevent additional travel by such persons to conflict zones or other terrorist safe havens.

The bill also requires the President to direct the heads of relevant federal agencies to provide to the Homeland Security Secretary the information needed to complete the review, which is due within 120 days of enactment.

Mr. Speaker, it is encouraging that progress has been made in preventing individuals inspired by the Islamic State and other Islamic extremist groups to either travel to Syria and Iraq or carry out attacks on U.S. soil, but we need to do more and remain ever vigilant to protect the security of our homeland.

H.R. 4402 is a positive step in the right direction and I urge all Members to support this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4402, 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. HURD of Texas. 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.

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 4 o’clock and 41 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. WOMACK) 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. 4408, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4402, by the yeas and nays.

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

NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT TERRORIST TRAVEL ACT OF 2016

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4408) to require the development of a national strategy to combat terrorist travel, 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 New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 83]

YEAS—392

Abraham	Castor (FL)	Duncan (SC)	Hensarling	McCauley	Ryan (OH)
Adams	Castro (TX)	Duncan (TN)	Hice, Jody B.	McClintock	Salmon
Aderholt	Chabot	Edwards	Higgins	McCullom	Sánchez, Linda
Aguilar	Chaffetz	Ellison	Hill	McDermott	T.
Allen	Chu, Judy	Elmers (NC)	Himes	McGovern	Sanford
Amash	Cicilline	Emmer (MN)	Hinojosa	McHenry	Sarbanes
Amodei	Clark (MA)	Engel	Holding	McKinley	Scalise
Ashford	Clarke (NY)	Eshoo	Honda	McMorris	Schiff
Barletta	Clawson (FL)	Esty	Hoyer	Rodgers	Schrader
Barr	Clay	Farenthold	Hudson	McNerney	Schweikert
Barton	Cleaver	Farr	Huelskamp	McSally	Scott (VA)
Bass	Coffman	Fitzpatrick	Huffman	Meadows	Scott, Austin
Beatty	Cohen	Fleischmann	Hunter	Meehan	Scott, David
Becerra	Cole	Fleming	Hurd (TX)	Meeks	Sensenbrenner
Benishek	Collins (GA)	Flores	Hurt (VA)	Meng	Serrano
Bera	Collins (NY)	Forbes	Israel	Messer	Sessions
Beyer	Comstock	Foster	Jackson Lee	Mica	Sewell (AL)
Bilirakis	Conaway	Fox	Jenkins (KS)	Miller (FL)	Sherman
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Frankel (FL)	Jenkins (WV)	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Bishop (MI)	Conyers	Franks (AZ)	Johnson (GA)	Moore	Sinema
Bishop (UT)	Cooper	Frelinghuysen	Johnson (OH)	Moulton	Slaughter
Black	Costa	Fudge	Johnson, E. B.	Mullin	Smith (MO)
Blum	Costello (PA)	Gabbard	Johnson, Sam	Mulvaney	Smith (NE)
Blumenauer	Courtney	Garamendi	Jolly	Murphy (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Bonamici	Cramer	Garrett	Jones	Murphy (PA)	Smith (TX)
Bost	Crawford	Gibbs	Jordan	Nadler	Speier
Boustany	Crenshaw	Gibson	Joyce	Neal	Stefanik
Boyle, Brendan F.	Crowley	Gohmert	Kaptur	Neugebauer	Stewart
Brady (PA)	Cuellar	Goodlatte	Katko	Newhouse	Stivers
Brady (TX)	Culberson	Gosar	Keating	Noem	Stutzman
Brat	Curbelo (FL)	Gowdy	Kelly (MS)	Nolan	Swalwell (CA)
Bridenstine	Davis (CA)	Graham	Kelly (PA)	Norcross	Takai
Brooks (AL)	Davis, Danny	Granger	Kennedy	Nugent	Takano
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Rodney	Graves (GA)	Kildee	Nunes	Thompson (CA)
Brown (FL)	DeFazio	Graves (LA)	Kilmer	O'Rourke	Thompson (MS)
Brownley (CA)	DeGette	Graves (MO)	Kind	Olson	Thompson (PA)
Buck	Delaney	Green, Al	Lance	Palazzo	Thornberry
Bucshon	DeLauro	Griffith	Langevin	Pallone	Tiberi
Burgess	DelBene	Grothman	Larsen (WA)	Palmer	Tipton
Bustos	Denham	Guinta	Larson (CT)	Pascarella	Titus
Calvert	Dent	Guthrie	Latta	Kirkpatrick	Trott
Capps	DeSantis	Gutiérrez	Lawrence	Kline	Tsongas
Capuano	DeSaulnier	Hahn	Levin	LaHood	Turner
Cárdenas	DesJarlais	Hanna	Lewis	LaMalfa	Upton
Carney	Deutch	Hardy	Lieu, Ted	Lamborn	Peters
Carson (IN)	Diaz-Balart	Harper	Lipinski	Lance	Peterson
Carter (GA)	Dingell	Harris	LoBiondo	Long	Pingree
Carter (TX)	Dold	Hartzler	LoBiondo	Loudermilk	Pittenger
Cartwright	Donovan	Heck (NV)	Luján, Ben Ray	Luján, Grisham	Pitts
	Duffy	Heck (WA)	Luján, Sean	Lumis	Pocan
			Maloney, Sean	Lynch	Poliquin
			Maloney, Sean	MacArthur	Polis
			Maloney, Sean	Maloney,	Polite
			Maloney, Sean	Matsui	Rangel
			Maloney, Sean	McCarthy	Ratcliffe
			Marino	Riggenbach	Reed
			Massie	Roskam	Reichert
			Rothfus	Ross	Renacci
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FOREIGN FIGHTER REVIEW ACT
OF 2016

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4402) to require a review of information regarding persons who have traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to support terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, 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 Texas (Mr. HURD) 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 397, nays 0, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—397

Abraham	Cole	Gallego	Kennedy	Mullin	Scott, David
Adams	Collins (GA)	Garamendi	Kildee	Mulvaney	Sensenbrenner
Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Garrett	Kilmer	Murphy (FL)	Serrano
Aguilar	Comstock	Gibbs	Kind	Murphy (PA)	Sessions
Allen	Conaway	Gibson	King (IA)	Nadler	Sewell (AL)
Amash	Connolly	Gohmert	King (NY)	Neugebauer	Sherman
Amodei	Conyers	Goodlatte	Kinzinger (IL)	Newhouse	Shimkus
Ashford	Cooper	Gosar	Kirkpatrick	Noem	Shuster
Barletta	Costa	Gowdy	Knight	Nolan	Sinema
Barr	Costello (PA)	Graham	Kuster	Norcross	Sires
Barton	Courtney	Granger	Labrador	Nugent	Slaughter
Bass	Cramer	Graves (GA)	LaHood	Nunes	Smith (MO)
Beatty	Crawford	Graves (LA)	LaMalfa	O'Rourke	Smith (NJ)
Becerra	Crenshaw	Graves (MO)	Lamborn	Olson	Smith (TX)
Benishek	Crowley	Green, Al	Lance	Palazzo	Speier
Bera	Cuellar	Griffith	Langevin	Pallone	Stefanik
Beyer	Culberson	Grothman	Larsen (WA)	Palmer	Stewart
Bilirakis	Curbelo (FL)	Guinta	Larson (CT)	Pascarel	Stivers
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)	Guthrie	Latta	Paulsen	Stutzman
Bishop (MI)	Davis, Danny	Gutiérrez	Lawrence	Payne	Swalwell (CA)
Bishop (UT)	Davis, Rodney	Hahn	Lee	Pearce	Takai
Black	DeFazio	Hanna	Levin	Pelosi	Takano
Blum	DeGette	Hardy	Lieu, Ted	Peters	Thompson (CA)
Blumenauer	Delaney	Harper	Lipinski	Peterson	Thompson (MS)
Bonamici	DeLauro	Harris	LoBiondo	Pingree	Thompson (PA)
Bost	DelBene	Hartzler	Loesback	Pittenger	Thornberry
Boustany	Denham	Heck (NV)	Lofgren	Pitts	Tiberi
Boyle, Brendan F.	Dent	Heck (WA)	Long	Pocan	Tipton
Brady (PA)	DeSantis	Hensarling	Loudermilk	Poliquin	Titus
Brady (TX)	DeSaulnier	Hice, Jody B.	Love	Pompeo	Tonko
Brat	DesJarlais	Higgins	Lowenthal	Posey	Trotter
Bridenstine	Deutch	Hill	Lowy	Price (NC)	Tsongas
Brooks (AL)	Diaz-Balart	Himes	Lucas	Quigley	Turner
Brooks (IN)	Dingell	Hinojosa	Luetkemeyer	Rangel	Upton
Brown (FL)	Doggett	Holding	LuJán Grisham	Ratcliffe	Valadao
Brownley (CA)	Dold	Honda	(NM)	Reed	Van Hollen
Buck	Donovan	Hoyer	Luján, Ben Ray	Reichert	Vargas
Bucshon	Duffy	Hudson	(NM)	Renacci	Veasey
Burgess	Duncan (SC)	Huelskamp	Lummis	Ribble	Velázquez
Bustos	Duncan (TN)	Huffman	Lynch	Rice (NY)	Visclosky
Calvert	Edwards	Hunter	MacArthur	Rice (SC)	Wagner
Capps	Ellison	Hurd (TX)	Maloney,	Richmond	Walberg
Capuano	Ellmers (NC)	Hurt (VA)	Carolyn	Rodgers	Walden
Cárdenas	Emmer (MN)	Israel	Maloney, Sean	Rigell	Walker
Carney	Engel	Issa	McClintock	Roe (TN)	Waterson
Carson (IN)	Eshoo	Jackson Lee	McCollum	Rogers (AL)	Waterson Coleman
Carter (GA)	Esty	Jeffries	McDermott	Rogers (KY)	Walters, Mimi
Carter (TX)	Farenthold	Jenkins (KS)	McGovern	Rokita	Walz
Cartwright	Farr	Jenkins (WV)	McHenry	Rooney (FL)	Wasserman
Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (GA)	McKinley	Ros-Lehtinen	Schultz
Castro (TX)	Fleischmann	Johnson (OH)	McMorris	Roskam	Waters, Maxine
Chabot	Fleming	Johnson, E. B.	Rodgers	Ross	Watson Coleman
Chaffetz	Flores	Johnson, Sam	McNerney	Rothfus	Weber (TX)
Chu, Judy	Forbes	Jolly	McSally	Rouzer	Webster (FL)
Clark (MA)	Fortenberry	Jones	Meadows	Ruppertsberger	Welch
Clarke (NY)	Foster	Jordan	Meeks	Royal-Allard	Wenstrup
Clawson (FL)	Fox	Joyce	Meng	Royce	Westerman
Clay	Franks (AZ)	Kaptur	Messer	Ruiz	Westmoreland
Cleaver	Frelinghuysen	Katko	McCaul	Ruppersberger	Williams
Coffman	Fudge	Keating	McClintock	Russell	Wilson (FL)
Cohen	Gabbard	Kelly (MS)	McCollum	Rothfus	Witman
		Kelly (PA)	McDermott	Rodgers	Yarmuth
			McGovern	Russell	Yoder
			McHenry	Ruppertsberger	Zeldin
			McKinley	Royal-Allard	Zinke
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			Rodgers	Royce	
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EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE ANTONIN SCALIA, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 620

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That the House tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the late Associate Justice in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and to the Supreme Court and transmit a copy of the same to the family of the late Associate Justice.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Associate Justice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. McCARTHY. Madam Speaker, we are adopting this resolution today in honor of Justice Antonin Gregory Scalia.

His passion, his eloquence, his intelligence, and, indeed, his courageous defense of our Constitution was unmatched. He exemplified how principles should be practiced and served as an irreplaceable beacon and guardian of federalism, of the separation of powers, and of liberty throughout his service on the bench.

Our country has not only lost a great man but a profound man, a principled man, and a good man.

I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR A CEREMONY TO PRESENT THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL COLLECTIVELY TO THE 65TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, KNOWN AS THE "BORINQUEENERS"

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 113, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 113

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR CEREMONY TO PRESENT CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO THE BORINQUEENERS.

Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on April 13, 2016, for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the "Borinqueneers", in recognition of its pioneering military service, devotion to duty, and many acts of valor in the face of adversity. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Tuesday, February 23, 2016:

H.R. 644, to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE EDEN PRAIRIE GIRLS HOCKEY TEAM

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Eden Prairie Girls Hockey Team for winning the Minnesota High School State championship last weekend.

The Eagles prevailed in a tight contest over Maple Grove in the title game when Lauren Eberle scored the game-winning goal in overtime. The 3-2 victory marks the third State title for Eden Prairie in the last 11 years. Eden Prairie was led by goals from Anna Gravelle and Rachel Werdin, along with a strong performance between the pipes by Alexa Dobchuk.

Madam Speaker, it takes commitment, it takes hard work, and it takes teamwork and dedication to achieve a State championship. This is even more especially impressive with the amount of time that these student athletes spend together in their studying, excelling in school, and participating in other extracurricular activities.

Congratulations to the players, to the coaches, to the families, and to the fans of the Eden Prairie Girls Hockey Team. Our community is very proud of you.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, there is senseless gun violence.

Over the past weekend in our community, a young man who was 19 years old, who worked in a pizzeria, was gunned down. The story says that, during this robbery, he attempted to respond to the killer's demands. In spite of that, he was gunned down—murdered.

We have listened to the sad but eloquent comments of our colleagues from Michigan of vicious gun violence—of a person with 11 guns in his home. Yes, as many say, people kill; guns don't—but they use guns to kill.

It is time for this Congress, as many police officers have said to me, to get its hands around the rampage of guns and gun violence, of senseless killings, of bad guys—some good guys—killing people with guns. It is important to close the gun show loophole, to be able to use and to demand science and safety restraints.

I am appalled, but I am outraged. Enough is enough of innocent people being killed by gun violence.

THE HOUSE WILL STOP THE CLOSURE OF GUANTANAMO BAY

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

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, today, our administration announced that they would go against the American people and shut down Guantanamo Bay Cuba, GTMO.

The detainees being held at GTMO are there for one reason—our Constitution.

The administration wants to give the mastermind of the 9/11 attacks, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the same constitutional rights he took from nearly 3,000 innocent Americans whom he killed on September 11, 2001. All of the detainees at GTMO were captured by our military on the battlefield, not by the police. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was never told he had the right to remain silent when he was captured. Does he go free? Is there another loophole to his freedom?

Our administration's actions are against the will of the American people and are dangerous. This House and I will stop them.

BOKO HARAM

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

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Wear Red Wednesday to Bring Back Our Girls.

Right now, many female victims in Nigeria escaped the sexual violence of Boko Haram only to face ill treatment and mistrust in their communities. Even worse, the children who are the result of rape are scorned, deemed born of bad blood.

We must do what we can to ensure that the next generation of Nigerians

is free of Boko Haram. I am pleased I will be joining the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade of the Committee on Foreign Affairs tomorrow as it holds a hearing on Boko Haram. I hope the rest of the Congress will also wake up to Boko Haram's atrocities. The girls are still alive, but are still missing.

Please continue to tweet, tweet, tweet #bringbackourgirls and to tweet, tweet, tweet #joinrepwilson.

Remember to wear something red every Wednesday. It can be shoes, a belt, a flower, a tie, a handkerchief, jewelry—anything. Just wear something red. We cannot forget the violence in Nigeria by Boko Haram.

HONORING PENN STATE DANCE MARATHON

(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 in recognition of the annual Penn State Dance Marathon, or "THON," which was held over the past weekend on Pennsylvania State University's main campus in Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District.

THON is the largest student-run philanthropy in the world, raising funds and awareness for the battle against pediatric cancer.

Since 1977, THON has raised more than \$127 million for the Four Diamonds Fund at Penn State Hershey Children's Hospital. Each year, people from across Pennsylvania and even the Nation gather at the Bryce Jordan Center for THON, including Penn State students, university alum, and the parents and the children who have been impacted by childhood cancer.

To the organizers of this wonderful event, I want you to know just how proud I am of your efforts. It was just announced that this year's dance marathon raised nearly \$9.8 million.

I continue to be amazed by the good works of this student-run organization, and I wish them the best of luck in their planning for next year.

□ 1915

CONGRESSIONAL PATRIOT AWARD

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Bipartisan Policy Center for establishing the Congressional Patriot Award and naming SAM JOHNSON and JOHN LEWIS as its first recipients.

On March 15, at the Library of Congress, with David Rubenstein presiding, we will talk about their extraordinary lives and their contributions to this institution; wherein, they will be given a medal in their names which forever-

more will be perpetuated by this body where both a Democrat and a Republican will receive this distinguished award based on the patriotism that they provided to their Nation.

I cannot think of two more exemplary figures in this body than SAM JOHNSON, who was nearly beaten to death in the Vietcong and imprisoned for 7 years, 42 months of solitary confinement, and JOHN LEWIS, who was nearly beaten to death by the Alabama police after crossing the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Please join us at the Library of Congress. We will be here on the floor every day with my co-chair, TOM COLE, to talk about this great event in their honor.

SUPPORTING GUARDIAN HANDS FOUNDATION'S 3RD ANNUAL WALK AGAINST RARE DISEASES

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to support the Guardian Hands Foundation in its 3rd Annual Walk Against Rare Diseases, taking place this Sunday, February 28th, in Hialeah Gardens.

In the United States, a disease is considered rare if it impacts less than 200,000 people, but there are over 7,000 recognized rare diseases.

So, when taken as a whole, nearly 1 in 10 Americans are living with a rare disease. Nearly 50 percent of those, Mr. Speaker, are children with rare diseases. How tragic.

The Guardian Hands Foundation continues to raise awareness about the unique experiences of South Floridians impacted by rare diseases, and it serves as an important voice of hope and inspiration for families across our area.

So please come and enjoy some wonderful exercise this weekend. Join our community at the 3rd Annual Walk Against Rare Diseases.

REMEMBERING JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today is our first opportunity to remember and honor the life and legacy of Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, with a further tribute tonight by Congresswoman BARBARA COMSTOCK of Virginia.

I am grateful for Justice Scalia's lifetime of service to our country and his dedication to protecting and defending the Constitution. In the nearly three decades he served on the Supreme Court, he was renowned for his brilliant opinion, sharp wit, and engaging debate with attorneys.

His dedication to a strict interpretation of the Constitution never wavered,

and he was beloved by his colleagues on the Court. He promoted the real constitutional intent, for judges to interpret the law, not legislating undermining democracy.

Nominated by President Ronald Reagan in 1986 and confirmed unanimously by the Senate, Justice Scalia was the Court's voice for opinions that upheld conservative values, such as the District of Columbia v. Heller, defending the right to bear arms by the Second Amendment.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Maureen, their children, and grandchildren.

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

GUANTANAMO BAY

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

Mr. ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to President Obama's announcement of his plans to close the Guantanamo Bay detention facility and transfer the detainees to the United States.

We, as a Congress, made our position on the closing of Guantanamo Bay clear when we passed—and the President signed—the defense authorization and appropriations bills for 2016, which explicitly prohibit the President from closing the facility or transferring any of the detainees to the United States.

Additionally, on October 1, I joined 15 of my House colleagues who have served or continue to serve in the military in sending a letter to the Joint Chiefs of Staff requesting that they acknowledge that the execution of any proposal put forth by the President to close GTMO would be in violation of Federal law.

In response to the letter, the Joint Chiefs of Staff confirmed that the "current law prohibits the use of funds to 'transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release' of detainees from Guantanamo Bay to or within the United States" and that they "will not take any action contrary to those restrictions."

Mr. Speaker, the President's primary function is to enforce the law, not break it. Moving KSM to the United States and availing him to our courts to fulfill personal, political goals is not only irresponsible, but potentially extremely reckless.

AMERICAN HEART MONTH

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

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize February as American Heart Month.

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States. Every 43 seconds, someone in the United States

dies of a heart attack. Fortunately, research has determined actions we can take to prevent this disease and other heart conditions.

As a member of the Fitness Caucus here in the House of Representatives, I work to promote an active lifestyle as a preventive measure for many diseases, including heart disease.

High blood pressure often shows no signs or symptoms, which is why having your blood pressure checked regularly is very important. It is easy to get your blood pressure checked.

You can get it screened at your doctor's office and drugstores. You could even check it yourself at home using a home blood pressure monitor.

The CDC and their Million Hearts effort is aiming to prevent 1 million heart attacks and strokes in the United States by 2017. To do that, they are encouraging Americans to make control their goal. If you know you have high blood pressure, ask your doctor what your blood pressure should be and set a goal. Together we can raise awareness and save lives.

PHILLIP RIGGS RECEIVES MUSIC EDUCATOR AWARD

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand today to recognize my constituent, Phillip Riggs, who was the recipient of the third annual Music Educator Award presented by the GRAMMY Foundation.

The Music Educator Award was established to recognize current educators who have made a significant contribution to the field of music education. Phillip was selected out of 4,500 nominations submitted from all 50 States.

Phillip is a native of Mount Airy, North Carolina, and is currently the music instructor at the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics in Durham, North Carolina.

Phillip was exposed to music in other traditional ways as well. His father was a leader of the church choir during childhood.

Phillip is also the recipient of the Exceptional Contribution in Outreach Award presented annually by the University of North Carolina Board of Governors.

Thank you, Mr. Riggs, for representing North Carolina honorably, for your tremendous career in music education, and for inspiring musicians across our State and our Nation.

GUANTANAMO BAY

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the safety and security of every single American, and I

stand in opposition to the President's plan to close the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Let me be clear. Bringing the world's most dangerous terrorists to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, or anywhere in the United States is a request that Congress cannot and shall not honor.

The President, however, continues to try to move forward on this in spite of vocal American opposition and bipartisan legislation that this Congress has passed and that this President has signed into law which prohibits bringing these known terrorists onto American soil and closing the facility in Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, nothing changes today. We will not put our national security at risk. We will not unilaterally disarm ourselves in the war on terror, voluntarily giving up intelligence-gathering capabilities and putting our communities in the cross-hairs of terrorists.

What we simply ask is that the President, as Commander in Chief, execute the law and follow the Constitution. That's why, as a Congress, we must stand up and do everything in our power to stop the administration's transfer of these terrorists to American soil and to stop the President from closing the Guantanamo Bay facility.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POLIQUIN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. COMSTOCK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Mr. Speaker, before I begin, 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 subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Mr. Speaker, this Special Order is meant to honor the life and three decades of service of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court Antonin Scalia.

Justice Scalia was a person of great joy, great intellect, great wit, and great faith. Our Nation suffered a tremendous loss on February 13 with the passing of Justice Antonin Scalia.

My husband Chip and I, my parents, and our children are deeply saddened by the passing of our friend, our neighbor, and, of course, a legal legend. He was a courageous advocate for the rule of law and the Constitution.

Justice Scalia and his wife, Maureen, raised an incredible family of 9 children and 36 grandchildren, and we have been so privileged to know and love them.

Justice Scalia was both a larger-than-life Justice, who leaves a profound legacy in the law, as well as a down-to-earth husband, father, grandfather, and absolutely delightful friend who loved his Lord and God, his wife and family, the law, the opera, his country, hunting, and a good laugh.

We have all heard the stories of his friendship across the ideological spectrum, none more famous than his friendship with Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Justice Scalia explained: "If you can't disagree ardently with your colleagues about some issues of law and yet personally still be friends, get another job, for Pete's sake."

Justice Ginsburg explained: "As annoyed as you might be about his zinging dissent, he's so utterly charming, so amusing, so sometimes outrageous, you can't help but say 'I'm glad that he's my friend or he's my colleague.'"

Justice Scalia was a shining example of fidelity, as he was ever-faithful to his oath to the law, to his family, and to his God.

He was celebrated by so many in the legal community. He was a revered mentor to the dozens and dozens of clerks who lined the steps of the Supreme Court last Friday in his honor. And every one of them, no doubt, had a story that had profound legal discussions in it but also ended with a good laugh.

He simply will be irreplaceable and leaves a legacy that will be consequential, discussed, and debated for the ages.

On the personal front, his life was also a great and consequential life. Justice Scalia married his wife of over 55 years, Maureen, in 1960. They were set up on a blind date. He told one author that Maureen was "the product of the best decision I ever made."

His nine children—nine, how appropriate for a Supreme Court Justice—were split five and four, five boys, four girls. They became lawyers, a priest, a poet, an Army major, and parents themselves of those wonderful 36 grandchildren.

Justice Scalia proudly gave the lion's share of the credit for raising this large brood to the resourceful, talented, and very smart love of his life, Maureen, who, as her son Paul said in the homily, matched him at every step. Justice Scalia said about his children "and there's not a dullard in the bunch."

His son, Father Paul Scalia, was the celebrant for his father's beautiful funeral mass with the assistance of dozens of priests at the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception this past Saturday.

Father Paul began his moving homily saying: "We are gathered here because of one man, a man known personally to many of us, known only by reputation to many more; a man loved by many, scorned by others; a man known for great controversy and for great compassion. That man, of course, is Jesus of Nazareth."

□ 1930

Father Paul continued: “In the past week, many have recounted what Dad did for them. But here today we reflect what God did for Dad, how He blessed him.”

Father Paul explained how his father understood that the deeper he went into his Catholic faith, the better a citizen and public servant he became. That faith now inspires his children and grandchildren and generations to come of the Scalia family and the so many lives he touched and influenced.

Justice Scalia also had a rich tenor voice that intimidated many who came before the Court in front of him, but as his son Christopher explained, it was also perfect for reading stories to his grandchildren. His rendition of “The Night Before Christmas” was an annual tradition. He also led many sing-alongs at parties, played the piano, and also that singing would go on and on for their long car rides.

Pictures with his children and grandchildren cover the walls and the end tables and the piano of the Scalia home, and in any picture with one or more of those children or grandchildren or with his beloved Maureen, Justice Scalia would always be beaming whenever he was around his family.

An only child himself, he loved that he gave his children the gift of many brothers and sisters. No doubt that is a great solace to all of them now, as well as a source of great strength and support for their mother.

May God bless Justice Antonin Scalia, a good and faithful son, and may God bless his wife, Maureen, and their entire family, and the scores and scores of their friends and his colleagues and the millions more of admirers, and may God bless the country that he so loved.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I especially thank Congresswoman COMSTOCK for leading this tribute to Justice Scalia.

The Nation's legal lights faded recently with the loss of the great Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, but they will not be dimmed for long, for Justice Scalia left a legacy of illumination that will continue far beyond his mortal years.

Although Justice Scalia is no longer with us on Earth, his cogent, witty, and plain-spoken writings will continue to educate law students and good citizens everywhere for centuries to come.

Justice Scalia was no mere legal technician. He was a deep thinker who had an uncommon knack for crystallizing powerful ideas into trenchant, lasting prose. The journey on which he led his readers was always a joy, always compelling, because Justice Scalia always made clear where the path started.

He once said: “More important than your obligation to follow your con-

science, or at least prior to it, is your obligation to form your conscience correctly.” And for Justice Scalia, as with morality, so it was with the law. Justice Scalia always made sure he built his argument on a solid foundation: the Constitution, the supreme law of the land.

As a strong defender of the rule of law, he was a gentle legal giant. Like all great educators, Justice Scalia was respectful of others, regardless of their differing views. “I attack ideas,” he once said. “I don’t attack people. And some very good people have some very bad ideas. And if you can’t separate the two, you gotta get another day job.” That is a life lesson for all of us who engage in any debates and the ideas that undergird them.

In that spirit, Justice Scalia often said: “My best buddy on the Court is Ruth Bader Ginsburg, has always been,” and Justice Ginsburg’s moving tribute to her own best buddy should reduce every bitter partisan to tears.

Throughout his life, Justice Scalia correctly inveighed against the notion of a living Constitution, the misguided idea that the Constitution’s text and original meaning somehow shifted this way and that with changes in popular attitudes.

Justice Scalia said:

That’s the argument of constitutional flexibility and it goes something like this: The Constitution is over 200 years old, and societies change. It has to change with society, like a living organism, or it will become brittle and break. But . . . the Constitution is not a living organism; it is a legal document. It says some things and doesn’t say other things.

As a lifetime-appointed Supreme Court Justice, Justice Scalia, like all other lifetime-appointed judges, had the opportunity to effectively alter the meaning of the Constitution if he wanted and could garner the support of four of his colleagues. But like George Washington refusing the crown offered him, Justice Scalia rejected the notion the Supreme Court should impose its own preferred policies on the country through strained constitutional interpretations.

Instead, Justice Scalia was an ardent defender of democracy, representative democracy. As he said: “If you think aficionados of a living Constitution want to bring you flexibility, think again. You think the death penalty is a good idea? Persuade your fellow citizens to adopt it. You want a right to abortion? Persuade your fellow citizens and enact it. That’s flexibility.”

Justice Scalia’s respect for article I of the Constitution, the article that begins with these words, “All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives,” that article, which clearly sets forth the powers of the Congress to legislate, not the executive branch and not the courts, is one of Justice Scalia’s greatest legacies.

As much as Justice Scalia will be remembered as an able critic of the no-

tion of a living Constitution, he will be remembered for his own living dissents, and many majority opinions, which will live forever in the hearts and minds of lovers of the law in America and around the world.

Thank you, Justice Scalia.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

I yield to my friend, the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER).

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Virginia, BARBARA COMSTOCK, for organizing this Special Order and for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, Father Paul Scalia said in his beautiful eulogy of his father, Justice Antonin Scalia, on Saturday: “We give thanks that Jesus brought him to new life in baptism, nourished him with the Eucharist, and healed him in the confessional. God blessed Dad with a deep Catholic faith, the conviction that Christ’s presence and power continue in the world today through His body, the Church.”

Mr. Speaker, last week our country lost one of its most outspoken and dedicated defenders of faith and liberty. For nearly 30 years, Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia stood as a monument to a faith-based viewpoint on the Constitution that will be sorely missed.

There is no one in the history of our country who better protected the original intent of our Constitution and upheld the God-given rights of all Americans than Justice Scalia.

Shown by his fierce dedication to defending our Constitution, from protecting Americans from government intrusion to protecting the rights of the unborn, Justice Scalia was a man of conviction, a man of passion, and a man of integrity.

His honor and vigilance toward the original meaning of the Constitution and his historic dissents will ring throughout history. Every single ounce of Justice Scalia’s heart and soul was devoted to our country, his faith, and his family. His wit, his candor, and his character will be missed on our Nation’s highest Court. The legacy of Justice Scalia must never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I stand committed today to ensure we continue to prioritize faith and freedom in this country, protecting our natural-born rights as citizens of the United States of America. It is simply the right thing to do.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks.

I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

When I was informed of the Justice’s death, it came across my electronic devices. I texted my wife back home, and I said: I just want to cry.

I had the extraordinary privilege of getting to know the Justice on a more personal basis. In western Nebraska there is a large outcropping. It is called

Chimney Rock. Chimney Rock was the place that marks the halfway point across America. When the settlers crossed the great country, when they got to Chimney Rock, they knew that they were halfway along their journey.

In the shadow of that rock, just this last December, I was in a duck blind with Justice Scalia who, as we all know, had that as an avocation. When you spend a couple of days in a duck blind with somebody, it is a bonding experience. You get to know them more personally.

In my own reflections about what Chimney Rock meant to the country, a bridge between the past and the future, I thought it appropriately captured the character, the nature, the wisdom of the great Justice.

He was a great student of American history, our legal system, a great protector of the Constitution and precedents. He understood how important it was to act in a consistent manner with principle while looking forward and applying that principle in ever-changing circumstances of American life. Because he did so with continuity and with consistency, he was a man of great integrity. His inner voice matched his outer voice.

When we saw this beautiful outpouring of support at his funeral from people all across the political aisle, I think the common narrative there was a deep respect for this great man.

Mr. Speaker, when he died, I felt like America lost her grandfather. He was a soaring intellect, had an incisive wit, and had in a certain sense a humble personality. He loved to share a joke. For me to have the privilege of spending some time in a personal intimate setting with him I count as an extraordinary privilege of my time in public service.

May God rest his soul. May God grant him peace. May God continue to bless the United States of America and give us all the strength to continue to think through how we are going to elevate and form the next generation of Americans who can apply themselves in such an extraordinary, sacrificial way as Justice Scalia did.

I remember one other comment I wanted to leave with you. I remember when the Justice asked me: How many children do you have? You beautifully talked about how he was so devoted to his family and faith. He asked me, knowing that I knew he had nine, he asked me how many children. I said: I have five.

He paused. He said: Respectable.

That was it.

I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia for her beautiful remarks and for giving me this moment to honor this great American.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the gentleman for his lovely remarks. Five is a good start, right, getting to that nine.

I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I especially thank her for arranging this Special Order tonight in memory of Justice Scalia, who was truly a legal giant. He was a man who surpassed all of the intellects that I have been aware of in my lifetime. Certainly no one in the legal profession has demonstrated more of a love for the law, more respect for the law, and more respect for the original intent of the Constitution.

Now, I have nowhere near the personal contact with Justice Scalia that the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. COMSTOCK) did or the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY). I did meet him on a number of occasions. I had the opportunity to speak with him. Usually our conversations consisted of talking about the fact that we lived in working class neighborhoods in Queens. We grew up about a mile apart from each other. We both attended Jesuit high schools. That is about where the comparison ended as far as the Jesuit high schools, because he was valedictorian and I was far from it. He was a person who had the strength of somebody from the neighborhood, but he had the scholar's intellect.

□ 1945

He had an intellect that went beyond tremendous intelligence. It was an intellect that was shaped and framed by his deep religious faith and a belief in undiminished, lasting, and immutable principles. That is what reflected throughout his opinions. Yet he never let his own feelings or prejudices influence his thinking.

That was certainly proven in the flag burning case. If there is anyone who loved his country and would oppose the concept of the act of flag burning, it was Justice Scalia. Yet he upheld the act as an expression of free speech, as much as it pained him.

Something that many of us in politics and government have a hard time doing is following the letter of the law, following the intent of the law, and following the meaning of the law. Somehow, we like to put in our own feelings and beliefs. The fact is Justice Scalia told us that there is a higher principle than that.

Also he had such a respect for language. There were no easy words thrown about. There were no escape clauses or phrases. There was an intent and purpose and meaning to everything that he did. To read his opinions, whether in the majority—and knowing that he was in the majority made us feel much better—or in his dissents, you realized, again, how determined he was, how forceful he was, and how committed he was to arriving at the correct decision—one which, again, followed the original intent of the Constitution.

There were several references by BARBARA COMSTOCK to his funeral service on Saturday. Again, it was an expression by so many people of their love and respect for such an outstanding human being, a person whom I doubt we will ever see the likes of again—certainly, in our lifetimes.

He was a giant of the law. He was a giant of his faith. He was a giant of his country. I am proud to join with all of my colleagues tonight—especially BARBARA COMSTOCK, who arranged this Special Order—in honoring the memory of Justice Scalia and hoping that that memory lives forward to carry out his unmatched love for the law, love for his country, and love for his family and his religion.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the gentleman from New York for his kind words and for bringing a New York flavor here to such a wonderful man.

I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER).

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Virginia for taking the initiative to honor such a great man.

In 1986, Antonin Scalia was nominated. I was a junior in high school. I am not sure it really resonated to me at the time what the next 30 years would entail. I believe it is safe to say that not only is he one of the strongest conservative voices of our day, but he could be of all time.

I think of his life and I think of the example that he left for all of us, whether in politics or not. It is one thing to be conservative; it is another thing to effective. He showed with his life that he did not have to compromise his principles or his values to be effective.

When I look at his peers around him, Justice Ginsburg many times talked about the friendship and the relationship she had with him. It was genuine. He took Justice Kagan hunting. He taught her how to hunt. She killed her first big deer with Justice Scalia at her side. What does that tell me? It tells me something that we need to remember: you can connect with people, you can hold your values, but you can have a genuine love for your fellow man.

There is much to be said about Antonin Scalia's faith. Obviously, he lived it, but he lived it in a way that set an example for all of us. Yes, we get frustrated. It is okay to be angry—sometimes vertically, but never horizontally—with our coworkers, our friends, our neighbors, and our family.

He set the mark. He set it high. He was someone that could work in, arguably, the toughest environment in the world, yet still gain the respect of his political archrivals. For that, I thank him. Tonight, I honor him for showing us how to be both conservative and effective.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM).

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative COMSTOCK for organizing this tonight.

I just have a quick personal story, Mr. Speaker.

Justice Scalia's daughter, Ann, lives in my neighborhood. I served in the State legislature, and I learned that this woman whose last name, obviously, was no longer Scalia, was the

daughter of Justice Scalia. So I called her up, and I said: If your dad is ever in town, I would love to meet him.

I was that guy, Mr. Speaker, who made that call, and she was very gracious.

Sometime later, she called me up and said: PETER, my dad is coming in. Why don't you and your family stop by.

So the Roskams ran around the corner. My wife, Elizabeth, myself, and my four children, who were young at the time, went over and spent a few minutes on a Sunday afternoon with Justice Scalia. He was very magnanimous and very gracious in his blue jeans and sweatshirt, getting up off the couch, but extending himself to us.

A couple of years later, I won a seat in the U.S. House. I thought: Well, I have got a little bit of a connection. I will reach out and call him and try to make a courtesy call.

I made some contact with his chambers and his staff and they said: Well, would you like to come over and listen to an argument?

As a new Member of Congress, I said: I would love to go over.

So, over I go and listen to an argument in the Supreme Court. It is very dramatic, as you know. I was walking out feeling a little bit let down because I actually wanted to say hello to Justice Scalia. But not to be disappointed, his staff said: Come on with us.

So I went up to his office, and there in his chambers he set out a lunch. The two of us had lunch together.

Now, who I was having lunch with was not lost on me. The magnitude, the scale, the capacity of this man and his ability to influence things on a grand scale was not lost on me. Yet he was really willing to spend some time with me that day.

I have got to tell you one other quick story.

A few years ago, I invited him to dinner. I said: Justice Scalia, I have got a number of my colleagues that would love to have dinner with you. Would you be willing to come out?

Of course, he did.

I told my wife afterward: This guy is so interesting and so charming, if he had a radio show, you would listen to it. You would set your timer so that you could listen to him.

He was so interesting, so clever, and so quick and willing to take all kinds of questions and all kinds of debate and so forth.

I just want to close by saying this. There are many, many times when we feel overwhelmed by events that are before us in our public life. There are many times when our constituents feel overwhelmed and they get this sense of: Is there anybody out there that has got some level of judgment and wisdom and capacity here? Are there any examples and role models?

The answer is: Justice Scalia. He is an example. He is an example that we are all the beneficiaries of: his clear mind; his capacity to disagree without being disagreeable; his capacity to

build people up; his capacity to articulate a world view; his capacity to be a faithful and vocal follower of his savior, Jesus, and not be defensive about it; and to basically invite people along to celebrate and to participate in this great gift, which is our democracy.

Even in these short interactions that I had with him, you always got the sense—or, I did—that he got the joke. In other words, there was a twinkle in his eye.

This is a democracy and we have got roles to play. His role on the Court was to do his thing. Our role, Mr. Speaker, is to legislate with that same sense of commitment and character and tenacity and clarity that Justice Scalia brought to his role on the judiciary.

So, I want to honor Justice Scalia. I want to honor his wife, Mrs. Scalia. I want to honor his children and grandchildren. I thank them, because it is a sacrifice for them to have someone of that caliber and that capacity in that role for our country. It is not a burden that is easy, but they have been willing to bear that burden. Our country is better off for it.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the gentleman for those lovely memories.

In the outpouring that we saw in his passing, one of the pictures that I saw from a neighbor was a picture of Justice Scalia, who was probably coming home for a long day at work, and some children on our street had a lemonade stand. He had stopped and gotten out there to support those little entrepreneurs. The mom came out and took a picture of them. He was there beaming with those kids, in his suit, all dressed up, and these little kids are there with their lemonade stand and so proud.

He really did take the time that my friend, Mr. ROSKAM, spoke about and really just engaged and loved life so much.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DESANTIS).

Mr. DESANTIS. I thank my colleague from Virginia for organizing this fitting tribute to somebody who really, really did make a difference.

Very few people who serve not only in the judiciary, but really at any level of government, leave the lasting mark that Antonin Scalia did. He will join the likes of John Marshall, Joseph Story, and Robert Jackson as one of the all-time greats in American law.

I think of all the great things you can say about him. He was sharp, he was witty, and he wrote brilliantly. I think the reason why he is a titan of modern American law is because he insisted on discharging the judicial duty in a way that strengthened our overall constitutional order.

He insisted on textualism when you are interpreting statutes. He had an originalist outlook when you are talking about the constitutional interpretation. Those frames of reference really vindicated the separation of powers.

The judicial power under Article III is to decide cases and controversy. So

you have cases before you that you have got to decide. It is not to go out and be a roving superlegislature. It is not to impose your philosophy on society. You decide cases.

So, once judges free their decision-making from the objective meaning of the law in the Constitution, they are taking away power belonging to the American people that should be exercised through their Representatives. Justice Scalia always understood that. He was always insistent that judges have an objective standard when they are discharging their duty.

When you talk about textualism, you read the statute for what it says. You don't correct the statute. You don't amend the statute. You don't find subjective views of some random legislature who happened to say something in a committee hearing. You actually apply the words as written. That is the judicial task.

When you do that, you are basically vindicating the power of the Congress and of the people's elected Representatives, because they are the ones that wrote the law. If the courts depart from that, then they are departing from what the elected Representatives did.

I am sure he saw countless statutes that were asinine as a matter of policy, but he said: That is not my job to correct that. So he is absolutely vindicating the separation of powers in the constitutional order.

The same thing with constitutional interpretation. Before Justice Scalia took the bench, this was a freewheeling thing. Judges would say: Society matures and it is up to us to, effectively, update the meaning of the Constitution.

That means you have five lawyers—unelected, unaccountable—that serve as an effective roving constitutional convention that can change the Constitution based on one case that happens to come in front of them.

That was something that Justice Scalia thought was totally outside the bounds of the proper judicial role. He says the Constitution has a fixed, enduring meaning, and it is our job as judges to ascertain that meaning and apply it to the cases and controversies before us.

So, if you look at a figure that has had more impact on how we think about the law and the Constitution over the last 50 years, you are not going to find one that surpasses Justice Antonin Scalia. He was a great American in every respect. He fought the good fight. He finished the race. He kept the faith. What a good guy. What a life.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Virginia, for organizing this Special Order on behalf of this remarkable, remarkable American.

On February 13 of this year, our country lost a giant. His legacy will

never fade. Justice Scalia influenced countless jurists, attorneys, law students, and everyday Americans. My thoughts and prayers have been with his wife, Maureen, Father Paul, and the entire Scalia family since the passing of this outstanding American statesman.

Regardless of whether one agreed with his opinions on the Supreme Court, this man's consistent integrity and admirable character cannot be denied. In both word and action, he was a man of the strongest character and deepest virtue.

□ 2000

This was evident in the commencement address he gave to the graduating class of the College of William and Mary in 1996, when he said: "Bear in mind that brains and learning, like muscle and physical skill, are articles of commerce. They are bought and sold. You can hire them by the year or by the hour. The only thing in the world that is not for sale is character."

The way he lived out the virtues of integrity and humility did not go unnoticed.

Several weeks ago, we here in Washington had the opportunity to go to the National Prayer Breakfast, which attracted Members of Congress, the President, Senators, Ambassadors, people from all over the world, and we were treated with an appearance by famed tenor Andrea Bocelli.

I think that Justice Scalia would have enjoyed his appearance and his appreciation for opera.

In addition to his wonderful renditions of "Panis Angelicus," which, again would have been another treat for Justice Scalia, and "Amazing Grace," Mr. Bocelli lamented the dark shadow that war casts on the world and expressed concern for its victims, identifying war as a major problem in our world today.

But then it was interesting. Mr. Bocelli stated: "There is that small, hateful word, 'hubris,' already known in antiquity." The ancient Greeks used it to define pride and the arrogance it entails.

Bocelli's use of the word "hubris" was compelling in that he spoke it in the center of power here in the United States.

That word conjures a theme that we have seen in Justice Scalia's work. Justice Scalia went about his task of considering significant constitutional and legal issues of the day with a profound and seldom seen humility about the role of courts in our country.

They are not there to impose their own beliefs on the people, but to adjudicate competing claims in the context of a Constitution that has enduring meaning.

To interpret the law in any other way otherwise aggrandizes power to a select few, a power that was never intended by the Founders. This humility of position that Justice Scalia had I believe will be a lasting legacy.

Regardless of whether one agrees with Justice Scalia from a policy perspective, his writings reflect a profound respect for an understanding of our system of government and an unparalleled respect for an interpretation of the Constitution grounded in text and in history. For this our Nation should be forever grateful.

May he rest in peace.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. I thank the gentleman, and I thank all of my colleagues for their comments.

Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate this opportunity for all of our colleagues to join us in celebrating the life of this great man, Justice Scalia, who so many of us were privileged to know and count as a friend.

For anyone who would like to view the beautiful mass of Christian burial for Justice Scalia that was presided over by his son, Father Paul Scalia, who gave a beautiful homily, that can be found on C-SPAN. I appreciate that that was covered.

I also, again, appreciate this opportunity to celebrate this beautiful life, this family.

I yield back the balance of my time.

WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LOUDERMILK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the earlier discussion about one of America's most longstanding and most noted Justices. His passing is mourned by all of us.

I do, however, today want to move to a different subject. I want to talk about, I think, one of the two most essential things that a human being needs to live. That is water and air. But today we are going to take the former of those two subjects and really talk about water.

Two weeks ago I put this up for all to see. This is tap water from Flint, Michigan. There has been a lot of discussion over the last month, month and a half, almost 3 months now, about Flint, Michigan, about the water supply in Flint, Michigan, lead in the pipes, lead pipes, about the public health emergency that exists there, and about what we could and should do about dealing with Flint, Michigan.

However, Flint, Michigan is not unique. This is how they get water in East Porterville. In the Central Valley of California, the San Joaquin Valley, just south of Fresno, California, the water supplies in the East Porterville area ran dry, in part, because of the drought, in part, because of inadequate water systems.

So the residents of East Porterville were required to get water from a cattle water trough, pretty much like I have on my ranch, although, hopefully,

this water is a whole lot cleaner. Porterville, California.

Now we have two examples, one from the Midwest, another one from the Far West.

Any other problems about water supply? Well, yes. There are other problems about water supply.

This is a list of problems that we know exist in the United States—or most recently existed:

Flint, Michigan, we just saw that picture.

Toledo, Ohio, you remember, had to shut down the water system because of problems from algae blooms.

Sebring, Ohio; Baltimore, Maryland; Brick Township, New Jersey; Washington, D.C., lead release.

Wayne County, North Carolina; Greenville, North Carolina; Lakehurst Acres, Maine; Chicago, Illinois.

I decided not to put them all up there because it would take the rest of the evening to list all the communities in America that have water issues. And certainly we do in California.

I could put up another—well, maybe I will. Let me just put up a map of California. This is the largest population in the United States, approaching 40 million people.

And far north, the Pacific Coast, San Francisco Bay, Los Angeles, down here, Santa Barbara, and way down here, San Diego, and somewhere over here, Arizona and Nevada, the Sierra Nevada mountains, the coastal range, and the great Central Valley of California, where a whole lot of America's food and food exports come from.

Down here in the Tulare Lake Basin, there are well over 100 communities who have contaminated water from nitrates and other harmful substances.

So the issue of clean water, you know, shortage of water down here, and contaminated wells up and down—oh. The Salinas Valley. Monterey Bay and the great Salinas Valley, many, many of the wells in that area are also contaminated.

So we have got a water quality problem really throughout the United States, and we certainly have one in California.

We have another problem in California. Let me put this up, a little different map. The previous map, that one, nice and green. That is not California today.

We may be and probably are in the fifth year of the great California drought. This is a picture of the California drought situation. The yellow is a little less than normal. The red, far less than normal. This brown is really the way California will be as soon as this summer comes on. And that is called exceptional drought.

So the great Central Valley of California, the coastal range down into Los Angeles, even over to the east side of the Sierras, an exceptional drought. So the green California is really not so green.

Today we are about halfway through the rainy season in California, and the

current rain for the entire State is about 75 percent of normal. That is why you see this extreme drought occurring even as of February 18, 2016.

The Sierra snowpack is less than normal but is still a whole lot better than last year, when it was zero, as in no snow.

So what are we going to do? Well, we need to do something. Otherwise, we are going to have a whole lot more pain in California.

So what Senator FEINSTEIN and I have been doing over the last several months is trying to develop a solution for the immediate drought, to make the most of the water that is available, while still protecting the endangered species, the great salmon runs of the Central Valley of California, and the coastal rivers, as well as the species that live in the delta of California.

So we have been working, trying to put together a piece of legislation that would provide as much flexibility as possible, while still protecting the fish species and the flora and fauna of the State.

We think we have done it. We think we do have a piece of legislation that will do that. We call that the operational portion of the legislation. Senator FEINSTEIN has already introduced that legislation.

I intend to do so in the very near future here in the House of Representatives so that we can have a statement from the House of Representatives about how we can solve the drought problem—well, not solve it—do the very best we can in an extreme circumstance to deliver as much water as possible to the farms and the cities of all of California, while also protecting the endangered species.

Let me just put this up. This is the essence of the legislation. I am going to start here at the bottom and work towards the top. This is the short-term provision of the bill. I will go into this in more detail in a few moments.

The bill also has what we call long-term infrastructure needs. Those long-term infrastructure needs are storage reservoirs, aquifers beneath the surface of the earth, where we have groundwater—or we used to have groundwater, surface storage.

There are several new and expanded reservoir opportunities available in the State, some of them on the streams and rivers—and, of course, those will be controversial—and one or two that are off-stream, in the valleys and the mountains where there are no active rivers, those being somewhat less controversial.

So there is surface storage. There is underground aquifer storage. That is this one right here. Authorized \$600 million for water storage projects, both aquifer as well as surface storage.

We also have this thing called conservation. Conservation is where you can get the most water. For every gallon of water that you conserve, that is a gallon of water that would be available for other purposes or to extend

what little you have available. So conservation plays a major role.

In this legislation, there is money for conservation. There is also money for this recycling. Now, much of the Midwest recycles water. In fact, the entire Mississippi River system is recycled water, water that is used upstream by some city, cleaned, put back in the river, reused again as it flows down the Mississippi River and its tributaries. California doesn't do much recycling.

I don't have a map here of the—no, I don't.

But if one were to take a look at the whole Pacific Coast of California and the United States and Alaska and Central America and South America—so from Alaska all the way south to Chile on the West Coast, the Pacific Coast, of the Western Hemisphere—you would find that the fifth biggest river in all of that vast stretch—the great rivers of Alaska and Canada, the Columbia River, the Sacramento River, the Colorado River down here, and the rivers of Central and South America—the fifth biggest happens to be right here, here, here, and here.

□ 2015

The fifth biggest rivers are the sanitation plants of California that take water from up and down the entire area and from the Colorado all the way from the Rockies, use it, clean it to a higher standard than the day it arrives in the great cities of California, clean it to a higher standard, and then they dump it in the ocean. This is utter foolishness.

So in the Garamendi-Feinstein legislation, we have \$200 million for water recycling so that we can recycle that water, reuse it, and make use of water that is already available.

We know, for example, that in Los Angeles there are approximately 1 million acre-feet of water that is not now being used. In fact, it is being dumped into the ocean. With this recycling program, 1 million acre-feet of new water can be available in southern California.

And, by the way, for those of you who are not familiar with California, we are talking about the Los Angeles basin here.

So the recycling in this basin can deliver 1 million acre-feet of water over the next decade or so, and that water can be put back into the great aquifers of southern California and even down into the San Diego area. These aquifers are now largely contaminated with various contaminants, but they can be cleaned and the water recycled, put back in the aquifers, taken out, cleaned, and round and round it goes.

One million acre-feet: What does that mean to northern California, to Colorado, our friends in Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada? It means that that is a million acre-feet that Los Angeles, the great basin down here, does not need to take from the Sacramento River in northern California or from the Colorado River, taking pressure off those rivers. And as you saw from the drought map, those rivers are in severe

trouble. So that is kind of a strategy that we put in place.

Now, we are not geniuses—well, maybe—no. We are not geniuses. But what we do know is that the State of California has already figured this out.

So what our legislation does is to tie directly to, mirror, augment, and push forward what California did in the 2014 election, which is to pass proposition 1, an almost \$7 billion proposition for the development of water supplies for California.

So, look at this: Water conservation, storm water recapturing, increase local and regional supplies, \$810 million. Our legislation would fit right in there with conservation and these other programs.

Safe drinking water. Remember talking about Porterville and water troughs for cattle from which the kids were taking water? Here you have the Safe Drinking Water Program. And guess what. It is in the Feinstein-Garamendi legislation.

Yes. There it is, money to help small communities through the Bureau of Reclamation expanding their WaterSMART and other programs so that we can mirror, augment, supplement, and advance what California already wants to do when proposition 1 goes into effect.

Let's see. Water recycling. Didn't I just talk about that? Yes, I did. So in the legislation that Senator FEINSTEIN has already introduced and what I will soon introduce here, we will be once again working with the water recycling. Not as much money, but still a major Federal effort to work with the State to maximize the water recycling.

This is also not on this list, but also desalination, which happens to work for some parts of California as well as other parts of the United States.

I talked about groundwater. Yes. Our legislation mirrors the groundwater program that is in proposition 1, adds some additional money, and directs the Federal Government to work directly with the State on advancing the groundwater issues.

Now, for those of you that have been following the drought in California over the last several years—actually, the last several decades—California has been excessively using its groundwater so much so that, in parts of the great Central Valley of California—maybe I will put that map back up here—in the great Central Valley of California, particularly in this part of the Central Valley and the Fresno area and south, we have seen a significant fall in the surface of the Earth.

It is literally sinking as a result of the groundwater being pumped out. In many places, you can go down through this area and you will see wells that are way, way above the ground and the ground is down here maybe 10, 20 feet. You have seen subsidence in the area.

So the over-drafting in this area and some in the Sacramento Valley as well as in the Salinas Valley is a serious problem.

Part of what we want to do, mirroring what the State has already decided to do with proposition 1, is to

have the Federal Government work with the State on addressing the aquifers in this region to find ways to recharge the aquifers. There are many different ways that that can be done.

Some of it is simply pumping the water back into the ground rather than pumping it out. In other areas, the geology in various parts, particularly along the coastal mountains as well as along the Sierra Nevada mountains, there are gravel channels, old river channels that have historically recharged the groundwater basins in parts—actually, along most of the Central Valley.

So it has to be done. This is what we are trying to do with this legislation: Desalination research, which I discussed earlier, \$100 million; water storage, \$600 million; water recycling, \$200 million; and \$55 million for specific protections for the fish and wildlife species.

There is a whole series of projects that would fit into that. Once again, all of this infrastructure work is designed to coordinate specifically with what the State of California is doing with their multibillion-dollar proposition 1.

This isn't in effect yet, but this money is now working its way through the various environmental studies and various levels of government so that very soon these projects will be underway.

If we are able to pass the legislation that we want to introduce, we are going to see the Federal Government working very, very closely with the State government in addressing the California problem.

Now, who cares about California? If you care about food, your fresh veggies, you had better care about California. Over here in the Salinas Valley where lettuce comes from? Drought problems.

In the Central Valley, let's see. You name the crop, everything from rice to walnuts—oh, wine grapes are very, very important if you like your wine. In the central coast down here, the same thing.

So what we are trying to do with the legislation is to provide a long-term fix to California so that we can increase the supply of water, increase the storage during the wet years, put the storage in reservoirs and in the aquifers so that, when the dry years come, then we will do it.

There was a fellow by the name of Steinbeck. He wrote a book, "East of Eden." In that book, he talked about the California droughts.

This is not a new situation, although 5 years and 4 years is definitely new. Usually, the droughts would be 1 or 2 years. But now we are looking at quite possibly a 5-year drought.

Steinbeck said this. It is not the exact quote, although I wish I had it. It was like this:

In the dry years, they worried about where their water would come from. Then the wet years would come and they forgot about the dry years.

That has been the story of California for too many—too many—decades. Certainly Steinbeck saw that in the early part of the 20th century.

We are now in the 21st century and we cannot—we cannot—relive that old adage that Steinbeck wrote about.

So we need to build for the future. We need to be able to address this in the immediate as best we can and put in place the water systems.

I am going to describe those water systems to you just very briefly. Here in the north we have the great Shasta Reservoir up here on the Upper Sacramento River.

It could be raised. It could be increased. There are some environmental and certainly some cost issues associated with raising Shasta. That is one of the proposals of possibilities in our legislation.

The other one sits right about in here off stream. The Sacramento River flows down through the middle of the valley here, but off-stream over here in my district actually is a potential reservoir that has been talked about for maybe 50 years now called Sites Reservoir.

It stores about 1.8 million acre-feet of water. It could deliver annually 500,000 acre-feet of water. That is a lot of water. That is 1 foot of water across 5,000 acres. Did I say 5,000? It is 500,000 acres. So that is the Sites Reservoir over here.

That reservoir also does something really unique. Since it is off-river, it will take the water flowing down the Sacramento River during the heavy storms, put that water into the reservoir, and then, when summer comes or the drought comes, that water can be released back into the Sacramento River, providing water quality issues here in the Delta of California—and I will come to that in just a few moments—creating flexibility on the great reservoirs—Shasta, the Yuba system, the Folsom Reservoir here in Sacramento, and the big California reservoir in Oroville—allowing the operations of those reservoirs to be modified in such a way that they are able to store water rather than releasing it down the river for fish and wildlife.

It would then be able to release water from Sites Reservoir and keep that water back in these reservoirs. A major problem in Sacramento is that the Folsom Reservoir is at low tide. I will have tomorrow representatives from the east Sacramento area in my office, all of them saying: Oh, my goodness. We don't have enough water in Folsom Reservoir for our cities of Rancho Cordova, Roseville, and the like, east of Sacramento.

So Sites Reservoir could provide more water in the Sacramento region by keeping that water in the Folsom Reservoir.

Let's talk a little bit about the delta. I guess I had better finish the other reservoirs. Down here in the Fresno area on the San Joaquin River we have the big Friant Reservoir on the San Joaquin.

There is a bit of a problem with Friant. It managed to dry up the San Joaquin River, creating a big, big problem for the salmon. They don't do very well in dry rivers.

So there is an effort underway to try to restore some of the salmon on the rivers in the San Joaquin Valley, the Stanislaus, the Merced, and the other rivers as you move down towards the San Joaquin.

There would be a new reservoir that is proposed here at Temperance Flat. Is it possible? Yes. Is it environmentally controversial? Oh, yeah. No doubt about that. And it is expensive.

But, nonetheless, our legislation would authorize a continuation of the studies to see if it is worth doing. So that would be the Temperance Flat.

Over here on the hills to the east of Oakland there is another storage reservoir off-stream, and that one is called Los Vaqueros. Los Vaqueros is a reservoir that is controlled by the Contra Costa Water District.

They now have agreements with other water districts in the bay area to increase the size of that reservoir to store more water at that area. Again, that is off-stream.

It would take the high winter flows and put that water in storage off-stream as with Sites Reservoir to the north of it, all very, very important.

So these are the essential projects that would be long term for California. Again, they would be the surface storage reservoirs, two off-stream and three potentially on-stream.

They would be recharging the aquifers and the various infrastructure needed to do that, recycling in the great cities of Los Angeles, San Diego, and in the bay area to recycle water and, also, dealing with the contamination that occurs in many of the cities in the Central Valley, the San Joaquin Valley particularly, a little bit up here in the Sacramento Valley, and a lot of problems in the Salinas Valley in this area.

So those are the essential elements of the long term—I forgot conservation and desalination. So those are the long-term projects that are both in proposition 1 of the California water bond of 2014 and, also, in our legislation.

The second piece of the legislation deals with the operation of the two great water projects. These are the largest water projects in the world, although China is building one that might actually be bigger.

But, as of today, the largest water projects in the world are in California. What they basically do—maybe I will back up here a bit. It would be great if my colleagues here really had a sense of what is happening.

The basic water projects of California take the water from the Sacramento Valley, the Sacramento River, Mount Shasta up here, and the Trinity River, bring that water in through the Shasta Reservoir, hold the water there, and then send the water down the Sacramento River to the delta.

□ 2030

From the delta, that water is picked up in canals—two of them, one operated by the Federal Government, the other one operated by the State of California—and brings that water—the Federal Government—down into the San Joaquin Valley, where it provides hundreds of thousands of acres of irrigated agricultural production.

The other part of that project is here on the San Joaquin. That takes water down the east side of the valley, all the way to Kern County, down here in the Bakersfield area, and north up into the Madera County area here. That is called the Friant-Kern system. That is the Federal water project.

The State water project, like the Federal, takes the water out of the delta here and brings it down in the canal, all the way down here, providing water to Kern County, and then pumps that water 2,000 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains through tunnels and canals into southern California. It flows down through the western part of the Mohave Desert down here, and then flows into the Los Angeles area, and also into the Palm Springs area all the way over here. That is the California water project.

Some of that water flowing into the Metropolitan Water District is then available for the cities and water districts of southern California, all the way down to San Diego and into the Coachella Valley over here in the Palm Springs area. It is one huge water project, all of it dependent on the largest estuary on the West Coast of the Western Hemisphere. There is no other estuary anywhere from Chile to Alaska as large and as important to the aquatic species and birds as the great delta of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system.

Unlike many deltas, this is an inland delta. This is the beginning of San Francisco Bay here. It goes on out. The Golden Gate Bridge and San Francisco are just further to the west.

Once again, the water flows southward down the Sacramento River, past the city of Sacramento, and flows down through the delta, picked up by the great pumps here at Tracy into the canals, and down the canals to the San Joaquin Valley and on to southern California.

Here is the problem: the pumping has significantly altered the ecology of the delta and, when coupled with the drought, has created a situation that has led to a very serious potential of the extinction of species in the delta, particularly the delta smelt. Because of the alteration of the Sacramento River system's normal flow, the salmon, which would normally migrate up the Sacramento River all the way to Mount Shasta and beyond or down the San Joaquin River system to Fresno, that migration pattern has been seriously altered.

In normal years, the management of the river is such that the salmon are able to get along, not as well as they

once did when it was said you could walk across the river on the back of salmon—you can't do that today for sure—but, nonetheless, in a normal year these river systems, excluding the Lower San Joaquin, are able to produce a significant salmon run.

In the delta, the delta smelt have been under great pressure since the pumps were put in. The smelt is a little, tiny fish, but it happens to be like the foundation fish—all the bigger fish eat it. And it is also what we call the canary in the coal mine. If you remember what that is all about, you use canaries in a coal mine. When the canary keels over, you have got a serious problem because you are the next to keel over—bad air.

Well, here these delta smelt are considered to be the canary in the water. When they are in deep trouble—and they are today—the question arises: Is the entire ecosystem of the delta going to collapse? We think not. But California is severely stressed. California is still in drought. Today, the rainfall in California is 75 percent of normal. That is for the entire State. For the Sacramento region, February is 22 percent of normal, and I think we are rapidly approaching the end of February.

What that means for the delta is extraordinary stress—extraordinary stress—and a monumental California water fight. My great-grandfather came to California in the 1860s to mine for gold. During that time, there was a fellow out there by the name of Mark Twain, who was writing about the gold rush and other things that were going on in California.

He said a couple of things that are really interesting. About San Francisco, he said that the coldest winter he ever spent was summer in San Francisco. I think he was referring to the fog. He also said that in California in the 1850s, 1860s, and 1870s, he said: "Whiskey is for drinking; water is for fighting over."

So it has been. During the Gold Rush period, it was all about water. You couldn't mine for gold unless you had water, and people fought over water. They built incredible systems to get their hands on the water that came out of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Today, it is the same. We still fight about water. What Senator FEINSTEIN and I are trying to do is to reduce the friction, reduce the fighting that has been going on for the last decade, or last 5 years, about water as it flows through the delta.

My San Joaquin Valley colleagues, Democrat and Republican, have put forth two pieces of legislation that they believe would solve the water problem for them. What they have managed to do with that legislation is to basically wipe out the environmental protection for the species—salmon, smelt, and other species in the delta—and simply say: Turn the pumps on. We need the water. We have got the votes. We are going to get the water.

Those two pieces of legislation have not become law, and they never should

become law, because if they did, the largest estuary on the West Coast of the Western Hemisphere would be in serious jeopardy.

What we propose is to work within the environmental laws and the biological opinions that have been put forth by the Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies and the National Marine Fisheries Service—the National Marine Fisheries Service concerned about the salmon; the fish and wildlife agencies concerned about the endemic species of the delta—to work within those biological opinions which are designed to protect those species and say the flexibility that is allowed under the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and the biological opinions are sufficient to allow for the maximum amount of pumping to the south from the delta consistent with the protection of the species.

In order to accomplish that, we need to use science. The biological opinions are based on about 13- to 15-year-old science. What we are saying in our legislation is ramp up the science.

Senator FEINSTEIN was able to deliver \$100 million to California fish agencies to put in place realtime monitoring. She was not able to write how that could occur, so in the legislation we would direct the agencies to conduct real-time monitoring, daily monitoring. As the winter flows—and there have been winter flows thus far this year, not enough, but they are there. As those winter flows enter the delta from the north and the south, the fish agencies study where are the smelt, where are the salmon coming down the Sacramento River, and also from the San Joaquin River.

If they are near the delta pumps, reduce the pumping, or don't pump at all, depending where those fish are. If they are not, if they have moved away from the pumps and there is water in the system, then turn the pumps on. Pretty simple: if the fish are endangered, reduce the pumping; if the fish are not endangered, then increase the pumping.

That is essentially what our legislation would accomplish. There are other elements to it, for example, putting in fish screens at the Delta Cross Channel on the Georgiana Slough, and also to improve the levee system within the delta.

We will see. We will see what happens here. We have a choice as Members of Congress and men and women that are supposed to solve problems. We can go the way of my San Joaquin Valley colleagues and simply push aside, negate, the environmental laws that provide for the protection of the salmon, the great fishing industry of California, the salmon runs up and down the coast.

By the way, the salmon that come out of the Sacramento River provide salmon all the way to the Columbia River in Oregon. So it is not just about San Francisco Bay. It is about the salmon and the fishing industry for much of the West Coast, also south through Monterey Bay.

Can we wipe out the environmental laws and simply turn the pumps on? Yes, if that legislation were to pass that has been offered by my colleagues from the San Joaquin Valley. Or we can work within the environmental laws, achieving maximum flexibility, understanding the science: Where are the salmon or the salmonoids? Those are the salmon that have hatched and are coming back down the river, little, tiny salmon. Where are they? Are they coming down the river and getting sucked to the pumps, or are they coming down the river and heading out to the bay? We don't know today. We are not doing real-time monitoring.

If we did real-time monitoring, we would know where they are. We would know where the delta smelt are and other species, and we could adjust the pumping to protect the species and to take advantage of the high flows that occur during the normal winters and also this year, even though it is well below normal.

I have confidence. I have confidence in the wisdom of the Californians who decided that they would pass a water bond to put in place long-range solutions for California—recycling, conservation, storage systems, underground aquifers—and to develop safe drinking water. I have confidence in the wisdom of California because they voted by over 60 percent for this project.

I have confidence in the Congress. I have confidence in the Senate. Senator FEINSTEIN has come up with a good bill. I had the honor to work with her on that bill, and I will soon introduce that bill here in the House.

I have confidence that we have the wisdom and we have the understanding of the systems of California water to maximize over time the water potential of California. And in the near term, in the near term when California, this great State that we would like to see as green, when California is faced with this, I have got confidence that we are wise enough and we are smart enough politically to maneuver ourselves into a situation where we can address the current drought to the maximum extent possible, delivering water to the San Joaquin Valley and on into southern California without harming the fish, without destroying the salmon of California and the fishing, the multibillion-dollar fishing industry that goes with it, and without jeopardizing the largest estuary on the West Coast of the Western Hemisphere.

That is our challenge. This is what we are going to try to accomplish. Senator FEINSTEIN's bill has been introduced. That version will be introduced over here in the next several days as we develop a better understanding among my colleagues of what we are trying to accomplish here.

□ 2045

I have confidence that the representatives of the southern California area will see the wisdom of putting aside

what Mark Twain said we always do in California: Fighting over water and getting about drinking more whiskey. Probably a pretty good idea.

I think we are going to get southern California support for this. I think the San Joaquin Valley folks will look at this and say: Well, we can continue fighting as we have for the last 5 years with no progress, none, nada, zero.

Let's see if we can figure out how to do this in a way that protects the species, the salmon, the other fish, that protects the largest estuary on the west coast of the western hemisphere, and that provides the maximum amount of water that is available to California, which, by the way, has an economy that is ranked seventh in the world. So water is really important.

I know we can do better. I know that this Nation doesn't have to have this kind of water in Flint, Michigan. I know that this Nation doesn't have to have children in the Central Valley of California getting their water out of a cattle water trough.

I know that this Nation doesn't have to destroy the largest estuary and all of the fish, all of the salmon, and all of the industry that goes with that in its quest for water and that what little is available can be shared and maximized.

That is what we are going to try to do with the Feinstein-Garamendi legislation. I know we can do it. I know we have to do it. I know, at the end of the day, we are not going to destroy. We are going to build, we are going to create, and we are going to solve the problem.

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

IN TRIBUTE TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA, A PRE-EMINENT MIND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in tribute to one of the greatest jurists in this Nation's history. Justice Antonin Scalia had a preeminent mind following an excellent education. He has a beautiful family and has already been very sorely missed.

I thought it might be helpful, Mr. Speaker, to get a sense of the man and how profoundly concerned he was with the place in which this country finds itself after world wars, after depressions, after all kinds of threats: a massive civil war in the 1860s, all kinds of things that have threatened this Nation, even the War of 1812 during which this Capitol was set on fire.

There were all of these threats; yet, at this time in which we live, he could see and he tried to sound the warning alarms for what the majority of the Supreme Court was doing to this country.

It seemed to be encapsulated rather well back in the June 12, 2008, decision

in the case of Boumediene vs. George W. Bush, President of the United States, combined with another case.

The decision of the majority of the Court, as Justice Scalia pointed out, was so totally inconsistent with the majority's own majority opinion in a prior case regarding people who were captured on the battlefield and who were clearly at war with the United States.

Throughout the history of warfare at least among civilized nations during the period of warfare, the civilized thing to do was to hold those who were at war with you until such time as the groups they represent, they come from, declare they are no longer at war with you.

Then they can be released unless they have committed some heinous crime for which they should account beyond that of being part of the war against the Nation.

The Supreme Court majority had previously said basically that, of course, the Constitution gives the Congress the power to create tribunals, to create courts.

As my former constitutional law professor said, there is only one Court in the whole country's Federal system that owes its creation to the U.S. Constitution, and that is the U.S. Supreme Court. All other Federal courts, tribunals, owe their existences and their jurisdictions to the United States Congress.

So the majority Court had previously said, in effect, that Congress could, in cases where enemy combatants are seized on the battlefield, hold them without right of writ of habeas corpus, because that has basically been the history of civilized warfare.

Obviously, in uncivilized warfare, people were taken, abused, tortured, made slaves. That has happened throughout the history of mankind. But for nations that were civilized, you simply held them, hopefully, in humanitarian conditions.

In the Boumediene case, Justice Scalia starts his dissent by writing:

"I shall devote most of what will be a lengthy opinion to the legal errors contained in the opinion of the Court. Contrary to my usual practice, however, I think it appropriate to begin with a description of the disastrous consequences of what the Court has done today."

Justice Scalia goes on:

"America is at war with radical Islamists. The enemy began by killing Americans and American allies abroad: 241 at the Marine barracks in Lebanon, 19 at the Khobar Towers in Dhahran, 224 at our embassies in Dar es Salaam and Nairobi, and 17 on the USS Cole in Yemen.

"On September 11, 2001, the enemy brought the battle to American soil, killing 2,749 at the Twin Towers in New York City, 184 at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., and 40 in Pennsylvania.

"It has threatened further attacks against our homeland; one need only

walk about buttressed and barricaded Washington or board a plane anywhere in the country to know that the threat is a serious one. Our Armed Forces are now in the field against the enemy, in Afghanistan and Iraq. Last week, 13 of our countrymen in arms were killed.

"The game of bait-and-switch that today's opinion plays upon the Nation's Commander in Chief will make the war harder on us."

What comes next is, perhaps, one of the most profound statements that any Justice on the Supreme Court ever put in writing, but he was right. And being right in his discernment of the Supreme Court's decision, he knew he needed to put this next sentence in print.

So, in talking about the majority opinion, Justice Scalia wrote this:

"It will almost certainly cause more Americans to be killed."

He wrote:

"That consequence would be tolerable if necessary to preserve a time-honored legal principle vital to our constitutional Republic. But it is this Court's blatant abandonment of such a principle that produces the decision today. The President relied on our settled precedent in *Johnson vs. Eisentrager*"—this was back in 1950—"when he established the prison at Guantanamo Bay for enemy aliens. Citing that case, the President's Office of Legal Counsel advised him 'that the great weight of legal authority indicates that a federal district court could not properly exercise habeas jurisdiction over an alien detained at Guantanamo Bay.'"

Further down, the Justice writes:

"In the short term, however, the decision is devastating. At least 30 of those prisoners hitherto released from Guantanamo Bay have returned to the battlefield.

"But others have succeeded in carrying on their atrocities against innocent civilians. In one case, a detainee released from Guantanamo Bay masterminded the kidnapping of two Chinese dam workers, one of whom was later shot to death when used as a human shield against Pakistani commandos.

"Another former detainee promptly resumed his post as a senior Taliban commander and murdered a United Nations engineer and three Afghan soldiers. Still another murdered an Afghan judge. It was reported only last month that a released detainee carried out a suicide bombing against Iraqi soldiers in Mosul, Iraq.

"Their return to the kill illustrates the incredible difficulty of assessing who is and who is not an enemy combatant in a foreign theater of operations where the environment does not lend itself to rigorous evidence collection."

Justice Scalia goes on:

"During the 1995 prosecution of Omar Abdel Rahman, federal prosecutors gave the names of 200 unindicted co-conspirators to the 'Blind Sheikh's' de-

fense lawyers; that information was in the hands of Osama Bin Laden within two weeks."

Justice Scalia went on to write page after page, explaining the perils that the overzealous and underthinking majority of the Court had imposed on the United States, on our military.

Justice Scalia made clear, when it comes to war, the decision that the majority made was to basically tell our military: Instead of protecting yourselves and protecting your brothers and sisters in arms, we are going to require you to go out there, gather up DNA evidence, get blood evidence, maybe just drive a forensic wagon out there onto the field of battle. Start gathering evidence because some moronic person in a palace in Washington—"palace" being what some of the Justices who first went through the new Supreme Court building said about it back in 1935, that palace in which they reside—has said that, in a time of war, we have lost our mind in America, and we are going to now start putting our military at risk of their very lives so they can go gather up evidence to satisfy some bloated judge in a palace in Washington.

That is why he made the profound statement that he did in this dissent.

□ 2100

His words will almost certainly cause more Americans to be killed. That is extraordinary.

Dear Justice Scalia finished the dissenting opinion by saying: "Today the Court warps our Constitution in a way that goes beyond the narrow issue of the reach of the Suspension Clause, invoking judicially brainstormed separation-of-powers principles to establish a manipulable 'functional' test for the extra territorial reach of habeas corpus (and, no doubt, for the extraterritorial reach of other constitutional protections as well). It blatantly misdescribes important precedents, most conspicuously Justice Jackson's opinion for the Court in *Johnson v. Eisentrager*. It breaks a chain of precedent as old as the common law that prohibits judicial inquiry into the detention of aliens abroad absent statutory authorization. And, most tragically, it sets our military commanders the impossible task of proving to a civilian court, under whatever standards this Court devises in the future, that evidence supports the confinement of each and every enemy prisoner.

"The Nation will live to regret what the Court has done today. I dissent."

What a magnificent man. What a brilliant man with extraordinary common sense.

So, Mr. Speaker, my staff helped me. We have all been picking out favorite quotes that Justice Scalia has provided, both in written opinion and in speeches.

One of Justice Scalia's statements was: "Never compromise your principles, unless, of course, your principles are Adolph Hitler's, in which

case you would be well-advised to compromise them as much as you can."

Another statement by Justice Scalia was: "More important than your obligation to follow your conscience, or at least prior to it, is your obligation to form your conscience correctly."

Justice Scalia said: "You think there ought to be a right to abortion? No problem. The Constitution says nothing about it. Create it the way most rights are created in a democratic society. Pass a law. And that law, unlike a constitutional right to abortion created by a court can compromise."

Justice Scalia said: "A Constitution is not meant to facilitate change. It is meant to impede change, to make it difficult to change."

Brilliant statement.

Some think the Constitution is a living, breathing document. I have discussed this over at the Supreme Court palace with him, and I have discussed it with him at lunches, breakfasts.

There are a handful of special privileges that I count myself blessed to have been able to enjoy, and one of those handful has been time spent with Justice Scalia. He had an incredible sense of humor. He could crack me up. Most of the time, he meant to. Sometimes his sarcasm was just too humorous not to laugh. And he attacked himself with self-effacing humor.

He said this: "I attack ideas. I don't attack people. And some very good people have some very bad ideas. And if you can't separate the two, you've gotta get another day job."

He was a funny man, but a brilliant man. God blessed that man with wisdom.

Justice Scalia said: "I love to argue. I've always loved to argue. And I love to point out the weaknesses of the opposing arguments. It may well be that I'm something of a shin kicker. It may well be that I'm something of a contrarian."

He said: "Well, we didn't set out to have nine children"—talking about his beautiful family. He said: "We're just old-fashioned Catholics, you know."

Justice Scalia said: "I think Thomas Jefferson would have said the more speech, the better. That's what the First Amendment is all about."

Today I see around our college campuses conservatives like me are often shunned. I am grateful to have been invited to speak at Oxford in England and at Cambridge. But it is amazing that places like my conservative Texas A&M, there are students there—much fewer there, but all over the country at what are supposed to be enlightened universities—that don't want to hear any view different from themselves.

When I was at A&M, I mean, I helped host Ralph Nader. I didn't agree with him on much, but I loved the exchange with him, the thoughts that went back and forth. He was a very intriguing man. We weren't afraid of discussions with liberals.

It is one of the things I loved about Justice Scalia. He was so brilliant, so

grounded. His faith was so strongly standing on God's Word, the Bible. He knew who he was. He knew whose he was, and he knew whose was his, and he loved his family dearly.

Justice Scalia said: "Undoubtedly, some think that the Second Amendment is outmoded in a society where our standing army is the pride of our Nation, where well-trained police forces provide personal security, and where gun violence is a serious problem. That is perhaps debatable, but what is not debatable is that it is not the role of this Court to pronounce the Second Amendment extinct."

It was absolutely a great dissent. Pointing out the hypocrisy, the flawed thinking, the incredible poor quality of the writing in the majority opinion in the ObamaCare decision, Justice Scalia said: "This Court, however, concludes that this limitation would prevent the rest of the act from working as well as hoped. So it rewrites the law to make tax credits available everywhere. We should start calling this law SCOTUSCare instead of ObamaCare."

The Supreme Court of the U.S. care, how about that?

He went on to say: "Under all the usual rules of interpretation, in short, the government should lose this case. But normal rules of interpretation seem always to yield to the overriding principle of this Court: The Affordable Care Act must be saved."

He goes on. It says: "If a bill is about to pass that really comes down hard on some minority and they think it's terribly unfair, it doesn't take much to throw a monkey wrench into this complex system. Americans should appreciate that; they should learn to love the gridlock. It's there so the legislation that does get out is good legislation."

Mr. Speaker, it brings to mind a discussion I heard him have with some people from my district, some senior citizens that were coming to Washington, 50 or 60. They had asked me: They say you are friends with Justice Scalia. Do you think we could meet him?

I felt comfortable enough to call him. He said: Sure. Bring them.

So we worked it out, brought them through the side entrance, came into a meeting room. They were all seated there when Justice Scalia came walking in. He leans up against the table in front of them, and they were kind of in awe because they knew how brilliant Justice Scalia was.

He said: Well, you wanted to meet me. Here I am. What questions have you got?

It kind of took the group aback, so people were struggling to try to come up with a question. Finally, one of them said: Well, Justice Scalia, wouldn't you say that we are the freest Nation in the history of the world because we have the best Bill of Rights?

In typical Scalia style, he said: Oh, gosh, no. The Soviet Union had a much better bill of rights than we have got.

It guaranteed a lot more freedoms than we have.

And I've forgotten, but in college I made an A on a paper that discussed the Soviet constitution and the bill of rights. He was right. That old Soviet bill of rights guaranteed all kinds of rights, but it didn't protect them.

He went on to say—and I am not quoting exactly—but the gist of what he had to say is, now, the reason America is the most free Nation in the history of the world is because the Founders didn't trust the government, so they made it as difficult as they could to pass a law. It wasn't enough to have one House; they wanted two Houses, and not like England where one of them doesn't have all that much authority. They wanted two Houses where either one of them could stop a law from being passed. So even if one House were successful in finally getting a majority of people to agree on a law, then the other House would have to agree, and they could stop it completely in its tracks.

That wasn't good enough. They wanted another check and balance, another way to stop law. They wanted to create gridlock. So they said: You know what? We don't want a parliamentarian system where the legislators elect a prime minister. No. We want an executive elected totally different from the legislature. So we will have him elected in a whole different way, and then he can stop any law they may try to pass. And that is not good enough. Let's create another branch, the judiciary branch, and then they can nix anything that is passed.

No, we are the most free Nation in history because the Founders didn't trust government and they made it as hard as possible to pass laws.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. GOHMERT. Justice Scalia says in one of his dissents: "I have exceeded the speed limit on occasion."

He said: "A man who has no enemies is probably not a very good man."

He said: "If you read the rest of the section, you would say, to find a way to find a meaning that the language will bear that will uphold the constitutionality. You don't interpret a penalty to be a pig. It can't be a pig."

He did know how to bring things back to tangible terms.

He said: "If you're going to be a good and faithful judge, you have to resign yourself to the fact that you're not always going to like the conclusions you reach. If you like them all the time, you're probably doing something wrong."

I've experienced that myself. There were times I disagreed with the law, but it was constitutionally made and passed, and I followed the law as a judge and chief justice. That is exactly what he did.

In a dissent in 1996, Justice Scalia said: "The Court must be living in an

another world. Day by day, case by case, it is busy designing a Constitution for a country I do not recognize."

Ten years later, in 2006, he says: "So the question comes up, is there a constitutional right to have homosexual conduct? Not a hard question for me. It's absolutely clear that nobody ever thought when the Bill of Rights was adopted that it gave a right to homosexual conduct. Homosexual conduct was criminal for 200 years in every State. Easy question."

He made those statements in remarks at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, back in 2006.

In 2009, he said: "The Court today continues its quixotic quest to right all wrongs and repair all imperfections through the Constitution. Alas, the quest cannot succeed."

He also said: "This case, involving legal requirements of the content and labeling of meat products such as frankfurters affords a rare opportunity to explore simultaneously both parts of Bismarck's aphorism that 'no man should see how laws or sausages are made.'"

He said: "God has been very good to us. One of the reasons God has been good to us is that we have done him honor."

Certainly, Justice Scalia did God honor.

A lot of people don't realize what a tenderhearted man he was as well. After the horrendous murder of Justice Michael Luttig's father and the assault and attempted murder of his mother in their own garage, two streets over from my house, the family did not want to call Michael and describe the horrors that had been inflicted on his father and mother.

□ 2115

Middle of the night, Justice Scalia is in bed. Justice Scalia gets called, would he go out to Michael Luttig, Judge Luttig's house, and let him know in the wee hours of the morning that his father had been killed. Justice Scalia, for whom Judge Luttig had clerked, he knew Michael Luttig loved him. He put on his warmup suit and went out in the middle of the night many miles away because he cared.

As I conclude, Mr. Speaker, I thought about the words of John Quincy Adams in the Amistad case. He didn't think he had won the case. He was finishing. He was afraid he had not done an adequate job defending these Africans who should be free and should be free to go where they wanted without chains, without bondage.

So he finished his argument by saying, and this is John Quincy Adams, 1841, in the Supreme Court:

"As I cast my eyes along those seats of honor and public trust, now occupied by you, they seek in vain for one of those honored and honorable persons whose indulgence listened then to my voice. Marshall, Cushing, Chase, Washington, Johnson, Livingston, Todd—where are they? Where is that eloquent

statesman and learned lawyer who was my associate counsel in the management of that cause, Robert Goodloe Harper? Where is that brilliant luminary, so long the pride of Maryland and of the American Bar, then my opposing counsel, Luther Martin? Where is the excellent clerk of that day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa, as a monument of his abhorrence of the African slave trade Elias B. Caldwell? Where is the marshal? Where are the criers of the Court? Alas, where is one of the very judges of the Court, arbiters of life and death, before whom I commenced the anxious argument, even now prematurely closed? Where are they all? Gone. Gone. All gone. Gone from the services which, in their day and generation, they faithfully rendered to their country. I humbly hope, and fondly trust, that they have gone to receive the rewards of blessedness on high."

In taking, then, his final leave of the bar there at the Supreme Court, John Quincy Adams said he hoped that every member of the Supreme Court may go to his final account with as little of earthly frailty to answer for as those illustrious dead.

And he said: "That you may, every one, after the close of a long and virtuous career in this world, be received at the portals of the next with the approving sentence: 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt whatsoever that Justice Antonin Scalia, my friend, our friend, the luminary of the Supreme Court, heard those words days ago: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PERRY (at the request of Mr. McCARTHY) for today on account of attending a funeral.

Mr. HASTINGS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today through February 26.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2451. An act to designate the area between the intersections of International Drive, Northwest and Van Ness Street, Northwest and International Drive, Northwest and International Place, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as "Liu Xiaobo Plaza", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill

of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 644. An act to reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), under its previous order and pursuant to House Resolution 620, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 24, 2016, at 10 a.m., for morning-hour debate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

RULES AND REPORTS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT

[Omitted from the RECORD of February 8, 2016]

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(d), executive communications [final rules] submitted to the House pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1) during the period of July 21, 2015, through January 4, 2016, shall be treated as though received on February 8, 2016. Original dates of transmittal, numberings, and referrals to committee of those executive communications remain as indicated in the Executive Communication section of the relevant CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4351. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's interim rule — Conditions for Payment of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Indemnity Claims [Docket No.: APHIS-2015-0061] (RIN: 0579-AE14) received February 10, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4352. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Phalaenopsis Spp. Plants for Planting in Approved Growing Media From China to the Continental United States [Docket No.: APHIS-2014-0106] (RIN: 0579-AE10) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4353. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Direct Farm Ownership Microloan (RIN: 0560-AI33) received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4354. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Farm Service Agency,

Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Direct Farm Ownership Microloan (RIN: 0560-AI33) received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4355. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2017, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 904(c)(2); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 254 (as amended by Public Law 112-25, Sec. 103(1)); (125 Stat. 246); to the Committee on Appropriations.

4356. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2017, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 901a(9); Public Law 99-177, Sec. 251A (as added by Public Law 112-25, Sec. 302(a)); (125 Stat. 256); to the Committee on Appropriations.

4357. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Logistics and Materiel Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a report entitled "Strategic and Critical Materials Operations Report To Congress: Operations under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act during Fiscal Year 2015", pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(b); June 7, 1939, ch. 190, Sec. 11 (as amended by Public Law 103-35, Sec. 204(d)); (107 Stat. 103); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4358. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary, Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on assistance provided by the Department of Defense for certain sporting events, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2564(e); Public Law 104-201, Sec. 367(a); (110 Stat. 2496); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4359. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Navy's annual report to Congress on Repair of Naval Vessels in Foreign Shipyards, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7310(c); Public Law 110-417, Sec. 1012(c); (122 Stat. 4584); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4360. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting draft of proposed legislation entitled the "Military Justice Act of 2016"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

4361. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Logistics and Materiel Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting the National Defense Stockpile (NDS) Annual Materials Plan (AMP) for Fiscal Year 2017 and for the succeeding four years, FY 2018-2021, pursuant to Sec. 11(b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4362. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's semiannual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, pursuant to Public Law 106-569; to the Committee on Financial Services.

4363. A letter from the Assistant Director, Legislative Affairs, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's annual integrated Strategic Plan, Budget, and Performance Plan and Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4364. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Security-Based Swap Transactions Connected with a Non-U.S. Person's Dealing Activity That Are Arranged, Negotiated, or Executed By Personnel Located in a U.S. Branch or Office or in a U.S. Branch or Office of an Agent; Security-Based Swap Dealer De Minimis Exception [Release No.: 34-77104; File

No.: S7-06-15] (RIN: 3235-AL73) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4365. A letter from the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received February 10, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

4366. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's report entitled "The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran", the twenty-fifth in a series of reports, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 8513a(d)(4)(A); Public Law 112-81, Sec. 1245(d)(4)(A) (as amended by Public Law 112-158, Sec. 503(b)(1)); (126 Stat. 1261); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4367. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Department's Twenty-first Report to Congress on Progress Made in Licensing and Constructing the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 16523; Public Law 109-58, Sec. 1810; (119 Stat. 1126); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4368. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's Quarterly Report on the Transition of the Stewardship of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority ("IANA") Functions, pursuant to Public Law 114-113; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4369. A letter from the Deputy Director, ODRM, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major rule — Medicaid Program; Final FY 2013 and Preliminary FY 2015 Disproportionate Share Hospital Allotments, and Final FY 2013 and Preliminary FY 2015 Institutions for Mental Diseases Disproportionate Share Hospital Limits [CMS-2398-N] (RIN: 0983-ZB24) received February 11, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4370. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal of Review and Reclassification Procedures for Biological Products Licensed Prior to July 1, 1972 [Docket No.: FDA-2015-N-2103] received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4371. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Administration's Third Annual Report on Drug Shortages for Calendar Year 2015, pursuant to Public Law 112-144, Sec. 1002; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4372. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Administration's FY 2015 Performance Report to Congress for the Animal Drug User Fee Act, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 379j-13; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4373. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) program report for FY 2015, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 13218(b)(1); Public Law 103-486, Sec. 310 (as added by Public Law 105-388, Sec. 8(a)); (112 Stat. 3481); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4374. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Allocations of Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Allowances from New Unit Set-Asides for the 2015 Compliance Year [FRL- 9942-27-OAR] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4375. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; 2008 Ozone NAAQS Interstate Transport for Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota [EPA-R08-OAR-2015-0670; FRL-9942-31-Region 8] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4376. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Interstate Pollution Transport Requirements for the 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2015-0750; FRL-9942-58-Region 3] received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4377. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of New Mexico/Albuquerque-Bernalillo County; Infrastructure and Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R06-OAR-2015-0431; FRL-9942-29-Region 6] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4378. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval of Iowa's Air Quality Implementation Plans; Polk County Board of Health Rules and Regulations, Chapter V, Revisions [EPA-R07-OAR-2016-0045; FRL-9942-37-Region 7] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4379. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Approval of Iowa's State Implementation Plan (SIP); Electronic Reporting Consistent with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) [EPA-R07-OAR-2015-0840; FRL-9942-39-Region 7] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4380. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluridone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0913; FRL-9941-69] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4381. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Lead-based Paint Programs; Amendment to Jurisdiction-Specific Certification and Accreditation Requirements and

Renovator Refresher Training Requirements [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2014-0304; FRL-9941-61] (RIN: 2070-AK02) received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4382. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rule on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2013-0399; FRL-9941-56] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4383. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Interstate Pollution Transport Requirements for the 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2015-0750; FRL-9942-58-Region 3] received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4384. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Regulation to Limit Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Large Non-Electric Generating Units [EPA-R03-OAR-2015-0666; FRL-9942-59-Region 3] received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4385. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Review of New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country: Extension of Permitting and Registration Deadlines for True Minor Sources Engaged in Oil and Natural Gas Production in Indian Country [EPA-HQ-OAR-2014-0606; FRL-9942-64-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AS27) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4386. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Revision to the Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha 2006 24-Hour Particulate Matter Maintenance Plan [EPA-R05-OAR-2015-0848; FRL-9942-56-Region 5] received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4387. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Particulate Matter Emissions Limits Revision [EPA-R05-OAR-2015-0379; FRL-9942-54-Region 5] received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4388. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Annual Update of Filing Fees [Docket No.: RM16-00002-000] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4389. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule —

Annual Update of Filing Fees [Docket No.: RM16-2-000] received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4390. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Changes to Buried and Underground Piping and Tank Recommendations [LR-ISG-2015-01] received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4391. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's interim staff guidance — Compliance with Order EA-12-049, Order Modifying Licenses with Regard to Requirements for Mitigation Strategies for Beyond-Design-Basis External Events, Revision to JLD-ISG-2012-01 received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4392. A letter from the Chairman, Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management, transmitting the Commission's 2013-2014 Annual Report; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4393. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the final report on the national emergency with respect to the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor that was declared in Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627) and 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4394. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to Libya, that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, is to continue in effect beyond February 25, 2016, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 202(d); (90 Stat. 1257) (H. Doc. No. 114-101); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

4395. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a notice of the Air Force's Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Pakistan, Transmittal No. 15-80, pursuant to Sec. 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4396. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuba Licensing Policy Revisions [Docket No.: 151208999-5999-01] (RIN: 0694-AG79) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4397. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's Annual Sunshine Act Report for 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); Public Law 94-409, Sec. 3(a) (as amended by Public Law 104-66, Sec. 3002); (109 Stat. 734); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4398. A letter from the Secretary of the Board of Governors, U.S. Postal Service, transmitting the Service's report on postal officers and employees who received total compensation in calendar year 2015, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3686(c); Public Law 109-435, Sec. 506; (120 Stat. 3236); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4399. A letter from the Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the

Agency's Fiscal Year 2015 Annual Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4400. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, Greater Atlantic Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Trip Limit Adjustment for the Common Pool Fishery [Docket No.: 150105004-5355-01] (RIN: 0648-XE398) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4401. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; North Atlantic Swordfish Fishery [Docket No.: 120627194-3657-02] (RIN: 0648-XE295) received February 10, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4402. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket Nos.: 120328229-4949-02 and 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XE346) received February 12, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4403. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's inseason rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2015 Tribal Fishery Allocations for Pacific Whiting; Reapportionment Between Tribal and Non-Tribal Sectors [Docket No.: 141219999-5432-02] (RIN: 0648-XE345) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4404. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2015-2016 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 140904754-5188-02] (RIN: 0648-BF63) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4405. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; New Coast Recovery Fee Programs [Docket No.: 140304192-5999-02] (RIN: 0648-BE05) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4406. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Listing Determinations on Proposal To List the Banggai Cardinalfish and Harrisson's Dogfish Under the Endangered Species Act [Docket No.: 151120999-5999-01] (RIN: 0648-XE328) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

01] (RIN: 0648-XE328) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4407. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Species; Critical Habitat for Endangered North Atlantic Right Whale [Docket No.: 100217099-5999-03] (RIN: 0648-AY54) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4408. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf, and South Atlantic; Aquaculture [Docket No.: 080225276-5601-02] (RIN: 0648-AS65) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4409. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone, Great Egg Harbor Bay; Somers Point, NJ [Docket No.: USCG-2015-0921] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4410. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone, Great Egg Harbor Bay; Somers Point, NJ [Docket No.: USCG-2015-0921] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received February 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4411. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's direct final rule — Notification and Reporting of Aircraft Accidents or Incidents and Overdue Aircraft, and Preservation of Aircraft Wreckage, Mail, Cargo, and Records [Docket No.: NTSB-AS-2012-0001] (RIN: 3147-AA11) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4412. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Awarding Agency Regulatory Implementation of Office of Management and Budget's Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (RIN: 3245-AG62) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Small Business.

4413. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards: Inflation Adjustment to Monetary Based Size Standards (RIN: 3245-AG60) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Small Business.

4414. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards: Employee Based Size Standards in Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade (RIN: 3245-AG49) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Small Business.

4415. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards for Manufacturing (RIN: 3245-AG50) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Small Business.

4416. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Small Business Size Standards: Industries With Employee Based Size Standards Not Part of Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, or Retail Trade (RIN: 3245-AG51) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Small Business.

4417. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Los Olivos District Viticultural Area [Docket No.: TTB-2015-0004; T.D. TTB-132; Ref: Notice No.: 148] (RIN: 1513-AC11) received February 10, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4418. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Eagle Foothills Viticultural Area [Docket No.: TTB-2015-0006; T.D. TTB-131; Ref: Notice No.: 150] (RIN: 1513-AC18) received February 10, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4419. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Returning Evidence at the Appeals Council Level [Docket No.: SSA-2013-0061] (RIN: 0960-AH64) received February 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4420. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the Economic Report of the President together with the 2016 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1022(a); February 20, 1946, ch. 33, Sec. 3(a) (as amended by Public Law 101-508; 1312(e)); (104 Stat. 1388-609) (H. Doc. No. 114—85); to the Joint Economic Committee and ordered to be printed.

4421. A letter from the Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's proposed fiscal year 2017 budget, pursuant to Public Law 92-181; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Oversight and Government Reform.

4422. A letter from the Director of Congressional Affairs, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the FY 2017 Appropriations Request for the National Endowment for the Arts; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and Appropriations.

4423. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Medicare National Coverage Determinations for Fiscal Year 2015, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395ff(f)(7); Public Law 106-554, Sec. 522(f)(7); (114 Stat. 2763A-546); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

4424. A letter from the Deputy Director, ODRM, Department of Health and Human

Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Reporting and Returning of Overpayments [CMS-6037-F] (RIN: 0938-AQ58) received February 11, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to sec. 4 of H. Res. 611 the following report was filed on February 16, 2016]

Mr. GOODLATTE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3624. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prevent fraudulent joinder; with an amendment (Rept. 114-422). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Submitted on February 23, 2016]

Mr. MCCARTHY: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4402. A bill to require a review of information regarding persons who have traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to support terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 114-423). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCCARTHY: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4408. A bill to require the development of a national strategy to combat terrorist travel, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-424). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCCARTHY: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4398. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for requirements relating to documentation for major acquisition programs, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-425). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3821. A bill to amend title XIX to require the publication of a provider directory in the case of States providing for medical assistance on a fee-for-service basis or through a primary care case-management system, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-426). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3716. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require States to provide to the Secretary of Health and Human Services certain information with respect to provider terminations, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-427). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 618. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3624) to amend title 28, United States Code, to prevent fraudulent joinder (Rept. 114-428). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NEWHOUSE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 619. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2406) to protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing, and shooting, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-429). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following

titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 4580. A bill to require the Secretary of State to submit an unclassified notice before the transfer of any individual detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the custody or control of the individual's country of origin, any other foreign country, or any other foreign entity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 4581. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent earnings stripping of corporations which are related to inverted corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 4582. A bill to exclude striped bass from the anadromous fish doubling requirement in section 3406(b)(1) of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 4583. A bill to promote a 21st century energy and manufacturing workforce; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 4584. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize COPS grantees to use grant funds for active shooter training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BEYER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. KAPTRUN, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BEATTY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 4585. A bill to increase the rates of pay under the statutory pay systems and for prevailing rate employees by 3.9 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 4586. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to States for developing standing orders and educating health care professionals regarding the dispensing of opioid overdose reversal medication without person-specific prescriptions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON (for himself, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 4587. A bill to improve certain programs of the Small Business Adminstration

to better assist small business customers in accessing broadband technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SAR-BANES, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 4588. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide the same level of Federal matching assistance for every State that chooses to expand Medicaid coverage to newly eligible individuals, regardless of when such expansion takes place; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MACARTHUR:

H.R. 4589. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the cap on the Medicare Advantage star rating bonuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 4590. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out certain major medical facility projects for which appropriations are being made for fiscal year 2016, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 4591. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into agreements with certain health care providers to furnish hospital care, medical services, and extended care to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL (for himself and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H.R. 4592. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the 60th Anniversary of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4593. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a payroll tax exemption for hiring long-term unemployed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLIS (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 4594. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make college affordable and accessible; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. QUIGLEY (for himself, Mr. BENISHEK, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KAPUR, Mr. HIGGINS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. KIND, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 4595. A bill to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to conduct monitoring, assessment, science, and research, in support of the binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BARLETTA (for himself and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H. Con. Res. 117. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers Memorial Service and the National Honor Guard and Pipe Band Exhibition; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. FORBES:

H. Res. 615. A resolution expressing support for the Senate regarding the importance of

selecting a Supreme Court Justice, and urging the Senate to only consider a nominee who will uphold the integrity of the Constitution in judicial decisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Ms. LEE):

H. Res. 616. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the necessity to publically exonerate the African American sailors of the United States Navy who were tried and convicted of mutiny in connection with their service at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine in Concord, California, during World War II in order to further aid in healing the racial divide that continues to exist in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H. Res. 617. A resolution providing for authority to initiate litigation for actions by the President or other executive branch officials inconsistent with their duties under the Constitution of the United States with respect to the unlawful transfer of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. McCARTHY:

H. Res. 620. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; considered and agreed to, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H. Res. 621. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the future of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H. Res. 622. A resolution encouraging people in the United States to recognize March 2, 2016, as Read Across America Day; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. BARTON, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. TONKO):

H. Res. 623. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Engineers Week; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

172. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 128, urging the United States Congress to overturn recent executive actions put forth by the President concerning gun control; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

173. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 7, urging the United States Department of Veterans Affairs and the United States Congress to create a pilot program in Michigan instituting a flexible Veterans Choice Card system

structured similar to a traditional health care program for all veterans in Michigan; to the Committee on Veterans' 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. ROYCE:

H.R. 4580.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 4581.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 4582.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States), Clause 3 (relating to regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 4583.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H.R. 4584.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8, ". . . to provide the common defense and general welfare of the United States"

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 4585.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. DOLD:

H.R. 4586.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 4587.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 4588.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MACARTHUR:

H.R. 4589.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 4590.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 4591.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 4592.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. “The Congress shall have the power . . . to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;”

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4593.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 4594.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 4595.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 27: Mrs. BLACK and Mr. ZINKE.

H.R. 131: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 210: Mrs. BLACK.

H.R. 249: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 267: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 448: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 546: Mr. BUCHANAN and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 563: Mr. VARGAS, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 581: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 592: Mr. LAMALFA and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 605: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 624: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 654: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MARINO, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 664: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 711: Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 764: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 775: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 799: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 814: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 841: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 864: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 865: Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 911: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 921: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 927: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 997: Mr. HARPER.

H.R. 1088: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1093: Ms. KAPTRU and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1095: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 1098: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1171: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 1188: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 1218: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 1221: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1247: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 1301: Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia and Mr. KNIGHT.

H.R. 1343: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 1391: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 1457: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1475: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. TURNER, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ,

Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 1559: Mr. KNIGHT.

H.R. 1567: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 1655: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DELANEY, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 1686: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1718: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1763: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 1769: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. DELAUBO, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. VELA, and Mr. GUTIÉRREZ.

H.R. 1854: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1887: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 1941: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 1943: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 2102: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 2156: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 2170: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 2191: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 2193: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 2218: Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia.

H.R. 2236: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 2257: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 2278: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2404: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 2500: Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 2515: Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia and Mr. McGOVERN.

H.R. 2516: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 2539: Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 2540: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 2622: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 2633: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2646: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 2656: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia and Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 2680: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 2711: Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 2715: Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 2745: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 2759: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2799: Mr. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 2802: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 2805: Mr. WENSTRUP.

H.R. 2846: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 2867: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 2894: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2896: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2901: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 2903: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. COOK, Mr. FARR, and Mr. GARRETT.

H.R. 2911: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 2939: Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 2956: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 2972: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 3012: Mr. MESSER and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 3026: Mr. DENHAM.

H.R. 3029: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 3080: Mr. PAULSEN, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 3119: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. FREILINGHUYSEN, and Mr. RIGELL.

H.R. 3123: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 3137: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 3150: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3151: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.

H.R. 3193: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. DONOVAN.

H.R. 3225: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3299: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 3308: Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 3326: Mr. PITTINGER and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 3351: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 3355: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 3381: Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B.

MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARINO, Mr. PITTINGER, and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 3399: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 3439: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 3541: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 3542: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 3556: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 3643: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3655: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 3687: Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 3694: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 3706: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 3710: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 3713: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3779: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3790: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 3799: Mr. POMPEO and Mr. RATCLIFFE.

H.R. 3805: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 3817: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 3892: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. MICA, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 3924: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 3926: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3946: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 3977: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3978: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 4007: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 4013: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 4018: Mr. CUELLAR and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 4063: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 4089: Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 4116: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PITTINGER, and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 4126: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MICA, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 4138: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 4140: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 4144: Mr. KILMER and Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 4160: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 4165: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 4167: Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BARR, and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 4172: Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 4183: Mr. KNIGHT.

H.R. 4184: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 4212: Mr. PETERS and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 4219: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 4223: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4230: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 4238: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 4247: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 4249: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 4262: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia and Mr. HENSARLING.

H.R. 4263: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 4278: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 4293: Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. ASHFORD.

H.R. 4294: Mr. MACARTHUR, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. ASHFORD.

H.R. 4298: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 4336: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. COLE, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. HAHN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 4352: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RIGELL, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. KEATING, Mr. SALMON, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 4362: Mr. OLSON and Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 4364: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 4371: Mr. HOLDING, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 4377: Mr. MULVANEY.
 H.R. 4380: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 4381: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mrs. LOVE, and Mr. KLINE.
 H.R. 4390: Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 4398: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. McCaul.
 H.R. 4400: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 4401: Mr. HIGGINS.
 H.R. 4402: Ms. SINEMA.
 H.R. 4403: Mr. ZELDIN.
 H.R. 4408: Ms. SINEMA.
 H.R. 4420: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. LUETKE-MEYER, and Mr. BARTON.
 H.R. 4424: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
 H.R. 4430: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. AMODEI.
 H.R. 4448: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
 H.R. 4456: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 4461: Mr. OLSON.
 H.R. 4465: Mr. LAMALFA.
 H.R. 4471: Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 4479: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H.R. 4480: Mr. KILMER and Mr. FARR.
 H.R. 4488: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE, Mr. FATTAH, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H.R. 4491: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRAYSON, and Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 4502: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
 H.R. 4519: Mrs. DINGELL.
 H.R. 4521: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. GOWDY.

H.R. 4525: Ms. MATSUI.
 H.R. 4534: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. TAKAI, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. KATKO.
 H.R. 4537: Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 4539: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. DELANBY.
 H.R. 4543: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 4550: Mr. BRADY of Texas.
 H.R. 4552: Mr. CRENSHAW.
 H.R. 4555: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 4570: Mr. ROKITA and Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.
 H.R. 4578: Ms. HAHN and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.J. Res. 23: Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.J. Res. 50: Mr. WENSTRUP.
 H. Con. Res. 19: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
 H. Con. Res. 75: Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. CULBERSON.
 H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. MULVANEY.
 H. Con. Res. 101: Mr. McGOVERN.
 H. Res. 28: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H. Res. 112: Mr. RANGEL.
 H. Res. 148: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mrs. LOWEY.
 H. Res. 214: Mr. JEFFRIES and Mr. VEASEY.
 H. Res. 289: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H. Res. 428: Mr. ELLISON.
 H. Res. 540: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H. Res. 541: Ms. MOORE and Ms. NORTON.
 H. Res. 551: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. COOK, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DONOVAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BERNA, Mr.

SHERMAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. LEVIN.

H. Res. 565: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H. Res. 569: Mr. O'ROURKE and Mr. LEVIN.

H. Res. 591: Mr. VELA, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. FORBES, Mr. EMMER of Minnesota, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H. Res. 593: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H. Res. 608: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. VARGAS.

H. Res. 610: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. TORRES, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

The amendment to be offered by Representative Buck, or a designee, to H.R. 3624, the “Fraudulent Joinder Prevention Act,” does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN

My amendment to H.R. 2406 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.