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No. 63

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 7, 2012.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ADRIAN SMITH to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

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

We give You thanks O God for giving us another day. Please help us to use it well.

We ask Your blessing upon this assembly and upon all to whom the authority of government is given. Help them to meet their responsibilities during these days, to attend to the immediate needs and concerns of the moment, all the while enlightened by the majesty of Your creation and Your eternal spirit.

We give You thanks that we all can know and share the fruits of Your spirit, especially in this time the virtue of tolerance and reconciliation, of justice and righteousness, of goodwill and understanding, of patience and loving care for others.

Watch over this House and cause Your blessing to be upon each Member, that they might serve all the people with sincerity and truth.

May all that is done within the people's House this day be for Your great 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 South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

PRESIDENT FAILS YOUNG AMERICANS

(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, last Friday, the Bureau of Labor Statistics released the latest jobs report. Sadly, for the past 39 months, our Nation's unemployment rate has remained at or above 8 percent. It is gruesomely clear that the President's failed policies are not working for young Americans but, instead, are destroying jobs, with 54 percent of college graduates under 25 unemployed or underemployed.

The most recent report confirmed that more than 500,000 of discouraged Americans have given up searching for a job in the last 2 months. If the labor force remained the same size as 2009, when the President was sworn into office, our Nation's unemployment rate would be at 11 percent. The President's policies are failing young Americans with shrinking jobs and growing deficits with devastating interest payments.

It is past time for the liberal-controlled Senate to take up the House Republicans' more than 30 bills which will help create jobs.

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

CONGRATULATING ZIPPO MANUFACTURING COMPANY

(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, today I rise to recognize Zippo Manufacturing Company, which is located in the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, city of Bradford, McKean County.

Zippo employs approximately 900 people in Bradford, which is a community of approximately 8,000 people, making it the largest employer in the county.

Zippo has been making lighters since 1895 and became very popular during World War II. Next month, Zippo will celebrate the production of its 500 millionth windproof pocket lighter at the company's manufacturing plant. The actual 500 millionth Zippo lighter will be classic brushed chrome with two-tone engraving and an individual serial number of "1."

But it's not just the number that Zippo and its employees will celebrate; it's that over the years Zippo has developed an iconic brand; it's that consumers in over 160 countries around the world buy Zippo products; it's that despite the drastic downturn in the economy, Zippo, through hard work and innovation, has continued to successfully grow its business, support our domestic manufacturers and the strength of our communities.

For these reasons, Zippo CEO Gregory Booth was recently nominated to serve on the U.S. Department of Commerce's Manufacturing Council.

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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I want to congratulate Zippo on this tremendous accomplishment.

HONORING LEONA MARTENS

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

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember Leona Martens of Greeley, Colorado.

Leona faithfully served the community of Weld County for 22 years as the executive director of the Weld County Food Bank. While Leona lost her battle against cancer, her legacy and influence will continue the fight against hunger for generations to come. Under Leona's leadership, the Weld Food Bank grew its annual distribution from 40,000 to 8 million pounds of food. She expanded their operating facilities to 35,000 square feet, where they serve more than 10,000 residents each month.

The tremendous leadership, dedication, and passion she held for the citizens of Weld County is unrivaled, and the county has truly reaped the benefit of her work.

I had the opportunity to tour the food bank—part of it is named after her and in her memory—this past December and fully agree with her colleagues and friends who described Leona as “an amazing leader with tremendous vision,” a “tireless worker,” and “true friend.”

Thanks to Leona's passion and tireless effort, Weld County citizens are ensured continued service and dedication.

It is my honor to stand here today to remember and recognize Leona Martens for her incredible vision, hard work, and passion to improve the lives of the citizens of Greeley, Colorado.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE KAY GRANGER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable KAY GRANGER, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 26, 2012.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, for deposition testimony.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

KAY GRANGER,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE PETE SESSIONS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Honorable PETE SESSIONS, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, for deposition testimony.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is not consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

PETE SESSIONS,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM SPECIAL ASSISTANT, THE HONORABLE ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Harry T. Spikes, II, Special Assistant, the Honorable ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2012.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for documents and testimony issued by the District Court of Maryland, Baltimore County, in connection with civil litigation currently pending before that court.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that because the subpoena is not “material and relevant,” compliance with the subpoena is inconsistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

HARRY T. SPIKES, II,
Special Assistant.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2012.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for documents and testimony issued by the District Court of Maryland, Baltimore County, in connection with civil litigation currently pending before that court.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that because the subpoena is not “material and relevant,” compliance with the subpoena is incon-

sistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Member of Congress.

RECESS

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

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

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

AUTHORIZING USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 105) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 105

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

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR EVENT TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used for an event on June 24, 2012, to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) and the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 105, authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall on June 24 to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha, a legendary figure in Hawaiian history and culture.

On June 11, the people of Hawaii will celebrate the 96th annual Kamehameha Day, commemorating the life of Kamehameha the Great, who between 1795 and 1810 unified the islands into the kingdom of Hawaii. Known for being a fierce warrior who fought for unity and independence, King Kamehameha was highly regarded for ruling with fairness and compassion. His law, known as the Law of the Splintered Paddle, specifically protected civilians in wartime and is today a model for human rights throughout the world.

A statue of King Kamehameha graces the Capitol Visitor Center as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection. In adopting the resolution, we will authorize the use of this space for the celebration of his life and accomplishments.

I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) for introducing this concurrent resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 105 authorizes the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a celebration on June 24, 2012. This will be the 43rd time that we have celebrated the birthday of King Kamehameha in the Nation's Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, Hawaii has a unique history. We are, of course, the 50th State, and we are the only State that comes with a kingdom as part of our history. June 11 is the recognized State holiday. King Kamehameha was born around 1758, and he unified the eight Hawaiian Islands by 1810. He is also known as King Kamehameha I. His birthday has been celebrated for about 140 years in my State, beginning in 1871 by his great-grandson King Kamehameha V.

The statue that you see in the Capitol Visitor Center today has also a fascinating history. It was commissioned for the then-kingdom by Thomas Gould, and he finished it in 1880. It was made in Italy. He was an American sculptor. The ship actually sank that was bringing the first Kamehameha statue to Hawaii, and in 1883, the second statue made its way to Hawaii. What stands in Emancipation Hall today is molded from the second statue. That is the official statue that stands in front of what we call Ali'iolani Hale, which is the home of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The first

statue was discovered and stands in the Big Island, which is the birthplace of King Kamehameha.

As you look at the statue—and I invite everyone to do that—you will see that it stands approximately 8½ feet tall. He has a helmet and a feather cape, and they are made from very rare bird feathers. His left hand has a spear, and that was his statement that he was ready to defend his kingdom. But his right hand is open in a gesture, and that is to welcome people, and that is what we call the gesture of, of course, aloha.

Lei draping is the customary celebration which will also happen on June 24 here, and what you see there is a tradition that has become almost uniquely Hawaii's. Lei is the way that we bond. And the lei draping is symbolic of the bonds that people have in Hawaii, and it is a very close and strong bond. The act of presenting a lei is something that many identify with Hawaii as they come to visit our beautiful islands.

As we all know, the President was born in Hawaii, and on June 20, 2010, he issued Proclamation 8534 in honor of the bicentennial of the uniting of the islands by King Kamehameha. This is what the President had to say in that proclamation:

On this bicentennial King Kamehameha Day, we celebrate the history and heritage of the Aloha State, which has immeasurably enriched our national life and culture. The Hawaiian narrative is one of both profound triumph and, sadly, deep injustice. It is the story of Native Hawaiians oppressed by crippling disease, aborted treaties, and the eventual conquest of their sovereign kingdom. These grim milestones remind us of an unjust time in our history, as well as the many pitfalls in our Nation's long and difficult journey to perfect itself. Yet, through the peaks and valleys of our American story, Hawaii's steadfast sense of community and mutual support shows the progress that results when we are united in a spirit of limitless possibility.

This particular celebration is also very special for the people of Hawaii, and I believe for Members of this House as well. Senator DANIEL K. AKAKA will be retiring at the end of his term, and as many of you are aware of, he served 14 years in this House and the last 22 in the United States Senate. He is the epitome of aloha. He is the epitome of everything that is good about Hawaii.

In honor of him, I would like to read a portion of what he said in the June 2009 Kamehameha Lei Draping Ceremony here because I think he gave a different perspective of King Kamehameha that many of us do not know.

□ 1610

He said:

As a military leader and statesman, Kamehameha was a brilliant visionary who pursued opportunities for progress. He pioneered military strategies that included unique flanking tactics and the use of cannons on the bow of his canoes. Those revolutionary concepts enabled Kamehameha to succeed in battle and are principles recognized and taught to this day at West Point. Beyond his

military accolades, Kamehameha understood that if his people were going to thrive, they must be unified. Through governance, Kamehameha brought Native Hawaiians together and established an environment where they could perpetuate their heritage and way of life. Under his leadership, the government strengthened its autonomy and self-sufficiency. These actions set the kingdom's framework for international commerce and diplomacy that brought peace and prosperity to his people.

As we all know, Senator AKAKA is the only Native Hawaiian who serves in the Congress of the United States.

It is very important for us to know that King Kamehameha was very thoughtful, even in the days that he was uniting the Hawaiian Islands. He is known in Hawaii for the Law of the Splintered Paddle, also called Kanawai Mamalahoe. What he basically said was that we have a responsibility to protect civilians at the time of war, that every human life was precious, and it was wrong for the powerful to mistreat the weak.

The context of this story is also very moving. Someone who didn't know who he was actually hit him on the head with a paddle and, of course, it splintered. When they found out that they had hit him, they all thought that their lives would come to an end. But instead, he decreed the Law of the Splintered Paddle. This is the visionary who united the Hawaiian Islands.

By this resolution, we honor this great person and also all that makes Hawaii special and unique.

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

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 105, to authorize the use of the Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for the Lei Draping Ceremony on June 24, 2012, to celebrate the birthday of the great warrior, King Kamehameha.

I want to thank my colleagues, Ms. HANABUSA and Ms. HIRONO, for their leadership, and to all the members of the Hawaiian congressional delegation for their support of this important legislation. I also want to take this opportunity to commend my good friend, Senator DANIEL AKAKA, for his stewardship on this and many other issues benefiting the people of Hawaii. Senator AKAKA has been an integral part of the Lei Draping Ceremony for the past 36 years, and it is befitting that his outstanding service and dedication to the people of Hawaii will be recognized in next month's ceremony.

Mr. Speaker, for more than 40 years, the Hawaiian congressional delegation and the Hawaii State Society of Washington, D.C., has hosted the Lei Draping Ceremony on or about the second week of June to coincide with the celebration of King Kamehameha Day in

the State of Hawaii. Because King Kamehameha's statue has been moved to the Emancipation Hall of the U.S. Capitol Visitor Center, it now requires the enactment of a congressional resolution to authorize this annual celebration; hence, House Concurrent Resolution 105 is being considered before the House today.

Mr. Speaker, for some 2,000 years, the Hawaiian Islands existed under some tremendous rivalries among the Native Hawaiian warring chiefs. After almost 10 years of fighting, King Kamehameha brought all of the Hawaiian Islands under one rule, thus fulfilling an ancient prophecy that one day a high chief will be born and will defeat the chiefs of the other islands and thereby bring all the eight Hawaiian Islands under one rule.

Mr. Speaker, King Kamehameha, while a mountain of a man—standing at 6 feet, 8 inches tall and weighing about 300 pounds and a great warrior of many feats—perhaps is better known for his foresight and for the peace and stability he brought to the Hawaiian Islands. He was shrewd in building prosperity for his people by encouraging agricultural development and promoting commercial trade in Europe, and even with the United States.

While he was open to new ideas, he was cautious and circumspect in the old ways. It was said that before the unification of the Hawaiian Islands in 1782, King Kamehameha, during a raid, came across two unarmed fishermen, and as he attempted to slay the fishermen, his foot was caught between two rocks. In defending themselves, the two fishermen immediately hit King Kamehameha on the head with a large paddle, broke it, and left him for dead. King Kamehameha survived, and some 12 years later, the fishermen were caught and brought before the King. Rather than seeking revenge on the fishermen, King Kamehameha set them free with gifts. From then on, King Kamehameha, declared what is known now today in Hawaiian history as the Law of the Splintered Paddle, or Mamalahoe, as known among the Hawaiian people. The Law of the Splintered Paddle has become the basis of many modern human rights laws regarding the treatment of unarmed men, women, and children and that they are not to be harmed when traveling along the roadside.

In his time, King Kamehameha strived to maintain the sovereignty of his people. He created a unified legal system and did not allow non-Hawaiians to own land. These efforts came at the height of colonialism in the Pacific region, when one after another Pacific island succumbed to the colonial powers.

Mr. Speaker, I submit to you and to my colleagues and to the American people that the Native Hawaiian, King Kamehameha, was one of the greatest warrior chiefs who has ever lived among the Polynesian people. For anyone who has ever visited the Hawaiian

Islands—now, proudly, the 50th State of our Nation—just think that during the late 1700s, he, with a fleet of some 900 war canoes and with some 20,000 warriors, embarked upon one of the greatest feats in military history—to unite the Hawaiian Islands under Kamehameha's rule, which took almost 10 years to achieve. And for some 100 years, King Kamehameha and his descendants ruled the Hawaiian Islands as an independent and sovereign nation.

King Kamehameha, indeed, was a true warrior of the first order. He was a master of the ancient Hawaiian martial arts, known to the Hawaiians as lua. We Samoans call it limalama. He fulfilled another prophecy, whereby anyone who would move what was known as the Naha Stone, which weighed only 4,500 pounds—Kamehameha moved the stone, again, fulfilling another prophecy that whoever was able to move the Naha Stone would rule the Hawaiian Islands. Kamehameha fulfilled that prophecy.

Of interest also, Mr. Speaker, King Kamehameha's military tactics are still being studied at our West Point Military Academy at New York.

In sports, he was a master surfer. In those days, the surfboards weighed over a hundred pounds. Can you imagine a 6-foot, 8-inch man surfing with a board that is about a hundred pounds in weight?

Another famous ancient Hawaiian sport was to jump off the high cliffs just to jump in the ocean. But one of the sports that King Kamehameha was very famous for—specialized in—was the idea that three spears would be thrown at you, and what he would do is let two spears pass you, then he would carry two spears, catch the other two spears, and bury the remaining two spears. Try that, Mr. Speaker, and see if you might be able to do this.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is I want to thank the gentlelady from Hawaii (Ms. HANABUSA) for her sponsorship of this legislation. Let's pass House Concurrent Resolution 105.

And I thank my friend from Mississippi for his assistance in managing this bill.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any further requests for time, and I am prepared to close.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. However, I would like to, first of all, thank the gentleman from Mississippi for managing this legislation and bringing it to the floor; Speaker BOEHNER, Chairman LUNGREN, and Ranking Member BRADY for allowing it to come forward as well; and the Architect of the Capitol, the Capitol Police, and all others who will assist in this matter. And, of course, the people of Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that we'll pass this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, Aloha. I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 105, which authorizes the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor's Center for the annual Kamehameha Day Lei Draping on June 24, 2012.

The event has been held on or around June 11th to coincide with the celebration of Kamehameha Day, a state holiday in Hawaii. The Kamehameha Day Lei Draping has been hosted by the Hawaii Congressional delegation and the Hawaii State Society of Washington DC since 1969; it parallels the lei draping ceremonies taking place at the Kamehameha statues on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii.

Commonly believed to be born in about 1758, Kamehameha came from a family of alii (chiefs) on the island of Hawaii and was raised to become a skilled warrior in the traditional ways of combat. In 1778, as a young man, Kamehameha met the world-renowned navigator, Captain James Cook, the first European to visit Hawaii. Kamehameha later led a successful campaign for control of his native island of Hawaii and subsequently conquered the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Oahu. With the agreement by King Kaumuali'i of Kauai to accept Kamehameha's rule in 1810, the island chain became a united kingdom for the first time. The islands became known collectively as Hawaii from that point on.

Under Kamehameha's reign, the islands became more involved in international commerce and a center for the sandalwood trade. As his kingdom opened up to the world and began adopting many western ways, Kamehameha remained an ardent defender of traditional Hawaiian culture and way of life, including restoring sacred sites. In the words of famed British explorer Captain George Vancouver, King Kamehameha was a man with "an open, cheerful and sensible mind; combined with great generosity of disposition." Greatly mourned at the time of his passing in 1819, he continues to be revered in Hawaii and remains a respected historical figure today. A holiday in his honor was decreed by Kamehameha V, his great-grandson, in 1871.

This year marks the 43rd year of the annual Kamehameha Lei Draping Ceremony, which brings together people from Hawaii from all over the Washington area. Many also travel from the islands to take part in this beautiful showcase of traditional Hawaiian culture, including hula performances, traditional Hawaiian music, and honorary chants.

This yearly celebration would not be possible without the help and assistance of the outstanding staff of the Committee on House Administration, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, and the Office of the Sergeant At Arms. We thank them again for their support this year.

A concurrent resolution must be passed to authorize the use of the space for this event due to the Kamehameha statue location in Emancipation Hall.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 105.

□ 1620

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 105.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 106) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 106

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

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR SOAP BOX DERBY RACES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Greater Washington Soap Box Derby Association (in this resolution referred to as the “sponsor”) shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, soap box derby races (in this resolution referred to as the “event”), on the Capitol Grounds.

(b) DATE OF EVENT.—The event shall be held on June 16, 2012, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

(1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. 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 material on H. Con. Res. 106.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. Con. Res. 106 would authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby on June 16, 2012.

This event occurs annually on the Capitol Grounds. The Soap Box Derby allows children to show off their dedication, hard work, and creativity as they compete for trophies. And as someone who has participated in derbies myself, Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. The winners of each division are then qualified to compete in the National Soap Box Derby.

I am excited to urge my colleagues to support passage of this resolution.

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

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

I am delighted to support House Concurrent Resolution 106 which authorizes use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby on June 16, 2012. I would also like to offer my appreciation to the majority and to acknowledge the efforts of Mr. HOYER, who has been a consistent champion for his constituents in this event, and the entire delegation from this region, who supports this event every year.

On the date of the event, children and young adults from the Greater Washington area race down Constitution Avenue to test their craftsmanship in hand-designed and -constructed soap box vehicles in the Annual Soap Box Derby. Children between the ages of 8 and 17 will be competing for the opportunity to race in the National All-American Soap Box Derby held every August in Akron, Ohio.

Consistent with all events using the Capitol Grounds, this event is open to the public and free of charge. The organizers will work with the Capitol Police and the Architect of the Capitol to organize the details of the event.

I strongly support H. Con. Res. 106 and urge passage of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. I thought that was compelling, Mr. Speaker, and I am very excited that we are going to hear next from a gentleman who has been a big champion of the Soap Box Derby for many moons now.

With that, I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may

consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the Representative of Washington, D.C., for yielding to me, the distinguished gentlelady, Ms. NORTON, and I want to thank my friend, Congresswoman HERRERA BEUTLER from Washington State who chairs the subcommittee, and thank her very much for facilitating this coming to the floor and thank her very much for her kind remarks as well.

Mr. Speaker—and I am pleased to call you “Mr. Speaker”—I rise in strong support of this resolution which I am proud to sponsor, and I have sponsored for many, many years. This resolution allows the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby Association to hold its 71st Annual Greater Washington Soap Box Derby on the Capitol Grounds on June 16.

This is, and I think everybody who has been involved with the Soap Box Derby knows, a wonderful tradition that brings young people from around the area to the Capitol for a fun and educational event. It has taken place since 1938, when Norman Rocca won the inaugural race, besting 223 other contestants as his soap box racer crossed the finish line.

That race has continued for over 70 years, and it has inspired thousands of the region's young people to learn the physics behind gravity racing and the engineering used to design soap box racers.

As a Nation that wants to make things—and as the Speaker knows, I have a Make It in America agenda that I keep trying to sell that is bipartisan, and I think all of us agree that we want to make more things in America—if we are going to make more things in America and be able to export them, we will have to have people who make things. What a wonderful opportunity this is for young people to participate in making something that will then have them be successful, or, in this sense, in the race, make it, win the race.

So I think this is a wonderful enterprise. It brings young people together with their parents and teachers, and it teaches sportsmanship and hard work and pride of accomplishment. America's soap box derbies have been called the “greatest amateur racing event in the world,” and we continue celebrating that tradition June 16 here in Washington.

The spirit of competition that fuels these racers is the same spirit that has long energized our Nation's entrepreneurs and innovators. The young people who participate in these derbies are often sponsored by groups from their communities who recognize in them great promise for the future.

I continue to be incredibly proud of those from Maryland's Fifth District who participate, but, indeed, from the District of Columbia, Virginia, the surrounding areas. We have celebrated a number of soap box derby champions from the Fifth District, including the

winner. The winners in 2007 and 2008, Kacie Rader and Courtney Rayle, respectively, went on to win the national championship.

I want to thank those Members who have cosponsored this resolution, my good friends from our area, not only Ms. NORTON, who has been one of our leaders, but also Representatives GERRY CONNOLLY, DONNA EDWARDS, JIM MORAN, CHRIS VAN HOLLEN, and FRANK WOLF. And again, I thank my good and dear friend from Washington State for her leadership on this; and my colleague and fellow Washington area representative, we are a team on this, and I want to thank Ms. NORTON for her extraordinary leadership for not only the District of Columbia but of our region, and on so many important issues to this country.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the bipartisanship of this bill. To my good friend, the minority whip from Maryland, I can only say that the championship that your own district brought back is enough to make us think that our area teams might one day have a championship.

□ 1630

We know this much: these students have to construct these soap boxes themselves. I mean, this is your STEM leaders still to come, the engineers of the future.

I have no further speakers, and I appreciate all of the support of our good friends on the other side.

I yield back the balance of my time. Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support passage of this resolution. And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 106.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2012

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4097) to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4097

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 “John F. Kennedy Center Reauthorization Act of 2012”.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION PROJECT FOR JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS.

Section 3 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 761) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) EXPANSION PROJECT.—

“(1) AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of this subsection, the Board may undertake such activities as may be necessary to construct the expansion project.

“(B) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD.—The Board may construct the expansion project, and shall be responsible for the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the expansion project.

“(C) LIMITATIONS.—

“(i) MISSION.—All activities carried out under this paragraph shall be within the mission of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts to serve as the national center for the performing arts.

“(ii) FUNDING.—The costs of planning, design, engineering, and construction of the expansion project shall be paid for using non-appropriated funds.

“(2) ANNUAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.—

“(A) ESTIMATES.—Before awarding a contract for construction of the expansion project, the Board shall estimate any additional annual operations and maintenance costs (or savings) associated with the project.

“(B) BUDGET REQUESTS.—The Board shall account for any additional costs identified under subparagraph (A) in making a budget request for fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter.

“(C) BUDGET PRIORITIES.—The Board shall base a final determination on whether to proceed with the expansion project on the ability of the Board to accommodate any additional costs identified under subparagraph (A) within the other budget priorities of the Board.

“(3) ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Board may acknowledge private contributions used in carrying out the expansion project in the interior of the project, but may not acknowledge such private contributions on the exterior of the project. Any acknowledgment of private contributions under this paragraph shall be consistent with the requirements of section 4(b).

“(4) EXPANSION PROJECT DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘expansion project’ means an addition to the south end of the building of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts that—

“(A) is less than 100,000 square feet;

“(B) will improve the existing (as of the date of enactment of this subsection) accessibility and education functions of the Center; and

“(C) will become part of the existing (as of the date of enactment of this subsection) structure of the Center.”.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 13 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76r) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

“(a) MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SECURITY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 4(a)(1)(H) \$22,379,000 for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

“(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1) \$13,588,000 for each of fiscal years 2013 and 2014.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, first of all, 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 H.R. 4097.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, today I am pleased to stand before you and offer for consideration of the House H.R. 4097, which would reauthorize the John F. Kennedy Center through 2014.

Everyone knows the Kennedy Center. It is one of the most outstanding national and cultural treasures that we have in our Capital City. I am pleased to be the sponsor of what I consider important legislation for several reasons.

First of all, in Congress, we get to do some exciting things. As chair of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, within our committee we have six subcommittees, and one does oversee public buildings. We’ve had a lot of public consternation—and rightfully so—with some of our public buildings programs under the General Services Administration. I was home last week, and everybody in America recalls the guy in the hot tub thumbing his nose at Congress and the taxpayers. That’s a bad example of behavior and wasteful expenditures of taxpayers’ dollars. But I’m pleased to be here to say that there are many in government that do have programs that are very beneficial for the country, and one is the Kennedy Center. What an incredible institution.

As the chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I get to sit on their board of trustees. Actually, I’ve gone to their meetings and see how they operate. Most people don’t know, but most of their programs are funded through private donations, not public donations, although the building does stay under the responsibility of the Federal Government.

A lot of folks don’t know a lot about the history of the Kennedy Center. The Kennedy Center—and I learned this being on the board—was actually an idea of a Republican President. Dwight David Eisenhower, in the 1950s, was determined to create a national cultural center in our Nation’s Capital. This center was the idea and the genesis of one of our Presidents. Probably most people don’t know that. I learned that in the rededication of the Eisenhower Theater within the Kennedy Center. After many years, it was renovated, again, mostly through private funds and donations.

I actually saw an old clip of President Eisenhower when he came up with a plan for a national cultural center. Subsequently after that, of course, we had the assassination of our beloved President Kennedy. In 1964, they began work. In 1971, they actually opened the center and named it the Kennedy Center in honor of our late President. But a little bit about the history.

I'm also excited about this proposal because this legislation authorizes one of the first additions I know of. I know we've done some repairs and some renovations, but we're actually talking about an addition to the Kennedy Center, and it's going to be funded with private money. Only private funds will be raised for this. So it's exciting to see a public-private partnership and the great leadership of the Kennedy Center.

I have to pay a little bit of tribute to Michael Kaiser, the president. This guy works day and night to make everything happen at the Kennedy Center. And he, of course, reports to the chairman of the board, who is David Rubenstein. He does a magnificent job corralling some of the leaders of our Nation, those in business and free enterprise that come in and through their donations support the Kennedy Center.

It's incredible—Washington, D.C. programs. It truly has made the Nation's Capital a center for a whole host of cultural activities—dance and theater and symphonic music, and the list goes on and on. And many people across the Nation get to see it in their own living rooms. They don't always get to come to our Nation's Capital, but we've seen those performances that are televised. So it is a rich part of our Nation's Capital, and certainly a rich part of our Nation's culture, and we are now seeing for the first time an addition.

This addition will support the center's educational mission, and that's very important. It will be a benefit, again, both for Washington, D.C., our Nation's Capital, and for the Nation. And internationally they have programs today. The purpose of the expansion is to provide improved facilities of the Kennedy Center by adding approximately 56,000 square feet of space for classrooms, rehearsal rooms, event spaces, and offices. And for the first time, they will have a dedicated area for educational purposes, as I've outlined; other rehearsals and other functions and activities and things that don't fit into some of the theater and some of the existing facilities that they have already in the main building. So the expansion will permit the center to address its growing needs and provide greater accessibility for the center's programs and performances for the general public.

So I'm pretty excited about this proposal. Most people don't know that we worked some years, 15 years, on the visitors center. We also were raising funds. Part of the construction of that visitors center was raising funds privately. Most people wouldn't know

that the author of the visitors center was Newt Gingrich, the former Speaker of the House, who made an agreement that half the funds would be raised privately for that visitors center here at the Capitol, and also some public funds. Of course, all that changed with September 11, when the Capitol was attacked and our Nation was attacked, and we had to make some dramatic changes in that whole funding, and security issues that were raised there. But, like the visitors center, we're raising funds. This is totally, again, the private sector that is building this facility and great addition to the Kennedy Center.

So with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The Kennedy Center, a Presidential memorial, is one of the Nation's busiest arts facilities, presenting more than 2,000 performances annually and hosting thousands of theater-goers, visitors, and tourists. In fact, it is considered by many to be the greatest performing arts center in the world.

The Kennedy Center also provides educational programs for both teachers and students from pre-kindergarten through college across the United States.

H.R. 4097 is a bipartisan bill that authorizes the Kennedy Center for a total of \$36 million for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 for maintenance, repair, and capital projects only.

□ 1640

These authorization levels are derived from the Kennedy Center's 2001 comprehensive building plan, and the funding is being held flat for fiscal year 2013 and 2014.

The bill also authorizes the Kennedy Center to construct a 100,000-square-foot addition for educational programs, using no Federal funds, and with the same restrictions on naming rights as the rest of the building.

In addition to the Kennedy Center's responsibility to run a national program promoting the arts, it is, first and foremost, a Presidential memorial, and we have a responsibility to fund its maintenance consistent with the dignity of a Presidential memorial. This memorial remains a fitting tribute to President John F. Kennedy, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4097.

Mr. Speaker, I am cosponsor of this bill, but I am pleased to note that the Kennedy Center has gone very national, and it has taken not only its own programs nationally, but it aids arts programs throughout the United States. It raises its own funds, but of course, even if this weren't a Presidential memorial, it is very hard to raise private funds for maintenance and repair of a memorial in Washington. So I think that the flat funding for 2013 and '14 is more than justified.

I'd like to commend President Michael Kaiser, yes, and the board of

trustees, once again, on the art services, the cultural services they are bringing across the Nation, as well as to the Nation's Capital.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. In closing, again, I think this is a very significant piece of legislation that does authorize the first addition that I know of to the Kennedy Center. Not only does it do that, it does it with the whole expansion being done with private funds. But we do have to authorize that. Again, the Federal Government is the custodian and trustee of the center.

Also, I think this bill is brought forward in a fiscally responsible approach for maintaining the facility, and we authorize the capital repair and maintenance program for the Kennedy Center at the requested level, and also in a reduction from current spending levels.

So whether it's the cultural center of the Nation, the Kennedy Center, and all other government programs either partially funded, like this, or publicly funded, we've got to do more with less taxpayers' money in a responsible fashion. This legislation does that, and I'm pleased to offer it for consideration of the House.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this measure.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4097.

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.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 117) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 117

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

SECTION 1. USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police and its auxiliary (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") shall be permitted to sponsor a public event, the 31st Annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service (in this resolution referred to as the "event"), on the Capitol Grounds, in order to honor the law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty during 2011.

(b) DATE OF EVENT.—The event shall be held on May 15, 2012, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives

and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate jointly designate.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, the event shall be—

(1) free of admission charge and open to the public; and

(2) arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment, as may be required for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 117.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. Con. Res. 117 would authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service on May 15, 2012. I'm pleased to be a sponsor of this important resolution.

In 1962, May 15 was designated by President Kennedy as Peace Officers Memorial Day and the week in which it falls as Police Week. The memorial service began in 1982 as a gathering in Senate Park of just 120 survivors and supporters of law enforcement. Today, National Police Week draws tens of thousands of law enforcement officials and their supporters from around the world who travel to the Nation's Capital to participate in events that honor our fallen officers.

The National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, which is sponsored by the Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, is one in a series of events which includes the candlelight vigil and seminars. These important events help us to honor and remember the sacrifice of those members of law enforcement around our Nation who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

Back home in my district, we recently felt the pain of losing a respected member of the law enforcement community, Deputy Robert Paris. He was slain in the line of duty just a few weeks ago. He was the third sworn officer to be killed while serving with the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department. He was known in the community to volunteer for the dangerous work and had requested an assignment in the Civil Division.

When any community loses an officer, it is a tragedy, both for the family and for those whose lives benefited from their service.

Deputy Paris is survived by his parents, Robert, Sr. and Jane; sister, Krista; brother, Eric; and two children.

By passing this legislation, we will be honoring Deputy Paris and all of those who came before him. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

House Concurrent Resolution 117 authorizes use of the Capitol Grounds for the 31st Annual National Peace Officers' Memorial Service on May 15 on the West Front of the Capitol, a solemn and respectful public event in our Nation's Capital honoring our heroic law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty in 2011.

According to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, last year, 173 brave men and women were killed in the line of duty. Unfortunately, however, the number of officers killed in the line of duty increased 13 percent from 2010, with this year marking the first time in 14 years where more officers died from firearms-related incidents than from traffic-related incidents. Over 19,000 law enforcement officers have been killed while on duty since the first law enforcement death was recorded in 1791.

The National Peace Officers' Memorial Service is a fitting tribute to the 900,000 current law enforcement officers and all Federal, State, and local peace officers who give their lives in the daily work of protecting our families, our homes, and our workplaces. We honor these officers and their families on the Capitol Grounds for both their service and the ultimate sacrifice that some pay to maintain peace in communities across America.

Consistent with all Capitol Hill events, the memorial service will be free and open to the public. I support the resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to our fallen peace officers.

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

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, these important events help us to honor and remember the sacrifice of the members of law enforcement around our Nation that have made this ultimate sacrifice.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 117.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1650

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 118) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 118

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DC SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN.

On June 1, 2012, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, the 27th Annual District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (in this resolution referred to as the "event") may be run through the Capitol Grounds as part of the journey of the Special Olympics torch to the District of Columbia Special Olympics summer games.

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPITOL POLICE BOARD.

The Capitol Police Board shall take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the event.

SEC. 3. CONDITIONS RELATING TO PHYSICAL PREPARATIONS.

The Architect of the Capitol may prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENHAM. 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 material on H. Con. Res. 118.

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

There was no objection.

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

H. Con. Res. 118 would authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run that will be held on June 1, 2012.

As in years past, the Torch Run will be launched from the West Terrace of the U.S. Capitol and continue through the Capitol Grounds as part of the journey to the 27th Annual D.C. Special Olympics Summer Games.

The Special Olympics is an international organization dedicated to enriching the lives of children and adults with disabilities through athletics and competition. The Law Enforcement Torch Run began in 1981 when the police chief of Wichita, Kansas, saw an urgent need to raise funds for and to increase the awareness of the Special Olympics. The Torch Run was then quickly adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Today, the Torch Run is the largest grassroots effort that raises funds and awareness for the Special Olympics program. The event in D.C. is one of many Law Enforcement Torch Runs throughout the country and across 35 nations.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This year marks the 27th Annual Law Enforcement Torch Run to benefit the District of Columbia Special Olympics. The torch relay event is a traditional event organized by law enforcement personnel for the D.C. Special Olympics, which takes place at Catholic University later this month. This event has become a popular event on Capitol Hill and is an integral part of the fund-raising efforts for the D.C. Special Olympics, raising thousands of funds through their own sales of t-shirts. Torch Run participants will assemble at the U.S. Capitol Building on June 1, 2012, for opening ceremonies, and then they will proceed to run or walk a 2.3-mile course to Fort McNair.

Each year, approximately 2,500 Special Olympians compete in over a dozen events in the District of Columbia, and more than 1 million children and adults with special needs participate in Special Olympics programs worldwide. The goal of the competitions is to allow mentally challenged individuals to participate in events where they are accepted and respected. Confidence and self-esteem are the building blocks for the Special Olympic Games. The Special Olympics of the District of Columbia have been operating for 43 years and have been providing services to a wide swath of D.C. residents. All pro-

grams offered to Special Olympics' athletes are always free of charge.

I am truly and personally pleased to support such a worthwhile organization, and I urge Members of the House to support House Concurrent Resolution 118 as well.

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

Mr. DENHAM. 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 California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 118.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CONVEYANCE OF PARCEL, TRACY, CALIFORNIA

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1302) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey a parcel of real property in Tracy, California, to the City of Tracy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1302

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

SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF PARCEL, TRACY, CALIFORNIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) CITY.—The term “City” means the city of Tracy, California.

(3) PARCEL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Parcel” means the approximately 150 acres conveyed to the City for educational or recreational purposes pursuant to section 140 of division C of Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-599; 113 Stat. 104; 118 Stat. 335).

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “Parcel” does not include the approximately 50 acres conveyed to the City for economic development, in which the United States retains no reversionary interest, pursuant to section 140 of division C of Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-599; 113 Stat. 104; 118 Stat. 335).

(b) CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (c) through (f) of section 140 of division C of Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-599; 113 Stat. 104; 118 Stat. 335) and subject to subsection (c), the Administrator may offer to enter into a binding agreement with the City, as soon as practicable, but not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, under which the Administrator may convey to the City, through a deed of release or other appropriate instrument, any reversionary interest retained by the United States in the Parcel, and all other terms,

conditions, reservations, and restrictions imposed, in connection with the conveyance of the Parcel.

(2) SURVEY.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the exact acreage and legal description of the Parcel shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Administrator.

(c) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As consideration for the conveyance under subsection (b), the City shall pay to the Administrator an amount not less than the appraised fair market value of the Parcel, as determined by the Administrator pursuant to an appraisal conducted by a licensed, independent appraiser, based on the highest and best use of the Parcel, as determined by the Administrator.

(2) TREATMENT.—The determination of the Administrator under paragraph (1) regarding the fair market value of the Parcel shall be final.

(d) COST OF CONVEYANCE.—The City shall be responsible for reimbursing the Administrator for the costs associated with implementing this section, including the costs of each applicable appraisal and survey.

(e) PROCEEDS.—

(1) DEPOSIT.—The net proceeds from the conveyance under this section shall be deposited in the Federal Buildings Fund established by section 592(a) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) EXPENDITURE.—The amounts deposited in the Federal Buildings Fund under paragraph (1) shall be available to the Administrator, in amounts specified in appropriations Acts, for expenditure for any lawful purpose consistent with the authority of the Administrator.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Administrator may establish such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (b) as the Administrator considers to be appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(g) NO EFFECT ON COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this Act affects or limits the application of or obligation to comply with any environmental law, including section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

S. 1302 would direct the General Services Administration to sell 150 acres of land in Tracy, California, to the city of Tracy for not less than its appraised fair market value. This property is undeveloped land that was once under the custody and control of the Federal Government. However, the Federal Government maintains a reversionary

interest in the property based on certain usage restrictions.

Through three separate pieces of legislation enacted since 1999, Congress has conveyed the 150 acres to the city of Tracy and has restricted its use of the land to educational and recreational uses only. Over the past decade, the city of Tracy has determined that these uses are no longer feasible, and it would like to utilize the land for economic development, thus adding to its base and to the welfare of the citizens of Tracy. In fact, the city expects significant commercial interest in the property and is optimistic that future development on the land will create hundreds of much-needed jobs.

S. 1302 would remove all restrictions currently imposed on the property by Congress and would transfer complete ownership of the land from the Federal Government to the city of Tracy. Additionally, this legislation advances the goal of the disposing of unneeded Federal property, which is something that Mr. DENHAM, who is with me today, has been very active in.

As we look at the Senate bill passed by the Senate unanimously in August of last year, I believe we see a win-win. The Federal Government takes a piece of land it has no further interest in and that it has, through congressional acts in the past, locked up for specific uses not likely to occur, and we receive full fair market value for the property. This is the way Federal land in excess should be disposed of—sold at fair market value or above and assured to be put to good use by the recipient, which, in this case, is the city of Tracy.

I urge support for this, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of this important legislation, which would result in the efficient disposal of a parcel of Federal real property to the city of Tracy, California. It has been outstanding for some years.

The city of Tracy, with a population of 80,000, has been hard hit by the economic recession. Unemployment in and around Tracy stood at 16.2 percent a year ago, a level far higher than the national average. The people of Tracy are looking for every available avenue to revive their economy, and they have found such a stimulus in the potential construction of a solar field.

Congress can assist Tracy in its economic recovery by supporting S. 1302. This bill authorizes the city of Tracy to purchase, without restriction, 150 acres of Federal land previously conveyed by Congress for a specific public benefit use. The city would pay the Federal Government fair market value for the release of this reversionary interest.

□ 1700

The conveyance of land would permit Tracy to build a solar field at the site, a use which enjoys strong local support.

Tracy estimates that construction of a solar field will create approximately 200 jobs, which are much needed in the city. The project will also generate cleaner sources of energy and will alleviate the air-quality challenges that presently afflict that area. These are all powerful reasons to support the legislation.

I urge passage of S. 1302, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from California (Mr. DENHAM), who has been a strong advocate for both the disposal of property in a profitable way and in particular contacted us and asked us to move this legislation with a powerful and convincing argument.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1302, a bill to convey a parcel of land in the city of Tracy.

S. 1302 is commonsense legislation that will be a win for the Federal taxpayer, the local community, and private enterprise. Simply put, this bill allows the city of Tracy to purchase at fair-market value a parcel of land from the Federal Government.

Currently, the government has a reversionary interest in a vacant parcel of its land, and the community of Tracy deeply needs it. The city would like to purchase the land from the government at fair-market value and eliminate the reversionary interest so that the local community can decide what's best for the land. This land will then be leased to a private company to develop a solar project that will provide renewable energy and economic activity to the local community.

I had the opportunity to tour this location with the mayor of Tracy, Brent Ives, who's been working on this for quite some time. He showed how this project will provide a significant economic impact to a community struggling with high rates of unemployment.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will solve another problem created by too much government. Local control of this property will put people back to work, benefit the local economy, provide a source of renewable energy, and turn a profit for the taxpayer.

I was proud to be a cosponsor of the House version of this legislation introduced by Mr. McNERNEY, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and I again urge passage of S. 1302 and yield back the balance of my time.

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

Although this is a small piece of property, it's part of a vast amount of property the Federal Government currently owns, controls, and does not use. So as we take this step today, I hope all of my colleagues in the House and the Senate will look at this as at least a small contribution to a direction we should go, find ways to take govern-

ment-owned property, get it in private hands, paying property tax, being developed, and creating jobs throughout the areas in which it lies.

As I urge support, I would like to thank my colleague, the gentle lady from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), for her work; I would like to thank the Senate cosponsors, including Senator BOXER, for getting this to us; and I would like to thank Mr. DENHAM for brining it to the floor at this time.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for S. 1302, an important bill to facilitate a land transfer in Tracy, California. I was proud to introduce identical companion legislation in the House of Representatives last year, and I am glad to see S. 1302 on a path to final enactment.

S. 1302 allows the city of Tracy to purchase 150 acres of property from the Federal Government. Congress previously conveyed the parcel to the city but placed certain restrictions on its use. This legislation waives these restrictions so long as the city purchases the property at fair market value.

Tracy has long-standing plans to build a solar energy project at the site. Building this solar field will create nearly 200 jobs, improve air quality, and increase the availability of renewable energy in California. S. 1302 will also generate revenue for the Federal treasury. This bill is a win for Tracy and a win for the taxpayers.

S. 1302 is being passed today in the spirit of bicameral, bipartisan cooperation. I would like to thank Senators BOXER and FEINSTEIN for their support of this initiative in the Senate as well as Representatives DENHAM and ISSA for their work here in the House. I look forward to seeing the President sign S. 1302 into law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1302.

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.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 4 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.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5326, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013; WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-464) on the resolution (H. Res. 643) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5326) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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:

House Concurrent Resolution 105, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 117, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 118, by the yeas and nays.

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

AUTHORIZING USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF KING KAMEHAMEHA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 105) authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 0, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 196]

YEAS—376

Adams	Akin	Altmire
Aderholt	Alexander	Amash

Amodei	Dreier	Lewis (CA)
Andrews	Duffy	Lewis (GA)
Austria	Duncan (SC)	Lipinski
Baca	Duncan (TN)	LoBiondo
Bachmann	Edwards	Loeb
Bachus	Ellison	Lofgren, Zoe
Baldwin	Emerson	Long
Barietta	Engel	Lowey
Barrow	Eshoo	Lucas
Bartlett	Farenthold	Luetkemeyer
Barton (TX)	Farr	Lujan
Bass (CA)	Fattah	Lungren, Daniel E.
Bass (NH)	Fincher	Lynch
Becerra	Fitzpatrick	Marchant
Benish	Fleischmann	Marino
Berg	Fleming	Markey
Berkley	Forbes	Matheson
Berman	Fortenberry	Matsui
Biggert	Fox	McCarthy (NY)
Bilbray	Franks (AZ)	McCaul
Bilirakis	Frelinghuysen	McClintock
Bishop (GA)	Fudge	McCollum
Bishop (NY)	Garamendi	McCotter
Bishop (UT)	Gardner	McDermott
Black	Garrett	McGovern
Blackburn	Gerlach	McIntyre
Blumenauer	Gibbs	McKeon
Bonamici	Gibson	McKinley
Bono Mack	Gingrey (GA)	McMorris
Boren	Gohmert	Rodgers
Boswell	Gonzalez	McNerney
Boustany	Goodlatte	Meehan
Brady (PA)	Gowdy	Meeks
Brady (TX)	Granger	Mica
Braley (IA)	Graves (GA)	Michaud
Brooks	Graves (MO)	Miller (FL)
Broun (GA)	Green, Al	Miller (MI)
Buchanan	Green, Gene	Miller (NC)
Bucshon	Griffin (AR)	Miller, Gary
Buerkle	Griffith (VA)	Miller, George
Burgess	Grimm	Moran
Calvert	Guinta	Mulvaney
Camp	Guthrie	Myrick
Campbell	Hahn	Nadler
Canseco	Hall	Napolitano
Cantor	Hanabusa	Neal
Capito	Harper	Neugebauer
Capps	Harris	Noem
Capuano	Hartzler	Nugent
Carmahan	Hastings (FL)	Nunes
Carney	Hastings (WA)	Nunnelee
Carter	Hayworth	Olson
Cassidy	Heck	Owens
Castor (FL)	Heinrich	Palazzo
Chabot	Hensarling	Pallone
Chaffetz	Herger	Pastor (AZ)
Chandler	Herrera Beutler	Paulsen
Chu	Higgins	Pearce
Cicilline	Himes	Pelosi
Clarke (MI)	Hinche	Peters
Clarke (NY)	Hirono	Peterson
Clay	Hochul	Petri
Cleaver	Holden	Pingree (ME)
Clyburn	Holt	Pitts
Coffman (CO)	Honda	Polis
Cohen	Huelskamp	Pompeo
Cole	Huizenga (MI)	Posey
Conaway	Hultgren	Price (GA)
Connolly (VA)	Hunter	Price (NC)
Conyers	Hurt	Quayle
Cooper	Israel	Quigley
Costa	Issa	Rahall
Costello	Jackson (IL)	Rangel
Courtney	Jackson Lee	Reed
Cravaack	(TX)	Rehberg
Crawford	Jenkins	Reichert
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Renacci
Critz	Johnson (OH)	Reyes
Crowley	Johnson, Sam	Ribble
Cuellar	Kaptur	Richardson
Culberson	Keating	Richmond
Cummings	Kelly	Rigell
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Rivera
Davis (IL)	King (IA)	Roby
Davis (KY)	King (NY)	Roe (TN)
DeFazio	Kingston	Rogers (AL)
DeGette	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (KY)
DeLauro	Kissell	Rogers (MI)
Denham	Kline	Rokita
Dent	Lance	Rooney
DesJarlais	Langevin	Ros-Lehtinen
Deutch	Lankford	Roskam
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Ross (AR)
Dicks	Larson (CT)	Ross (FL)
Dingell	Latham	Roybal-Allard
Doggett	LaTourette	Royce
Dold	Latta	Runyan
Donnelly (IN)	Lee (CA)	Ryan (OH)
Doyle	Levin	

Ryan (WI)	Smith (NE)	Walberg
Sánchez, Linda T.	Smith (NJ)	Walden
Sarbanes	Smith (TX)	Walsh (IL)
Schakowsky	Smith (WA)	Walz (MN)
Schiff	Southerland	Wasserman Schultz
Schilling	Stark	Waters
Schmidt	Stearns	Watt
Schock	Stivers	Waxman
Schrader	Stutzman	Webster
Schwartz	Sullivan	Welch
Schweikert	Sutton	West
Scott (VA)	Terry	Westmoreland
Scott (SC)	Thompson (CA)	Whitfield
Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Scott, Austin	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Scott, David	Thornberry	Wittman
Sensenbrenner	Tierney	Wolf
Serrano	Tipton	Womack
Sessions	Tonko	Woodall
Sewell	Tsongas	Woolsey
Sherman	Turner (NY)	Yarmuth
Shimkus	Turner (OH)	Yoder
Shuler	Upton	Young (AK)
Shuster	Van Hollen	Young (FL)
Simpson	Velázquez	Young (IN)
Sires	Visclosky	

NOT VOTING—55

Ackerman	Hoyer	Olver
Bonner	Johnson (IL)	Pascarella
Brown (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Paul
Burton (IN)	Jones	Pence
Butterfield	Jordan	Perlmutter
Cardoza	Kind	Platts
Carson (IN)	Kucinich	Poe (TX)
Coble	Labrador	Rohrabacher
Ellmers	Lamborn	Rothman (NJ)
Filner	Landry	Ruppersberger
Flake	Lummis	Rush
Flores	Mack	Sanchez, Loretta
Frank (MA)	Maloney	Scalise
Galleghy	Manzullo	Slaughter
Gosar	McCarthy (CA)	Speier
Grijalva	McHenry	Tiberi
Gutierrez	Moore	Towns
Hanna	Murphy (CT)	
Hinojosa	Murphy (PA)	

□ 1855

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 196, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 117) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

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

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—377

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

Rigell Sensenbrenner
 Rivera Serrano
 Roby Sessions
 Roe (TN) Sewell
 Rogers (AL) Sherman
 Rogers (KY) Shimkus
 Rogers (MI) Shuler
 Rokita Shuster
 Rooney Simpson
 Ros-Lehtinen Sires
 Roskam Smith (NE)
 Ross (AR) Smith (NJ)
 Ross (FL) Smith (TX)
 Roybal-Allard Smith (WA)
 Royce Southerland
 Runyan Stark
 Ryan (WI) Stearns
 Sánchez, Linda Stivers
 T. Stutzman
 Sarbanes Sullivan
 Schakowsky Sutton
 Schiff Terry
 Schilling Thompson (CA)
 Long Thompson (MS)
 Lowey Thompson (PA)
 Lucas Schrader
 Luetkemeyer Schwartz
 Luján Schweikert
 Lungren, Daniel Scott (SC)
 E. Scott (VA)
 Lynch Scott, Austin
 Marchant Scott, David
 Marino

NOT VOTING—54

Ackerman Hinojosa
 Andrews Hoyer
 Bonner Johnson (IL)
 Brown (FL) Jones
 Burton (IN) Jordan
 Butterfield Kind
 Cardoza Kucinich
 Carson (IN) Labrador
 Coble Lamborn
 Ellison Landry
 Ellmers Lummis
 Filner Mack
 Flake Maloney
 Frank (MA) Manullo
 Gosar McCarthy (CA)
 Grijalva McHenry
 Gutierrez Moore
 Hanna Murphy (CT)

□ 1903

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 197, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 118) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 0, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

YEAS—375

Adams Denham Johnson, E. B.
 Aderholt Dent Johnson, Sam
 Akin DesJarlais Kaptur
 Alexander Deutch Keating
 Altmire Diaz-Balart Kelly
 Amash Dicks Kildee
 Amodei Dingell King (IA)
 Austria Doggett King (NY)
 Baca Dold Kingston
 Bachmann Donnelly (IN) Kinzinger (IL)
 Bachus Doyle Kissell
 Baldwin Dreier Kline
 Barletta Duffy Lance
 Barrow Duncan (SC) Langevin
 Bartlett Duncan (TN) Lankford
 Barton (TX) Edwards Larsen (WA)
 Bass (CA) Ellison Larson (CT)
 Bass (NH) Emerson Latham
 Becerra Engel LaTourette
 Benishek Eshoo Latta
 Berg Farenthold Lee (CA)
 Berkley Farr Levin
 Berman Fattah Lewis (CA)
 Biggert Fincher Lewis (GA)
 Bilbray Fitzpatrick Lipinski
 Bilirakis Fleischmann LoBiondo
 Bishop (GA) Fleming Loeb sack
 Bishop (NY) Flores Longren, Zoe
 Bishop (UT) Forbes Long
 Black Fortenberry Lowey
 Blackburn Foxx Lucas
 Blumenauer Franks (AZ) Luetkemeyer
 Bonamici Frelinghuysen Luján
 Bono Mack Fudge Lungren, Daniel
 Boren Gallegly E.
 Boswell Garamendi Lynch
 Boustany Gardner Marchant
 Brady (PA) Garrett Marino
 Brady (TX) Gerlach Markey
 Braley (IA) Gibbs Matheson
 Brooks Gibson Matsui
 Broun (GA) Gingrey (GA) McCarthy (NY)
 Buchanan Gohmert McCaul
 Bucshon Gonzalez McClintock
 Buerkle Goodlatte McCollum
 Burgess Gowdy McCotter
 Calvert Granger McDermott
 Camp Graves (GA) McGovern
 Campbell Green (MO) McIntyre
 Canseco Green, Al McKeon
 Cantor Green, Gene McKinley
 Capito Griffin (AR) McMorris
 Capps Griffith (VA) Rodgers
 Capuano Grimm McMorris
 Carnahan Guinta Meehan
 Carney Guthrie Mica
 Carter Hahn Michaud
 Cassidy Hall Miller (FL)
 Castor (FL) Hall Miller (MI)
 Chabot Hanabusa Miller (NC)
 Chaffetz Harper Miller, Gary
 Chandler Harris Miller, George
 Chu Hartzler Moran
 Cicilline Hastings (FL) Mulvaney
 Clarke (MI) Hastings (WA) Murphy (PA)
 Clarke (NY) Hayworth Myrick
 Clay Heck Nadler
 Cleaver Heinrich Napolitano
 Clyburn Hensarling Neal
 Coffman (CO) Herger Neugebauer
 Cohen Herrera Beutler
 Cole Higgins Noem
 Conaway Himes Nugent
 Connolly (VA) Hinchey Nunes
 Conyers Hirono Nunnelee
 Cooper Hochul Olson
 Costa Holden Owens
 Costello Holt Palazzo
 Courtney Hurt Petri
 Cravaack Israel Polis
 Crawford Issa Pompeo
 Crenshaw Jackson (IL) Posey
 Critz Jackson Lee Price (GA)
 Crowley (TX) Price (NC)
 Cuellar Jenkins Quayle
 Culberson Johnson (GA) Quigley
 Cummings Johnson (OH) Rahall
 Davis (CA) Johnson, E. B. Rangel
 Davis (IL) Johnson, Sam Reed
 Davis (KY) Kaptur Rehberg
 DeFazio Keating Reichert
 DeGette Kelly Renacci
 DeLauro Kildee Reyes
 Denham King (IA) Ribble
 Dent King (NY) Richardson
 DesJarlais Kingston Richmond

Price (NC)	Schilling	Tierney
Quayle	Schmidt	Tipton
Quigley	Schock	Tonko
Rahall	Schrader	Tsongas
Rangel	Schwartz	Turner (NY)
Reed	Schweikert	Turner (OH)
Rehberg	Scott (SC)	Upton
Reichert	Scott (VA)	Van Hollen
Renacci	Scott, Austin	Velázquez
Reyes	Scott, David	Visclosky
Ribble	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Richardson	Serrano	Walsh (IL)
Richmond	Sessions	Walz (MN)
Rigell	Sewell	Wasserman
Rivera	Sherman	Schultz
Roby	Shimkus	Waters
Roe (TN)	Shuler	Watt
Rogers (AL)	Shuster	Waxman
Rogers (KY)	Simpson	Webster
Rogers (MI)	Sires	Welch
Rokita	Smith (NE)	West
Rooney	Smith (NJ)	Westmoreland
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Whitfield
Roskam	Smith (WA)	Wilson (FL)
Ross (AR)	Southerland	Wilson (SC)
Ross (FL)	Stark	Wittman
Roybal-Allard	Stearns	Wolf
Royce	Stivers	Womack
Runyan	Stutzman	Woodall
Ryan (OH)	Sullivan	Woolsey
Ryan (WI)	Sutton	Yarmuth
Sánchez, Linda	Terry	Yoder
T.	Thompson (CA)	Young (AK)
Sarbanes	Thompson (MS)	Young (FL)
Schakowsky	Thompson (PA)	Young (IN)
Schiff	Thornberry	

NOT VOTING—56

Ackerman	Hinojosa	Olver
Andrews	Hoyer	Pascrell
Bonner	Johnson (IL)	Paul
Bralley (IA)	Jones	Pence
Brown (FL)	Jordan	Perlmutter
Burton (IN)	Kind	Platts
Butterfield	Kucinich	Poe (TX)
Cardoza	Labrador	Rohrabacher
Carson (IN)	Lamborn	Rothman (NJ)
Coble	Landry	Ruppersberger
Costello	Lummis	Rush
Ellmers	Mack	Sanchez, Loretta
Filner	Maloney	Scalise
Flake	Manzullo	Slaughter
Frank (MA)	McCarthy (CA)	Speier
Gosar	McHenry	Tiberi
Grijalva	Meeks	Towns
Gutierrez	Moore	Walberg
Hanna	Murphy (CT)	

□ 1910

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 198, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House chamber today. I would like the record to show that, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes 196, 197 and 198.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, today, May 7th, I missed the three rollcall votes of the day. Had I been present, I would have voted: “yea,” H. Con. Res. 105—Authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha; “yea,” H. Con. Res. 117—Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers’ Memorial Service; “yea,” H. Con. Res. 118—Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on May 7, 2012, I missed rollcall votes Nos. 196–198 because of my primary election in Indiana. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 196, “yea” on rollcall No. 197, and “yea” on rollcall No. 198.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 07, 2012 I had obligations that necessitated my attention in Sydney, Illinois, in my district and missed suspension votes on H. Con. Res. 105 Authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall to celebrate King Kamehameha, H. Con. Res. 117 Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for National Peace Officers Memorial Service, H. Con. Res. 118 Authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the DC Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on the above stated resolutions.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 361

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 361.

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

There was no objection.

IN HONOR OF EAGLE SCOUT RALPH BOYS

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I rise today to honor Eagle Scout Ralph Boys, aged 93, who has finally been recognized for attaining the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America 78 years after meeting the requirements for this distinguished rank.

Ralph had met all of the requirements for the rank of Eagle as a sophomore in high school in 1933, but his family relocated, and he was never able to appear in his Court of Honor to receive his badge. After college, Ralph enlisted in the Army and served many assignments throughout his military career, including on General Douglas MacArthur’s headquarters staff during the Philippine campaign of World War II. After the war, Ralph served at posts in Germany, Vietnam, and the Pentagon, retiring as a lieutenant colonel in 1967.

After his retirement, he began a search to find the records of his qualification for the rank of Eagle. After several dead ends and ultimately finding that the last of his scouting records had been consumed in a fire several years earlier, he went through the requirement list with a family friend and found that Ralph’s merit badges and military career of 28 years more than qualified him for the distinguished rank.

On December 22, 2011, Ralph became the third generation of his family to

receive Scouting’s highest honor. He had been preceded by his son, Dr. John Boys, and by his twin grandsons, John Franklin and Austin.

As an Eagle Scout myself, I would like to welcome Ralph to the ranks of Eagle Scout. Congressman MICK MULVANEY also asked to associate himself with these remarks.

EDINA SCHOOLS GAIN FIRST MINNESOTA TEACHER OF THE YEAR

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Edina High School teacher Jackie Roehl for being named this year’s Minnesota Teacher of the Year.

Out of more than 300 teachers who were nominated, Jackie was recognized for her outstanding work in reducing the achievement gap. By using teaching methods that engaged different students from differing skills and backgrounds, she was able to teach her students more effectively and help improve test scores. After several years of researching teaching methods, surveying students as well as parents, Jackie and her team recently gained the approval to merge advanced placement classes and regular English classes into one course to make sure that all students she teaches are able to be challenged and are able to excel.

Mr. Speaker, Jackie has absolutely shown an incredible passion for her profession, for her students, and for her community. I congratulate her on her much-deserved recognition as she continues her success in teaching, in leading, and in inspiring Minnesota’s youth.

THE ANNUAL NATIONAL SUBSTITUTE TEACHER RECOGNITION WEEK

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. This week, in conjunction with Teacher Appreciation Week, is National Substitute Teacher Recognition Week, recognizing the 270,000 men and women who fill in for permanent teachers every day in the United States.

Research by the Substitute Teacher Institute at Utah State University shows that approximately 1 year of every kid’s K–12 education is conducted by those extraordinary individuals who are willing to take on the challenge of providing quality education when the permanent teacher is out of the classroom. I taught for 28 years. I have substituted for my colleagues’ classes—it is a miserable job—but these members of the community who fill the void in education are worthy of our recognition.

I would also like to recognize and commend the Substitute Teacher Institute, which since 1995 has been providing activities and techniques to substitutes and has been providing leadership in its service to districts and substitute teachers nationwide. The Substitute Teacher Institute works to revolutionize the role of substitute teachers into opportunities for educational excellence.

I commend them, and I wish to commend all of those people who are substitutes in our Nation's school systems.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS: VOTER PROTECTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. This evening, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be anchoring the Congressional Black Caucus hour on voter protection.

At the same time that I have the privilege of hosting this very important discussion, let me make note of the fact that our very distinguished Member, Congressman CHARLIE RANGEL, is being toasted and recognized by our Members. I know that many of them will be commemorating Congressman RANGEL, who is a dear friend of mine. He served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney and as a Korean War vet, and understands, when soldiers go to battle, they go to battle so that others might have the opportunity for freedom. Certainly embodied in freedom has to be the idea of being able to vote.

So this evening, as I discuss these issues, I am delighted to acknowledge him as well as to acknowledge that this is really a bipartisan concern—and it should be a bipartisan concern, because, in essence, we should not be at this moment speaking about who you vote for as much as we are speaking about allowing you to vote for the person of your choice and to be able to cast your vote unfettered.

Mr. Speaker, that is what my discussion will be about tonight. As I do so, allow me just for a moment to be able to share, if you will, a point that I hope that we all can adhere to.

This is going to be a tough election season. There are many actors, if you will, who will be involved in this process. This is a Presidential year, so it's going to get particularly feisty. But I do believe that there is a certain

collegiality and collaboration as it circles around voting and the idea of voting and of voting with equal opportunity.

□ 1920

Even in our words, we need to try and make sure that we're lifting the voters up.

I heard a comment from someone introducing the intended Republican nominee—though it was tongue in cheek with a little humor—who indicated in his remarks very loudly, "Osama is dead." And in the midst of it, he indicated, "I mean Osama bin Laden." I assume he was trying to make a play on words, but I really hope that we can stay above the line of decency as we recognize that we live in difficult times.

As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, we just heard publicly about a particular effort to attack our aviation assets, which was just announced today as breaking news, and we realize that we live in challenging times. For that reason, I think this discussion on voter protection is extremely important.

So let me just say to my friends that until now, historically, the voting franchise has only been expanded. This is most evident in the constitutional amendments that have been passed to protect and expand the right to vote. And since the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, it really has been a bipartisan congressional prerogative to ensure access to the ballot.

President Lyndon Baines Johnson, one of the Presidents who has been touted as having the greatest legislative record, had to cobble together Republicans and Democrats from the Deep South—then called the Dixiecrats—and moderate Republicans from the North and Midwest. He successfully passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and successfully passed the 1965 Voting Rights Act. It was a bipartisan effort.

And I might say that many Members who have reflected to have had a chance to encounter—some are still in this House. I remember, most famously, Jack Brooks, after it was all said and done, felt that they had done the right thing.

Today I was at a middle school, and I indicated to them that I would be on the floor of the House discussing voter protection. I was inspired by those young people, middle schoolers, who were attentive to learn what their government did. As I left, telling them not how to vote but that they must vote, there was a great excitement in the room. I'm on this floor today for them and all middle schoolers, high schoolers, college students, senior citizens, new immigrants who have taken the oath with great pride, long-time voters, new voters. Those are voters who have the right to vote. That's what we're talking about.

Unfortunately, a series of laws do not go after those who did not have the right to vote, but these series of voter

ID laws and new rules and regulations to stop people from voting goes after documented, legal voters with legal voting certificates who have done nothing wrong. Shame on those who would do so.

I just read, recently, that the lead person opposing the voter ID law in Pennsylvania, if I am correct—it's my recollection now—would be 93 years old. That's who we're hurting: senior citizens, people who have toiled and worked and paid their taxes, paid into Medicare. And now, because of when they were born, such as my mother Ivalita Jackson, they do not have a birth certificate. We tried, we looked, and we still have an inquiry in. God bless her.

My mother has since passed while we were in the midst of looking for the certificate for a number of reasons, but she had her voting card and she was eligible to vote. But under new voting ID laws, she would not be eligible to vote. And here is a woman who raised her children, paid her taxes, self-educated herself, achieved a status of a vocational nurse in times when education was not gifted to her.

A recent report by the Brennan Center for Justice of NYU Law School concluded that the newly enacted State laws that would affect more than 5 million eligible voters will disproportionately disenfranchise young, low-income, elderly, and minority voters. In 2006, the Brennan Center completed a nationwide survey of voting-age citizens and found that African American voters are more than three times as likely as Caucasians to lack a government-issued ID.

The real nonsense of it all is that voter IDs are to avoid voter impersonation, and voter impersonation is a finite part of any kind of voter fraud. In fact, under the Bush administration, there was less than 20, if you will, that were prosecuted. We're talking about a country of 300 million. And this is by recollection: I think there were some 180 cases that were brought forward, and they only wound up prosecuting a finite number.

The heavy burden on minority voters seems patently unfair, and it seems to be a direct result of the great enthusiasm of all voters in 2008. I want to see that all the time. Sometimes we win and sometimes we lose.

Isn't it interesting, when the wave of Tea Party voters had such an impact in 2010 and many of them were new voters, I didn't fare well in that, meaning my party's particular position, but it was the American way. All of the sudden, even with these new voters and the will of the people being adhered to, all of the sudden these new laws come out of the very people who are new to the voting process—many of them—and were excited about voting in 2010. Now comes a sledgehammer to prevent others from voting.

In Texas, thanks to new voter ID, students may not use their school-

issued IDs to vote, which is part of an effort to restrict student IDs as a valid form of identification to vote. This is the same State that will allow Texans with a concealed weapons permit to use their permits to vote, but a student who is trying to get an education, who has a State-issued ID card is not afforded the same privilege to use their student IDs.

Mind you, the Prairie View A&M case established a Supreme Court case that students could vote where they go to school. I remember that because we marched some 7-plus miles down an interstate to Prairie View A&M, thousands of us, to determine that students have a right at Prairie View A&M, that set a historical Supreme Court decision.

By the way, this was not, in essence, a liberal court. This decision was made under the Bush administration that determined that students can vote, and now the State of Texas is suggesting that they can't use their ID. Shame on them. Frankly, this seems out of whack. A student should be able to use their ID to vote.

Eleven percent of U.S. citizens, or more than 21 million Americans, do not have government-issued photo identification. Also, as many as 25 percent of all African American citizens of voting age do not have government-issued IDs.

Mandating voter IDs has a disproportionate and unfair impact on low-income individuals and racial and ethnic minorities. This also has a heavy burden on Hispanic voters in Texas. We found out that many Hispanic voters live in counties where there is no Department of Public Safety office for them to even go to.

Mr. Speaker, do we get an airplane, a helicopter? What do we tell individuals who have toiled, who have worked and are second- and third-generation Texans that just because of their aging status, maybe because of health reasons, they cannot get a voter ID? Senior citizens, voters with disabilities, and many other individuals do not have government-issued ID or the money to even acquire one.

Yes, under Texas law they can vote by mail, but I tell you, getting information to people is very hard. If you're used to going and voting on a Sunday, if you're used to being taken when your family members have the time to take you—which is weekend voting—and you're used to taking your voter certificate and now the new law says no, what an outrage.

□ 1930

But I have relief. As it relates to Texas, I have just spoken to the Justice Department and have been reissued a letter that indicates that the Texas voter ID law is invalid as it relates to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, a cause for celebration. Our primary will be May 29. That law will be invalid for both the primary and the runoff.

I've asked the State of Texas to not hide that information and to come out

with a clear enunciation—not a negative announcement—that says that the Justice Department has stopped the Texas voter ID law. That doesn't help anybody understand anything. Your duty is to be impartial as a State election officer, and you are to come out and say that the current law stands—not the voter ID law that is invalid under the Voting Rights Act—until a further court determination can be made, which is not until the July 2012 court hearing.

It is important for us to work together, as State officials, to let everyone know your voting certificate is an appropriate document to allow you to vote. That is what government is supposed to do, give fair and impartial information no matter where it falls. And I look forward to working with our State government to ensure that impartial information is now promoted to all people, everyone.

Your voting certificate is a legitimate document. And if you do not have a State-issued voter ID, you can vote in your primary, whether it is Republican, Democratic, or any other primary that is viable in the State of Texas. Why is that so difficult to do? More than 21 million Americans do not have government-issued photo identification, which includes, again, 25 percent of African American voting age citizens, or more than 5.5 million people; 15 percent of those earning less than \$35,000 a year; 18 percent of those age 65 and above—and more than 6 million voters; 20 percent of young voters ages 18 to 29, and it is much higher in the Hispanic community.

The photo ID proposals are not new, with calls for strict voter identification laws emerging out of the 2000 Presidential election, when conservative watchdog groups contended that laws intending to facilitate voting, such as the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, known as "Motor Voter," had opened the doors to illegal voting.

That's impossible, Mr. Speaker. It didn't look like the folks who thought that they were losing suffered too much in the 2000 Presidential election. The candidate of their choice was elected and ascended to the presidency. I can't imagine why they would feel that they had been violated by the 1993 Motor Voter law, which means that you could just register to vote at your various sites around the community, including the motor vehicle department.

The Justice Department, under Attorney General Ashcroft, pledged that cracking down on so-called voter fraud would be a top priority of the Bush administration Justice Department, though ultimately, the Department's own extensive analysis found little evidence of voting improprieties. Congress passed the Help America Vote Act in 2002, establishing uniform minimum voter identification requirements, prompting calls that States should go further.

Mr. Speaker, this is for everybody. I can't stop or investigate who is coming to the polls and suggest that if you are this party or that party, stay away. Why wouldn't we want to help everybody?

Since 2001, more than 700 voter identification bills have been introduced in 46 States, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures. A dozen States have passed new voter ID laws since 2003, but only eight States require a photo ID of voters, and only two have laws as strict as those being proposed this year. That was before. Now we have, in essence, a new day. We have some tough laws that are hurting voters. We're talking about voter protection, but we have to overcome voter suppression.

If you look at this map, you will see that we are being overwhelmed by voter photo ID requirements. I would say almost two-thirds of the States have inappropriately and incorrectly believed that they are going to make voting far more secure.

Let me tell you what an ID does: It stops you from impersonating another person. That has been the lowest level of voter fraud because you are silly to impersonate because you are going into a place that might subject you to an arrest. In the State of Texas, precinct judges have the status of a district judge on election day.

This map will show you how bad it is. Look at the red. It requires voter ID. Big Texas: that's why I need the State to announce that the voter ID law is invalid for the May 29 primary, because it looks as if we have a requirement that does not exist for this primary. Someone hear me. We are obligated to tell the 21 million-plus Texans that they have the right to vote with a voting certificate if they are registered to vote for the May 29 primary. That red is getting pretty strong. Blue, photo ID requested. The red is require photo ID only; nothing else. How absurd.

In essence, we're taking a match and burning the voting certificates that people worked so hard to get, that allow people to vote—that you tell people to register again. It also disallows organizations like the League of Women Voters and puts a very heavy hand on what happens when you register people to vote and how you have to get those registrations in. The big "stop" sign. That's why it's red. It's the "stop people from voting" law.

Then look at the photo ID requested, blue States. Then look at the photo voter ID legislation proposed. It covers 90 percent of America. How absurd. And I would be open to finding a way to ensure that that diminished, limited amount of fraud is taken care of. But this is what it does: It puts up a red stop sign. It stops people from voting. It frightens people from voting. It keeps people from voting.

And then, of course, this is another big, fat, red map which shows the States where voting changes were pursued and the types of changes enacted.

I'll show it in a moment. It includes legislation introduced. Big red photo ID requirements—passed. Proof of citizenship—passed. Restrictions on voter registration—passed. Restrictions on early absentee voting—passed. Executive action, making it harder to restore voting rights. You can see the country is predominantly red with a big “stop” sign, stopping people from voting.

I beg of you, why would we, who have the privilege of having a document that gave citizens due process, gave us the freedoms of speech, petition, assembly, all having to do with petitioning your government, and then we have a movement that literally stops us in our tracks. Then we have Citizens United that dumps money into elections and literally skews who gets to be selected by the people.

I want everyone to see how much we need to overcome voter suppression by, in essence, protecting everyone's right to vote. I want to be very clear on this: Everyone's right to vote.

A dozen States have passed, as I have said, new voter ID laws since 2003. But voter ID proposals have a forceful momentum this year not seen in years passed—this year, meaning 2012, 2011, and going back to 2010. This is part of a broader legislative movement to limit access to the political process for disenfranchised groups at a level not seen since post-Reconstruction Era laws implementing poll taxes and literacy tests.

Now we have to know that there are those of us who come from States where the literacy tests and poll tax have not gone away even for 60 years, meaning that we have not even had that relief for 60 years.

□ 1940

There were lawsuits in the 1940s that ultimately generated an opportunity for constituents not to pay a poll tax. I remember the late Beulah Shepard, who came to Texas. If there ever was a person that talked about voting, it was sister Beulah Shepard out of Acres Homes. She always used to recite a poem about just one vote, and she gave a whole list of what one vote, one person could do. She proudly talked about the fact that she paid a poll tax to vote. And she paid a poll tax, I think she said, for her husband and others who needed to vote.

That wasn't too long in America's history and future, Mr. Speaker. What a shameful turn of events that now the late Beulah Shepard is no longer here, and how she'd be crying, turning over in her resting place, to realize that all the toiling that she did to register people to vote, to empower those who had been disenfranchised, now could not vote.

Susan B. Anthony and the Suffragettes, Sojourner Truth, who suffered because women could not vote. They were not landowners. And they tried and worked and toiled and were ridiculed, and finally women could vote. And to find now some elderly woman

who does not have her voter photo ID—and I say this. Let the listening public hear. You cannot get a voter ID if you don't bring something like a birth certificate. And this is where our seniors either can't get there or they're too elderly to have access to their birth certificate. Maybe they were, in essence, brought into this world by a volunteer or midwife or family members. There's no birth certificate. Maybe it's in the deep country in the dark of night, where mom and baby did not get recognition until days or weeks afterward. Or, living as long as they lived, the birth certificate has been lost. Mr. Speaker, I've heard of veterans whose documents were burned up in a fire. They were still veterans. They still served their country. We see them every day.

And so here we have a situation where you're disenfranchising groups at a level not seen, as I said, since post-Reconstruction era laws implementing a poll tax and a literacy test. Just over the first 2 months of 2011, photo ID proposals have been introduced in 32 States and passed out of one legislative chamber in 12 States. Lawmakers across the Nation have pinpointed photo ID as a top legislative priority. The Governor of Texas designated photo ID as a legislative emergency in order to allow it to be procedurally fast-tracked to the legislature. Photo ID proposals were pre-filed before legislative sessions began in half a dozen States. And secretaries of State in a number of States have listed photo ID as a top priority.

Let me thank Chairman EMANUEL CLEAVER for leading out not only members of the Congressional Black Caucus but collaborating with other organizations, and let me thank my colleagues who have worked so hard on this issue. Let me thank Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN, who is detained at a matter that she had to attend, who's been anchoring these hour-long discussions with the American public.

But we better beware, because what you do to others comes back to you. The idea of limiting a person's access to voting and being able to vote on the cause of how you think they will vote and how you don't want those people to vote comes back to Americans who want to vote in whichever way they do. Stop me from voting, you get stopped from voting.

The idea of a photo ID is not a respecter of race. And if you're elderly and can't get to the Department of Public Safety office or in another State you can't get somewhere, if you're inhibited or prohibited, it is an impact on you no matter what background you come from.

Thank God for the Congressional Black Caucus that is a respecter of the rights of all people. We are fighting for our children. We're fighting for young people, the elderly, the disabled. And no matter who you are, if you're blocked to vote because of the voter ID, this is voter suppression—and we want to have voter protection.

The Governor of Texas designated photo ID as a legislative emergency in order to allow it to be procedurally fast-tracked through the legislature. Photo ID proposals were pre-filed before legislative sessions began in half a dozen States. I don't know why that happened. We're bogged down with the redistricting case.

The secretaries of State in a number of States have listed photo ID as a top priority. Mr. Speaker, it does nothing. The Bush administration showed they couldn't find any fraud worth prosecuting for people who were impersonating a voter. Photo ID proposals have garnered significant momentum in a very mistaken matter—that it's going to do something. It is not.

Let us point out voter fraud. Let us, in essence, carve it out. But you are not going anywhere with voter ID laws who discriminate against the elderly, who discriminate against minorities, who discriminate against those individuals who have lived long enough and served their country long enough that they just might not remember where their birth certificate is—or even their marriage certificate.

Significant momentum is going on this, and it is wrongheaded. Opponents are having difficulty waging effective counterattacks to curb the movement on these bills as majority leaderships, emboldened by their increased numbers following in the 2010 midterm elections, are more committed than they ever have been.

Let me congratulate the State of Ohio and Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, where the people of that State defeated that draconian law and they will not have the burden of their voter ID law in the 2012 Presidential election. Yay for them. A battleground State where the people can vote as they choose. And we're going to all realize that Ohioans will not be encumbered by draconian laws. They will battle it out in the democratic process and they will vote, and no one can block them from voting.

In 1890, the State of Mississippi, although African Americans made up 58 percent of the population, due to the structure of voting laws that year in Mississippi, of the 134 elected delegates, only one was African American, and that was during Reconstruction. It does not take a genius to recognize that the African American vote was diluted.

We cannot allow history to repeat itself. That is why we have the Voting Rights Act and why we are ever vigilant to guard against any encroachments on the right to vote.

And so my argument is, today, that we're going to go across America—and I appreciate my colleagues who have joined in this effort to go across America—and we're going to introduce voting protection seminars to ensure that every voter—minority voters and elderly voters—has a right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, I'm very glad to have spoken to my State officials today. I

will place this letter to Texas State officials in the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 7, 2012.

Hon. HOPE ANDRADE,
Secretary of State,
Austin, Texas.

DEAR SECRETARY ANDRADE: Thank you for taking my call today Monday, May 07, 2012 regarding the status of election law to be utilized in the 2012 Texas Primary and on a possible run off date. A formal public announcement must be made along with the production of public awareness advertisements outlining that the current law is still in place and operational.

According to Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Perez "with regard to Section 9 and 15 of S.B. 14, concerning photographic identification, I cannot conclude that the state has sustained its burden under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, on behalf of the Attorney General, I must object to Sections 9 and 14 of S.B. 14." In effect, the currently proposed photographic identification requirements and related changes may not be implemented and are not legally enforceable. The public must be made aware of the current voting requirements.

The trial date is set for Monday, July 9, 2012 and therefore all means currently permissible should be utilized to ensure the public is made aware that there is currently no requirement in the State of Texas for a state issued photographic identification in order to vote in the upcoming elections. Thank you for your cooperation and I look forward to working with you.

Very Truly Yours,

SHEILA JACKSON LEE,
Member of Congress.

With that in mind, in the name of so many great leaders, from our early Presidents who valued this historic democratic process to the drafters of the Constitution that began to open the words of this great book with the words, We have come together to establish justice, to form a more perfect Union, to ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity to ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States, voter ID laws do not equal to liberty. They do not equal giving our posterity to our children, grandchildren, the grandchildren's children and grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren. The voter ID law is oppressive and it denies the right to vote.

I cry in my heart, Mr. Speaker, for we have fallen victim to a distortion of the right of people to vote and the distortion of the blame game. And so State legislatures have attempted to say they're doing something and, Mr. Speaker, they are not. They are not.

I would like to put into the RECORD a letter from the Department of Justice dated May 4, 2012.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, DC, MAY 4, 2012.

Hon. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN JACKSON LEE: This responds to your recent inquiry to Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Thomas E. Perez, regarding implementation of Texas S.B. 14 (2011).

On March 12, 2012, the Attorney General interposed an objection, pursuant to Section

5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, to S.B. 14's photographic identification requirements for in-person voting. The Attorney General's objection letter is enclosed.

The photographic identification requirements and related changes in S.B. 14 therefore may not be implemented, and are legally unenforceable, until either the Attorney General's objection is withdrawn, or until Texas obtains a judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia preclearing these changes under Section 5. Texas has sought such a judgment from the district court in *State of Texas v. Holder*, No. 1:12-cv-00128 (D.D.C. filed Jan. 24, 2012), and that case is currently set for trial beginning July 9, 2012.

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact this office if we may provide additional assistance regarding this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

RONALD WEILCH,
Assistant Attorney General.

Enclosure.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, DC, MARCH 12, 2012.

Mr. KEITH INGRAM,

Director of Elections, Elections Division, Office of the Texas Secretary of State, Austin, Texas.

DEAR MR. INGRAM: This refers to Chapter 123 (S.B. 14) (2011), which amends the Texas Transportation Code relating to the issuance of election identification certificates, and which amends the Texas Election Code relating to the procedures for implementing the photographic identification requirements, including registration procedures, provisional-ballot procedures, notice requirements, and education and training requirements, for the State of Texas, submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 1973c. We received your response to our January 9, 2012 follow-up to our September 23, 2011 request for additional information on January 12, 2012; additional information was received through February 17, 2012.

According to the 2010 Census, the State of Texas had a total population of 25,145,561, of whom 9,460,921 (37.6%) were Hispanic, 2,975,739 (11.8%) were black, 1,027,956 (4.1%) were Asian, and 11,397,345 (45.3%) were Anglo. Texas's total voting-age population was 18,279,737, of whom 6,143,144 (33.6%) were Hispanic, 2,102,474 (11.5%) were black, 758,636 (4.2%) were Asian, and 9,074,684 (49.6%) were Anglo. The five-year aggregate American Community Survey (2006-2010) estimates that Texas had a Hispanic citizen voting-age population of 25.5 percent.

We have carefully considered the information you have provided, as well as census data, comments and information from other interested parties, and other information, including the state's previous submissions. Under Section 5, the Attorney General must determine whether the submitting authority has met its burden of showing that the proposed changes have neither the purpose nor the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color or membership in a language minority group. *Georgia v. United States*, 411 U.S. 526 (1973); *Procedures for the Administration of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965*, 28 C.F.R. 51.52(c). With regard to Sections 9 and 14 of S.B. 14, concerning photographic identification 51.52(c). With regard to Sections 9 and 14 of S.B. 14, concerning photographic identification requirements for in-person voting and acceptable forms of photographic identification, I cannot conclude that the state has sustained its burden under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, on behalf of the Attorney General, I must object to Sections 9 and 14 of S.B. 14.

We start our analysis recognizing the state's legitimate interest in preventing voter fraud and safeguarding voter confidence. *Crawford v. Marion County Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181 (2008). In that vein, the state's sole justifications for changing the current practice to require photographic identification to vote in person that appear in the legislative proceedings and are presented in its submission are to ensure electoral integrity and deter ineligible voters from voting. At the same time, we note that the state's submission did not include evidence of significant in-person voter impersonation not already addressed by the state's existing laws.

The voting changes at issue must be measured against the benchmark practice to determine whether they would "lead to a retrogression in the position of racial minorities with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise." *Beer v. United States*, 425 U.S. 130, 141 (1976). In support of its position that this proposed requirement will not have such a prohibited effect, the state provided two sets of registered-voter data, which were matched with two different data sources maintained by the state's Department of Public Safety (DPS). One set was current as of September 16, 2011, and the other as of early January 2012. The September data reported that there were 12,780,841 registered voters, of whom 2,785,227 (21.8%) were Hispanic. The January data reported that there were 12,892,280 registered voters, of whom 2,810,869 (21.8%) were Hispanic.

There is, however, a significant difference between the two data sets with regard to the number and characteristics of those registered voters without a driver's license or personal identification card issued by DPS. The September data indicate that 603,892 (4.7%) of the state's registered voters do not have such identification; this population consists of 174,866 voters (29.0% of the 603,892 voters) who are Hispanic and 429,026 voters (71.0%) who are non-Hispanic. The January data indicate that 795,955 (6.2%) of the state's registered voters do not have such identification; this population consists of 304,389 voters (38.2%) who are Hispanic and 491,566 voters (61.8%) who are non-Hispanic. The state has not provided an explanation for the disparate results. More significantly, it declined to offer an opinion on which of the two data sets is more accurate. Accordingly, we have considered both in reviewing your submission.

Starting our analysis with the September data set, 6.3 percent of Hispanic registered voters do not have the forms of identification described above, but only 4.3 percent of non-Hispanic registered voters are similarly situated. Therefore, a Hispanic voter is 46.5 percent more likely than a non-Hispanic voter to lack these forms of identification. In addition, although Hispanic voters represent only 21.8 percent of the registered voters in the state, Hispanic voters represent fully 29.0 percent of the registered voters without such identification.

Our analysis of the January data indicates that 10.8 percent of Hispanic registered voters do not have a driver's license or personal identification card issued by DPS, but only 4.9 percent of non-Hispanic registered voters do not have such identification. So, Hispanic registered voters are more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic registered voters to lack such identification. Under the data provided in January, Hispanics make up only 21.8 percent of all registered voters, but fully 38.2 percent of the registered voters who lack these forms of identification.

Thus, we conclude that the total number of registered voters who lack a driver's license

or personal identification card issued by DPS could range from 603,892 to 795,955. The disparity between the percentages of Hispanics and non-Hispanics who lack these forms of identification ranges from 46.5 to 120.0 percent. That is, according to the state's own data, a Hispanic registered voter is at least 46.5 percent, and potentially 120.0 percent, more likely than a non-Hispanic registered voter to lack this identification. Even using the data most favorable to the state, Hispanics disproportionately lack either a driver's license or a personal identification card issued by DPS, and that disparity is statistically significant.

The state has provided no data on whether African American or Asian registered voters are also disproportionately affected by S.B. 14.

Sections 9 and 14 of S.B. 14 would also permit a voter to vote in person using military photographic identification, a United States citizenship certificate that contains the person's photograph, a United States passport, or a license to carry a concealed handgun. The state has produced no data showing what percent of registered voters lack a driver's license or personal identification card issued by DPS, but do possess another allowable form of photographic identification. Nor has the state provided any data on the demographic makeup of such voters. In addition, when the Texas Legislature was considering S.B. 14, there were a number of legislative proposals to expand the forms of identification that could be used by voters to meet this new requirement—including proposals to allow any state-issued or tribal identification with a photograph to be used for regular voting—but those proposals were rejected.

In view of the statistical evidence illustrating the impact of S.B. 14 on Hispanic registered voters, we turn to those steps that the state has identified it will take to mitigate that effect.

You have informed us that the DPS-issued "free" election identification certificate, which is proposed to be implemented by Section 20 of S.B. 14, would protect voters who do not already have another acceptable form of identification. The application process for these certificates will mirror the manner in which a person obtains a driver's license. First-time applicants will be required to furnish various supplemental documents and undergo an application process that includes fingerprinting and traveling to a driver's license office.

An applicant for an election identification certificate will be required to provide two pieces of secondary identification, or one piece of secondary identification and two supporting documents. If a voter does not possess any of these documents, the least expensive option will be to spend \$22 on a copy of the voter's birth certificate. There is a statistically significant correlation between the Hispanic population percentage of a county and the percentage of a county's population that lives below the poverty line. The legislature tabled amendments that would have prohibited state agencies from charging for any underlying documents needed to obtain an acceptable form of photographic identification.

As noted above, an applicant for an election identification certificate will have to travel to a driver's license office. This raises three discrete issues. First, according to the most recent American Community Survey three-year estimates, 7.3 percent of Hispanic or Latino households do not have an available vehicle, as compared with only 3.8 percent of non-Hispanic white households that lack an available vehicle. Statistically significant correlations exist between the Hispanic voting-age population percentage of a county, and the percentage of occupied housing units without a vehicle.

Second, in 81 of the state's 254 counties, there are no operational driver's license offices. The disparity in the rates between Hispanics and non-Hispanics with regard to the possession of either a driver's license or personal identification card issued by DPS is particularly stark in counties without driver's license offices. According to the September 2011 data, 10.0 percent of Hispanics in counties without driver's license offices do not have either form of identification, compared to 5.5 percent of non-Hispanics. According to the January 2012 data, that comparison is 14.6 percent of Hispanics in counties without driver's license offices, as compared to 8.8 percent of non-Hispanics. During the legislative hearings, one senator stated that some voters in his district could have to travel up to 176 miles roundtrip in order to reach a driver's license office. The legislature tabled amendments that would have, for example, provided reimbursement to voters who live below the poverty line for travel expenses incurred in applying for the requisite identification.

The third and final point is the limited hours that such offices are open. Only 49 of the 221 currently open driver's license offices across the state have extended hours. Even Senator Troy Fraser, the primary author of this legislation in the Senate, acknowledged during the legislative hearing that, "You gotta work to make sure that [DPS offices] are open." Despite the apparent recognition of the situation, the legislature tabled an amendment that would have required driver's license offices to be open until 7:00 p.m. or later on at least one weekday and during four or more hours on at least two Saturdays each month.

The legislation mandates a statewide voter-education effort concerning the new identification requirement, but does not provide specific standards for the program. The state, however, has yet to approve a final version of the materials designed to accomplish that goal, either for voters or for election officials. The state has indicated that it will implement a new educational program: but as of this date, our information indicates that the currently proposed plan will incorporate the new identification requirement into a general voter-education program.

The legislation requires that poll-worker training materials reflect the new identification requirements. This is particularly vital because a poll-worker can permit a voter to cast a ballot if the name as listed on the documentation is "substantially similar to but does not match exactly" the name on the voter registration list, and if the voter also submits an affidavit stating that he or she is the person on the list of registered voters. Though the Secretary of State's office has adopted an administrative rule to guide poll-workers in determining when names are substantially similar, the rule gives poll-workers a great deal of discretion. The state has provided no enforcement guidelines to prevent the vagueness of this standard from leading to inconsistency or bias in its application.

Even after submitting data that show over 600,000 registered voters do not have either a driver's license or personal identification card issued by DPS—and that a disproportionate share of those registered voters are Hispanic—the state has failed to propose, much less adopt, any program for individuals who have to travel a significant distance to a DPS office, who have limited access to transportation, or who are unable to get to a DPS office during their hours of operation. This failure is particularly noteworthy given Texas's geography and demographics, which arguably make the necessity for mitigating measures greater than in other states. The state also has not developed any specific pro-

posals to educate either voters about how to comply with the new identification requirement or poll officials about how to enforce the proposed change.

In conclusion, the state has not met its burden of proving that, when compared to the benchmark, the proposed requirement will not have a retrogressive effect, or that any specific features of the proposed law will prevent or mitigate that retrogression. Additionally, the state has failed to demonstrate why it could not meet its stated goals of ensuring electoral integrity and deterring ineligible voters from voting in a manner that would have avoided this retrogressive effect. Because we conclude that the state has failed to meet its burden of demonstrating that the proposed law will not have a retrogressive effect, we do not make any determination as to whether the state has established that the proposed changes were adopted with no discriminatory purpose.

Under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, the submitting authority has the burden of showing that a submitted change has neither a discriminatory purpose nor a discriminatory effect. *Georgia v. United States*, 411 U.S. 526 (1973); 28 C.F.R. 51.52. In light of the considerations discussed above, I cannot conclude that your burden has been sustained in this instance. Therefore, on behalf of the Attorney General, I must object to the changes affecting voting that are occasioned by Sections 9 and 14 of Chapter 123 (S.B. 14) (2011). Sections 1 through 8, 10 through 13, 15, and 17 through 22 of S.B. 14 are directly related to the procedures for implementing the photographic identification requirements, including registration procedures, provisional-ballot procedures, notice requirements, and education and training requirements. Accordingly, no determination by the Attorney General is required or appropriate under Section 5. 28 C.F.R. 51.22 and 51.35.

We note that under Section 5 you have the right to seek a declaratory judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia that these proposed changes neither have the purpose nor will have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race, color, or membership in a language minority group. 28 C.F.R. 51.44. In addition, you may request that the Attorney General reconsider the objection. 28 C.F.R. 51.45. However, until the objection is withdrawn or a judgment from the United States District Court for the District of Columbia is obtained, the submitted changes continue to be legally unenforceable. *Clark v. Roemer*, 500 U.S. 646 (1991); 28 C.F.R. 51.10. To enable us to meet our responsibility to enforce the Voting Rights Act, please inform us of the action that the State of Texas plans to take concerning this matter. If you have any questions, you should contact Robert S. Berman (202/514-8690), a deputy chief in the Voting Section.

Because the Section 5 status of this legislation is presently before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *State of Texas v. Holder*, No. 1:12-cv-00128 (D.D.C.), we are providing the Court and counsel of record with a copy of this letter.

Sincerely,

THOMAS E. PEREZ,
Assistant Attorney General.

□ 1950

Finally, as I said, Mr. Speaker, as I hold this Constitution in my hand, I certainly want to add to my plea an extended hand to ensure that what our Founding Fathers wanted—to ensure domestic tranquility, to establish justice, to secure the blessings of liberty—will be found in the 2012 election, and

that because of one's ethnic or racial background or age or gender or whether you live in the country, meaning in the rural areas of the Nation, that you will not have a stop sign, a red stop sign that will be standing at the door of a courthouse or the place where you vote. You will not have a stop sign that says: Stop, you don't deserve the blessings of liberty. You deserve to be treated in the ways of yesteryear when people were second-class and third-class citizens.

I pray, as I know my Founding Fathers would offer, prayerful prayers for all of America that we take this red map and turn it to a map of brightness with a big sign: The door is open for legal voting, unoppressed. You are protected and you are given the blessings of liberty.

I thank my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus. I thank all those who are working on this issue, and I look forward in the State of Texas that we work together that you can vote under the old laws and you can vote on Sunday and you can go out and vote and you can have the blessings of liberty that the Constitution has so given us.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in the name of justice and to protect the right to vote for all citizens. I am joined by fellow members of the Congressional Black Caucus to speak about the need to protect our democracy, to protect the voice of the American people, and to ensure the right to vote continues to be treated as a right under the Constitution rather than a privilege afforded to the chosen few.

Today I join the CBC to bring additional scrutiny to the significant changes being made to voting laws across our country. We must protect the rights for all eligible citizens to vote. The right to vote is a precious and sacred one in our country. Over the past few decades, minorities in this country have witnessed a pattern of efforts to intimidate and harass minority voters through so-called "Voter ID" requirements. I am sad to report that as we head into the 21st century, these efforts continue.

I am well versed in the arguments both for and against Voter IDs. Often the arguments for Voter IDs include the notion that we must protect against fraud, yet there is little to no real evidence that rampant voter fraud exists or that it would be prevented by Voter ID cards. On balance there is significant evidence that minorities would be negatively impacted by voter ID requirements.

As a Senior Member of the House Judiciary Committee, I called for an immediate investigation of these instances. Many of these incidents of voter intimidation were occurring in predominately minority neighborhoods and have been directed at African-Americans and Latinos. It is unconscionable to think that anyone would deliberately employ the use of such forceful and intimidating tactics to undermine the fundamental, Constitutional right to vote. However, such conduct has regrettably occurred in Houston, and I urge you to take appropriate action to ensure that it does not recur.

Instances of voter intimidation are not long ago and far away. Just last year I sent a letter

to U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder to draw his attention to several disturbing instances of voter intimidation that had taken place in Houston. In a single week there were at least 15 reports of abuse of voter rights throughout the city of Houston.

I am here once more in the name of freedom, patriotism, and democracy. I am here to demand that the long hard fought right to vote continues to be protected.

TEXAS LEGISLATION, SB14

I am a Representative from the State of Texas and as you are all aware, my State has recently adopted a voter identification law that is among the most restrictive in the Nation. This law passed both chambers of the Texas legislature after lengthy floor debates. The Texas House approved the measure 101-48 late in the night after more than eleven hours of debate that included some 40 proposed amendments. Although it was evident that this bill had significant opposition, the bill was fast-tracked as a "legislative emergency." The Voter ID bill was fast-tracked at a time when there were urgent threats to state services due to a \$10 billion budget shortfall.

Under SB14, would require Texas voters to show a non-expired:

Texas driver's license,
state ID card,
military ID,
US passport or
citizenship ID to vote.

Texas concealed handgun license to the list.

SB14, Banned the following forms of identification:

driver's licenses from other states,
college IDs,
birth certificates and other identification documents.

Voters over 70 are not exempted from any of these requirements.

Those without the requisite ID would have to cast provisional ballots that would be counted only if the voter returned with valid ID within six days after the election.

While similar proposals were defeated in past years, Texas Gov. Rick Perry designated the legislation as an emergency to allow it to be procedurally fast-tracked through the legislature to avoid the debates that derailed such efforts in previous years.

As a preclearance state under the Voting Rights Act, Texas had to submit any electoral changes for approval by the U.S. Department of Justice for review under the Voting Rights Act.

I hold in my hand a letter from the Department of Justice and I quote from this letter "with regard to Section 9 and 15 of S.B. 14, concerning photographic identification, I cannot conclude that the state has sustained its burden under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, on the behalf of the Attorney General, I must object to Sections 9 and 14 of S.B. 14." In effect, the currently proposed photographic identification requirements and related changes may not be implemented and are not legally enforceable. Texans need to be informed about this turn of events. S.B.14 is not legally binding. The public must be made aware that right now in the state of Texas there is no requirement for a Voter ID card in order to vote! May I remind you that no right is more fundamental than the right to vote.

THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS OUR RIGHT TO VOTE

It is protected by more constitutional amendments—the 1st, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and

26th—than any other right we enjoy as Americans. Broad political participation ensures the preservation of all our other rights and freedoms. 3 State laws that impose new restrictions on voting, however, undermine our strong democracy by impeding access to the polls and reducing the number of Americans who vote and whose votes are counted.

My State is not the only State undergoing attempts to restrict voting rights. There have been several restrictive voting bills considered and approved by States in the past several years.

VOTER ID LAWS

The most commonly advanced initiatives are laws that require voters to present photo identification when voting in person. Additionally, States have proposed or passed laws to require proof of citizenship when registering to vote; to eliminate the right to register to vote and to submit a change of address within the same State on Election Day; to shorten the time allowed for early voting; to make it more difficult for third-party organizations to conduct voter registration; and even to eliminate a mandate on poll workers to direct voters who go to the wrong precinct.

These recent changes are on top of the disfranchisement laws in 48 States that deprive an estimated 5.3 million people with criminal convictions—disproportionately African Americans and Latinos—of their political voice.

Voter ID laws are becoming increasingly common across the country. Today, 31 States have laws requiring voters to present some form of identification to vote in Federal, State and local elections, although some laws or initiatives passed in 2011 have not yet gone into effect. Some must also be pre-cleared under the Voting Rights Act prior to implementation. In 16 of those 31 States, voters must (or will soon be required to) present a photo ID—that in many States must be government-issued—in order to cast a ballot.

Voter ID laws deny the right to vote to thousands of registered voters who do not have, and, in many instances, cannot obtain the limited identification States accept for voting. Many of these Americans cannot afford to pay for the required documents needed to secure a government issued photo ID. As such, these laws impede access to the polls and are at odds with the fundamental right to vote.

In total, more than 21 million Americans of voting age lack documentation that would satisfy photo ID laws, and a disproportionate number of these Americans are low-income, racial and ethnic minorities, and elderly. As many as 25 percent of African Americans of voting age lack government-issued photo ID, compared to only 8 percent of their white counterparts. Eighteen percent of Americans over the age of 65 do not have government-issued photo ID.

Laws requiring photo identification to vote are a "solution" in search of a problem. There is no credible evidence that in-person impersonation voter fraud—the only type of fraud that photo IDs could prevent—is even a minor problem. Multiple studies have found that almost all cases of alleged in-person impersonation voter "fraud" are actually the result of a voter making an inadvertent mistake about their eligibility to vote, and that even these mistakes are extremely infrequent.

It is important, instead, to focus on both expanding the franchise and ending practices

which actually threaten the integrity of the elections, such as improper purges of voters, voter harassment, and distribution of false information about when and where to vote. None of these issues, however, are addressed or can be resolved with a photo ID requirement.

Furthermore, requiring voters to pay for an ID, as well as the background documents necessary to obtain an ID in order to vote, is tantamount to a poll tax. Although some States issue IDs for free, the birth certificates, passports, or other documents required to secure a government-issued ID cost money, and many Americans simply cannot afford to pay for them. In addition, obtaining a government-issued photo ID is not an easy task for all members of the electorate. Low-income individuals who lack the funds to pay for documentation, people with disabilities with limited access to transportation, and elderly Americans who never had a birth certificate and cannot obtain alternate proof of their birth in the U.S., are among those who face significant or insurmountable obstacles to getting the photo ID needed to exercise their right to vote.

Because of Texas' recently passed voter ID law, an estimated 36,000 people in West Texas's District 19 are 137 miles from the nearest full service Department of Public Safety office, where those without IDs must travel to preserve their right to vote under the state's new law.

In addition, women who have changed their names due to marriage or divorce often experience difficulties with identity documentation, as did Andrea, who recently moved from Massachusetts to South Carolina and who, in the span of a month, spent more than 17 hours online and in person trying without success to get a South Carolina driver's license.

Voter ID laws send not-so-subtle messages about who is and is not encouraged to vote. As States approve laws requiring photo ID to vote, each formulates its own list of acceptable forms of documentation. Another common thread emerging from disparate state approaches is a bias against robust student electoral participation.

Henceforth, students at Wisconsin colleges and universities will not be able to vote using their student ID cards, unless those cards have issuance dates, expiration dates, and signatures.

Currently, only a handful of Wisconsin colleges and universities are issuing compliant IDs. Nor will South Carolina, Texas, or Tennessee accept student identification at the polls.

Policies that limit students' electoral participation are particularly suspect, appearing on the heels of unprecedented youth turnout in the 2008 election.

Voter ID proposals have a forceful momentum this year not seen in years past, part of broader legislative movements to limit access to the political process for disenfranchised groups at a level not seen since post-reconstruction era laws implementing poll taxes and literacy tests. In just over the first two months of 2011, photo ID proposals have been introduced in 32 States and passed out of one legislative chamber in 12 States.

Since 2001, more than 700 voter identification bills have been introduced in 46 States, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures. A dozen States have passed

new voter ID laws since 2003, but only 8 States require photo ID of voters and only two have laws as strict as those being proposed this year.

Lawmakers across the Nation have pinpointed photo ID as a top legislative priority. Just remember that the governor of Texas designated photo ID as a legislative emergency in order to allow it to be procedurally fast-tracked through the legislature, photo ID proposals were pre-filed before legislative sessions began in half a dozen States, and secretaries of state in a number of States have listed photo ID as a top priority.

I stand ever ready to fight these attempts to hinder the right to vote for seniors, minorities and low income Americans. I stand ever ready to protect the right to vote and preserve this right for future generations.

MAP OF SHAME: VOTE SUPPRESSION
LEGISLATION BY STATE

Election Protection: You Have The Right To
Vote

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under
Law

(For more information about registration and voting laws in your state, visit www.mapofshame.com)

States with Proof of Citizenship Laws—AZ, KS, TN, AL, GA.

States with Repressive Election Legislation—OH, FL.

Governor Vetoed Photo Voter ID Law—NH, NC, MO, MN, MT.

TX*, KS*, WI*, IN, TN*, MS, AL*, GA, SC*—Require Photo Voter ID Only.

(*Law takes effect in 2012 and beyond.)

RI, HI, ID, SD, MI, OK, LA, FL—Photo Voter ID Requested.

WA, CA, NV, AK, MT, CO, NM, NE, MN, IA, MO, IL, AR, OH, NY, PA, WV, VA, NC, ME, NH, MA, CT, NJ, DE, MD—Photo Voter ID Legislation Proposed.

OR, WY, UT, AZ, ND, KY, VT—No Existing Photo Voter ID Law, No Current Legislation.

STATES WHERE VOTING CHANGES WERE

PURSUED AND TYPES OF CHANGES ENACTED

Legislation introduced—AK, OR, CA, NV, MT, CO, NM, NE, KS, TX, MN, IA, MO, AR, WI, IL, TN, MS, OH, WV, VA, NC, AL, GA, FL, SC, MD, DE, NJ, CT, RI, MA, NH, ME, NY, PA, HI.

Photo ID requirements passed—KS, TX, WI, TN, AL, SC, RI.

Proof of citizenship passed—KS, TN, AL.

Restrictions on voter registration passed—TX, OH, ME, FL.

Restrictions on early/absentee voting passed—TN, GA, FL, WV, OH.

Executive action making it harder to restore voting rights—IA, FL.

AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I have an article that is dated today, Monday, May 7, 2012, from the Associated Press, Congress's Intelligence Heads: Taliban Has Grown Stronger under Obama.

Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN and Representative MIKE ROGERS, who I just saw outside, a smart guy, former FBI

agent, well respected in the areas of law enforcement and the security of this country, well, as the article points out, and there are other articles as well, I believe Human Events also had one, but this article from the AP says:

The leaders of congressional intelligence committees said Sunday they believed that the Taliban had grown stronger since President Barack Obama sent 33,000 more U.S. troops to Afghanistan in 2010.

The pessimistic report by Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., and Rep. Mike Rogers, R-Mich., challenges Obama's own assessment last week in his visit to Kabul that the "tide had turned" and that "we broke the Taliban's momentum."

The two recently returned from a fact-finding trip to the region where they met with Afghan President Hamid Karzai.

"President Karzai believes that the Taliban will not come back. I'm not so sure," Feinstein said. "The Taliban has a shadow system of governors in many provinces."

When asked if the Taliban's capabilities have been degraded since Obama deployed the additional troops two years ago, Feinstein said: "I think we'd both say that what we've found is that the Taliban is stronger."

I was in Afghanistan a couple weeks ago. I was in Afghanistan a couple months before that. And as one of the Afghans pointed out, former ally—well, they are still allies, as far as they are concerned. This administration has thrown them under the bus—but they pointed out, you know, from the Taliban's perspective, they have said we, the Taliban, do not have to win a single battle. All we have to do is be here when the United States leaves.

Now, a couple of weeks ago, of course, the administration, two Cabinet members, were requesting that my dear friend, DANA ROHRBACHER, not go into Afghanistan for one reason—that President Hamid Karzai didn't want him to come in. Now, apparently, Karzai, ignorant of what is actually going on in Washington, had said that my friend, Congressman ROHRBACHER, proposed a bill that would partition or divide up Afghanistan. Well, I worked with Congressman ROHRBACHER on his very good bill, and basically it is a sense of Congress that says we support the Afghans' right to vote for their leaders.

Now, I understand Secretary Clinton inherited a State Department and a situation in Afghanistan that was not of her making. I get that. And, in fact, we sat by and even assisted as Afghanistan created a constitution based on sharia law that has now resulted in the last public Christian church closing. It's a system where the President gets to appoint governors, mayors, chiefs of police, many of the higher-level teachers, slate of legislators. He gets powerful control over so much of the purse strings. So it was amazing to see the President over kind of doing what appeared to be a victory lap around Afghanistan and back home: gee, the Taliban's back is broken, things are looking good, and we now have an agreement going forward with Afghanistan. Great news.

Well, when you find out from Afghans that actually the Afghanistan Government has a \$12.5 billion budget and all the sources of revenue that Afghanistan can come up with provide \$1.5 billion of their \$12.5 billion budget, and the rest comes from other countries, you would presume largely from the United States, and when one considers the billions of dollars that we are spending for humanitarian projects, training farmers to farm as I've met with the teachers, American teachers teaching Afghans to farm, and they were so depressed because the billions we've spent, given basically to Afghanistan to create farming projects so the people can maintain themselves when we're gone, have not made its way to any of those projects in that region of the country. There is one region where apparently some has made it to projects, but certainly not all and probably not most of them.

So it would seem if you're the President of the United States and you go to a country whose government has a \$12.5 billion budget and they can only come up with \$1.5 billion of that and you're the big force behind all of the other \$11 billion, it would seem to me that there shouldn't be a whole lot of negotiation that has to take place.

□ 2000

What kind of person does not understand leverage? The President accepted, of course, because it appears that the foreign policy that we've run into from President Obama's administration is we've got people around the world that hate us, want to destroy us, so we're going to give them money. We're going to buy them an office in Qatar, as we've offered the Taliban. We're going to be releasing their murdering thugs that we've got in detention, and then maybe they will like us enough to agree with us. That sounds like somebody that spent too much time community organizing and not enough time studying history. That's no way to negotiate.

If one wishes to approach an individual, and like in my situation, being a Christian, we're supposed to help the needy—"blessed are the meek." The Beatitudes are quite compelling.

The government has a different role. The government is to protect the people. As Romans 13 points out, if you do evil, be afraid, because the government does not bear the sword in vain. The government's role is to protect people so individually they can live the kind of life that so much of our heritage embraces. The government is supposed to protect the people; it's supposed to punish evil, and it actually is supposed to encourage good.

We've gotten so far off track. Back in the sixties, well-intentioned, we began paying young women to have children out of wedlock, born out of the best of intentions—deadbeat dads were not helping, so let's help them out. Instead, what they did is lure young women away from a high school education, in

many cases—I've had many of them come before my court—and lure them into a rut they couldn't get out of.

We have senior citizens on Social Security whose religious beliefs embrace marriage as being the ultimate living situation between a man and a woman. Yet they have guilt because they know they can't live on what little they have, and they know that if they marry another person that they're living with—I've heard from folks like this—that lives on Social Security as well, then their Social Security will be reduced if they get married, so they live together.

The President's own proposal, although he's been out saying he was going after millionaires and billionaires, when you look at the specific proposals—which he finally put in print so we can see in print what he really believes—as he continues to say we're going after millionaires and billionaires, the Buffett tax, that kind of thing, you look at the specific proposal and he goes after everybody making more than \$125,000 a year if you're married, \$250,000 if you're filing jointly. If you're single, it can be \$200,000 to \$225,000. So, once again, the President wants to promote living together rather than being married, as evidenced by what he provides money for.

Now, we know that we've been told by this administration repeatedly, look, if we just show the Taliban how good a people we are and how good our motivation is, then they'll fall into line. I've said and will keep saying: You don't have to pay people to hate you; they'll do it for free. We are wasting billions. We have wasted trillions of dollars over all these many years. So this administration continues to try to buy the affection of the Taliban.

Let's see. This article was from CNN, and they reiterate:

The heads of the Senate and House intelligence Committees Sunday said the Taliban was gaining ground.

The President added, the administration was in direct discussion with the Taliban, saying the group can be a part of the country's future if they break with al Qaeda, renounce violence, and abide by Afghan laws.

We saw that same kind of effort by this administration. There was a Taliban leader who was released with the consent of this administration basically because it was the humanitarian thing to do, to let him go die in peace. Well, he was released from detention. As the Afghans, who have buried family and friends while fighting with American troops against the Taliban initially—before this administration threw them under the bus—they've said, hey, that Taliban leader that you released, the U.S. authorized the release because he was going to go die and this would be the humanitarian thing to do, guess what? He is back in Afghanistan, and he was on Afghanistan's biggest television station. He said three things. Two of them were that it is very clear to the world that the United States has lost, and that's

why the United States—as everyone in the world knows who's paying attention—the United States is begging the Taliban to come just sit down and negotiate with us. Please, we know you murdered thousands of Americans. We get that. That's okay. Just sit down with us. We'll keep releasing your murdering thugs if you will just agree to sit down with us and talk. Why, we'll even buy you a wonderful office in Qatar so you will have international prestige to spread whatever goodwill you wish to spread. Well, that would be known, Mr. Speaker—if the President would pay attention—that would be known as radical jihad. That is what they wish to spread.

Here's a news report today from foxnews.com from Kabul:

The U.S. has been secretly releasing captured Taliban fighters from a detention center in Afghanistan in a bid to strengthen its hand in peace talks with the insurgent group, the Washington Post reported Monday.

Who in the world who has ever studied history comes around and says we're releasing the murdering thuggish war criminals to strengthen our own end? We're letting our enemy have their murdering thugs back to strengthen our hand. Perhaps a community organizer would think that.

The article says:

The strategic release program of higher-level detainees is designed to give the U.S. a bargaining chip in some areas of Afghanistan where international forces struggle to exercise control. Under the risky program, the hardened fighters must promise to give up violence and are threatened with further punishment, but there is nothing to stop them from resuming attacks against Afghan and American troops.

"Everyone agrees they are guilty of what they have done and should remain in detention. Everyone agrees that these are bad guys. But the benefits outweigh the risks," a U.S. official told the Post.

In a visit to Afghanistan last week, President Barack Obama confirmed that the U.S. was pursuing peace talks with the Taliban.

You know, there was once a policy in this country that we did not negotiate with terrorists, but that's the old days. This administration's policy is, not only do we negotiate with terrorists, we give them stuff.

□ 2010

What do you want? Do you want more of your murdering thugs released so maybe they can kill more of our Afghan allies or more American troops? Eighteen hundred, is that enough? Do you want to kill more? We hope you won't; but if you'll just say, we won't kill if you'll let us go, then we'll let you go.

It reminds me of the naivete of Secretary Madeleine Albright and President Bill Clinton who, in essence, told North Korea, look, we will give you everything you need to make nuclear weapons if you'll promise us that you will only use it to make nuclear power.

Really? North Korea basically said, really? All we have to do—you know we're liars. You've caught us in lies repeatedly. But all we have to do is tell

you we'll never use it for nukes, and you'll give us all this stuff? Well, sure, yeah. Oh, yeah. Yeah, you've caught us in so many lies? What's one more?

So, guess who has nuclear weapons now that we worry about? The same people the Clinton administration gave nuclear materials and information, simply on the promise that they wouldn't use it to make nuclear weapons.

What a lovely world it would be.

Back to the article from Fox News:

We have made it clear that they, the Taliban, can be a part of this future if they break with al Qaeda, renounce violence, and abide by Afghan laws. Many members of the Taliban, from foot soldiers to leaders, have indicated an interest in reconciliation. A path to peace is now set before them, Obama said.

The upcoming NATO Summit in Chicago, the U.S. coalition will set a goal for Afghan forces to take the lead in combat operations across the country next year.

Look, Mr. Speaker, it makes sense that all of us should want peace. All of us, I know in this body, want peace. But just as we've seen signs around this Capitol since I've been in Congress saying war never brought peace, there is a naivete of some people who think if you apply individual blessedness, turn the other cheek, those kinds of things, from a government standpoint, that other governments controlled by terrorists, war criminals, mad men, that they will respond to that, when the truth is that's an individual approach.

The Nation's government must be about providing for the common defense, number one, against all enemies, foreign and domestic. We should be doing that. And that means when there are murdering thugs in the world who have sworn to do everything they can to destroy the United States of America, we have to take them seriously and take them out, if necessary. We have that obligation to the people we were sent here to protect.

When I took an oath to the United States Army, it was the same kind of oath. We were supposed to serve and protect. And best of intentions, good will does not defeat terrorists who have made clear they will not stop until they're dead and, they think, in paradise, or we are dead and our government gone.

Now, we know that the term Islamophobia, Islamophobe have come from—been pushed by the Organization of Islamic Conference as a way to further their goals. Anybody stands up to point out that there are radical Islamist jihadists who want to destroy everyone who does not believe as they do—we know that those people were behind 9/11, killing 3,000, over 3,000, innocent people, and that the only regret that those individuals had was that more people were not killed. They'd hoped that perhaps 50,000–55,000 would have been killed in the two World Trade Centers.

You can't, as the United States Government, just turn the other cheek

when there are people coming into this country illegally wanting to destroy us. They're not just people coming for jobs anymore. There's the OTM, as they're classified.

So some of us who will call radical Islamic jihad what it is, a policy of a minority, a small minority of Muslims, they want to call some of us Islamophobes. Islamophobes. Give me a break.

Two weeks ago I was in Afghanistan. Karzai didn't want our friend, DANA ROHRBACHER, to go in. DANA, ever the patriot, he was persuaded by Secretary Clinton not to push the issue because talks were in such delicate shape at the time.

Delicate shape? We pull out, don't give any more money, and Karzai collapses. He'll either be out of the country with money he's stowed away, or he'll be subjugated by the Taliban if we pull out and don't provide any assistance. And we have to go begging him for talks? Excuse me? Delicate talks?

We know that President Karzai is Pashtun. He can deal with the Taliban. It appears he's dealing with them somewhat like Maliki is dealing with the Iranians who want to take over Iraq, caving, as necessary, to keep his position.

There are ways to execute foreign policy that don't cost thousands of American lives, that don't have to exist on the good intentions of people who are sworn to murder and destroy us.

The enemy of our enemy is our friend. And that was seen, once again, a couple of weeks ago in Afghanistan. Congressman ROHRBACHER had hoped to be at the meeting with our Northern Alliance friends. Most of them are part of the National Front now. I would hope that one of them would be elected President of Afghanistan.

My friend, Massoud, his older brother, might have been the one person to unite the country; but the day before 9/11 the Taliban knew that, so they assassinated him. Massoud's father-in-law, Rabbani, was assassinated last September.

General Dostum, many consider the great hero of late 2001, early 2002, when the Northern Alliance tribes defeated the Taliban on horseback, fearless warriors. And this administration thanks them by publicly calling them war criminals. These were our allies. These are the enemy of our enemy.

Yes, Muslim. No Islamophobe here, because I recognize the enemy of my enemy is my friend.

□ 2020

Those people fought with us and for us. There is something very strong in the bond—or should be—between the people of the United States who fought, buried family or loved ones, and those in the Northern Alliance who fought with us and who buried family or loved ones, friends. There is a bond there. But instead of embracing that bond and utilizing that bond, those who

fought for us and with us, who did most of the fighting when the Taliban was initially defeated, have been thrown under the bus.

So when they were gathering on Sunday 2 weeks ago and when they wanted to meet with someone, three Members of Congress went. At first, we were told, Well, gee, there's just not enough security to get you there.

Then I pointed out to the person coordinating the security for our five Members of Congress, Sir, do you see that gate out there at the embassy? You're going to have to take me down before I get out the gate.

He said, Sir, we're not authorized to take down a Member of Congress.

I said, Well, then, you will not stop me. I'm going to see our friends. Massoud, who is the head of security, has assured me they're going to have bulletproof vehicles to pick us up, and I'm going with them.

Amazingly, thirty-or-so minutes after our next meeting, we had American security taking us to the meeting. We were quite safe there. They made sure of that. They didn't want anything to happen to their American visitors.

Congresswoman MICHELE BACHMANN and Congressman MICHAEL BURGESS, we would have had to have taken an additional vehicle had more than three Members gone. So JOHN CARTER, being the gentleman, said, MIKE BURGESS, why don't you go. MIKE BURGESS and MICHELE BACHMANN and I went to see our friends—Mohaqq and numerous other leaders of the National Front.

Now, it's interesting. They pointed out—and you've probably heard—about Karzai saying, Gee, he believes so much in our Constitution—and the Constitution says, if you serve two terms, you can't run for a third term—that he may resign a year early. He said, Your people, your leaders in America seem to be eating that up.

The truth is that the people who are advising Karzai are all trying to figure out—How can we get around that prohibition from running for a third term?—and they think they may have it. They think that, if he resigns a year early and if somebody else takes over Afghanistan for a year, with or without an election, then he could say, Gee, I never served two terms. I didn't make it two terms. I resigned before the second term was up, so now I can run for a third term. Gee, the U.S. is going to have troops out by 2014. Therefore, I could run in 2014. The U.S. will not be around with any strength to enforce such an agreement of my not running. And, gee, what if the people really want me to run?

We know there has been corruption in those votes over there, but the system that's set up in Afghanistan is a system that creates conduits for fraud. We could strengthen Afghanistan if we would simply allow the people to elect their regional-provincial governors, elect their mayors, let them pick their own chiefs of police, not the President

Karzai cronies. That's a system that's fraught with the kind of danger you found, fraud you found in the old Roman Empire, where they would appoint a governor of a region, but of course you had to kick back to the one who appointed you. That's the kind of system they have right now in Afghanistan.

In talking, there are some who say, Well, there are some supplies of the Taliban's coming through northern Pakistan; but most people are saying, We think the Taliban is getting most of their supplies through southern Balochistan. The Baloch have been terrorized for decades by northern Pakistan. Before 1947–48, when lines seemed to be arbitrarily drawn in creating countries, Balochistan had never been a part of Pakistan. For decades now, it has. The people have been terrorized.

After Congressmen ROHRBACHER and STEVE KING also met with Baloch leaders, the idea struck me: since these Baloch leaders are tired of being terrorized by northern Pakistan, by the leaders in Islamabad, they could be quite self-sufficient in having natural resources, which is much of what the nation would need to survive on its own; and they're our friends. There may be a lot of Muslims. This non-Islamophobe knows that the enemy of our enemies is our friend. We can support them. We can help each other. So that's why Congressman ROHRBACHER and I proposed a bill that would support the creation of an independent Balochistan. As one person in the region over there said, Wow, if Balochistan were independent, that would change everything.

Now, I know this President is not gifted on foreign policy—I get that—but it doesn't mean he can't learn. Then you look at Pakistan. While this administration is trying to play footsie with Pakistan and while they're trying to play footsie with China, who was it they let in to see our stealth helicopter? China. Who was it that they harbored in their country—the greatest enemy, public enemy number one, of the United States—and kept there, supposedly, for years? This administration wants to placate them, how they can, just like it's trying to do with the Taliban and our other leaders. Maybe we can buy them off. Maybe we can do something to show them how sweet and kind we are.

Those types of people see that as weakness. It's like blood to a shark. They're drawn to it, and they will devour us if we don't show strength rather than weakness.

So an independent Balochistan gave me an interesting idea. Congressman ROHRBACHER and I had done an op-ed that was published, and it was my conviction that we stick in there a line about the potential for an independent Balochistan. Interestingly, after that was published, there was an article published in the Pakistan Daily News. I thought I had a copy of it here. I must not. Oh, here it is. It was pub-

lished back in January. It says this in the article in the Pakistan Daily Times:

In another interesting development, Louie Gohmert, a U.S. Republican Representative, proposed that, in order to beat the Taliban, the U.S. should carve out a new, friendly state, Balochistan, from within Pakistan, to stabilize Afghanistan's western border.

The article goes on:

Even if Mr. Gohmert does not necessarily speak for Washington, it is logical to assume that he made this observation after picking up the buzz in American political circles. The U.S. wants a consulate in Quetta, but so far, Pakistan has resisted this request. The geo-strategic location of Balochistan and its potential in minerals, gas and oil is something that interests the world's sole superpower.

So says the Pakistan Daily Times.

□ 2030

They say the Baloch resistance movement is one of the few, if not the only one, that has not been declared a terrorist movement by the U.S. The U.S.'s soft attitude towards this resistance movement does not necessarily mean that they are enamored of the complaints and aspirations of the Baloch, but that the Americans have their own vested interest there. They may now want to snip away at the roots of the Pakistan military's dual policy in the war on terror by a flanking move in Balochistan.

The Pakistan Daily Times says:

Before this loud thinking is embraced as policy by Washington, for our own territorial integrity, we should do away with our double game in the war on terror and politically settle Balochistan's issues. By helping the Afghan Taliban and other jihadi groups, we have only weakened our own country. It is time that the military realizes this folly. Indiscriminate killing of the Baloch by the military and its intelligence agencies cannot and must not be tolerated. The political leadership must talk to the Baloch resistance. Only through negotiations and a dialogue can the Balochistan issue be settled peacefully.

The enemy of our enemy should be our friend. That is why when Congresswoman BACHMANN, Congressman BURGESS, and I got to the home of my friend Massoud, with all these other National Front leaders there waiting, and I got out of the vehicle, they knew my heart. They know we are friends who have the same enemies. And there was embracing all around because it truly was good to see them, to see them alive, and to see them in their own country in Massoud's own home. They fought with us, they fought for us, and they bore the brunt of the battle against the Taliban in late 2001 and early 2002 when they were routed initially. We added over 100,000 troops, got over 100,000 under this President, and things are not going as well as they were when the Northern Alliance was fighting them with simply a matter of hundreds of Americans embedded with air support. It's not going as well as it was then.

Occupiers in Afghanistan—Russia for example. Going clear back to Alex-

ander the Great, we know he died leaving that area, that things didn't go as well as he might have hoped. They've learned that occupiers don't do all that well in Afghanistan. Empower the enemy of your enemy. Don't try to buy off your enemy that is sworn to destroy you. Empower the enemy of your enemy.

I mentioned earlier about the Taliban leader that we released who is now back with the Taliban. I mentioned one of the three things he said. He said, It's apparent to everybody that the U.S. has lost because they're begging us to come negotiate. Another thing he pointed out, which is consistent with sharia law, is that anyone who has not been supportive of the Taliban in the past needs to first come to the Taliban—and under Karzai they've been able to be more public, and they have a public presence. He says, Come to us, ask for forgiveness, ask for our protection, and you may be spared. From my understanding of sharia law, you can avoid being killed under sharia law if you come ask forgiveness and ask for protection in just such a way as this Taliban leader—fresh from his U.S. reprieve—is out there saying.

And again, the Taliban position is, we probably can't defeat the U.S. in a single battle. We don't have to—we've just got to be here when you leave. And the heartbreaking aspect of that, for those of us who have attended too many funerals of Americans who have paid the full measure of devotion, is that if we leave and we leave a situation where the Taliban is empowered again, other Americans will have to come down the road in the future and fight the Taliban, and more American lives will be lost. It's not necessary.

Had President Carter realized in 1979, when he welcomed the Ayatollah Khomeini back into Iran as a man of peace, had President Carter realized that Americans would be dying in America to protect America because radical Islam had then been given a country in which to be nourished, you would hope he would not have taken the same steps and would not be as bitter toward so many as he is today after his failed presidency.

Perhaps even President Reagan—with the best of intentions—if he had realized that we were in a war, but only one side knew we were at war, when our precious Marines were killed in an explosion in Beirut, perhaps we wouldn't have run out so quickly. But for Heaven's sake, as American buildings, embassies, individuals were attacked—and in 1993, the first attempt on the World Trade Center, another act of war, was a signal letting us know that since 1979 these people had been at war with us. There was the Khobar towers, the USS *Cole*, further acts of war. We've been at war; we just didn't know we were. Then we come to 9/11, and we're totally shocked, totally unprepared because we did not realize there was a war going on. We just didn't know we were in a war.

Now this administration seeks to go back to September 10, and it is cleansing its training materials of any reference to Islamic jihad. It is bringing in noncitizens. It is bringing in Members of the Muslim Brotherhood to advise it. It is bringing in officers of named coconspirators in the Holy Land Foundation trial supporting terrorism. It's bringing in people who have ties supporting terrorism. It's bringing them in to dictate our policy toward radical Islam. What have they said? The first thing you've got to do is eliminate any reference to Islam, any reference to jihad. So this administration, from the Department of Justice, Department of State, Department of Defense, intelligence agencies, has been very compliant. That is ongoing. As one intelligence official said, we're blinding ourselves from the ability to see our enemy.

What's going on these days will be the subject of historic articles that will continue for centuries to ask how this Nation could be so naive and/or stupid that we would be at war and not know it for 30-plus years, and that in the fight of such a war, we would bring in people who support our enemies' actions to tell us how to fight the war. There will be articles and history books that will repeat the question: How could they not see what they were doing was going to bring either an end to America or devastation to America, one or the other?

□ 2040

Well, we know that in the news this week, we have such people down in Guantanamo, the 9/11 detainees, as they're referred to. I have got a couple of articles here. The New York Times is talking about the detainees showing defiance, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and the other detainees: "9/11 mastermind, four cohorts to be arraigned." That was last week. "Mohammed Joined By Four Codefendants in Deferring Pleas," a couple of days ago. There's another article: "Outrage as 9/11 Defense Counsel Insists Women Cover Themselves." What happened to the freedom the people in our military are fighting for? Amazing. "Lawyer Defending 9/11 Suspects Wearing Burqa in Court 'Out of Respect.'"

Well, there is a great article—and it certainly wasn't recent—that points out that these detainees are ready to plead guilty. They're ready to come in and plead guilty. And this is a New York Times article: "Five Charged in 9/11 Attacks Seek to Plead Guilty." Most people had not seen that title. All they've been hearing about is how they're disrupting the pleadings. This trial could go on for years and years. They're making a mockery out of it. And the reason people haven't seen the title of this article, "Five Charged in 9/11 Attacks Seek to Plead Guilty," by the New York Times is because it was published December 8 and 9 of 2008. In 2008, these detainees indicated they were willing to plead guilty.

These detainees—particularly Khalid Sheikh Mohammed—had been through a lengthy questioning by the judge. He had spelled out his role in different things, not only in the 9/11 plot but his role in other terrorist acts. He had filed a 6-page pleading where he sets out that, if we have terrorized you, then praise be to Allah. He said, in essence, in that pleading, if you are Jewish or American, you deserve to die; you are an infidel. And he prayed that Allah would help them to continue to terrorize America.

But a sad thing happened on the way between those guilty pleas in late 2008 and here, going on 4 years later. Virtually nothing has been accomplished. In fact, we are further back from where we were in December of 2008 because we had the H&O policy—the Holder and Obama policy—of, Gee, we're going to give you the chance—this isn't what they said. But anybody who has eyes to see and ears to hear could understand that what the Taliban, what al Qaeda, what radical Islamic jihadists would hear is, We're going to give you a show trial. Why would you want to plead guilty?

So these guys, as of December '08 said, Whoa, this guy Eric Holder—hey, he's represented terrorists. He will identify with us. The President, the community organizer he is, he's going to help us. So they're going to give us a way that we can have a show trial. In fact, the Attorney General wants to give us that show trial in downtown New York. Wow. Allah be praised. We're going to get to go back to the scene of the crime and create all that chaos and all the heartache for the people of Manhattan.

Well, Congress, fortunately, said, that's not going to happen. They are going to be tried at Guantanamo. But the damage had been done by the H&O policy—the Holder and Obama policy to give them a show trial—had taken hold. It had developed the imaginations of the 9/11 plotters and planners. So now we're having a show trial. This time in Guantanamo. Fortunately, not in the middle of where so much grief and anguish took place in New York City.

Some had said at the time, Hey, this is New York City. You are an outsider. You have no business saying anything about what we do in New York City. This was an act of war against our country. The whole country suffered together and came together as one on 9/12/2001. It does pertain to the whole country.

As our friend Representative Weiner from New York chastised me, he said, We all want to see them put to death in New York, and you have no right to say otherwise. Well, having been a judge and chief justice, I know those kinds of statements would be exhibit A or B of any motion to transfer venue, that they can't possibly get a fair trial. They were not well reasoned comments.

So here we are, going on 4 years later. Justice has not been done. A

travesty has been done to all the families of the victims of 9/11. They can forgive. They can turn the other cheek. But as a government, our role is different. We are to provide for the common defense. We are to punish evil. We are to encourage good. And that means, any nation in the world who has a government that wants to declare war on us, then be advised: Many of us don't believe—like in Iran, we don't believe we should go to war with Iran, but we'll take out the government that wants to go to war with us. Obviously this administration feels like we can buy time and has even given hints that they think they can live with a nuclear Iran. Well, a lot of people would not live with a nuclear Iran. A lot of people would die because of a nuclear Iran. It does not need to be allowed to happen.

One other comment, though. There is a great article today out about one of the banes of my existence, and that was TARP. George W. Bush is a great man. He got a bad rap, was accused of lying when he did no such thing. He didn't bother to defend himself when truckloads of yellow cake uranium were taken out of Iraq, feeling that history would judge him fairly. But he trusted a pitiful Secretary of the Treasury, Hank Paulson, and we had something called TARP.

There is a great article in Human Events from today. "Inspector General report ends myth that TARP 'turned a profit.'" And David Harsanyi goes on and points out very clearly that the money hasn't been paid back, as promised. Some of it has been paid back by other giveaways and gifts and loans by the Federal Government. And the government, printing money to pay debt and then having interest on the new money they've printed, is somehow making a profit. When the truth is, as the article points out:

It's tricky to track \$700 billion of emergency funding that was haphazardly dropped into the economy by a panic-stricken government, when accounting for the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac bailout, the American taxpayer is probably owed somewhere in the neighborhood of \$237.7 billion—

But we were told it's all been paid back. Yeah, right.

—though some estimates are far higher. And it will be more. The Treasury Department says that a large part of the money lost via TARP is the result of the housing and car bailouts, also not paid back. When the next Fannie and Freddie rescue comes—as a number of reports have indicated will be needed—taxpayers will be on the hook.

□ 2050

Most of the banks that were "too big to fail" when TARP was implemented are now even bigger. The report to Congress points out that a recent working paper from Federal Reserve economists "confirms that TARP encouraged high-risk behavior by insulating the risk takers from the consequences of failure."

That's why you never set aside free-market principles to save the free market. If you have to do that, the free market is not worth saving. But it was

worth saving and there were free-market principles that could have been followed to get us out of that mess to avoid encouraging further risk taking.

And I would commend, Mr. Speaker, people to Mike Franc's work at the Heritage Foundation that disclosed that despite the rhetoric of the President, how he's going after fat cats on Wall Street, the Wall Street executives and their immediate family donated to President Obama four-to-one over Senator MCCAIN. And they've done extremely well under this President. It's almost as if there is a deal: Look, I'll call you "fat cats," I'll call you all kinds of names—millionaires, billionaires—I'll trash you, but you'll make more money than ever and then I'll put taxes on those that make over \$125,000, and then I'll say I'm going after major oil, Big Oil, and probably nobody will read the bills.

I read it. I read the President's own words. He's going after independent oil companies. He's eliminating their deductions, not the major oil. He's not going to hurt major oil, from what he's proposed, but he'll put the independents out of business. The majors will make more money than ever because 95 percent of all wells drilled in the continental U.S. are drilled by independent oil and gas producers. So he says he's going after major oil, but they'll make more money than ever if he gets his way.

One other thing: This is an election year, and my colleague from Texas was really going after Texas over the voter ID. I would point out to my friend from Texas, and any others, Mr. Speaker, that the fact is that bill in Texas says, if you can't afford a State ID card, we'll give you one. There are people that volunteer to even get you there to get it done. Let's avoid fraudulent elections further.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JONES (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today and May 8 on account of personal reasons.

Mr. CARSON of Indiana (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and May 8.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 298. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 East Whitestone Boulevard in Cedar Park, Texas, as the "Army Specialist Matthew Troy Morris Post Office Building".

H.R. 1423. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 4th Avenue Southwest in Ardmore, Oklahoma, as the "Specialist Micheal E. Phillips Post Office".

H.R. 2079. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Main Street in East Rockaway, New York, as the "John J. Cook Post Office".

H.R. 2213. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 801 West Eastport Street in Iuka, Mississippi, as the "Sergeant Jason W. Vaughn Post Office".

H.R. 2244. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 67 Castle Street in Geneva, New York, as the "Corporal Steven Blaine Riccione Post Office".

H.R. 2660. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 122 North Holderrieth Boulevard in Tomball, Texas, as the "Tomball Veterans Post Office".

H.R. 2767. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8 West Silver Street in Westfield, Massachusetts, as the "William T. Trant Post Office Building".

H.R. 3004. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 260 California Drive in Yountville, California, as the "Private First Class Alejandro R. Ruiz Post Office Building".

H.R. 3246. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15455 Manchester Road in Ballwin, Missouri, as the "Specialist Peter J. Navarro Post Office Building".

H.R. 3247. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 Town and Country Commons in Chesterfield, Missouri, as the "Lance Corporal Matthew P. Pathenos Post Office Building".

H.R. 3248. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 112 South 5th Street in Saint Charles, Missouri, as the "Lance Corporal Drew W. Weaver Post Office Building".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 8, 2012, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5858. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Conservation Loan Program (RIN: 0560-AI04) received April 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5859. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report for fiscal year 2011 on the quality of health care furnished under the health care programs of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5860. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Colonel Steven A. Shaprio, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5861. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Department is pursuing

a Multi-Year Procurement (MYP) contract for Virginia Class Submarines for Fiscal Year 2014 through 2018; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5862. A letter from the Acting Director, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting Office of Minority and Women Inclusion's annual report for 2011; to the Committee on Financial Services.

5863. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Exemptions for Security-Based Swaps Issued by Certain Clearing Agencies [Release Nos.: 33-9308; 34-66703; 39-2484; File No. S7-22-11] (RIN: 3235-AL16) received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5864. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of OMB Guidance on Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension [Docket ID: Ed-2012-OS-0007] (RIN: 1890-AA17) received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5865. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report on the use of funds appropriated to carry out the Medicaid Integrity Program for Fiscal Year 2011; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5866. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule — Availability of Electric Power Sources, Regulatory Guide 1.93 received April 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5867. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Guide for Verifying Compliance with Packaging Requirements for Shipping and Receiving of Radioactive Material, Regulatory Guide 7.7 received April 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5868. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule — Water Sources for Long-Term Recirculation Cooling Following a Loss-of-Coolant Accident, Regulatory Guide 1.82 received April 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5869. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to prohibiting certain transactions with and suspending entry into the United States of foreign sanctions evaders with respect to Iran and Syria, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 112-105); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5870. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-345, "Raising the Expectations for Education Outcomes Omnibus Act of 2012"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5871. A letter from the General Counsel, General Services Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5872. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendments [FAC 2005-58; Item IV; Docket 2012-0079; Sequence 2] received April 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5873. A letter from the Director Equal Employment Opportunity, National Endowment for the Humanities, transmitting the Endowment's annual report for FY 2011 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5874. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting copy of the report entitled "Certified Business Enterprise Expenditures of Public-Private Development Construction Projects for Fiscal year 2011", pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5875. A letter from the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, Postal Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for FY 2011 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5876. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal School Training Operations at Elgin Air Force Base, Florida [Docket No.: 100217098-2025-02] (RIN: 0648-AY64) received April 2, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5877. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator For Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Specifications and Management Measures [Docket No.: 110707371-2136-02] (RIN: 0648-BB28) received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5878. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast (NE) Multispecies Fishery; Amendment 17 [Docket No.: 110901552-20494-02] (RIN: 0648-BB34) received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5879. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 111207737-2141-02] (RIN: 0648-XB100) received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5880. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator For Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Highly Migratory Species Fisheries; Swordfish Retention Limits [Docket No.: 110211137-2141-02] (RIN: 0648-BA87) received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5881. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final

rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish Managed Under the Individual Fishing Quota Program [Docket Nos.: 101126522-0640-02 and 112113751-2102-02] (RIN: 0648-XB039) received April 16, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5882. A letter from the Ombudsman for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's 2011 Annual Report of the Ombudsman for the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7385s-15(e); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5883. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; (H. Doc. No. 112-104); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

5884. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Standards for Living Organisms in Ships' Ballast Water Discharged in U.S. Waters [Docket No.: USCG-2001-10486] (RIN: 1625-AA32) received April 26, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5885. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Changes in Provider and Supplier Enrollment, Ordering and Referring, and Documentation Requirements; and Changes in Provider Agreements [CMS-6010-F] (RIN: 0938-AQ01) received April 25, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); 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 the provisions of H. Res. 631 the following reports were filed on May 2, 2012]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 5325. A bill making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-462). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOLF: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 5326. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes (Rept. 112-463). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Submitted May 7, 2012]

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 643. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5326) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and for other purposes (Rept. 112-464). 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. KISSELL:

H.R. 5327. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on preparations based on ethanediamide, N'-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-isodecylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5328. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Laromer PE 55 F; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5329. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Poly(urea/formaldehyde/isobutyraldehyde); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 5330. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain leathery footwear for women; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms.

CHU, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAHN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. POLIS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 5331. A bill to provide protections against violence against immigrant women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5332. A bill to prohibit agency restrictions on conference locations; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5333. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction of State and local general sales taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself and Ms.

DEGETTE):

H.R. 5334. A bill to amend chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to expedite the development and review of breakthrough therapies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 5335. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain drive axles designed for use in off-road construction loaders and backhoes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 5336. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on certain forged ring gear components and certain other parts of crankshafts and connecting rods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BUERKLE (for herself and Mr.

REED):

H.R. 5337. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures comprising poly(methyl methacrylate) and zinc acetate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BUERKLE (for herself and Mr.

REED):

H.R. 5338. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures comprising titanium dioxide, silica, and decyl(trimethoxy)silane; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

- By Ms. BUERKLE (for herself and Mr. REED):
- H.R. 5339. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures comprising titanium dioxide and decyl(trimethoxy)silane; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. BUERKLE (for herself and Mr. REED):
- H.R. 5340. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on manganese ferrite carrier covered with acrylic resin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mrs. CAPPAS:
- H.R. 5341. A bill to improve postmarket risk identification and analysis with respect to devices, and for other purposes.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
- By Mr. CASSIDY:
- H.R. 5342. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on phosphonic acid, maleic anhydride sodium salt complex; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. CASSIDY:
- H.R. 5343. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on dimethyl hydrogen phosphite; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. CHU (for herself, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. HONDA):
- H.R. 5344. A bill to prevent and respond to hazing incidents involving members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5345. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-[8-Amino-1-(2-phenyl-quinolin-7-yl)-imidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-3-yl]-1-methylcyclobutanol (OSI-906); to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):
- H.R. 5346. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Macroporous poly(divinylbenzene); to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):
- H.R. 5347. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain ion-exchange resin powder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):
- H.R. 5348. A bill to temporarily suspend the duty on poly(4-(1-isobutoxy ethoxy)styrene-co-4-hydroxystyrene); to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5349. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Cypermethrin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5350. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Dinotefuran; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5351. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on fenprothrin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5352. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Clothianidin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5353. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Etoxazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5354. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Permethrin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5355. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on Flumioxazin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5356. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-[8-Amino-1-(2-phenyl-quinolin-7-yl)-imidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-3-yl]-1-methylcyclobutanol (OSI-906); to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5357. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on placebos to be used in clinical trials for the drug ASP2408; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5358. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on placebos to be used in clinical trials for the drug ASP0777; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5359. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-(1-Bromo-8-chloroimidazo[1,5-a]pyrazin-3-yl)cyclobutanone (OSIP-690631, bicyclic intermediate); to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):
- H.R. 5360. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of the duty on powdered ion exchange resin comprised of a copolymer of styrene, cross linked with divinyl-benzene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):
- H.R. 5361. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 10,10'-Oxybisphenoxarsine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):
- H.R. 5362. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain macroporous adsorbent polymers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):
- H.R. 5363. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-(1-Ethoxyethoxy) styrene-4-(t-butylcarbonyloxy) styrene-4-hydroxystyrene copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DOLD:
- H.R. 5364. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on placebos to be used in clinical trials for the drug ASKP1240; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:
- H.R. 5365. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on certain machinery for molding unvulcanized rubber for tires; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:
- H.R. 5366. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on certain machinery for molding unvulcanized rubber for tires; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:
- H.R. 5367. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on certain machinery for molding unvulcanized rubber for tubeless radial tires; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:
- H.R. 5368. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on certain machinery for molding unvulcanized rubber for tubeless radial tires; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5369. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Isovioletantrone Crude Dry Presscake; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5370. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Ethylhexylamine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5371. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Para Nitro Aniline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5372. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Sulfo-1,8-naphthalic anhydride potassium salt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5373. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Isononylamine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5374. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Dodecyl aniline, mixed isomers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5375. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on n-Ethyl-n-Benzyl Aniline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5376. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Altuglas® BS 100 beads, BS 110 beads, and BS 130 beads; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5377. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2,5-dimethyl-2, 5 hexanediol (dimethylhexanediol); to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5378. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on dimethylisopropylamine (DMIPA); to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5379. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain reusable grocery bags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FITZPATRICK:
- H.R. 5380. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixed xylydines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. FLAKE:
- H.R. 5381. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act with respect to exceptional event demonstrations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
- By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:
- H.R. 5382. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on poly(vinyl alcohol), whether or not containing unhydrolyzed acetate groups; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5383. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Basic Violet 11; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5384. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Basic Violet 11:1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5385. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Huron Yellow dye; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5386. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Invisible blue dye; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5387. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Solvent Orange 115; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5388. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Solvent Yellow 131; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5389. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Zinc sulfide, copper chloride doped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5390. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Solvent Yellow 160:1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5391. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Reactive Red; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Ms. FUDGE:
- H.R. 5392. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Solvent Yellow 195; to the Committee on Ways and Means.
- By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mrs. ELLMERS):
- H.R. 5393. A bill to amend the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 to make improvements to the trade promotion policies and

programs of the United States Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5394. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-(3',4',5'-trifluorobiphenyl-2-yl)pyrazole-4-carboxamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5395. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on E-5-(4-Chlorobenzylidene)-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5396. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl N-(2-[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-oxymethyl]phenyl)-N-methoxycarbanose; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5397. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on Pyraclostrobin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5398. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on Topremazone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5399. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Caramba Fungicide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOCHUL:

H.R. 5400. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on p-Toluenesulfonamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOCHUL:

H.R. 5401. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Zeta-cypermethrin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOCHUL:

H.R. 5402. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Flonicamid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOCHUL:

H.R. 5403. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Iprodione; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. HOCHUL:

H.R. 5404. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Clomazone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5405. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on solder spheres containing 2 percent or more, by weight, of silver; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5406. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Slurry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5407. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on parts of machines for punching; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5408. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on centrifugal blowers and fans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5409. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain wire containing 99.9 percent or more by weight of gold and with dopants added to control wirebonding characteristics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5410. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on power supplies between 150 watts and 500 watts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5411. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on parts and accessories of oscilloscopes and spectrum analyzers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5412. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on axial fans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5413. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on parts and accessories of optical instruments and apparatuses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5414. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lead-acid storage 12-volt batteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5415. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on microscopes other than optical microscopes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5416. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on parts and accessories of microscopes other than optical; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5417. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on insulated cable for a voltage of less than or equal to 1,000 volts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5418. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lithium-ion batteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5419. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on power distributors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5420. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on dry nickel-metal hydride batteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5421. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain electric storage batteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5422. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on epoxy molding compounds, of a kind used for encapsulating integrated circuits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5423. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on footwear for men with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, covering the ankle, other than work footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5424. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain footwear for girls with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather, or composition leather and uppers of leather, not covering the ankle; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5425. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, covering the ankle, other than work footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5426. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5427. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain men's footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5428. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5429. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain non-women's footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5430. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain non-women's footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5431. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5432. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5433. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lightweight digital camera lenses measuring approximately 10 mm or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5434. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lightweight digital camera lenses measuring approximately 70 mm or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5435. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lightweight digital camera lenses measuring approximately 55 mm or more but not over 200 mm; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 5436. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize a national elementary and secondary service-learning program that promotes student academic achievement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5437. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on Metconazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5438. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on Fipronil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5439. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Dimethomorph; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5440. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on Boscalid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5441. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on formulations of [3-(4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl)-4-mesylo-tolyl](5-hydroxy-1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)methanone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5442. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Prohexadione calcium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5443. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on Ethoxyquin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 5444. A bill to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5445. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Captan technical; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5446. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on thiophanate methyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5447. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5448. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Oryzalin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5449. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of lambda-cyhalothrin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5450. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methane Sulfonyl Chloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5451. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Methane Sulfonic Acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5452. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 11-Aminoundecanoic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5453. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain textured rolled glass sheets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 5454. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on Problad Plus fungicide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5455. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Violet 23; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5456. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on methylated and butylated melamine-formaldehyde polymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5457. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on pigments based on titanium dioxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNNELEE:

H.R. 5458. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain extrusion presses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 5459. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain smooth nonwoven fiberglass sheets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5460. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on copper oxychloride and copper hydroxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5461. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Tetraconazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5462. A bill to extend a temporary reduction of duty on Isoxadifen-Ethyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5463. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sethoxydim (Nicobifen); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5464. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-(4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl)-3-[2-(dimethylcarbamoyl) phenylsufamoyl]urea; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5465. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on oxyfluorfen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5466. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on acifluorfen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5467. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on vacuum-grade ferroniobium or ferrocolumbium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5468. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on standard-grade ferroniobium or ferrocolumbium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5469. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on manganese flake; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5470. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on polycrystalline alumina tubes and shaped bodies designed for high intensity discharge (HID) lamps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5471. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on metal screw type bases designed for high intensity discharge (HID) lamps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5472. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on preformed iodide pellets or powder composed of iodides of dysprosium, thallium sodium, holmium, thulium and calcium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5473. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on frit rings composed of dysprosium oxide, dysprosium monosilicate, and mullite; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5474. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on cermet for ceramic discharge lamps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5475. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on polycrystalline alumina discharge tubes prefilled with metal halide salts and designated for high intensity discharge (HID) lamps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5476. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ceramic bases designed for high intensity discharge (HID) lamps, with metal locking pins to allow passage of an electrical current; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5477. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) cooler modules (LCM); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5478. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) Tubular LED (TLED); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5479. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) down light modules (DLM); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5480. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) display modules (LDM); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5481. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) line modules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5482. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) twistable down light modules (TDLM); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5483. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) spot light modules (SLM); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5484. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on light emitting diode (LED) drivers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5485. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain narrow woven fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5486. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on outer soles and heels, of rubber or plastics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5487. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on low expansion stoppers, lids, and other closures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5488. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on low expansion laboratory glassware, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 5489. A bill to modify and extend the suspension of duty on certain cases or containers used for electronic drawing toys, electronic games, or educational toys or devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 5490. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain injection-molded ABS or PP cases or containers to be used for electronic drawing toys or electronic games; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5491. A bill to renew the temporary suspension of duty on certain viscose rayon yarn; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5492. A bill to renew the temporary suspension of duty on certain twisted yarn of viscose rayon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5493. A bill to renew the temporary suspension of duty on certain artificial filament single yarn; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5494. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain power panels specifically designed for wind turbine generators; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5495. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain switchgear assemblies and panel boards specifically designed for wind turbine generators; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5496. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to make a technical correction relating to sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, diapers and diaper liners for babies and similar articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5497. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain warp knit open-work fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5498. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on plastic laminate sheets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5499. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 2-cyclo-hexylidene-2-phenyl-acetonitrile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5500. A bill to extend and modify the temporary reduction of duty on Methylionone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5501. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on mixtures of 1-(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-2,3,8,8-tetramethyl -2-naphthalenyl)-ethan-1-one (and isomers); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5502. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of (acetato) pentamine cobalt dinitrate with a polymeric or paraffinic carrier; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. SCHMIDT:

H.R. 5503. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 1,3-Propanediaminium, N-[3-[[[dimethyl[3-(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino] propyl] ammonio]acetetyl]amino]propyl]-2-hydroxy-N,N,N',N'-pentamethyl-, trichloride, polymer with 2-propenamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 5504. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Dichloroacetyl Chloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 5505. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Profenofos; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 5506. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Sedaxane; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 5507. A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on S-N-ALKYL-ANILIN; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 5508. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on electrically operated pencil sharpeners; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 5509. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Vinylbenzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt hydrate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 5510. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain smooth nonwoven fiberglass sheets of a type primarily used as acoustical facing for ceiling panels; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 5511. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Vinylbenzenesulfonic acid, lithium salt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. NUNNELEE):

H.R. 5512. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to realign divisions within two judicial districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIPTON (for himself, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. MULVANEY):

H.R. 5513. A bill to require the collection of up-to-date information on tariff and non-tariff laws, regulations, and practices of foreign countries affecting exports of United States goods and services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 5514. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Modified Vinylchloride-Hydroxypropylacrylate copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 5515. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Vinyl chloride-Hydroxypropyl acrylate copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 5516. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Vinyl acetate-Alkeneoic acid Copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 5517. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Diacid Modified Vinyl acetate-Vinyl chloride copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 5518. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Polyvinylacetate for use in food; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 5519. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Acrylate Modified Vinyl acetate-Vinyl chloride copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 5520. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Vinylacetate-Vinylchloride copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALSH of Illinois:

H.R. 5521. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to set-aside community development block grant amounts in each fiscal year for grants to local chapters of veterans service organizations for rehabilitation of their facilities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5522. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with N,N-Bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, cyclized, methosulfate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5523. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on fuel injectors each functional in a common rail fuel system with a pressure greater than 1200 bar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5524. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on cast-iron engine crankcases for marine propulsion engines, each measuring more than 1.1 meters in length; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5525. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on forged steel crankshafts other than for vehicles of chapter 87, each measuring 1868 millimeters or more in length; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5526. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on plain shaft sputter bearings without housing (other than spherical bearings), each weighing 260 grams or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5527. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on fuel injection pumps (for compression-ignition engines), each weighing 60 kilograms or more and functional in a common rail fuel system with a pressure greater than 1200 bar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 5528. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on pistons for marine propulsion engines, each weighing 12 kilograms or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5529. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, including woven fabrics obtained from materials of heading 5404, of yarns of different colors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5530. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers, containing 85 percent or more by weight of polyester staple fibers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5531. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on woven fabrics of polyester staple fibers mixed mainly with or solely with man-made filaments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5532. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5533. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain pile fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5534. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on woven fabrics of artificial staple fibers containing less than 85 percent by weight of artificial staple fibers, mixed mainly or solely with man-made filaments, of yarns of different colors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5535. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain warp knit fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5536. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on textile fabrics of man-made fibers impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with polyurethane; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5537. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain warp knit fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5538. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on "Long pile" fabrics of man-made fibers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5539. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain knitted or crocheted fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5540. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on pile fabrics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 5541. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Rubberized textile fabrics of cotton, other than those of heading 5902; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas):

H. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should resume normal diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of

Texas (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. REYES, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HAHN, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. FALBOMAVAEGA, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HANNA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. OLVER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BARLETTA, Ms. CHU, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. COBLE, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. BILBRAY):

H. Res. 644. A resolution recognizing National Nurses Week on May 6 through May 12, 2012; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KISSELL (for himself, Mr.

HANNA, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, and Mr. LOEBSACK):

H. Res. 645. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Teacher Day; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. TURNER of New York:

H. Res. 646. A resolution expressing the sense of the House that Village Voice Media Holdings, LLC should eliminate the "adult

entertainment” section of the classified advertising website Backpage.com; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

195. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 08 expressing support for designation by the Congress of the fourth Saturday in July a National Day of the Cowboy; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

196. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming, relative to Joint Resolution No. 01 urging the Congress to pass legislation to open the section 1002 study of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

197. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 03 urging Congress to propose the Parental Rights Amendment to the states for ratification; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5325

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: “No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law” In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: “The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States” Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5326

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: “No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law” In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: “The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States” Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of avail-

ability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5327.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause I of Section I of the Constitution: All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5328.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5329.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 5330.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5331.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5332.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which states: “All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

By Ms. BERKLEY:

H.R. 5333.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises,”

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 5334.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution which reads that Congress has the power “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 5335.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 5336.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BUERKLE:

H.R. 5337.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution states that “Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises” Furthermore, according to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has power to “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for car-

rying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Ms. BUERKLE:

H.R. 5338.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution states that “Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises” Furthermore, according to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has power to “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Ms. BUERKLE:

H.R. 5339.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution states that “Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises” Furthermore, according to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has power to “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof”

By Ms. BUERKLE:

H.R. 5340.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution states that “Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises” Furthermore, according to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has power to “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 5341.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

H.R. 5342.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States”

By Mr. CASSIDY:

H.R. 5343.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States”

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 5344.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 12, 13, 14 and 18.

By Mr. DOLD:

H.R. 5345.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, which states that, “The Congress shall have power to lay and

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5373.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5377.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 5380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section. 8.

Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. FLAKE:

H.R. 5381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5389.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and

collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 5392.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5393.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5394.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8; "To regulate commerce with foreign nation"

The tariffs which are reduced or suspended in these bills are not produced in the United States and therefore should not be subjected to tariffs meant to protect US domestic producers. Reducing or suspending trade duties on certain imported products ultimately helps to lower prices of finished goods for US consumers by lowering the cost to produce such goods.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5395.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8; "To regulate commerce with foreign nation"

The tariffs which are reduced or suspended in these bills are not produced in the United States and therefore should not be subjected to tariffs meant to protect US domestic producers. Reducing or suspending trade duties on certain imported products ultimately helps to lower prices of finished goods for US consumers by lowering the cost to produce such goods.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5396.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8; "To regulate commerce with foreign nation"

The tariffs which are reduced or suspended in these bills are not produced in the United States and therefore should not be subjected to tariffs meant to protect US domestic producers. Reducing or suspending trade duties on certain imported products ultimately helps to lower prices of finished goods for US consumers by lowering the cost to produce such goods.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri:

H.R. 5397.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8; "To regulate commerce with foreign nation"

- H.R. 265: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 266: Mr. RUSH and Mr. HONDA.
- H.R. 267: Mr. HONDA and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 327: Ms. KAPTUR.
- H.R. 451: Mr. FILNER.
- H.R. 469: Ms. HANABUSA.
- H.R. 529: Mr. BACA.
- H.R. 555: Mr. HONDA.
- H.R. 718: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
- H.R. 719: Mr. LABRADOR.
- H.R. 721: Ms. HAHN and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
- H.R. 733: Mr. LONG and Mr. AMODEI.
- H.R. 860: Mr. SIRES, Mr. TIPTON, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
- H.R. 876: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. MOORE.
- H.R. 891: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
- H.R. 927: Mr. LIPINSKI.
- H.R. 973: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
- H.R. 1004: Mr. BUCHANAN.
- H.R. 1005: Mr. LATOURETTE.
- H.R. 1063: Mrs. CAPPS.
- H.R. 1112: Mrs. EMERSON.
- H.R. 1145: Mr. HANNA.
- H.R. 1218: Mr. BARLETTA.
- H.R. 1331: Mr. KISSELL.
- H.R. 1370: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Mr. BACHUS.
- H.R. 1397: Ms. BONAMICI.
- H.R. 1404: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 1409: Mr. CALVERT.
- H.R. 1417: Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 1588: Mr. BOREN and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
- H.R. 1639: Mr. RIBBLE and Ms. HIRONO.
- H.R. 1653: Mr. ROONEY.
- H.R. 1672: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 1792: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. TURNER of New York, and Mr. LATOURETTE.
- H.R. 1802: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 1850: Mr. McCAUL and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1862: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
- H.R. 1876: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
- H.R. 1897: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. GUINTA.
- H.R. 1909: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
- H.R. 1956: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mr. YODER.
- H.R. 1960: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
- H.R. 2012: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
- H.R. 2106: Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. YODER.
- H.R. 2139: Mr. WELCH and Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 2182: Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.
- H.R. 2206: Mr. HECK.
- H.R. 2269: Mr. TONKO and Mr. PLATTS.
- H.R. 2288: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
- H.R. 2299: Mr. RENACCI.
- H.R. 2315: Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. CHU, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 2353: Mr. KING of Iowa.
- H.R. 2382: Mr. CAMPBELL.
- H.R. 2418: Mr. KING of Iowa.
- H.R. 2514: Mr. PENCE and Mr. LABRADOR.
- H.R. 2529: Mr. HARRIS.
- H.R. 2569: Mr. LONG, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. ROYCE.
- H.R. 2637: Mr. HINOJOSA.
- H.R. 2679: Mrs. CAPPS.
- H.R. 2697: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
- H.R. 2751: Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 2774: Mr. LAMBORN.
- H.R. 2795: Mr. ELLISON.
- H.R. 2866: Ms. HIRONO.
- H.R. 2902: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. MCNERNEY.
- H.R. 2921: Mr. PETERS.
- H.R. 2955: Mr. WALZ of Minnesota.
- H.R. 2981: Mr. HOLT.
- H.R. 3000: Mrs. BONO MACK.
- H.R. 3059: Mr. FLORES and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
- H.R. 3090: Mr. AMASH.
- H.R. 3173: Mr. JONES, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. McCAUL, and Mr. NUNNELEE.
- H.R. 3187: Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. CHU, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
- H.R. 3238: Mr. ACKERMAN.
- H.R. 3242: Mr. CONYERS.
- H.R. 3264: Mr. PENCE.
- H.R. 3288: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
- H.R. 3352: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Ms. HIRONO.
- H.R. 3358: Mr. BASS of New Hampshire.
- H.R. 3368: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. ELLISON.
- H.R. 3423: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. DOLD, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. HIMES.
- H.R. 3442: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 3444: Mr. YODER.
- H.R. 3475: Mr. BOUSTANY.
- H.R. 3502: Mr. ELLISON.
- H.R. 3506: Ms. FUDGE and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
- H.R. 3526: Mr. HIGGINS and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
- H.R. 3596: Mr. MARKEY.
- H.R. 3612: Mr. POSEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. MCCOTTER.
- H.R. 3625: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
- H.R. 3645: Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 3665: Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. KUCINICH.
- H.R. 3667: Mr. LOESACK.
- H.R. 3676: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
- H.R. 3705: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 3728: Mrs. NOEM.
- H.R. 3770: Mr. NUNNELEE.
- H.R. 3783: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. RENACCI.
- H.R. 3786: Ms. KAPTUR.
- H.R. 3806: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
- H.R. 3808: Mr. ROYCE.
- H.R. 3818: Mr. DINGELL.
- H.R. 3828: Mr. HURT.
- H.R. 3838: Ms. WATERS.
- H.R. 3839: Mr. WOLF, Mr. SCHILLING, and Mr. KING of Iowa.
- H.R. 3857: Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 3889: Mr. CASSIDY and Mr. ROSS of Florida.
- H.R. 3903: Mr. COSTELLO.
- H.R. 3994: Mr. YODER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. ROKITA.
- H.R. 4005: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
- H.R. 4045: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
- H.R. 4049: Mr. HIMES.
- H.R. 4070: Mr. DEFazio, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. RIVERA.
- H.R. 4075: Mr. AMODEI.
- H.R. 4077: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Mr. CONYERS.
- H.R. 4082: Ms. RICHARDSON and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 4095: Mr. KISSELL.
- H.R. 4114: Mr. STUTZMAN and Mr. FLORES.
- H.R. 4133: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. HAHN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MICA, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
- H.R. 4134: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. HOLT.
- H.R. 4137: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Ms. JENKINS.
- H.R. 4154: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 4155: Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 4160: Mr. FARENTHOLD and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
- H.R. 4168: Mr. RAHALL.
- H.R. 4169: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. BASS of California, and Mr. SIRES.
- H.R. 4215: Mr. WELCH.
- H.R. 4227: Ms. HAHN, Mr. STARK, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. HONDA.
- H.R. 4228: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. LONG.
- H.R. 4235: Mr. GRIMM.
- H.R. 4238: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. ROSS of Arkansas.
- H.R. 4256: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. BUCHANAN.
- H.R. 4269: Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. NUNNELEE.
- H.R. 4271: Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 4278: Mr. PEARCE and Mr. MARINO.
- H.R. 4282: Mr. STARK.
- H.R. 4286: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. WELCH.
- H.R. 4287: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUNYAN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
- H.R. 4290: Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
- H.R. 4296: Mr. LYNCH.
- H.R. 4301: Mr. PITTS and Mrs. MYRICK.
- H.R. 4329: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
- H.R. 4335: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
- H.R. 4345: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
- H.R. 4370: Mrs. BACHMANN.
- H.R. 4377: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. WEST.
- H.R. 4379: Ms. WATERS.
- H.R. 4388: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. GARDNER.
- H.R. 4405: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 4454: Mr. LANDRY, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. HULTGREN, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
- H.R. 4626: Mr. DENT.
- H.R. 4643: Mrs. MYRICK.
- H.R. 4816: Ms. HAHN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. KIND, Mr. FARR, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. OLVER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 4965: Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HANNA, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. JONES, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. BARROW, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. TIPTON.
- H.R. 4970: Mr. MCCOTTER.
- H.R. 5129: Mr. KING of New York.
- H.R. 5303: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. RIVERA.
- H.J. Res. 103: Mr. HURT and Mr. BARTON of Texas.
- H.J. Res. 106: Mr. ROYCE.
- H.J. Res. 107: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
- H. Con. Res. 63: Mr. BACA and Mr. PALLONE.
- H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. MCCOTTER.
- H. Con. Res. 119: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
- H. Res. 130: Ms. HAHN.
- H. Res. 177: Ms. MOORE and Ms. KAPTUR.
- H. Res. 282: Mr. DENHAM.
- H. Res. 367: Mr. BONNER.
- H. Res. 374: Mr. CONAWAY.
- H. Res. 557: Mr. HIGGINS and Mr. GRIMM.
- H. Res. 568: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. HAHN, Mr. GUTTEREZ, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. LUCAS.

H. Res. 583: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. UPTON.
 H. Res. 589: Mr. LEVIN.
 H. Res. 608: Mr. GRIMM and Mr. CONYERS.
 H. Res. 610: Mr. HULTGREN.
 H. Res. 615: Mr. PAUL.
 H. Res. 618: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. COLE.
 H. Res. 621: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. PETERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. MORAN.
 H. Res. 623: Mr. KISSELL and Mr. COLE.
 H. Res. 640: Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of April 27, 2012]

H.R. 1588: Mr. CARNAHAN.

[Submitted May 7, 2012]

H.R. 361: Mr. BACA.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

41. The SPEAKER presented a petition of The Borough Of Oakland, New Jersey, relative to Resolution 12-46 requesting the assistance of the appropriate Federal State, and County agencies in assist the Borough in addressing the flood control measures needed to prevent or reduce flooding along the Ramapo River and Allerman Brook; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

42. Also, a petition of the Council of St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, relative to Resolution No. 5896 requesting the Congress to support H.R. 104 Ramp Act; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Rules.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. GOWDY

AMENDMENT No. 1: Page 21, line 23, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)" after the dollar amount.

Page 101, line 10, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)" after the dollar amount.

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

AMENDMENT No. 2: Page 44, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(decreased by \$10,000,000)".

Page 47, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. POMPEO

AMENDMENT No. 3: Page 5, lines 17 through 21, after each dollar amount, insert "(reduced to \$0)".

Page 6, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced to \$0)".

Page 101, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$219,500,000)".

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. LYNCH

AMENDMENT No. 4: Page 7, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$4,000,000)".

Page 43, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,000,000)".

Page 44, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$4,000,000)".

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. SESSIONS

AMENDMENT No. 5: Page 78, beginning on line 17, strike "(6)" and all that follows through "(7)", and insert (6).

Page 78, line 23, strike "(8)" and insert "(7)".

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. LEWIS OF GEORGIA

AMENDMENT No. 6: At the end of the bill (and before the spending reduction account) insert the following:

SEC. 541. None of the funds provided by this Act may be obligated for the purpose of closing the regional field offices of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. CRAVAACK

AMENDMENT No. 7: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the activities of the Climate Change Education program of the National Science Foundation.

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. DUNCAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AMENDMENT No. 8: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order 13547 (75 Fed. Reg. 43023, relating to the stewardship of oceans, coasts, and the Great Lakes).

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. TURNER OF OHIO

AMENDMENT No. 9: Page 3, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. HARRIS

AMENDMENT No. 10: Page 13, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$542,000)".

Page 13, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$542,000)".

Page 13, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$542,000)".

Page 101, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$542,000)".

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MR. WESTMORELAND

AMENDMENT No. 11: Page 74, line 13, insert "(reduced by \$128,000,000)" after the first dollar amount.

Page 74, line 13, insert "(reduced by \$128,000,000)" after the second dollar amount.

Page 101, line 10, insert "(increased by \$128,000,000)" after the dollar amount.

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MS. RICHARDSON

AMENDMENT No. 12: Page 32, Line 4, after the dollar figure insert "(decreased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 46, Line 8, after the dollar figure insert "(increased by \$26,000,000)".

Page 46, Line 10, after the dollar figure insert "(increased by \$26,000,000)".

H.R. 5326

OFFERED BY: MS. RICHARDSON

AMENDMENT No. 13: Page 32, line 4, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$35,000,000)".

Page 43, line 15, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

Page 43, line 17, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$30,000,000)".