



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 114th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 162

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2016

No. 96

House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

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

Merciful God, thank You for giving us another day.

As we come to the end of a legislative week, begun after a most terrible tragedy in Orlando, we ask Your blessing of strength and perseverance that each Member might best serve their constituents and our entire Nation.

May it be their purpose to see to the hopes of so many Americans that they authenticate the grandeur and glory of the ideals and principles of our Republic with the work they do.

Grant that the men and women of the people's House find the courage and wisdom to work together to forge solutions to the many needs of our Nation and ease the anxieties of so many.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. COURTNEY 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

SUPPORTING USE OF AMERICAN ENERGY SOURCES AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose entering into contracts for energy or fuel with the Russian Federation for the purpose of heating our military installations.

I have longstanding concerns regarding the prospect of American military installations in Europe being exposed to unnecessary vulnerabilities as a result of becoming dependent upon foreign energy resources. Russian natural gas already makes up a majority of the fuel mix used at some military posts, and we cannot allow Russian coal or natural gas to take control of the difference.

This is a national security issue. By purchasing energy from areas that are impacted by volatile international or regional politics, we are putting our troops and their dependents at risk.

The United States has become the North American energy giant. With congressional action to lift a 40-year moratorium on crude oil exports, we are seeing new markets develop. We must ensure our families in Europe are provided a choice. Similarly, we must utilize American-sourced energy to strategically support our military installations overseas.

This is about countering Russian aggressions—saying “no” to Russian energy and saying “yes” to American jobs and security.

VOTE ON NO FLY, NO BUY

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, President Calvin Coolidge once said that nothing in the world can take the place of persistence. Talent will not. Genius will not. Education will not. Persistence and determination alone are omnipotent.

Yesterday, U.S. Senator CHRIS MURPHY of Connecticut reminded us of the truth of that statement when, for 15 hours, he stood on the floor of the United States Senate and refused to yield until he got a commitment from the Republican leadership of the Senate to hold a vote on a no fly, no buy piece of legislation to restrict people on the terrorist watch list from buying firearms and also for having a commonsense background check reform which allows Internet sales and gun show sales to be included in the background check system, which is supported by 53 percent of NRA households.

Mr. Speaker, finally, at 2:11 a.m., he got a commitment for those votes. I congratulate him. I am proud of him, as a fellow Connecticut citizen, for the persistence and courage that he demonstrated to the world yesterday on the floor of the United States Senate.

It is time for us now in the House to do the same. We have tried 12 times in the House to force a vote on these measures, which the public is craving by huge majorities. After the events of this last week, it is time for us to listen to CHRIS MURPHY, to follow his example, to thank him for his leadership and persistence and courage. Let's do what the American people are looking for: ways to protect us from these mass shootings of which there are far too many and that are far too damaging to the people of this country.

□ 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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H3917

GULFSTREAM G650ER ADDS ANOTHER SPEED RECORD

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize another milestone that has been achieved by the Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation with the G650ER airplane's most recent city-to-city record.

This time, the aircraft and crew, which included pilots Todd Baker, Eric Kauber, Jon Wolfe, and flight attendant Elisa Dichiaro, departed from the Sydney Airport in Sydney, Australia, at 7:11 a.m. local time and landed at Los Angeles International Airport at 1:51 a.m. local time.

The flight only took 12 hours and 40 minutes, with an average cruise speed of Mach 0.86. The record was approved by the U.S. National Aeronautic Association, and it will most likely be approved as a world record by the International Federation in Switzerland. Together, the Gulfstream's airplanes G650ER and its sister plane, the G650, hold more than 55 total world records.

I am very proud to represent Gulfstream's facility, located in Savannah, Georgia, which is a world leader in private planes, one of Georgia's First Congressional District's largest employers and a constant producer of truly amazing airplanes. I congratulate them on their success.

RESPECT AND DIGNITY FOR OUR LGBT NEIGHBORS

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, on a summer day in 1984, a young gay man named Charlie Howard was walking down the street in Bangor, Maine. A car full of teenagers pulled up, and they started yelling slurs at him. They chased him down, beat him up, and threw him in a river, where he drowned.

Since then, we have made a lot of progress on LGBT rights in Maine. We passed civil rights protections, and we passed marriage equality. In Maine, as in the rest of the country, we have come far; but as the shooting in Orlando has reminded us, we still have a long way to go. We are reminded that LGBT men or women can suddenly find themselves facing the same fear that Charlie Howard probably felt on that bridge in Bangor, Maine, over 30 years ago.

Civil rights and marriage equality are very important, but they are not enough. We must not rest until our LGBT neighbors enjoy the respect and dignity that they deserve and until they do not feel that their safety is at risk because of who they are.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF RON BULLOCK

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of Ron Bullock, who passed away on June 8 at the age of 73. Ron was an entrepreneur and a champion of Illinois and of American manufacturing.

Born in 1942 in Dayton, Ohio, Ron graduated from Wright State University with a degree in aeronautical engineering. In 1987, he founded Bison Gear & Engineering in St. Charles, Illinois. Their gear and gear boxes are found in everything from ice machines to massage beds. He also served as chairman of the Manufacturing Institute, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and the IMA's Education Foundation.

Ron worked personally with me and my staff on legislation to help manufacturers expand and hire more people. He gave back to his community, enlisting his employees through BisonCares to help people in need. He was a founding member of the Illinois P-20 Council, which is dedicated to providing educational opportunities for students across Illinois.

A husband, a father, a grandfather, Ron led an exemplary career and life, and he will be missed.

STOP GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, the Orlando shooting reminds us there is too much that has been left undone to stop gun violence.

The Republicans have voted 13 times to retain the outrageous loophole that allows suspected terrorists to legally purchase weapons—and not just on the House floor. The Republican majority rejected my no fly, no buy amendment five times in the Appropriations Committee.

In a 2011 video, al Qaeda noted the accessibility of guns in the U.S., asking: So what are we waiting for?

The real question is: What are we waiting for? Americans agree with prohibiting terror suspects from purchasing guns, and Congress is overdue to act.

DELAWARE VALLEY REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL VARSITY BASE- BALL TEAM

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

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Delaware Valley Regional High School varsity baseball team for winning the 2016 New Jersey Group 2 State Championship.

After a season of hard work and determination, these talented young men

defeated Delran High School 3-2 to bring home their first title since 1959. The team accomplished an unprecedented season performance with 18 wins.

I congratulate superintendent Daria Wasserbach, principal Adrienne Olcott, head coach Marty White, athletic director Bill Deniz, and captains C.J. Schaible, Christian Hlinka, Scott Becker, Jake Brogan, and Kevin Delatte, as well as all of their teammates, for their hard work and dedication to the team. This marks another proud accomplishment for the Delaware Valley Regional High School Athletics Department.

These talented young men should be proud of their hard work, and I congratulate them on the outstanding achievement of bringing the title back to their school.

Well done, Terriers.

CLOSE THE GUN LAW LOOPHOLES

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

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, this morning, as I watched some news reports of my good friend CHRIS MURPHY's closing comments on the Senate floor, I thought about another period of time in this country that focused on some real troubling circumstances that existed. A man named Thomas Paine sat down to write what he felt.

He wrote: "These are times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the Sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands by it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us that, the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

We are living in some trying times. This House, for some reason, is refusing to stand up and face the consequences of what we are about to live if we don't close these loopholes that exist in our gun laws.

Mr. Speaker, in a few minutes, we are going to be debating a piece of legislation that we have already voted on, but it didn't stop Orlando or Charleston. Tomorrow, as we commemorate the first anniversary of the Emanuel nine, I would hope we would give serious consideration to closing these loopholes.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ROD BLUECHEL

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a veteran who always looked for ways to serve his brothers in arms.

This Saturday, June 18, Rod Bluechel will be inducted into the Vietnam Memorial's In Memory program, which

honors many veterans whose eventual passings were related to their service.

Rod served honorably in the United States Army from 1960 to 1963, during which time he deployed to Vietnam. On April 2, 2014, Mr. Bluechel died of causes related to his exposure to Agent Orange during his service. He was known in the Kennewick, Washington, area for his work with the Columbia Basin Veterans Coalition, especially for his efforts on behalf of homeless veterans.

Mr. Bluechel took to heart the moral mandate our Nation holds: “to care for him who shall have borne the battle.” It is my hope that we can best remember his service by following his example.

□ 0915

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 16, 2016.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 16, 2016 at 8:45 a.m.:

S. 2943 Passed.

S. Res. 493 Relative to the death of Senator Voynovich.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

COUNTERING TERRORIST RADICALIZATION ACT

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5471) to combat terrorist recruitment in the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5471

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—AMPLIFYING LOCAL EFFORTS TO ROOT OUT TERROR

Sec. 101. Countering violent extremism training.

Sec. 102. Countering violent extremism assessment.

Sec. 103. Department-sponsored clearances.

Sec. 104. Definitions.

TITLE II—COUNTERMESSAGING TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 201. Directive.

TITLE III—COUNTERTERRORISM ADVISORY BOARD

Sec. 301. Department of Homeland Security Counterterrorism Advisory Board.

TITLE IV—PROHIBITION ON NEW FUNDING

Sec. 401. Prohibition on new funding.

TITLE I—AMPLIFYING LOCAL EFFORTS TO ROOT OUT TERROR

SEC. 101. COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM TRAINING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF TRAINING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to provide training for personnel, including Department of Homeland Security personnel, State, local, tribal, and territorial representatives at State and major urban area fusion centers for the purpose of administering community awareness briefings and related activities in furtherance of the Department’s efforts to counter violent extremism, identify and report suspicious activities, and increase awareness of and more quickly identify terrorism threats, including the travel or attempted travel of individuals from the United States to support a foreign terrorist organization (as such term is described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)) abroad.

(b) COORDINATION.—To the extent practicable, in providing the training under subsection (a), the Secretary shall coordinate with the heads of other Federal agencies engaged in community outreach related to countering violent extremism and shall also coordinate with such agencies in the administration of related activities, including community awareness briefings.

SEC. 102. COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM ASSESSMENT.

(a) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with appropriate State, local, tribal, and territorial representatives, shall assess the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security to support countering violent extremism at the State, local, tribal, and territorial levels. Such assessment shall include each of the following:

(1) A cataloging of departmental efforts to assist State, local, tribal, and territorial governments in countering violent extremism.

(2) A review of cooperative agreements between the Department and such governments relating to countering violent extremism.

(3) An evaluation of departmental plans and any potential opportunities to better support such governments that are in furtherance of the Department’s countering violent extremism objectives and are consistent with all relevant constitutional, legal, and privacy protections.

(b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and consistent with the protection of classified information, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the find-

ings of the assessment required under subsection (a) together with any related information regarding best practices for countering violent extremism at the State, local, tribal, and territorial levels.

SEC. 103. DEPARTMENT-SPONSORED CLEARANCES.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the number of employees of State, local, tribal, and territorial governments with security clearances sponsored by the Department of Homeland Security. Such notification shall include a detailed list of the agencies that employ such employees, the level of clearance held by such employees, and whether such employees are assigned as representatives to State and major urban area fusion centers.

SEC. 104. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) The term “violent extremism” means ideologically motivated international terrorism or domestic terrorism, as such terms are defined in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code.

TITLE II—COUNTERMESSAGING TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 201. DIRECTIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall incorporate, to the extent practicable, into Department of Homeland Security efforts to combat terrorist recruitment and communications the public testimonials of former violent extremists or their associates, including friends and family. Such efforts may include the following:

(1) Countermessaging of foreign terrorist organization communications and narratives.

(2) Related community engagement and public education efforts.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall, where appropriate, coordinate the efforts described in subsection (a) with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, and, to the extent practicable, engage nongovernmental and international partners in the identification and use of testimonials described in such subsection.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to collect testimonials directly from former violent extremists or their associates, including friends and family.

TITLE III—COUNTERTERRORISM ADVISORY BOARD

SEC. 301. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY COUNTERTERRORISM ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At the end of subtitle A of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.) insert the following new section:

“SEC. 210G. DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION ON COUNTERTERRORISM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is in the Department a board to be composed of senior representatives of departmental operational components and headquarters elements. The purpose of the board shall be to coordinate and integrate departmental intelligence, activities, and policy related to the counterterrorism mission and functions of the Department.

“(b) CHARTER.—There shall be a charter to govern the structure and mission of the board. Such charter shall direct the board to focus on the current threat environment and the importance of aligning departmental counterterrorism activities under the Secretary’s guidance. The charter shall be reviewed and updated every four years, as appropriate.

“(c) MEMBERS.—

“(1) CHAIR.—The Secretary shall appoint a Coordinator for Counterterrorism within the Department who will serve as the chair of the board.

“(2) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall appoint additional members of the board from among the following:

“(A) The Transportation Security Administration.

“(B) United States Customs and Border Protection.

“(C) United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

“(D) The Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(E) The Coast Guard.

“(F) United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

“(G) The United States Secret Service.

“(H) The National Protection and Programs Directorate.

“(I) The Office of Operations Coordination.

“(J) The Office of the General Counsel.

“(K) The Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

“(L) The Office of Policy.

“(M) The Science and Technology Directorate.

“(N) Other Departmental offices and programs as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(d) MEETINGS.—The board shall meet on a regular basis to discuss intelligence and coordinate ongoing threat mitigation efforts and departmental activities, including coordination with other Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector partners, and shall make recommendations to the Secretary.

“(e) TERRORISM ALERTS.—The board shall advise the Secretary on the issuance of terrorism alerts pursuant to section 203 of this Act.

“(f) PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to carry out this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 210F the following new item:

“Sec. 210G. Departmental coordination on counterterrorism.”.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the status and activities of the board established under section 210G of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a).

TITLE IV—PROHIBITION ON NEW FUNDING

SEC. 401. PROHIBITION ON NEW FUNDING.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act or the amendments made by this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, we are a nation at war, and our own city streets have once again become the front lines. The tragedy in Orlando is the deadliest terrorist attack on American soil in the homeland since 9/11. It reminds us that nearly 15 years after that fateful day, our enemies are still dead set on attacking us from outside and from within.

To defend our Nation, we need to take decisive action, and that is why we are here today. We will not stand on the sidelines while fanatics try to brainwash Americans. We will not allow Islamist radicals to bring terror to our cities. We will not wait patiently and hope the threat goes away.

To honor the memory of the victims in Orlando, we must dedicate ourselves to preventing terrorists from gaining a foothold in our communities. That is why, today, I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 5471, the Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act. The bill is an important step toward stopping acts of terror in our homeland, and I only wish it had been sent to the President’s desk sooner.

We have combined three counterterrorism bills into one. All of the bills were voted out of the House earlier this year with strong, bipartisan majorities. Together, these measures ramp up our efforts to keep violent extremists from luring Americans down the path to violence.

This bill will put into place measures to help communities spot signs of violent radicalization and to actively combat the propaganda of terrorist groups like ISIS. For instance, it requires the Department of Homeland Security to use the testimonials of former extremists to dissuade others from making the wrong choice. Such individuals know the brutality of terrorist groups firsthand, and they can be powerful messengers for shutting down radical recruitment.

Overall, this bill implements several important recommendations from a bipartisan task force we created last year to look at the threat and vulnerabilities to the homeland. Task force members found glaring gaps in our security and declared that we were not doing enough here at home to fight terror and terrorist radicalization—and they were right.

Islamist terrorists were working to infiltrate our country online and across borders, and we have failed to keep up with the pace. In just the past 2 years, ISIS alone has been linked to

nearly 100 plots against the West, and the United States was the top target.

Sadly, the violence has become so frequent that we have begun referring to attacks by their location: Boston, Chattanooga, Paris, San Bernardino, Brussels, and now Orlando. We must resolve to do everything in our power to keep our cities from being added to this deadly list, and today we can make a difference.

I would like to thank Representatives JOHN KATKO, BARRY LOUDERMILK, and CHUCK FLEISCHMANN for their leadership on these bills that were incorporated into this piece of legislation. I would also like to thank the committee’s ranking member, BENNIE THOMPSON, for his leadership and the other Democrats on our committee for their bipartisan work on this task force and on these measures.

While radicalism may be resurgent worldwide, I want to remind my colleagues that we still have the upper hand. Our resilient response to the Orlando tragedy has sent a message to America’s enemies that we will not be intimidated, we will not allow fanatics to attack our freedoms, and that resolve will allow us to prevail over anyone who seeks to do this country harm.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5471, the Countering Terrorism Radicalization Act.

Mr. Speaker, America is still absorbing the devastation that was inflicted on the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, over the weekend. This attack is the deadliest mass shooting in American history. Forty-nine innocent, mostly young, people were killed, and 53 others were maimed.

We do not know with any certainty what exactly drove the perpetrators to carry out this hateful act, but there is one thing we do know beyond the shadow of a doubt: divisive rhetoric that pits Americans against each other and empty gestures will do nothing to heal Orlando’s deep wounds or prevent the next attack.

Unfortunately, railing against the American Muslim community is all that some, including the presumptive Republican nominee, are offering. Meanwhile, empty gestures like yet another moment of silence and an expedited House consideration of repackaged measures that are already pending in the Senate is as far as the House Republican leadership is willing to go.

Although there is little to object to in H.R. 5471, particularly since it codifies what the Department of Homeland Security is already doing, it is important to state on the record that it offers little response to the Orlando attack.

Sadly, when it comes to preventing mass shootings in houses of worship, schools, workplaces, or other public spaces, the American public has come to expect very little from this Congress. The legislation before us today

will not change that. It authorizes a counterterrorism coordinating body that already exists within DHS; training on how to do community awareness briefings, which DHS already does; the utilization of public testimonies to counter violent extremism, which the Department has repeatedly told Congress it already has the authority to do; and an assessment of how DHS partners with local communities to counter violent extremism.

The House has spoken on provisions of H.R. 5471, and DHS is already carrying out the activities it authorizes. As such, there is nothing objectionable on the four corners of the pages of this bill, Mr. Speaker.

What I do object to, Mr. Speaker, is the House not acting on measures that could help prevent the next mass shooting. For instance, there is H.R. 1076, the so-called No Fly, No Buy Act, a bipartisan measure introduced by my Republican colleague from the Committee on Homeland Security, PETER KING, to allow the FBI to prohibit a person on the terrorist watch list from purchasing a firearm. Mr. Speaker, you can't fly, but you can buy a gun in the United States of America. This could be and should be fixed.

Closing this Homeland Security gap in our laws has the support of 83 percent of Americans, including gun owners like myself. Moreover, 180 Members of this Chamber have signaled their support by signing a discharge petition to demand the bill's immediate consideration.

Analysis issued this week by the Government Accountability Office underscores the need for action. It found that 90 percent of the people on the terrorist watch list who attempted to legally purchase firearms were successful. Mr. Speaker, 90 percent of the people who are on the terrorist watch list bought guns in this country.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow marks the 1-year anniversary of the terrorist attack on Mother Emanuel in Charleston, South Carolina. That deadly attack carried out in furtherance of a violent ideology claimed the lives of nine people gathered in prayer and fellowship. It was carried out by a domestic terrorist who, like the perpetrators of attacks in San Bernardino and Orlando, were radicalized by Internet propaganda. Nothing in the legislation we are considering today would have stopped that ideologically motivated mass shooting.

Before I reserve my time, I would take this opportunity to again highlight that those with a single-minded focus on one foreign terrorist organization, namely ISIL, as is the case with H.R. 5471, are turning a blind eye to a gathering storm.

In just the past year, the number of antigovernment groups espousing violence has increased threefold. Since 2008, when the Southern Poverty Law Center numbered antigovernment groups at 149, there has been a 670 percent increase. Yes, today, there are 998 antigovernment groups in America.

Mr. Speaker, the victims of past mass shootings, their families, and all Americans deserve meaningful action, not empty gestures.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5471, the Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act, so we can improve efforts in fighting radical Islamic terrorism.

Horrific lone-wolf terrorist attacks like the one that occurred in Orlando only a few days ago continue to threaten our Nation.

H.R. 5471 is a package of three bills that will accomplish three goals in our fight against terrorism: it will increase our efforts to counter radicalization of terrorist recruitment; it will increase countermeasures to prevent ISIS from using social media to recruit and radicalize potential recruits in our communities; and it will ensure agencies like the Department of Homeland Security are effectively using intelligence, operations, and policy to fight terrorism. With the passage of this bill, we will give our law enforcement officers and our communities greater resources to fight against terrorism.

I commend Chairman McCAUL and the sponsors of each of the underlying bills for their leadership and hard work on this legislation.

I would also like to offer my thoughts and prayers to the families and victims of the Orlando terrorist attack.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), the assistant leader for the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, on tomorrow, we are going to commemorate the first anniversary of the events that occurred at Emanuel AME Church.

□ 0930

On Sunday, AME churches all over the country will be commemorating this great loss. I will be in Lakeland, Florida, at the Bethel AME Church, and we are going to be praying and singing and hoping, hoping that at some point in the not too distant future this House, this Congress will recognize that we have a big, big problem that must be solved.

Why is it that this young man, who was not eligible to purchase a firearm, was able to get one?

He got one because there is a loophole in that law that says the 3-day background check is not operative if you don't complete the background check in 3 days. So the reasons that exist for him not to have a firearm still existed on the fourth and fifth day.

Now, I have no idea of why the information got keyed in wrong. It was Columbia versus West Columbia. And

when they detected it, this gentleman had the firearm and was off to Charleston, South Carolina, my congressional district, where he murdered nine people. He allowed one of them to live so she could tell the story, and two others played dead. The Charleston 12. Well, I am hopeful that the people of goodwill in this body will do something to close this loophole.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the majority whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Chairman McCAUL, for bringing this package of bills to the House floor, and I especially want to thank Representatives FLEISCHMANN, KATKO, and LOUDERMILK for their leadership in saying that we need to focus our efforts on the problem that we have in this country, and that is terrorists are radicalizing Americans.

Time after time now we have seen more than a dozen terrorist attacks on American soil in the last 7 years. Unfortunately, some people around this town want to try to take advantage of that as an opportunity to talk about gun control, taking away rights of law-abiding citizens, Mr. Speaker, instead of focusing on the problem. They don't just use guns. They use pressure cookers, they use pipe bombs, they use axes, they use the Internet to recruit Americans. It is time we put a sharper focus on solving this problem and addressing the fact that Americans are being radicalized and carrying out terrorist attacks here in the United States. It is going to continue until there is a sharper focus.

This package of bills puts the focus where it needs to be. It is time for the President to join with us to actually speak out in getting more tools to our intelligence agencies to go and do a better job of rooting out the attacks that are here on our homefront. This is no hypothetical problem. Terrorism has come to the United States.

Our hearts and prayers are with the victims of the attack in Orlando as well as the attacks that we have seen all throughout this country and that, no doubt, are being planned right now against Americans here on our home soil.

It is time that we take action. I am so glad that the House has already moved a package of bills. This package right here that we are passing today puts a sharper focus on the real problem, and that is rooting out radicalization of Americans on our home soil. Let's stop the terrorism here. Pass this bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I support the majority whip's position. We have already voted on the bills. We have already sent them over to the Senate. It is just repackaging them again and sending them over again. They are in charge.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, is this some kind of cruel

joke? We have already passed these bills, and we are bringing them up again today?

Just a few days ago we lost 49 innocent lives in the worst mass shooting our country has ever seen. Sadly, this isn't an isolated case. In the 3 years since the tragedy at Sandy Hook, there have been over 1,100 mass shootings and more than 34,000 lives have been cut short by someone using a gun.

What have we done?

We have held 30 moments of silence since Sandy Hook, but we haven't taken a single vote on legislation that would help keep guns out of dangerous hands. That is shameful. The American people deserve more than silence. The American people deserve a Congress that is willing to stand up and do what it takes to help keep our communities safe.

Republican leaders claim that these bills brought before the House for consideration today are a significant response to the worst mass shooting in U.S. history. They claim that because this was an act of terrorism, we don't need to take a vote on legislation to prevent gun violence.

The fact of the matter is, this act of terrorism was an act of gun violence. Over 100 people were shot, 49 shot dead, and today in America, suspected terrorists can still legally buy guns. Individuals on our FBI's terrorist watch list can walk into a gun store, pass a background check, and walk out with the gun or guns of their choosing, legally.

Since 2004, more than 2,000 suspected terrorists were able to purchase guns. I think that is wrong and so does the overwhelming majority of the American people. There is bipartisan legislation that would prohibit those on the terrorist watch list from being able to purchase firearms in our country. That is the bill we should be voting on today, not three bills that we have already voted and passed out of the House.

If Republicans agree that suspected terrorists shouldn't be able to buy guns, bring up that bill for a vote today.

What is it that the majority is afraid of? Is your fear greater than that of the fear of the people hiding for their lives in that nightclub in Orlando?

Give us a vote.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK).

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Mr. Speaker, terrorism is no longer just a national issue as we deemed it after 9/11. The attacks of terrorism are affecting our local communities, and we must address those that are perpetrating these attacks, not just simply go after the tools that they choose to use. The Boston bombers chose to use a pressure cooker, a bomb. There have been attacks using knives, there have been attacks using hatchets, there have been attacks using cars. It is the perpetrator of these acts of violence that we must address.

Earlier this year, the House passed a bill called the ALERT Act, a bill that I authored that is amplifying local efforts to root out terrorism, which, by the way, removes bureaucratic barriers and paves the way for the Federal Government to enhance State and local law enforcement's involvement in fighting the war on terrorism. By providing the tools and training needed to combat terrorism on multiple levels, the act provides for more efficient cooperation and coordination with State and local officials.

Today, everyone has to play a part in protecting against terrorism, from the neighbor next door to the local law enforcement officer. While no legislation in itself will end the threat of terrorism against our Nation, we can better utilize the valuable resources found right within our communities.

In hopes of getting the ALERT Act and two other key pieces of Homeland Security legislation to the President's desk, we have packaged them into one comprehensive bill entitled the "Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act." I appreciate Chairman MCCAUL's leadership and sponsorship in this important piece of legislation to help stop future acts.

As we are experiencing an increase in acts of terrorism by radical Islamic terrorists that directly threaten our own communities, we must reevaluate how we combat these terrorist threats. This joint piece of legislation will better secure America by helping local law enforcement combat terrorism, keeping terrorists from entering our borders, stopping radicalization, and evaluating better security methods as we move forward.

I also want to thank my colleagues, Mr. KATKO and Mr. FLEISCHMANN, for their hard work on advancing their bills. I appreciate their collateral effort as we strive to protect Americans from violent terrorist attacks.

Because threats against America are rapidly increasing, we cannot afford to be stagnant. We must act, and we must act now.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND).

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me the time today.

Let me just say that we face a very serious problem in this country, and when you face a very serious problem, it deserves a serious, thoughtful response that actually goes toward solving the problem.

So what do we have here today after 49 innocent lives were taken in Orlando? When we had mass shootings in Aurora, Newtown, Roseburg, San Bernardino, and mass shootings that occur in urban communities far too often, what do we do?

We just heard it. We repackaged bills that we passed on January 29, April 26, and May 16 so that somebody could come up here today and say that we

solved or attempted to solve a problem on June 16 by doing what we did the last couple of months. That is not leadership, and it is not a serious, thoughtful solution to the problems we have.

We could be talking about, debating, and passing no fly, no buy. We could talk about and pass the Charleston loophole. We could talk about high-capacity magazines that allow one person to walk into a nightclub and mow down 49 people and injure another 53. There is no deer hunting, there is no legitimate purpose for a high-capacity magazine other than to expeditiously take human life. If you are not at war, it has no place on the streets of America. We can also talk about assault weapons.

Mr. Chairman and Mr. Ranking Member, let me just say this: It is sad to say that this response today is a response that lacks leadership. It is a response that does nothing new. We passed this legislation with bipartisan support. So I would just say that this is a very impotent response to a very serious problem so that we can repack, age, rebrand, and mislead the American people by saying we did something when, in fact, we did nothing.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO).

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has experienced a tragedy for sure. This past weekend's terrorist attack in Orlando is just the latest in an increasingly long list of homegrown violent extremist attacks. Our Nation is not only grieving the loss of 49 innocent people, but is also facing the reality of having witnessed the most deadly terrorist attack in the U.S. since 9/11.

I am concerned about ISIS' persistence in inflicting harm to all those who disagree with their ideology. Authorities are investigating over 800 ISIS-linked cases and have discovered 89 plots against the West, including 25 in the United States, and the list is growing year after year.

This body has been investigating radical extremism since I came to this Chamber 18 months ago. I was fortunate and honored to lead the bipartisan Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel, which highlighted many of the vulnerabilities which came to light in Orlando, Chattanooga, Garland, and San Bernardino. The nature of the task force shows that domestic radicalization has been on the rise. The issue is not a partisan issue. It is an American issue.

Omar Mateen's cowardly actions are a stark reminder of the resilience of the enemy we face today. However, this Chamber, with the leadership of Speaker RYAN and Chairman MCCAUL, has put forth solutions. The bill before us today encapsulates several ideas that my peers and I have worked on for months that outline ways to improve our counterterrorism efforts here at home.

Included in this bill is a provision which authorizes the Counterterrorism Advisory Board, which is modeled after

a bill introduced earlier this year in Congress, H.R. 4407. This section specifically codifies the administrative body that would integrate intelligence, operations, and policy components so our law enforcement and intelligence partners can coordinate actions more effectively and expeditiously; in short, getting them talking together better, getting them working together better, getting them sharing information together better, and getting better chances of stopping these acts from happening.

□ 0945

This bill provides flexibility in the board's charter to ensure the continued ability to encounter tomorrow's threats.

Finally, I would like to end by thanking Speaker RYAN and Chairman MCCAUL for their continued leadership on this issue.

My heart goes out to the victims and families of Sunday's tragic attacks in Orlando.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, we have had a number of people talk about San Bernardino. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR), whose district includes San Bernardino, where the shooting occurred.

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to speak on something that, frankly, I am sick and tired of having to discuss: House Republicans' refusal to address our Nation's gun violence epidemic.

On December 2, I will never forget how I felt as I walked off this House floor. I had just voted to allow debate on keeping guns out of the hands of suspected terrorists—the no fly, no buy—which was blocked by House Republicans, when I received a barrage of text messages about what was unfolding in my hometown of San Bernardino.

When I heard the news this weekend on Sunday morning, my heart sank. Again. This time, Orlando. This time.

We cannot afford to stand in silence when people are being massacred in bars, when coworkers are being slaughtered at their holiday parties, when churchgoers are being murdered in their place of worship, and when first graders are assassinated in classrooms.

Where do we draw the line? When will we say: Enough is enough?

Preventing domestic abusers, convicted felons, and terrorists from obtaining guns will make our communities safer without infringing on responsible gun owners' right to bear arms. There is no reason to believe that the Second Amendment and commonsense gun reform are mutually exclusive.

Thoughts and prayers are nice, but they don't stop suspected terrorists from getting a firearm. Thoughts and prayers are nice, but they don't perform comprehensive background checks on domestic abusers and those convicted felons who want to kill.

Thoughts and prayers are nice, but they don't stop rounds of bullets from ripping out of an assault weapon and inflicting mass casualties on innocent Americans. And thoughts and prayers should not be used as a replacement for taking meaningful action to make our communities safer.

Just hours ago, we heard from Senator MURPHY that the other Chamber has reached a bipartisan agreement to allow votes on two important gun safety measures.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. AGUILAR. We just heard that, on those measures, they have reached a bipartisan agreement to at least allow votes.

When will this Chamber do the same? When will we work to address meaningful solutions rather than acting on recycled bills from months ago that do little to address the issue?

I have said before that House Republicans' most significant action to curb gun violence has been to hold a moment of silence, and I was wrong. They have consistently and deliberately worked to prevent commonsense reform from even being discussed in this Chamber. For that, they should be ashamed.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act.

I want to thank the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, Chairman MCCAUL; Mr. KATKO; and Mr. LOUDERMILK for joining the legislation that I promoted and we passed in this House by a large bipartisan majority.

Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, a strong bipartisan group of Members passed my legislation, H.R. 4820, the Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act.

It is hard to believe that almost a year has passed since the horrific shootings at two military installations in Chattanooga, Tennessee, my hometown and the town in which I proudly represent those great people in the United States House of Representatives. As many may remember, four marines and one sailor were killed in the attack while several others were wounded.

Just this past December, following the FBI investigation, Director James Comey concluded that the shootings "were motivated by foreign terrorist organization propaganda."

We have seen this pattern repeat in the evil attack in Orlando as well as the attacks in San Bernardino, Paris, and Brussels. We need to use every tool in our toolbox to combat Islamic extremism.

The Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act section of the bill implements one key recommendation made by the Homeland Security Committee's

bipartisan task force specifically designed to counter terrorist and foreign fighter travel. While it doesn't forbid DHS from countering all forms of extremism, the bill does provide examples of how DHS can fulfill the requirement, such as counter-messaging foreign terrorist organizations that are actively recruiting in our country at an alarming rate.

This bipartisan legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to amplify testimonials of former extremists and defectors to fight the propaganda and recruitment of terrorist groups like ISIS.

Foreign terrorists are using technology to radicalize Americans at a troubling pace that continues to increase. We must combat this.

More than 250 Americans have traveled or attempted to travel to fight with jihadists in Syria and Iraq, and the FBI states that there are open counterterrorism investigations in all 50 States, mostly ISIS-related. Many of these individuals were pulled in by terrorist propaganda.

ISIS is luring Americans with false promises that do not reflect true reality on the ground in places like Syria and Iraq. The true reality centers on fear, suffering, and the murder of innocent people throughout the region and around the world.

Several recent defectors from ISIS have admitted that joining the group was a terrible mistake. One young fighter said that he found it very hard to live in the region and no longer believes the group represents the religion.

I must state that we must do all we can to amplify the messages from these disillusioned terrorists. We are doing this with the State Department. We need to pass this bundle of bills. We need to come together, Mr. Speaker, as Americans to fight radical Islamic terrorism now. The American people deserve no less.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time each side has remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi has 5¼ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 5 minutes remaining.

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

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding, and I thank him for his tremendous leadership to keep our homeland secure.

I come to the floor with the deepest sympathy for those lost in Orlando. Of course, all of our prayers and thoughts are with their families.

Earlier this week, we had a moment of silence, another moment of silence; silence, which was followed by silence, silence, silence. No action.

Today, on this floor, we are taking up legislation which is the legislative equivalent of silence. We are putting

some warmed-over stew bills that have passed the House, combined in one bill, once again, to go forward. But we are not taking the action necessary, action that has bipartisan support overwhelmingly in the country and has sufficient support in this House to be passed.

I beseech our Republican colleagues to join us in the no fly, no buy legislation, which 87 percent of the public overwhelmingly—Republicans, Independents, and even NRA members—support. It has support in our country. It has understanding in our country. The only place that it runs into trouble is in the House of Representatives.

The Senate has said now that they will promise a vote after a substantial and most remarkable filibuster on the part of Senator CHRIS MURPHY all day yesterday and into the night.

The American people saw what the challenge was in getting something done in Congress. He was promised a vote. I hope that we can have a vote in the House on two bills that are overwhelmingly supported by the public and have bipartisan support in the House.

Of course, we have the one bill: no fly, no buy. That means if you are on the no-fly list, you cannot buy a gun.

In addition to that, we have the bill that has, by consensus, been put together for sensible, reasonable background checks. That means, no matter what the weapon is, unless you can pass a background check, you can't buy it, whether it is a pistol or an AK-47.

Shamefully, the assault weapon ban has expired. There are those in our midst who would like to remove the sunset from that bill, and that is another conversation.

Right now, today, we are asking for two things. One, no fly, no buy. Two, the PETER KING of New York and MIKE THOMPSON of California—a Republican and a Democrat—cosponsored bills which would pass this House, if given a vote.

I have seen some criticism on the part of the Republican leadership in the House of those who have tired of doing moments of silence. I, myself, think that it is appropriate for us to do that, but it is no substitute for action. We have to question the sincerity of it, if we mourn and don't act.

We carry the names of these young people who were killed in Orlando in our hearts. It is clearly a hate crime. It is the one place where we see very clearly where gun safety and homeland security come together. Whatever the percentage of motivation was—terrorism, and the other, a hate crime—on the part of the perpetrator, it doesn't matter. What matters is that it was an assault on our homeland security. And what matters is that it was a hate crime motivated in this pub where many LGBT community members were gathered.

Let's lower the temperature on our interactions with each other. We have said over and over again: Here we go

with another moment of silence. If we were real about it, if we were sincere about it, we would act upon it. Clearly, we are all complicit, as long as we have moments of silence and no legislation.

We are not a commemorative body. Yes, we have our resolutions and moments of silence, but we are a legislative body, and we are supposed to provide solutions. We are supposed to work together as much as possible in a bipartisan way for those solutions. We are supposed to be a reflection, a representative of the American people.

The American people are so far ahead of us in terms of common sense—commonsense legislation: if you are on the no fly list, you can't buy a gun; no fly, no buy—and common sense in saying that we want to have reasonable, commonsense background checks, which has bipartisan support in the House. I say it over and over again.

We have said we are Paris; we are Orlando. But what are we? We are doing nothing. It would be the equivalent of somebody who is very sick and the doctor says: I am going to give you a get well card, but I am not going to give you any antidote for the pain or the problem that you have.

□ 1000

And this is what we have become, words, not deeds; words, not action.

The Gospel of James—I don't know if Mr. CLYBURN, when he spoke earlier, spoke about James, the Book of James, act deeds, not words. And we are not even words. We are silent. We are silent.

So I beseech my colleagues to listen to the American people, to understand the pain. And this happens so frequently. Since Orlando, 100 people have been shot in gun violence across our country—that was as of yesterday, may be more by this morning.

So it is not just about the mass murders, as appalling as they are and how strongly they hit home; it is about what is happening in the streets of our country on a regular basis.

As I said, and I say this, I cannot see how, with all the good intentions of silence and the rest of it, that this Congress can be a handmaiden of the National Rifle Association and the Gun Owners of America. We are here to represent the people, and we should be doing that.

Again, this is heartbreaking. Newtown was heartbreaking. Aurora was heartbreaking. Columbine was heartbreaking. The reference our colleague made earlier to assault on our military facilities is heartbreaking. The assault on a Planned Parenthood clinic is heartbreaking. It is not right. This isn't how we debate, discuss, disagree, come to solutions, not with guns.

We all respect the Second Amendment. We all respect the Second Amendment and the right to bear arms, but that doesn't mean in an unfettered way, by people who have no business having them because of their orientation. Let's have background checks to check that.

We can work together on the no fly, no buy in terms of how people are informed, how law enforcement is informed across the board. But we cannot go down a path that has been suggested by some who say, okay, let's do that; now take it to court. Well, by the time you take it to court, more people will die, just as Mr. CLYBURN stated, as we are observing the June 17, 1-year anniversary of the South Carolina massacre. If you are not denied in 3 days, then you are cleared, when they had a technical error that cleared somebody who should not have been cleared.

So let's make it right, but let's do something. Let's act on the values that we share to protect and defend the American people. That's our first responsibility in terms of national security, in terms of homeland security, in terms of community and personal security.

Let's not use these bills that we are taking up, once again, as an excuse, as if we did something. No, we didn't do anything more. We are just trying to make it look as if we did, and that is really incriminating the Congress of the United States, when we know what to do, we have bipartisan support to do it.

So I beseech our colleagues to join together, in a nonpartisan way, to do the right thing, exercise common sense on behalf of the American people. Again, we are Orlando.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. MIMI WALTERS).

Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act.

As we mourn the death of the 49 Americans and pray for a full recovery of the 53 who were injured in the terrorist attack in Orlando, we know we must do more to combat radical Islamic extremism. The Federal Government's primary responsibility is to ensure the safety of the American people. This means strengthening our response to the threat ISIS and other terrorist organizations pose to our homeland.

The House has passed several bills to combat radical Islamic terrorism, prevent attacks, stop radicalization on our soil, and keep terrorists from entering America. Each of the three bills included in this legislation has already passed the House with wide bipartisan support, but we must do everything we can to get them signed into law as soon as possible.

I urge my colleagues to support the Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act. We must send this bill to the Senate and on to the President for his signature, and this must be done immediately. This is essential to defeating ISIS and preventing radicalization here at home.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD).

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have spent most of my adult life chasing down terrorists. I have gathered intelligence on their tactics and their plans. I know how they think. I understand their motivations, and I know what it takes to stop them.

Our Nation just experienced the worst terrorist attack on our homeland since 9/11. While we mourn for our losses, we must also determine to do what is necessary to keep ISIS and other terrorists from ever doing this again.

Let me first say that some of the suggestions coming from both sides of the aisle on how to stop terrorists are the wrong solutions. Banning guns is not going to stop terrorists. Banning Muslims from entering our country is not going to stop terrorists.

So what will work to keep these murderers away from our shores? How do we keep terrorists out of our country? How do we stop ISIS from radicalizing Americans they have never met and are thousands of miles away?

The House has already taken several steps to do what is needed when we passed the ALERT Act, by my colleague, Representative LOUDERMILK of Georgia; the Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act, by my colleague, Representative FLEISCHMANN of Tennessee; and the Counterterrorism Advisory Board Act, by my colleague, JOHN KATKO of New York.

The House has led in counterterrorism efforts, spearheaded by one of the most effective committees in the House, the Committee on Homeland Security, led by my colleague from Texas, Chairman MICHAEL McCAUL, and I am proud to serve on that committee.

These three bills are before the House today in Chairman McCAUL's Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act. These bills will ensure greater coordination between Federal and local government agencies when it comes to seeing radicalization and stopping it before an attack happens.

Our first responders are the tip of the spear when it comes to attacks like Orlando and San Bernardino. We need to do more to ensure they have the intelligence necessary to detect and stop these kinds of attacks. These bills will require DHS to use effective counter-messaging tactics to help keep Americans from falling prey to the propaganda spread by ISIS on social media.

I have said it many times, but I am going to say it one more time. If we get the right information to the right people at the right time, we will keep terrorists off our shores and on the run. I speak from the experience of running successful counterterrorism operations during my time in the CIA.

These bills are part of the solution to keeping terrorists from attacking the homeland. Let's take the fight to them, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for the passage of the Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Yesterday, I cohosted, with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), a forum that took expert testimony on the homeland security threat posed by armed militia and antigovernment groups. We were forced to hold a forum because the chairmen of our respective committees, Homeland Security and Natural Resources, have rebuffed our repeated requests for a hearing to examine domestic terrorism. The House Republican leadership refuses to acknowledge the threat of domestic terrorism, ergo, its unwillingness to take action to prevent further mass shootings.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I have said before, while I generally do not object to H.R. 5471, and I will support its passage, it cannot be the sum total of what this Congress is willing to do in response to the mass shootings in Orlando, San Bernardino, Charleston, and the concerns of Americans across the Nation. We are tasked with identifying vulnerabilities.

Mr. Speaker, a vulnerability in the minds of the public is that, if a person cannot buy a ticket to fly on a plane but can go buy a gun, that is a vulnerability. The high-capacity magazines that this individual in Orlando and in other places have used, that is a vulnerability that this Congress should address.

Background checks, the 3-day requirement that if it is not completed, you get approval to buy a gun, you know, there are some things that take longer, so the Charleston loophole is applicable to what we are talking about, too.

So, for whatever reasons, guns have been used from time to time to perpetrate terrorist activities. We hardened cockpits on airplanes because people wanted to hijack airplanes. We banned box cutters from being on airplanes because they were used to hijack airplanes.

If terrorists are using guns to do harm to American citizens, these are terrorists who are born in the United States, they are American citizens, so we have to do something about it.

There is no problem with the three bills that were packaged here today, but I implore this body to look at the broader issue of domestic terrorism, and let's get on with the business of addressing it. The moments of silence, you know, all of us in our own respective ways, we care about the people; but after the moment of silence, when we get off our knees from praying, when are we going to work and resolve the challenge?

So this do-over package is going back to the Senate again. It is already over there. So we will go back, and we will say to the Republican leadership in the Senate your colleagues say do something.

I say, if Democrats were in charge, Mr. Chairman, we would do something.

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

What happened in Orlando was a terrorist attack, an attack by ISIS in the homeland. The Orlando shooter said as much in his 911 call. The Islamic State took credit for it, saying he was a soldier of the caliphate.

What keeps me up at night, Boston, Chattanooga, San Bernardino, and now Orlando all perpetrated—all perpetrated—by Islamist terrorists. We have to define the enemy to defeat it. That is a basic military strategy.

The 9/11 Commission, bipartisan, in its wisdom, so many years ago, said: "The enemy is not just 'terrorism,' some generic evil. This vagueness blurs the strategy. The catastrophic threat at this moment in history is more specific. It is a threat posed by Islamist terrorism—especially the al Qaeda network, its affiliates, and its ideology."

The 9/11 Commission, Mr. Speaker, not the Republican Party, the 9/11 Commission.

Winston Churchill didn't dance around the Nazis on fascism. We defeated fascism by calling it what it was and going to war with it.

President Kennedy and President Reagan didn't dance around communism. They defeated communism by defining the enemy.

Today, the enemy, in a generational, ideological struggle is radical Islamist extremism, and if this President, this administration, will not recognize that, this body needs to. This Congress understands what the threat is, and when we define it, we will defeat it, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5471.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. 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 the further consideration of H.R. 5293, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 783 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5293.

Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1017

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5293) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, with Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, June 15, 2016, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 40 printed in House Report 114-623, offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) had been postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 41 OFFERED BY MR. YOHO

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 41 printed in House Report 114-623.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used with respect to Libya in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities in Libya, into situations in Libya where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Libyan territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional consultation and reporting requirements of sections 3 and 4 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 191542 and 1543).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chairman, this bipartisan amendment will block funds from being used to engage in hostilities in Libya in contravention of the War Powers Resolution. This amendment simply reaffirms the constitutional role of Congress in determining when U.S. forces will be introduced into hostilities when the U.S. has not been attacked and is not in imminent danger of attack.

What this amendment would do is reaffirm that the administration does not have authority to target anyone in Libya who is not ISIS or al Qaeda or an associated force to either without getting explicit authority from Congress.

More than 4 years after a U.S.-led NATO military intervention helped

Libyan rebels topple the authoritarian government of Muammar Qadhafi, Libya remains a failed state that is a terrorist safe haven. Given that, U.S. military involvement in Libya may deepen in 2016 to combat ISIS and potentially provide support to the national security forces of an emergent Government of National Accord. It is imperative that, before U.S. military involvement is increased, any administration come before Congress for an authorization.

I want to reiterate that this amendment will not limit the ability to go after ISIS or al Qaeda.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank our leader on this side, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY).

Members of the House, I urge support for this amendment which will help the Libya War Powers amendment, which will help to ensure that Congress can carry out its constitutional duty to authorize war. This amendment is the same language that is already included in the bill regarding military action in Syria, and it has the same rationale: Congress must be consulted when our troops are being sent into harm's way.

This amendment may not block the Obama administration from taking action against al Qaeda or ISIS in Libya, but it will require that the administration come to Congress if it seeks to send our troops into Libya for any other purpose.

When our country engaged in military intervention in Libya in 2011 without congressional approval, the result was that Libya became mired in a bloody civil war. This mistake could have been avoided with congressional debate. This underscores the wisdom of our constitutional Founders, who wanted robust congressional debate before we commit troops to combat in situations where we have not been attacked.

Now there is growing talk that the United States may have to support the internationally recognized government in Libya, whose legitimacy is challenged by other elements in Libya. So I urge passage of this amendment to ensure that Congress has an opportunity to weigh in on the rule of our Armed Forces in the Libyan turmoil going forward.

If Congress wants to have a say, we must speak out before military action has commenced. I urge you to do so today by passing my amendment.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I do respect the strong feelings of those gentlemen who proposed this amendment.

In order to prosecute the global war on terrorism, one of our primary current missions, the President, our Commander in Chief, relies on existing authorization of military force. Any attempt to deny funding for efforts in Libya would allow ISIL outposts in northern Africa to continue to flourish, and, indeed, they are there.

This AUMF, better known as the 9/11 AUMF, is currently used by the President, the Department of Defense, and the United States military forces to address conducting campaigns against terrorism worldwide. It has been used by this President and by his predecessor, Bush, since 2001.

An amendment of this nature would tie our Nation's hands and the ability of our Commander in Chief to address worldwide terrorism. This amendment would essentially cripple our ability to conduct counterterrorism operations with partner nations, with our allies, against Islamic extremists affiliated with terrorism.

Once again, we know what the gentlemen are trying to do, and we honor that effort; but this is a major policy decision, and so, as a consequence, I oppose their amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY), my ranking member.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's yielding, and I do rise to join with the chairman in opposition to the amendment.

I appreciate the intent of the gentleman from Florida as well as the gentleman from Michigan. I will be rising in support of two amendments subsequently this morning relative to having a fulsome debate about the use of force internationally.

It is past time for Congress to have that debate. There is no question about it. I agree with my colleagues. However, in this instance, because we do have, for all practical purposes, a failed state, international institutions in other countries who are involved with us are trying to address the issue.

I have been told innumerable times from representatives of other nations, if we do not lead, they will have no place to follow. So I do not think the amendment should be supported at this point in time, and I do join with my chairman.

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Chairman, I respect the opinions of my chairman and ranking member, but I would surmise that if we go back to when we did the no-fly zone in Libya, we used the AUMF from 2001 and 2003, the 9/11 AUMF, and that has led to a failed state because the President did not come to this body to ask for authorization. This body did not challenge the President, and it has

led to a failed state in Libya that now is a recruiting center for ISIS.

So when does this stop? When does Congress take this power back so we don't put people in harm's way? Had they come to this body, Libya may still be run by Muammar Qadhafi. And I am not saying he is a good guy. But ISIS probably would not be a recruiting center in Libya as a failed state.

So I urge my colleagues, let's bring this debate to the House floor, and let's have that debate so that we don't keep muddying the waters and spreading and stretching an AUMF from 15 years ago.

I think it is irrational, and I think it is inappropriate for this body to continue with failed policies. It is time to get this right. The American people are counting on us, and our military is in harm's way.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I urge opposition to this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOH).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. GABBARD

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 42 printed in House Report 114-623.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to fund assistance authorized by section 1209 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291; 128 Stat. 3541).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the chairman and ranking member for allowing us to bring up this important issue, basically this amendment and the failed Syria train and equip program. The failures of this program have been well documented and have resulted, ultimately, in strengthening groups like ISIS and al Qaeda with American taxpayer-funded weapons.

Many of us voted against this program when it first came before Congress in 2014. We predicted the program would fail, and it did. We ended up arming so-called moderate opposition fighters who did not share our objective of fighting ISIS. Instead, they were and remain primarily focused on overthrowing Assad, which, if success-

ful, would strengthen groups like ISIS and al Qaeda, allowing them to take over all of Syria, creating an even worse humanity crisis and an even greater threat to the world.

The current program this bill funds is even worse. It only vets the commanders of so-called moderate Syrian opposition forces. Once the commander finishes some very limited training, then the U.S. provides arms and equipment to the entire brigade with no vetting or screening of the thousands of men who make up these units. Most concerning of all is nowhere in this bill or in the NDAA does it state that this program is limited to training and equipping only those who are fighting against ISIS and al Qaeda.

Our strategy against fighting ISIS and al Qaeda in Syria right now is not working.

□ 1030

We are waging two wars in Syria, providing arms and support to groups that have opposing objectives. The first war is a counterproductive one to overthrow the Syrian Government of Assad, which must end. And the second is our war to defeat ISIS, al Qaeda, and other jihadist groups, which we must win. By helping groups fighting to overthrow Assad, we are essentially helping ISIS and al Qaeda achieve their objective of taking over all of Syria.

Some may argue that this program is the only tool we have to fight against ISIS and al Qaeda in Syria. This is false. If this amendment is passed, we can end this failed program and continue to support trusted partners on the ground, like the Kurds and Syrian Arabs, who have proven their effectiveness and commitment to our shared objective of defeating ISIS and al Qaeda through other counterterrorism authorities and funds.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment and vote "yes" on Gabbard-Welch amendment No. 42.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment.

The United States needs to train those who are willing to fight ISIL in Syria so that the United States doesn't have to, so that we don't have to send more of our troops over there to do the job.

The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant was formed in April of 2013, growing out of al Qaeda in Iraq, and since has become one of the main jihadist groups in Syria and Iraq.

Although this bill contains no direct language to fund the Syria Train and Equip Program, funding is available in the bill to fund vetted opposition. Syrian citizens have experienced bombing by its own government, the overrun of cities by ISIL and ISIL's actions to

eradicate many of the country's many ethnic and religious authorities, as well as we know, their well-known destruction of sacred and historic sites. They will stop at nothing to promote hate and, yes, perhaps do things here in the United States.

This amendment would cripple our ability to conduct counterterrorism operations with partner nations. For the record, U.S. air strikes have killed over 25,000 ISIL fighters. Without this funding, these air strikes would cease. ISIL footing in Iraq and Syria is a springboard for terrorism worldwide.

This amendment would effectively eliminate the President's ability—our commander in chief's ability—to address this threat. And it would allow its further growth, ISIL's further growth, in North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and elsewhere, and leave our country and our allies even more vulnerable to attacks.

I strongly oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), my colleague.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to thank Congresswoman GABBARD. She has a practical battle-tested basis of experience to propose this amendment. She served a tour in Iraq, and she served in Kuwait.

This is not a question about whether the proponents of this amendment reserve any desire to go after ISIS in any way that we can, nor does it mean that we want to restrict our help to responsible partners, like the Kurdish Peshmerga. What this is about is identifying a program that was designed for failure. It was predicted by Congresswoman GABBARD that this train and assist program for unidentified Syrian allies, so-called, would fail. It would fail because we didn't have a nation-state that we were dealing with. Train and equip is a good program when it is with a responsible government, or one trying to be a responsible government—maybe in Afghanistan, maybe in Iraq.

What we have here is a civil war. We have al Qaeda, we have al-Nusra, we have people fighting Assad, we have people fighting each other. The CIA identified 1,500 different groups. And we are asking our military, our CIA, who don't really speak the language—some do—to identify who will be "the good rebels" in what is a caldron of conflict.

The problem here is that we spent \$500 million and basically ended up training 100 people. They drifted off into the battlefield and were quickly killed or captured or defected. So what we have is not something where we are predicting failure, we are having something that did fail. And now we are doubling down on it, taking \$250 million, and adding to a program that doesn't work.

Why don't we spend that money doing something that can work?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments from my colleague from Vermont.

I would just like to make a point of clarification that this amendment would not stop our air strikes against ISIS. Those air strikes are funded through funds for Operation Inherent Resolve, which this amendment has nothing to do with. This amendment simply prohibits funds that are solely directed towards the Syria Train and Equip Program, section 1209.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), the ranking member.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding, and join the chairman in opposition to the amendment that has been offered.

There is no question that there were significant fundamental problems with the first iteration of this program. This is a reconstituted program, and I would like to make that clear to my colleagues.

Secondly, I want to make it clear that there is no authority under this program to overthrow the Assad regime.

And the final point I would make, as the sponsor of the amendment, is to mention support for the Kurds who are already fighting. That is exactly what the reprogram does, and the amendment would cut off funding for the Kurds.

For those reasons, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I concur with the ranking member's comments most strongly.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

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

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

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

The Chair understands that amendment No. 43 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in House Report 114-623.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may

be obligated or expended for the engagement of the United States Armed Forces in any combat operation in either Iraq or Syria until an authorization for the use of military force has been enacted that authorizes such operation.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have been re-engaged in Iraq since June of 2014. We have been in Syria since September of 2014. And, quite frankly, the time to have debated an AUMF was before we became militarily engaged in these two countries.

We have repeatedly heard from the leaders in this House that Congress does, indeed, have a constitutional duty to do an AUMF and it would be considered, but we have not done so. I believe that, barring the passage of this amendment, which would force Congress to do the right thing, we will never do an AUMF. Perhaps we lack the courage, or perhaps we are satisfied to allow these wars to run on automatic pilot.

Our inaction is wrong. It is an insult to our troops. Whether you want to expand these wars or end these wars, we should all agree that we should vote on an AUMF.

This amendment simply says that if there is no AUMF, then there is no money for combat operations. That gives us ample time during the rest of this year to vote on an AUMF. There are no more excuses. Please, please stop making excuses.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the McGovern-Lee amendment.

The fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant is being waged using the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force, better known as the 9/11 AUMF to prosecute the global war on terrorism. There are soldiers on the ground as we speak. They are truly doing the work of the Lord and the work for freedom, and we need to recognize that.

Our Nation needs to retain this validated congressionally approved Authorization for Use of Military Force to contain the fight against terrorism around the world. The Commander in Chief needs it.

This amendment makes a major policy change that does not belong in our bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, to justify wars in 2016 on an AUMF in 2001 is ludicrous.

I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I want to remind those on the floor today that it was James Madison who clearly stated that the power to declare war, including the power of judging the causes of war, is fully vested in the legislature. That is us, the House of Representatives.

The McGovern amendment is an amendment of frustration because, as it has already been said, we have not been permitted to meet our constitutional responsibility to debate war policy for the country.

We have sent five letters to former Speaker Boehner asking for this ability to have an AUMF on the floor for debate. No answer. This is a bipartisan group who wrote the letter. We have now sent three letters to Speaker RYAN asking that we meet our constitutional responsibility. No answer. We are frustrated. We need to meet our constitutional responsibility.

The last point I want to make very quickly. In December of this year, we had Secretary Carter before the Armed Services Committee, on which I serve, and we had General Dunford before the committee, on which I serve. I asked them the question: Do you think that Congress should debate and pass a new AUMF?

Let me give you Carter's answer: I think it is desirable to have a new AUMF.

General Dunford: I absolutely believe that a clear and unequivocal statement of support for the men and women in uniform that are prosecuting the war is absolutely necessary. It would be so helpful if we could pass a new AUMF.

So in closing, I say this: if we want to meet our constitutional responsibility and we upheld our hands to swear to God that we would, then let's not send our young men and women to die around the world based on 2001 and 2002.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), the ranking member, for any comments he may wish to make.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the Chairman acknowledging and yielding me time.

I rise in support of the amendment. There is no question of the sacrifice being made by our troops. We, as Members of the Congress of the United States, ought to clearly define the purpose of their sacrifice.

The authority being used today was written in 2001. The world has fundamentally changed. That act talked about using all necessary and appropriate force against the persons or entity associated with the September 11 attack.

I do think it is our responsibility to balance the powers of the executive under the Constitution and have that fulsome debate.

If it was adopted tomorrow morning, it would have an effect on funding. On

the best day possible, this bill does not become law until October 1. That gives us plenty of time.

I appreciate the chair yielding.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), one of the sponsors of this amendment.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, first, let me just say I rise in very strong support of the McGovern-Jones-Lee amendment.

I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his strong, steady, and bold leadership on this issue and issues of war and peace.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is really simple. It would use the power of the purse to prevent funding for combat operations in Iraq and Syria unless an Authorization for Use of Military Force is enacted.

We all agree that ISIL must be degraded and dismantled. Then why is Congress missing in action?

The 2001 authorization was specific to 9/11. I voted against it because I knew it would be broadly interpreted, which it is. It is a blank check.

□ 1045

ISIL, though, did not even exist in 2001. Every day, more bombs fall, and the battlefield expands. We have already spent more than \$10 billion. That is \$615,000 per hour.

Congress needs to show up for work, muster its courage, exercise its constitutional responsibility for debate, and vote on the ongoing war in Iraq and Syria. We owe nothing less to our brave men and women who are in harm's way. It is past time to force a debate and vote on this issue.

Again, I thank the gentleman for his tremendous leadership and for continuing to beat the drum until we get this done.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, I inquire as to how much time remains.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, I thank the ranking member for yielding because this is debate, quite frankly, that we need to have, and we need to have it in more than 10 minutes. If one supports this amendment, we will have that debate.

Mr. Chair, this amendment is not about cutting out funds to our troops. The underlying bill, interestingly, already does that come next April. This

amendment is about the dereliction of duty by Congress. If Congress keeps voting for the money to send our men and women in uniform to fight and die in Iraq and Syria, then it should have the courage to debate and vote on an AUMF for those missions as the Constitution of the United States demands of us. It is that simple.

We have heard from leaders of this Chamber over and over and over again that they agree that we ought to debate an AUMF, but every time we try to force the issue, there is another excuse. We are told that we have to wait for the White House to propose an AUMF. They did. I don't particularly like it—some may like it, and some may not—but we ought to bring it to the floor. We ought to debate it and amend it and vote on it. That is what we are supposed to do.

There is something very, very wrong about the fact that we have so many men and women in harm's way right now—some of them who are losing their lives because of their deployments—and we are content to do nothing. We don't even talk about what is happening in Iraq and Syria. We don't have these debates that we should be having.

All we are saying—and I don't care what your views are on these wars—is that you ought to agree that we ought to have a debate. That is what the McGovern-Jones-Lee-Amash-Garamendi amendment is all about. America's men and women in uniform are doing their duty, and I respectfully ask my colleagues to do theirs.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chair, I urge opposition to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, again, I would just say to my colleagues that this is about our respecting the Constitution of the United States. This is about respecting the service of our men and women whom we have put in harm's way. We all know we should be doing this. We have to have the guts and the courage to do it.

I urge the passage of my amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MS. LEE

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in House Report 114-623.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note).

(b) Subsection (a) shall apply beginning on April 30, 2017.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chair, we are going to try again with a variation of what we just discussed.

This is another amendment to reclaim our constitutional authority over matters of war and peace, and I ask Members to support the Lee-Jones-Welch amendment.

Our amendment is simple. It would require Congress to finally put forth a new ISIL-specific Authorization for Use of Military Force by April 30, 2017. That is the date when funding for the overly broad 2001 authorization would be restricted. Upon enactment into law—this would be in October—Congress would have ample time—until April 30, 2017—to come up with a new authorization.

Mr. Chair, 5,389 days have passed since Congress wrote a blank check for endless war to any President, and Congress still hasn't acted. 678 days since we started, once again, to bomb Iraq in a war that Congress has never debated or specifically authorized, and still Congress has not acted. 632 days since we started bombing Syria, a nation not covered by the 2002 or the 2001 AUMF—it is, clearly, not intended by either of these two—and Congress still has not acted. 491 days since President Obama sent Speaker Boehner a draft authorization, and still—and now we have a new Speaker—Congress has not acted. And 33 days since a United States Army captain filed a lawsuit that demands an authorization for the war that he and other servicemembers are fighting, and still Congress has not acted.

Mr. Chair, how many more days until we take the power to wage war and return it to the American people through Congress?

Our brave servicemen and -women can't wait any longer. The American people can't wait any longer.

Clearly, Congress must be required to act. This amendment would require Congress to finally debate and vote on the nearly 2-year-long war that is raging in the Middle East, a war that has already claimed the lives of three brave servicemen. The House simply cannot continue to abdicate its sacred constitutional responsibility to give the American people a voice in matters of war and peace.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chair, this is a major policy change that does not belong in an appropriations bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chair, as has been said by many of my colleagues, the constitutional responsibility to declare war is that of Congress.

So how is it that this Congress and the Congresses that have preceded us since the hostilities in the Middle East began have failed to even debate an Authorization for Use of Military Force.

That is our duty. We are divided by many things, and we see the world in different ways, but we all have a fundamental responsibility to abide by the Constitution, which governs our conduct, the House of Representatives—the Congress of the United States, the Representatives of the people. The people are the ones, ultimately, who bear the burden of any conflict, and they are entitled to our vote, yes or no, in engaging in war.

The second thing: a lot of concern—sometimes legitimate, sometimes debatable—as to overreach by an executive.

How is it that we can make that complaint if we cede our constitutional responsibility by irresponsibly failing to exercise it to an executive?

Congress must act.

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, when I took my oath of office, the Speaker handed me this Constitution.

Here, in Article I, it reads that it is the Congress of the United States that declares war or not. Yet, as my friend from California said so eloquently, days and days and years have gone by that the Congress of the United States has abdicated its fundamental responsibility. Perhaps the most awesome and important of our responsibilities is to send our men and women onto the battlefield. Yet we have not done it.

The esteemed chairman of the Appropriations Committee said that this is too important an issue to be in an appropriations bill. I could not disagree more. The appropriations bill is about war, and there are billions and billions of dollars in this appropriations bill to conduct a war that is not authorized by Congress.

It seems to me to be absolutely essential that we take up our responsibility—that we define what it is we want to accomplish in Syria and Iraq and that we put aside the old author-

izations that are now 15 years old and that are, clearly, not only out of date, but are inappropriate for what we are doing in the Middle East. It is our responsibility. The Constitution of the United States says it is. There are 535 of us who have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and we have failed.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, how much time remains for the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE)?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HOLDING). The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I spoke just previously on the past amendment, and I will not repeat myself but will, simply, make two observations.

Some of the changes that have occurred over the last 15 years include the U.S. withdrawing its large number of troops and presence in Iraq; although, additional troops are now moving to Iraq. Central Command is working with partner nations to conduct targeted air strikes against ISIL. Then, obviously, we are engaged in other activities around the globe.

Circumstances have changed, and we ought to meet our constitutional responsibility. I think the amendment that the gentlewoman has drafted is elegant in the sense that she has picked the same date—that is, April 30—that we have structured the OCO funding in this bill ourselves. If we have enough time between now and April 30, 2017, for a new administration and a new Congress to find moneys to fight the war, we have enough time to have the authority to do the same.

I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his clarity on this issue.

Mr. Chair, in the nearly 15 years, according to a Congressional Research Service report, the AUMFs that we are discussing today—the 2001 and the 2002—have been used more than 37 times in 14 countries to justify military actions. They have been used 18 times by President Bush and 19 times by President Obama. This report only examines the unclassified incidents.

How many other operations have been conducted without the knowledge of Congress or the American people?

These authorizations have not only been used to justify wars that are thousands of miles away, but they have also been used closer to home to justify warrantless surveillance and wiretaps and the targeted killings by drones, including of American citizens.

How can we ask our brave men and women in uniform to fight a war while this Congress can't even muster the courage to debate it?

Again, every hour, we spend \$615,000 on this war. Every day, more bombs fall, the battlefield expands, and more American servicemembers are put in harm's way.

How many more days until we do something about this complete and utter abdication of our responsibility?

This is not a new issue for me or a new effort. I have been working on this for years to end the reliance on the overly broad 2001 authorization blank check. That is why I couldn't vote for it. I am pleased to say that this effort is growing in strength in bipartisan numbers.

□ 1100

Congress must finally take action to vote on a specific Authorization for Use of Military Force in this new war to address the threat of ISIL, and this amendment would require us to do just that. We wouldn't have to do it until April 2017. We have plenty of time, plenty of time to do it.

So let's stand up for the Constitution, our servicemen and -women, and our national security by supporting the Lee-Jones-Welch amendment.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chair, recent disaster events in Yemen and, most recently, frightening developments both in Iraq and Syria have shown that terrorist affiliates and new terrorist groups are on the rise. This amendment would effectively eliminate the President's ability to address those threats and others that are coming our way, and so I strongly oppose the gentlewoman's amendment.

I ask for opposition to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in House Report 114-623.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. (a) The total amount of appropriations made available by this Act is hereby reduced by one percent.

(b) The reduction in subsection (a) shall not apply to amounts made available—

(1) under title I for "Military Personnel";

(2) under title VI for "Defense Health Program"; or

(3) under title IX.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

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

At a time when all government entities are being asked to do more with less, it is time we ask the United States military to make smart cuts to our defense budget so we can live within our means. We can eliminate inefficient and unnecessary programs while spending taxpayer dollars responsibly and improving our national security.

My amendment just goes a very small way toward protecting the fiscal security of our Nation, which is vital to our national security. My amendment would give broad authority to reduce the overall amount of money appropriated by this bill to 1 percent in the aggregate. I remind everybody that a 1 percent reduction in the spending in this bill is still above the original agreed-upon defense budget from the Budget Control Act, so, again, Congress is appropriating more money than there is in the Budget Control Act.

When we spend beyond our means, we make our Nation less secure, not more secure, by making ourselves economically beholden to countries like Saudi Arabia and China. Even with my amendment, this bill still spends over \$500 billion for defense, about as much as the rest of the world combined spends on their militaries. This 1 percent reduction is simply a compromise between the Budget Control Act levels and the suggested levels in this bill. This bill, in its current form, funds multiple accounts and weapons systems over the amount the military itself requested. One percent is about \$5 billion.

Now, there might be those who claim there is no possible way to find that money in this bill. Look, I know a lot of Members here have offered a number of ideas about how we can trim our overall defense budget and improve our national security. There are high-profile numbers, like the F-35 and LCS. There are also lower profile items.

When we spend on the military, we need to ask ourselves a couple of questions. First and foremost, of course: Is it necessary and needed for national security? And then, secondly: What is the trade-off, and does it improve or worsen our national security to spend beyond our means and borrow from Saudi Arabia and China?

There are many, many, many accounts in this bill where more money is spent than is requested by the military itself. We can't allow ourselves to be convinced that we can somehow magically sustain this level of military spending and then turn around and say we are somehow also concerned about the fiscal condition of our country.

This amendment is a small step, a compromise between the budget control cap levels and the committee's mark. We don't have to choose between protecting the homeland and fiscal responsibility. We can do both. We will do both, and this amendment will make this happen.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the gentleman's amendment. This amendment would force the Department to absorb a reduction of more than \$4 billion.

Mr. Chairman, we already have serious readiness gaps, and this amendment would force a reduction of more than \$2 billion to operation and maintenance accounts, funding that supports key readiness programs to prepare our troops for combat or also for peacetime missions, including flight time, battle training, equipment and facility maintenance, as well as base operations.

Furthermore, the amendment will result in a significant reduction to research and development, equipment procurement, modernization, all of which are crucial to our national security. These are investments that protect our Nation from threats to freedom and democracy.

We are keenly aware that the United States and her allies continue to face attacks and threats from terrorist organizations like ISIL and al Qaeda and others that seek to do us harm, and our troops must be ready to fight at all times against the enemy everywhere.

I oppose the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the cosponsor of this amendment and a leader on this issue.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for his important and consistent work to bring financial sense to the Pentagon.

I rise to urge my colleagues to support the Polis-Lee amendment. This amendment will help rein in unnecessary and bloated Pentagon spending while protecting the pay or health benefit account of our brave servicemembers and their families.

Over the last 15 years, Pentagon spending has ballooned by 50 percent in real terms, and we still haven't even been able to audit the Pentagon. You talk about waste, fraud, and abuse? My goodness. One percent, this is a pittance in terms of what we need to do, but we have got to start somewhere.

Pentagon spending now consumes more than half of the Federal discretionary budget that we oversee. It is just outrageous. We need a faster, smarter, more modern military, not bloated spending that drives up our national debt.

Many of you may remember the reports of cash in suitcases being passed around by Karzai in Afghanistan. American tax dollars, cash, where did that money go? Come on, we could put that into health care for our troops. Recently, The New York Times made this case in their editorial, "A Better, Not Fatter, Defense Budget."

I include the New York Times editorial, "A Better, Not Fatter, Defense Budget," in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, May 9, 2016]

A BETTER, NOT FATTER, DEFENSE BUDGET

(By the Editorial Board)

To hear some military commanders and members of Congress talk, the American military is worn out and in desperate need of more money. After more than a decade in Iraq and Afghanistan, they say, troops are lagging in training and new weaponry, which is jeopardizing their ability to defeat the Islamic State and deal with potential conflicts with Russia and China.

While increased funding for some programs may be needed, total military spending, at nearly \$600 billion annually, is not too low. The trouble is, the investment has often yielded poor results, with the Pentagon, Congress and the White House all making bad judgments, playing budget games and falling under the sway of defense industry lobbyists. Current military spending is 50 percent higher in real terms than it was before 9/11, yet the number of active duty and reserve troops is 6 percent smaller.

For nearly a decade after 9/11, the Pentagon had a virtual blank check; the base defense budget rose, in adjusted dollars, from \$378 billion in 1998 to \$600 billion in 2010. As the military fought Al Qaeda and the Taliban, billions of dollars were squandered on unnecessary items, including new weapons that ran late and over budget like the troubled F-35 jet fighter.

The waste and the budget games continue with the House Armed Services Committee approving a \$583 billion total defense authorization bill for 2017 last month that skirts the across-the-board caps imposed by Congress in 2011 on discretionary federal spending.

The caps are supposed to restrain domestic and military spending equally, but defense hawks have insisted on throwing more money at the Pentagon. That doesn't encourage efficiency or wise choices. The panel took \$18 billion from a \$59 billion off-budget account, which has become a slush fund renewed annually to finance the wars in Iraq, Afghanistan and other trouble spots, and is not subject to the budget caps, and repurposed that money for use in the \$524 billion base military budget.

The move will underwrite the purchase of more ships, jet fighters, helicopters and other big-ticket weapons that the Pentagon didn't request and will keep the Army from falling below 480,000 active-duty troops. It also means the war account will run out of money next April. Representative Mac Thornberry, the Republican chairman of the committee, apparently assumes the next president will be forced to ask for, and Congress will be forced to approve, more money for the war account. This sleight of hand runs the risk that troops overseas, at some point, could be deprived of some resources, at least temporarily. The full House should reject this maneuver.

Many defense experts, liberals and centrists as well as hawks, agree that more investment is needed in maintenance, training and modernizing aging weapons and equipment. These needs were identified years ago,

yet the Pentagon and Congress have chosen to invest in excessively costly high-tech weaponry while deferring maintenance and other operational expenses.

The Pentagon can do with far fewer than the 1,700 F-35s it plans on buying. It should pare back on President Obama's \$1 trillion plan to replace nearly every missile, submarine, aircraft and warhead in the nuclear arsenal. Defense officials recently reported that 22 percent of all military bases will not be needed by 2019. Civilian positions will have to be reduced, while reforms in health care and the military procurement system need to be carried out. All of these changes make good sense, given the savings they would bring. But they are politically unpalatable; base closings, for instance, have been stubbornly resisted in recent years by lawmakers fearful of angering voters by eliminating jobs in communities that are economically dependent on those bases.

Todd Harrison, a defense budget expert with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, says that sustaining the current military force of roughly two million and paying for all the new weapons systems will cost billions more than Congress has allowed under the budget caps. To maintain sensible troop levels, Congress and the administration need to begin honestly addressing the hard fiscal choices that they have largely been loath to make.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, this article lists program after program, many of which our generals did not even ask for, that has cost billions of taxpayer dollars without making us any safer.

So it is time to stop pouring billions into unnecessary and nonstrategic pet projects. Let's pass this amendment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY), the ranking member of the committee.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chair, I simply join the chairman in opposition.

I respect the gentleman from Colorado very much, as well as the gentlewoman from California, but the committee has spent the last half year trying to make very discrete decisions on spending. I think across-the-board cuts negate that, and, therefore, I am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, we have to ask ourselves: At what point does additional marginal dollars spent on defense make our country less secure by making us economically beholden to Saudi Arabia, China, and other nations?

As the gentlewoman from California mentioned, defense spending has ballooned, more than 50 percent increases. Every additional dollar we spend is not a dollar we have. It is a dollar we borrow, a dollar we borrow from people overseas, and a dollar we borrow from future Americans and our children.

How can we look our children in the face today by spending the money that they are going to be earning over their lives now, when we already spend as much as the rest of the world combined on defense, including our allies? If you add in our European allies and Asian allies, that is more than three quarters of global defense spending. At what point is enough enough?

I personally support a 3 percent cut, a 5 percent cut. I am on the record saying so. This is a modest compromise. It is still above the budget cap levels.

I hope everybody in this body supports this modest step toward our national security.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I urge opposition to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS).

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MS. MCSALLY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in House Report 114-623.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for performances by a military musical unit (as defined in section 974 of title 10, United States Code) described in paragraph (2)(B) or (3) of subsection (a) of such section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and Ranking Member VISCLOSKEY for all their hard work on this important bill.

I rise today to offer an amendment to help us guide reprioritization of some defense spending. While I believe military bands play a very important role in ceremonies, funerals, honoring the fallen, and playing taps, this amendment simply limits their ability to play in social functions, dances, and things that are really outside their core competencies and the competencies of the military.

Sequestration and 15 years of war have taken a very heavy toll on our military, and this bill is helping to turn that around. I appreciate the hard work on that. For example, in the air domain, with which I have some experience, we recently grounded one-third of our combat fighters for 3 months in the Air Force.

The Air Force is facing a shortage of 4,000 maintainers for aircraft and 500 fighter pilots, and that shortage is expected to widen to 800 by 2022. Only

half of the Air Force fighter pilots, including those that fly the F-22, are receiving the full spectrum of the training they require.

Twenty-five years ago, we had 134 combat coded fighter squadrons; today, we have 55. And we had 946,000 total force military and civilian airmen. Well, today we have fewer than 660,000. The Navy and the Marine Corps are facing similar pilot and aircraft shortages. Our Army is drawing down to its smallest size since before World War II.

Yet, today, we have 99 different Army bands. In fact, today these bands will play at 22 different shows worldwide. Most of these shows, the USO and civilian bands would love to fill the role of.

At the same time, we have heard reports that we have a shortage of buglers—those who are playing taps—to honor our military when they are fallen. We have got to make sure that we have them represented so that those who have fallen and served receive the honors that they deserve.

We should be recruiting warriors, but the Army Web site is targeting people to play music for a living. Don't get me wrong; I believe the bands play an important role. Let me tell you, in my 26 years in the military, I used to be at Christmas parties with the wing commanders and generals, and we would have Active-Duty military entertaining us, and it bothered me then.

We have difficult choices to make. We are spending, in FY15, \$437 million on musicians' instruments, uniforms, travel expenses, and we have seen reports of things like \$11,000 flutes, \$12,000 tubas, and \$88,000 pianos.

These are difficult choices that we have to make right now in this bill. Because of some of these concerns that we have had—I am on the Armed Services Committee—in this year's NDAA, we asked for detailed information on the size and cost of all bands across the military. While we wait for this information, this amendment will inform the military that Congress desires them to use defense dollars on defense.

Let's be clear, this is not an attack on the arts. I am a vocalist myself. I care deeply about the arts. But we have to, again, make difficult choices in these bills. In no way do I want to devalue those who have served in the past in these roles or are serving now in these roles in our military bands, but for every dollar that is spent on our bands to entertain at social functions, that is a dollar we are not spending on national security, on our troops, and our families.

Because of the shortage of maintainers, the Air Force is asking us to choose between things like air superiority and close air support. We need to do both.

Some of our choices here are related to do we want to have aircraft parts funded or musical instruments. Again, these are difficult choices, but my amendment today simply limits the function of military bands so that they

can be performing those ceremonial duties, playing at military funerals, playing taps, those things that are very important roles for our military.

While our communities certainly do enjoy being entertained by our military bands, they would, I think, prefer to be protected by our military. I urge everybody to support this amendment and make sure our money is spent well on defense and the bands are focused on their most crucial roles.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1115

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the gentlewoman's amendment. As she has well said, military bands play a very important role in recruiting, retention, and community relations. They also provide patriotic and inspirational music to improve the morale of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen. All of us support these roles. Literally, such music makes our heart sing.

However, I agree that we should consider prohibiting the use of funding for certain events. The bands play an important role during ceremonies recognizing the sacrifices of the fallen, but they are not appropriate at every event.

I look forward to working with the gentlewoman as we approach conference to ensure that the language we include addresses the gentlewoman's concerns. If the gentlewoman would agree to work with me and Mr. VISCLOSKY on this issue, I am sure we will be pleased to accept her amendment.

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

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman for his support of the spirit of the amendment. I look forward to working with him and the ranking member to make sure that it is appropriately tightened up so that it meets the intent of the amendment, which I think we both agree upon. I appreciate his working with me on that.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. BARLETTA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 74 printed in House Report 114-623.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may

be used for a contract under section 2922a of title 10, United States Code, for energy or fuel for a military installation that is procured from the Russian Federation.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that simply prevents any funding from being used to enter into contracts to purchase fuel or energy for our military installations if that fuel or energy originates from the Russian Federation.

Time and again, we have seen Vladimir Putin use Russian energy to assert his political will over the rest of the world. In fact, just a few months ago, the European Union announced that they were seeking alternatives to Russian natural gas imports in order to avoid a repeat of 2006 and 2009, when Russian suppliers cut off the gas shipped through Ukraine, leaving much of Western Europe to succumb to winter's freezing temperatures. I think we can all agree that we don't want our American servicemen and -women to be left out in the cold.

To me, this is a commonsense issue. We should not leave our military men and women at the mercy of hostile foreign countries. By ensuring our military does not rely on the Russian Federation to supply the heating and energy needs of our military bases, we can provide certainty and security for the brave individuals protecting our freedom. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I don't necessarily oppose the gentleman's amendment, but I would want to make some remarks regarding it.

The European Command believes this amendment would make it more difficult and costly to acquire energy for European military installations, and I would note in next year's authorization there is language included to study the logistics and support capability gaps for our military forces in Eastern Europe. I believe results of that analysis will inform this amendment and many others related to the European Command and the efforts of the European Reassurance Initiative.

I believe Congress should wait until the Comptroller General and the Defense Department have had time to analyze European military installation energy source issues and offer them the opportunity to propose a range of recommendations to the Congress. I also do believe that if the amendment's lan-

guage is broadly written, it includes all contracts, and the restriction would impact the Defense Logistics Agency Energy. That energy agency would have to include a clause in their contracts to prohibit manufacturers from procuring fuel from the Russian Federation as Russia is not a prohibited source. This requirement may have Trade Agreements Act implications.

Additionally, this language would be problematic as the Defense Logistics Agency Energy does not have the visibility over the source of crude oil for their suppliers. The agency does not have sourcing information under their contracts for refined products based on trade agreements, contract requirements. Currently, we do not have contracts where suppliers have certified that a refined product is sourced from Russia.

A final concern is that if the amendment covers Russian-affiliated companies that provide non-Russian refined fuel, again, the Agency does not obtain detailed information regarding subcontractors. So there are a number of questions.

The gentleman does raise a very important issue relative to energy use, particularly on the European Continent. I just wanted to make my colleagues known of those concerns.

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

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank our colleague for raising this issue. May I say that I associate my comments with the ranking member as well. Mr. Putin uses Russia's vast energy reserves as a political tool—we know that—to support his aspirations in Eastern Europe. This raises, as Mr. VISCLOSKY says, serious concerns and reminds us how important it is to ensure that our military is not solely dependent on Russian energy.

I do have some general concerns regarding the unintended consequences, which Mr. VISCLOSKY relates, borne out of an amendment which prohibits the use of any or all foreign energy sources on overseas military bases, specifically as it relates to the European Reassurance Initiative, which is included in our bill, or an amendment which is drafted specifically to prohibit funds from being used to procure Russian energy anywhere in the world.

I look forward to working with Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. VISCLOSKY and our entire committee to ensure that our military bases in Europe can continue to rely on their present-day sources of energy.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this commonsense measure that would prohibit funds within this bill from entering into contracts for energy or fuel

with the Russian Federation for the purpose of heating our military installations.

I have longstanding concerns regarding the prospect of American military installations in Europe being exposed to unnecessary vulnerabilities as a result of becoming dependent upon foreign energy resources. Russian natural gas already makes up a majority of the fuel mix used at some military posts, and we cannot allow Russian coal or natural gas to take control of the difference.

Mr. Chairman, this is a national security issue. By purchasing energy from areas impacted by volatile international or regional politics, we are putting our troops and their dependents at risk. Furthermore, we are filling the coffers of hostile regimes who seek to use energy as a weapon.

Furthermore, the United States has become the North American energy giant. With congressional action to lift a 40-year moratorium on crude oil exports, we are seeing new markets develop. We must ensure our allies in Europe are provided a choice. Similarly, we must utilize American-sourced energy to strategically support our military installations overseas.

This is about countering Russian aggressions. I encourage support of the Barletta amendment.

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Chair, again, I thank the chairman and the committee for continuing to work with me on this issue. I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEBRASKA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 75 printed in House Report 114-623.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), add the following new section:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to revise the DoD Food Service Program Manual (Number 1338.10 and dated December 2, 2014) to exclude meat.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 783, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise to ensure that our men and women in uniform have options on the menu when they seek nutrition in the cafeteria as they serve. Ideologically

motivated activists are working to take meat off the menu in institutions across the country. There is plenty of evidence of this, and I hope that we can limit these efforts to ensure that our men and women in uniform have the choices of nutrition at their ready.

Meat contains vitamins and nutrients not readily available in a plant-based diet. In fact, creatine, which supplies energy to muscle cells and aids in their recovery, is only found in animal products.

My amendment does not inhibit the ability of individual servicemembers to pursue a vegetarian diet if they choose to nor does it prohibit the armed services from meeting the dietary needs of those who choose a vegetarian or vegan diet. All this amendment does is to ensure there is also a meat option available.

I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman bringing this issue to our attention, and I am pleased to accept his amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. I thank the chairman.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chair, I rise to claim time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of full disclosure, I would indicate to all of my colleagues here that I did have meat at lunch yesterday. I ate meat last night.

I appreciate the gentleman's concern about ideological activists attacking the menus at the Department of Defense, but I do trust they will have the intestinal fortitude to resist those particular attacks. I would note that the gentleman's amendment says that none of the funds made available by this act may be used to revise the DOD Food Service Program Manual Number 1338.10 dated December 2, 2014.

I would simply note that today in military dining facilities, there are a wide variety of foods to choose from, taking into account religious and personal preferences, even for carnivores. There is no policy under consideration to eliminate meat from the nutritional programs for our military services. It is my understanding that there are vegetarian MREs, there are meat MREs.

Interestingly enough, when I had a recent conversation with General Carr, who is the adjutant general of the Indiana National Guard, I asked: What is your biggest problem today?

He said: Fitness, diet, and physical fitness.

So I think to impose ourselves into a food service program manual—particularly since the gentleman is a member of a political party that talks about overregulation in this country—is an overreach.

The question I would have for my colleagues is: Should we start consid-

ering whether we should be using diced tomatoes in our various food service areas or should we do whole tomatoes? Should we, when we serve tuna fish, have chunk white or solid white?

I think at this point in time, given the gravity of the issues that we have discussed over the last 3 days relative to our Nation's defense that we are now micromanaging, and for that reason, I am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I would add that my amendment actually reduces the regulation and ensures that our men and women in uniform have adequate choices at the table, at the cafeteria, wherever they might choose to eat. This does not prohibit anything. This just ensures that options are available.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. I, again, think that the gentleman overreaches. It is micromanaging, and I am opposed to his amendment.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Nebraska for bringing this amendment. I would like to just focus us on what this is about. This is a Humane Society of the United States vegan/vegetarian kind of initiative. It is about taking meat off the plates of the American people. They are in here in this Congress constantly year after year with another attempt and another attempt.

The USDA had meatless Mondays, and the Secretary of Agriculture said: I don't know where that came from. It just happened. I don't even know what staff person put that up on our Web site, but they took it down right away.

□ 1130

Our military? We would starve them for meat? We need them to be aggressive and healthy.

There is a picture here from The Atlantic that shows the Norwegian army. They have meatless Mondays. And they are fighting climate change with meatless Mondays.

Then, why is this a political agenda? Let people eat what they want to eat. Let's not take it off of their plate. They need it.

By the way, there is a reindeer on the shoulder of this Norwegian soldier. It is the number one favorite meat in all Norway, but they can't eat it on Monday because the political agenda seems to want to drive this thing.

Let people have freedom. Let's have a strong military. Let them have a lot of protein and a lot of energy to defend our God-given liberty.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I would just add that the U.S. Coast Guard, although not contained in this bill, has already engaged in an

agenda to remove meat from some of the menus on certain days of the week within that branch.

I want to ensure that our men and women in uniform who serve in harm's way will have the options that they choose. And I would imagine that, given the health impact of a healthy source of protein being meat, we should afford our men and women in uniform that option.

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 114-623 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. SHUSTER of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. ELLISON of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. QUIGLEY of Illinois.

Amendment No. 16 by Mr. O'ROURKE of Texas.

Amendment No. 17 by Mr. HUFFMAN of California.

Amendment No. 19 by Mr. POE of Texas.

Amendment No. 21 by Mr. SANFORD of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 22 by Mr. BUCK of Colorado.

Amendment No. 24 by Mr. BYRNE of Alabama.

Amendment No. 25 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 27 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 29 by Mr. LAMBORN of Colorado.

Amendment No. 30 by Mr. MASSIE of Kentucky.

Amendment No. 31 by Mr. MASSIE of Kentucky.

Amendment No. 32 by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California.

Amendment No. 33 by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 34 by Mr. DESANTIS of Florida.

Amendment No. 36 by Mr. ROHRBACHER of California.

Amendment No. 37 by Mr. WALBERG of Michigan.

Amendment No. 40 by Mr. CONYERS of Michigan.

Amendment No. 42 by Ms. GABBARD of Hawaii.

Amendment No. 44 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 45 by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment No. 46 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. SHUSTER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 205, noes 216, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

AYES—205

Abraham	Gosar	Nolan
Aguilar	Gowdy	Nugent
Amash	Graham	Olson
Amodei	Graves (LA)	Palmer
Ashford	Graves (MO)	Pascrell
Babin	Green, Gene	Perlmutter
Barletta	Griffith	Perry
Barr	Grothman	Peterson
Barton	Guthrie	Pittenger
Beatty	Hardy	Pitts
Bera	Hartzler	Poe (TX)
Bilirakis	Hensarling	Poliquin
Black	Hinojosa	Posey
Blackburn	Hudson	Ratcliffe
Blum	Huizenga (MI)	Rice (NY)
Bost	Hultgren	Richmond
Boustany	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Brady (PA)	Hurt (VA)	Rokita
Brady (TX)	Issa	Ros-Lehtinen
Bridenstine	Jenkins (KS)	Roskam
Brooks (AL)	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Brooks (IN)	Johnson (OH)	Rothfus
Buck	Jones	Rouzer
Burgess	Jordan	Royce
Bustos	Katko	Ruiz
Byrne	Keating	Ruppersberger
Capuano	Kelly (PA)	Sanford
Cárdenas	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Carson (IN)	Kilmer	Scalise
Carter (GA)	Kind	Schiff
Cartwright	King (IA)	Schweikert
Chabot	King (NY)	Scott, Austin
Clark (MA)	Knight	Sensenbrenner
Clawson (FL)	LaHood	Sessions
Cohen	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Cole	Larson (CT)	Shuster
Collins (GA)	Latta	Sires
Collins (NY)	Lawrence	Smith (MO)
Comstock	Lipinski	Smith (NJ)
Cook	LoBlundo	Smith (TX)
Costello (PA)	Loudermilk	Stefanik
Cuellar	Lucas	Stewart
Curbelo (FL)	Luetkemeyer	Stivers
Davis, Rodney	Lummis	Stutzman
DeFazio	Lynch	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	MacArthur	Thompson (PA)
Denham	Marchant	Tiberi
DeSantis	Marino	Tipton
DesJarlais	Massie	Tonko
Dold	McCauley	Torres
Donovan	McClintock	Upton
Doyle, Michael F.	McGovern	Veasey
Duckworth	McHenry	Vela
Duffy	McKinley	Wagner
Duncan (SC)	McMorris	Walberg
Duncan (TN)	Rodgers	Walden
Edwards	Meadows	Walker
Elmers (NC)	Meng	Walz
Emmer (MN)	Mica	Webster (FL)
Farenthold	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Fleischmann	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Frankel (FL)	Mooney (WV)	Williams
Garamendi	Mullin	Wilson (SC)
Garrett	Mulvaney	Wittman
Gibbs	Murphy (FL)	Woodall
Gibson	Murphy (PA)	Yoho
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Young (AK)
	Newhouse	

NOES—216

Adams	Grijalva	Paulsen
Aderholt	Guinta	Payne
Allen	Gutiérrez	Pearce
Becerra	Hahn	Pelosi
Benishek	Harper	Peters
Beyer	Harris	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Hastings	Pocan
Bishop (MI)	Heck (WA)	Polis
Bishop (UT)	Hice, Jody B.	Pompeo
Blumenauer	Higgins	Price (NC)
Bonamici	Hill	Price, Tom
Brownley (CA)	Himes	Quigley
Buchanan	Holding	Rangel
Buchson	Honda	Reed
Butterfield	Hoyer	Reichert
Calvert	Huelskamp	Renacci
Capps	Huffman	Ribble
Carney	Israel	Rice (SC)
Carter (TX)	Jackson Lee	Rigell
Castor (FL)	Jeffries	Roby
Castro (TX)	Jenkins (WV)	Rogers (KY)
Chaffetz	Johnson, E. B.	Rohrabacher
Chu, Judy	Johnson, Sam	Rooney (FL)
Cicilline	Jolly	Roybal-Allard
Clarke (NY)	Joyce	Rush
Clay	Kaptur	Russell
Cleaver	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Clyburn	Kelly (MS)	Salmon
Coffman	Kildee	Sánchez, Linda T.
Conaway	Kinziger (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Conyers	Kline	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Kuster	Scott, David
Costa	Labrador	Serrano
Courtney	Lamborn	Sewell (AL)
Cramer	Lance	Sherman
Crawford	Langevin	Simpson
Crenshaw	Larsen (WA)	Sinema
Crowley	Lee	Slaughter
Culberson	Levin	Smith (NE)
Cummings	Lewis	Smith (WA)
Davidson	Lieu, Ted	Speier
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Takano
Davis, Danny	Long	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Love	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Thornberry
DelBene	Lowey	Titus
Dent	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Trott
DeSaulnier	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Tsongas
Deutch	Maloney, Carolyn	Turner
Diaz-Balart	Maloney, Sean	Valadao
Dingell	Matsui	Van Hollen
Doggett	McCarthy	Vargas
Ellison	McCollum	Velázquez
Engel	McDermott	Visclosky
Eshoo	McNerney	Walorski
Esty	McSally	Walters, Mimi
Farr	Meehan	Wasserman
Fitzpatrick	Meeks	Schultz
Fleming	Messer	Waters, Maxine
Flores	Moolenaar	Watson Coleman
Fortenberry	Moore	Weber (TX)
Foster	Moulton	Welch
Fox	Nadler	Wenstrup
Franks (AZ)	Napolitano	Westerman
Frelinghuysen	Noem	Womack
Fudge	Norcross	Yarmuth
Gabbard	Nunes	Yoder
Gallego	O'Rourke	Young (IA)
Goodlatte	Palazzo	Young (IN)
Granger	Pallone	Zeldin
Graves (GA)		Zinke
Grayson		
Green, Al		

NOT VOTING—13

Bass	Forbes	Schakowsky
Brat	Hanna	Takai
Brown (FL)	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Fattah	Herrera Beutler	
Fincher	Loeb sack	

□ 1158

Mrs. NOEM, Messrs. QUIGLEY, TAKANO, Mrs. LOWEY, Messrs. ZINKE, RIBBLE, PALAZZO, ELLISON, LONG, RUSSELL, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Messrs. WEBER of Texas, ROONEY of Florida, MCCARTHY, Ms. GRANGER, Messrs. BISHOP of Utah, BENISHEK, ROHRBACHER, VAN HOLLEN, ADERHOLT, Ms. SPEIER, Messrs. DENT, POCAN, BECERRA, Ms.

KAPTUR, and Mrs. ROBY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Messrs. ROE of Tennessee, ISSA, AMODEI, BOST, WALKER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Messrs. NEAL, CAPUANO, KENNEDY, McHENRY, COLE, SHIMKUS, RICHMOND, GARAMENDI, Mrs. BEATTY, Messrs. KEATING and MACARTHUR changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 172, noes 248, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

AYES—172

Adams	Duckworth	Lofgren
Aguilar	Edwards	Lowenthal
Ashford	Ellison	Lowe
Beatty	Engel	Lujan Grisham
Becerra	Eshoo	(NM)
Bera	Esty	Luján, Ben Ray
Beyer	Farr	(NM)
Bishop (GA)	Frankel (FL)	Lynch
Blumenauer	Fudge	Maloney,
Bonamici	Gabbard	Carolyn
Boyle, Brendan	Gallago	Maloney, Sean
F.	Garamendi	Matsui
Brady (PA)	Graham	McCollum
Brownley (CA)	Grayson	McDermott
Bustos	Green, Al	McGovern
Butterfield	Green, Gene	McNerney
Capps	Grijalva	Meeks
Capuano	Gutiérrez	Meng
Cárdenas	Hahn	Moore
Carney	Hastings	Moulton
Carson (IN)	Heck (WA)	Murphy (FL)
Cartwright	Higgins	Nadler
Castor (FL)	Hinojosa	Napolitano
Castro (TX)	Honda	Neal
Chu, Judy	Hoyer	Nolan
Cicilline	Huffman	Norcross
Clark (MA)	Israel	O'Rourke
Clarke (NY)	Jackson Lee	Pallone
Clay	Jeffries	Pascarell
Cleaver	Johnson (GA)	Payne
Clyburn	Johnson, E. B.	Pelosi
Cohen	Kaptur	Perlmutter
Connolly	Keating	Peters
Conyers	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
Courtney	Kennedy	Pocan
Crowley	Kildee	Price (NC)
Cuellar	Kilmer	Quigley
Cummings	Kind	Rangel
Davis (CA)	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
Davis, Danny	Kuster	Richmond
DeFazio	Langevin	Royal-Allard
Delaney	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz
DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger
DeBene	Lawrence	Rush
DeSaulnier	Lee	Ryan (OH)
Deutch	Levin	Sánchez, Linda
Dingell	Lewis	T.
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Sarbanes
Doyle, Michael	Lipinski	Schiff
F.	Loeb sack	Scott (VA)

Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DeGette
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)

Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela

NOES—248

Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Yarmuth

Hanna
Heck (NV)
Herrera Beutler
Sanchez, Loretta
Schakowsky
Stewart
Takai
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1202

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF ALABAMA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 243, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 308]

AYES—177

Abraham	Goodlatte	Massie
Aguilar	Gosar	McCarthy
Allen	Gowdy	McClintock
Ashford	Graham	McGovern
Babin	Graves (LA)	McHenry
Barletta	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Barr	Green, Al	McSally
Barton	Green, Gene	Meadows
Bilirakis	Griffith	Miller (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Grothman	Miller (MI)
Black	Guthrie	Mooney (WV)
Blackburn	Harper	Mulvaney
Boustany	Hartzler	Nadler
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Neugebauer
Bridenstine	Hice, Jody B.	Nolan
Brooks (AL)	Hinojosa	Nugent
Buck	Hudson	Olson
Burgess	Hultgren	Palazzo
Byrne	Hunter	Palmer
Capuano	Hurd (TX)	Paulsen
Carson (IN)	Hurt (VA)	Pearce
Carter (GA)	Jackson Lee	Perry
Chabot	Jenkins (KS)	Peters
Chaffetz	Johnson (OH)	Pittenger
Coffman	Johnson, E. B.	Pitts
Collins (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Poe (TX)
Conaway	Jordan	Poliquin
Conyers	Katko	Posey
Cook	Kelly (MS)	Price, Tom
Costa	King (IA)	Rangel
Crawford	King (NY)	Ratcliffe
Davidson	Kline	Richmond
Davis (CA)	Knight	Roby
DeFazio	LaHood	Roe (TN)
Denham	LaMalfa	Rogers (AL)
Dent	Lamborn	Rokita
DeSantis	Langevin	Royce
DesJarlais	Latta	Ruiz
Dingell	Lawrence	Ruppersberger
Dold	Lieu, Ted	Russell
Donovan	Lipinski	Salmon
Duckworth	Loifgren	Sanford
Duffy	Loudermilk	Scalise
Duncan (SC)	Love	Schweikert
Ellmers (NC)	Luetkemeyer	Scott, David
Emmer (MN)	Lujan Grisham	Sensenbrenner
Farenthold	(NM)	Sessions
Fleming	Luján, Ben Ray	Shuster
Flores	(NM)	Sinema
Franks (AZ)	Lummis	Smith (MO)
Gabbard	Maloney,	Smith (TX)
Garamendi	Carolyn	Speier
Garrett	Maloney, Sean	Stefanik
Gibson	Marchant	Swalwell (CA)

NOT VOTING—14

Bass
Brown (FL)
Fattah
Fincher
Forbes

Thompson (PA)	Veasey	Wenstrup
Thornberry	Vela	Wilson (SC)
Tipton	Walberg	Wittman
Torres	Walorski	Yoho
Turner	Walz	Young (AK)
Upton	Weber (TX)	Zinke

NOES—243

Adams	Gibbs	Payne
Aderholt	Gohmert	Pelosi
Amash	Granger	Perlmutter
Amodei	Graves (GA)	Peterson
Beatty	Grayson	Pingree
Becerra	Grijalva	Pocan
Benishkek	Guinta	Polis
Bera	Hahn	Pompeo
Beyer	Hardy	Price (NC)
Bishop (GA)	Harris	Quigley
Bishop (MI)	Hastings	Reed
Blum	Heck (WA)	Reichert
Blumenauer	Higgins	Renacci
Bonamici	Hill	Ribble
Bost	Himes	Rice (NY)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Holding	Rice (SC)
Brady (PA)	Honda	Rigell
Brooks (IN)	Hoyer	Rogers (KY)
Brownley (CA)	Huelskamp	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Huffman	Rooney (FL)
Bucshon	Huizenga (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen
Bustos	Israel	Roskam
Butterfield	Issa	Ross
Calvert	Jeffries	Rothfus
Capps	Jenkins (WV)	Rouzer
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Carney	Jolly	Rush
Carter (TX)	Jones	Ryan (OH)
Cartwright	Joyce	Sánchez, Linda T.
Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Castro (TX)	Keating	Schiff
Chu, Judy	Kelly (IL)	Schrader
Ciilline	Kelly (PA)	Scott (VA)
Clark (MA)	Kennedy	Scott, Austin
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Serrano
Clawson (FL)	Kilmer	Sewell (AL)
Clay	Kind	Sherman
Cleaver	Kinzing (IL)	Shimkus
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Simpson
Cohen	Kuster	Sires
Cole	Labrador	Slaughter
Collins (NY)	Lance	Smith (NE)
Comstock	Larsen (WA)	Smith (NJ)
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Lee	Stewart
Costello (PA)	Levin	Stivers
Courtney	Lewis	Stutzman
Cramer	LoBiondo	Takano
Crenshaw	Loebach	Thompson (CA)
Crowley	Long	Thompson (MS)
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Tiberi
Culberson	Lowe	Titus
Cummings	Lucas	Tonko
Curbelo (FL)	Lynch	Trott
Davis, Danny	MacArthur	Tsongas
Davis, Rodney	Marino	Valadao
DeGette	Matsui	Van Hollen
Delaney	McCaul	Vargas
DeLauro	McCollum	Velázquez
DelBene	McDermott	Visclosky
DeSaulnier	McMorris	Wagner
Deutch	Rodgers	Walder
Diaz-Balart	McNerney	Walker
Doggett	Meehan	Walters, Mimi
Doyle, Michael F.	Meeks	Wasserman
Duncan (TN)	Meng	Wasserman
Edwards	Messer	Lee
Ellison	Mica	Levin
Engel	Moolenaar	Lewis
Eshoo	Moore	Lieu, Ted
Esty	Moulton	Lipinski
Farr	Mullin	Loebach
Fitzpatrick	Murphy (FL)	Lofgren
Fleischmann	Murphy (PA)	Lowenthal
Fortenberry	Napolitano	Lowe
Foster	Neal	Lynch
Fox	Newhouse	Maloney
Frankel (FL)	Noem	Carolyn
Frelinghuysen	Norcross	Doggett
Fudge	O'Rourke	Doyle, Michael F.
Gallego	Pallone	Duncan (TN)
	Pascrell	Edwards
		Ellison
		Eshoo

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Forbes	Sanchez, Loretta
Brat	Gutiérrez	Schakowsky
Brown (FL)	Hanna	Takai
Fattah	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Fincher	Herrera Beutler	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1206

Ms. SINEMA changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 159, noes 261, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 309]

AYES—159

Adams	Gallego	Neal
Amash	Garamendi	Nolan
Beatty	Grayson	Norcross
Becerra	Green, Al	O'Rourke
Bera	Green, Gene	Pallone
Beyer	Grijalva	Pascrell
Bishop (GA)	Gutiérrez	Payne
Blumenauer	Hahn	Pelosi
Bonamici	Hastings	Perlmutter
Boyle, Brendan F.	Higgins	Peterson
Brady (PA)	Himes	Pingree
Brownley (CA)	Hinojosa	Pocan
Bustos	Honda	Polis
Butterfield	Huffman	Price (NC)
Capps	Israel	Quigley
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Rangel
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Carney	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Rohrabacher
Cartwright	Kaptur	Rokita
Castor (FL)	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Castro (TX)	Castor (FL)	Rush
Chu, Judy	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Ciilline	Kennedy	Sanford
Kilmer	Kildee	Sarbanes
Kind	Kilmer	Schiff
Kirkpatrick	Clark (MA)	Schrader
Kuster	Clarke (NY)	Serrano
Larsen (WA)	Clyburn	Sherman
Larson (CT)	Cohen	Sires
Lawrence	Connolly	Smith (WA)
Lee	Conyers	Speier
Levin	Courtney	Swalwell (CA)
Lewis	Crowley	Takano
Lieu, Ted	Cummings	Thompson (CA)
Lipinski	Davis (CA)	Thompson (MS)
Loebach	Davis, Danny	Titus
Lofgren	DeFazio	Tonko
Lowenthal	DeGette	Torres
Lowe	DeLauro	Tsongas
Lynch	DelBene	Van Hollen
Maloney	DeSaulnier	Vargas
Carolyn	Deutch	Velázquez
Matsui	Dingell	Visclosky
McCollum	Doggett	Walz
McDermott	Doyle, Michael F.	Wasserman
McGovern	Duncan (TN)	Schultz
McNerney	Edwards	Waters, Maxine
Meeks	Ellison	Watson Coleman
Meng	Eshoo	Welch
Moore	Esty	Yarmuth
Moulton	Farr	
Murphy (FL)	Foster	
Nadler	Frankel (FL)	
Napolitano	Fudge	

Abraham	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Aderholt	Griffith	Paulsen
Aguilar	Grothman	Pearce
Allen	Guinta	Perry
Amodei	Guthrie	Peters
Ashford	Hardy	Pittenger
Babin	Harper	Pitts
Barletta	Harris	Poe (TX)
Barr	Hartzler	Poliquin
Barton	Heck (WA)	Pompeo
Benishkek	Hensarling	Possey
Bilirakis	Hice, Jody B.	Price, Tom
Bishop (MI)	Hill	Ratcliffe
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Reed
Black	Hoyer	Reichert
Blackburn	Hudson	Renacci
Blum	Huelskamp	Ribble
Bost	Huizenga (MI)	Rice (SC)
Boustany	Hultgren	Rigell
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Roby
Bridenstine	Hurd (TX)	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney (FL)
Buck	Jenkins (WV)	Ros-Lehtinen
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Roskam
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Byrne	Jolly	Rothfus
Calvert	Jones	Rouzer
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Royce
Carter (TX)	Joyce	Ruiz
Chabot	Katko	Ruppersberger
Chaffetz	Kelly (MS)	Russell
Clawson (FL)	Kelly (PA)	Ryan (OH)
Clay	King (IA)	Salmon
Cleaver	King (NY)	Scalise
Coffman	Kinzing (IL)	Schweikert
Cole	Kline	Scott (VA)
Collins (GA)	Knight	Scott, Austin
Collins (NY)	Labrador	Scott, David
Comstock	LaHood	Sensenbrenner
Conaway	LaMalfa	Sessions
Cook	Lamborn	Sewell (AL)
Cooper	Lance	Shimkus
Costa	Langevin	Shuster
Costello (PA)	Latta	Simpson
Cramer	LoBiondo	Sinema
Crawford	Long	Slaughter
Crenshaw	Loudermilk	Smith (MO)
Cuellar	Love	Smith (NE)
Culberson	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Curbelo (FL)	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Davidson	Lujan Grisham	Stefanik
Davis, Rodney	(NM)	Stewart
Delaney	Lujan, Ben Ray	Stivers
Denham	(NM)	Stutzman
Dent	Lummis	Thompson (PA)
DeSantis	MacArthur	Thornberry
DesJarlais	Maloney, Sean	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Tipton
Dold	Marino	Trott
Donovan	Massie	Turner
Duckworth	McCarthy	Upton
Duffy	McCaul	Valadao
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Wagner
Ellmers (NC)	McHenry	Walberg
Emmer (MN)	McKinley	Walden
Farenthold	McMorris	Walker
Fitzpatrick	Rodgers	Walorski
Fleischmann	McSally	Walters, Mimi
Fleming	Meadows	Weber (TX)
Flores	Meehan	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	Messer	Wenstrup
Fox	Mica	Westerman
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Gabbard	Moolenaar	Williams
Garrett	Mooney (WV)	Wilson (SC)
Gibbs	Mullin	Wittman
Gibson	Mulvaney	Womack
Gohmert	Murphy (PA)	Woodall
Goodlatte	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gosar	Newhouse	Yoho
Gowdy	Noem	Young (AK)
Graham	Nugent	Young (IA)
Granger	Nunes	Young (IN)
Graves (GA)	Olson	Zeldin
Graves (LA)	Palazzo	Zinke

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Fincher	Sanchez, Loretta
Brat	Forbes	Schakowsky
Brown (FL)	Hanna	Takai
Engel	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Fattah	Herrera Beutler	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1209

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. O'ROURKE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Texas (Mr. O'ROURKE)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 157, noes 263,
not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 310]

AYES—157

Amash	Green, Al	Perlmutter
Beatty	Grijalva	Peters
Becerra	Grothman	Peterson
Bera	Gutiérrez	Pocan
Blumenauer	Hahn	Polis
Bonamici	Heck (WA)	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Higgins	Quigley
F.	Himes	Rangel
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Ribble
Burgess	Honda	Rice (NY)
Capps	Hoyer	Rice (SC)
Cardenas	Huffman	Richmond
Carney	Hurt (VA)	Roe (TN)
Castor (FL)	Israel	Rohrabacher
Castro (TX)	Jackson Lee	Rokita
Chu, Judy	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Cicilline	Jenkins (KS)	Royce
Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Clay	Jolly	Rush
Cleaver	Kaptur	Sánchez, Linda
Coffman	Kelly (IL)	T.
Cohen	Kennedy	Sanford
Connolly	Kildee	Sarbanes
Conyers	Kilmer	Schiff
Cooper	Kind	Schrader
Costa	Kuster	Schweikert
Crowley	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Culberson	Langevin	Serrano
Cummings	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Davis (CA)	Lee	Sherman
Davis, Danny	Lewis	Slaughter
DeFazio	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
DeGette	Lofgren	Speier
Delaney	Lowenthal	Stewart
DelBene	Lowey	Swalwell (CA)
DeSaulnier	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
Deutch	Massie	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Matsui	Titus
Doyle, Michael	McClintock	Tsongas
F.	McCollum	Vargas
Duncan (TN)	McDermott	Veasey
Edwards	McGovern	Velázquez
Ellison	McKinley	Visclosky
Engel	McNerney	Walz
Farr	Meadows	Wasserman
Fortenberry	Meeks	Schultz
Foster	Moulton	Waters, Maxine
Frankel (FL)	Mulvaney	Watson Coleman
Fudge	Nadler	Welch
Gabbard	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Gallego	Nolan	Yoho
Garamendi	O'Rourke	Zeldin
Gosar	Payne	Zinke
Grayson	Pelosi	

NOES—263

Abraham	Aderholt	Allen
Adams	Aguilar	Amodei

Ashford	Graves (MO)	Norcross
Babin	Green, Gene	Nugent
Barletta	Griffith	Nunes
Barr	Guinta	Olson
Barton	Guthrie	Palazzo
Benishek	Hardy	Pallone
Beyer	Harper	Palmer
Bilirakis	Harris	Pascarella
Bishop (GA)	Hartzler	Paulsen
Bishop (MI)	Hastings	Pearce
Bishop (UT)	Hensarling	Perry
Black	Hice, Jody B.	Pingree
Blackburn	Hill	Pittenger
Blum	Holding	Pitts
Bost	Hudson	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Huelskamp	Poliquin
Brady (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Pompeo
Bridenstine	Hultgren	Posey
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Price, Tom
Brooks (IN)	Hurd (TX)	Ratcliffe
Brownley (CA)	Issa	Reed
Buchanan	Jenkins (WV)	Reichert
Buck	Johnson (OH)	Renacci
Bucshon	Johnson, E. B.	Rigell
Bustos	Johnson, Sam	Roby
Butterfield	Jones	Rogers (AL)
Byrne	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Calvert	Joyce	Rooney (FL)
Capuano	Katko	Ros-Lehtinen
Carson (IN)	Keating	Roskam
Carter (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Ross
Carter (TX)	Kelly (PA)	Rothfus
Cartwright	King (IA)	Rouzer
Chabot	King (NY)	Ruiz
Chaffetz	Kinzingler (IL)	Russell
Clark (MA)	Kirkpatrick	Ryan (OH)
Clawson (FL)	Kline	Salmon
Clyburn	Knight	Scalise
Cole	LaHood	Scott (VA)
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Collins (NY)	Lamborn	Sessions
Comstock	Lance	Shimkus
Conaway	Larson (CT)	Shuster
Cook	Latta	Simpson
Costello (PA)	Lawrence	Sinema
Courtney	Lieu, Ted	Sires
Cramer	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Crawford	Loebssack	Smith (NE)
Crenshaw	Long	Smith (NJ)
Cuellar	Loudermilk	Smith (TX)
Curbelo (FL)	Love	Stefanik
Davidson	Lucas	Stivers
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Stutzman
DeLauro	Lujan Grisham	Takano
Denham	(NM)	Thompson (PA)
Dent	Luján, Ben Ray	Thornberry
DeSantis	(NM)	Tiberi
DesJarlais	Lummis	Tipton
Diaz-Balart	MacArthur	Tonko
Dingell	Maloney,	Torres
Dold	Carolyn	Trott
Donovan	Maloney, Sean	Turner
Duckworth	Marchant	Upton
Duffy	Marino	Valadao
Duncan (SC)	McCarthy	Van Hollen
Elmers (NC)	McCaul	Vela
Emmer (MN)	McHenry	Wagner
Eshoo	McMorris	Walberg
Esty	McMorris	Walden
Farenthold	Meehan	Walker
Fitzpatrick	Meng	Walorski
Fleischmann	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Fleming	Mica	Weber (TX)
Flores	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Foxx	Miller (MI)	Wenstrup
Frank (AZ)	Moore	Westerman
Frelinghuysen	Mullin	Westmoreland
Garrett	Murphy (FL)	Whitfield
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Williams
Gibson	Neal	Wilson (SC)
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Wittman
Goodlatte	Newhouse	Womack
Gowdy	Noem	Woodall
Graham		Yoder
Granger		Young (AK)
Graves (GA)		Young (IA)
Graves (LA)		Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Forbes	Schakowsky
Brat	Hanna	Scott, David
Brown (FL)	Heck (NV)	Takai
Fattah	Herrera Beutler	Wilson (FL)
Fincher	Sanchez, Loretta	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting Chair (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1213

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 268, noes 153,
not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 311]

AYES—268

Adams	DeSantis	Kelly (IL)
Aguilar	DeSaulnier	Kennedy
Amash	DeJarlais	Kildee
Ashford	Deutch	Kilmer
Babin	Dingell	Kind
Beatty	Doggett	Kirkpatrick
Becerra	Duckworth	Knight
Bera	Duncan (SC)	Kuster
Beyer	Edwards	Labrador
Bilirakis	Ellison	LaMalfa
Bishop (GA)	Ellmers (NC)	Lance
Bishop (UT)	Emmer (MN)	Langevin
Blumenauer	Engel	Larsen (WA)
Bonamici	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Boustany	Esty	Lee
Brady (TX)	Farenthold	Levin
Bridenstine	Farr	Lewis
Brooks (AL)	Fleming	Lieu, Ted
Brooks (IN)	Fortenberry	Lipinski
Brownley (CA)	Foster	LoBiondo
Buchanan	Foxx	Loebssack
Buck	Frankel (FL)	Lofgren
Burgess	Fudge	Love
Bustos	Gabbard	Lowenthal
Butterfield	Gallego	Lowe
Byrne	Garamendi	Lucas
Calvert	Garrett	Lujan Grisham
Capps	Gibson	(NM)
Capuano	Gohmert	Luján, Ben Ray
Cardenas	Gosar	(NM)
Carney	Gowdy	Lynch
Carson (IN)	Graham	Maloney,
Castor (FL)	Graves (LA)	Carolyn
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	Maloney, Sean
Chabot	Grothman	Massie
Chu, Judy	Guinta	Matsui
Cicilline	Gutiérrez	McCarthy
Clark (MA)	Hahn	McClintock
Clarke (NY)	Hastings	McCollum
Clawson (FL)	Heck (WA)	McDermott
Clay	Hensarling	McGovern
Cleaver	Higgins	McNerney
Clyburn	Himes	McSally
Coffman	Hinojosa	Meadows
Cohen	Holding	Meeks
Connolly	Honda	Meng
Conyers	Hoyer	Messer
Cooper	Huelskamp	Mica
Courtney	Huffman	Miller (FL)
Cramer	Huizenga (MI)	Moore
Crowley	Hurd (TX)	Moulton
Culberson	Israel	Mulvaney
Cummings	Issa	Murphy (FL)
Curbelo (FL)	Jackson Lee	Nadler
Davidson	Jeffries	Napolitano
Davis (CA)	Jenkins (KS)	Neal
Davis, Danny	Johnson (GA)	Neugebauer
DeFazio	Johnson, Sam	Noem
DeGette	Jolly	Nolan
Delaney	Jordan	Norcross
DeLauro	Kaptur	O'Rourke
DelBene	Katko	Olson
Denham	Keating	Pallone

Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Ribble
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz

Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schiff
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stewart
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)

Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walden
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—153

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishke
Bishop (MI)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Bucshon
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Chaffetz
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Costello (PA)
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Davis, Rodney
Dent
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gibbs
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson

Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guthrie
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Hudson
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt (VA)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Joyce
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lawrence
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
McCauley
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Nugent
Nunes
Palazzo
Palmer

Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Quigley
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rigell
Robby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ruppersberger
Russell
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Stefanik
Stivers
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Visclosky
Walberg
Walker
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Womack
Woodall
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Fattah
Fincher

Forbes
Hanna
Heck (NV)
Herrera Beutler
Schakowsky

Scott, David
Takai
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1217

Mr. GARRETT changed his vote from
“no” to “aye.”
So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) on
which further proceedings were post-
poned and on which the noes prevailed
by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 191, noes 230,
not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 312]

AYES—191

Abraham
Amash
Ashford
Babin
Barton
Benishke
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clark (MA)
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Cohen
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Crawford
Crowley
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
Denham
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Doggett
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fleming
Franks (AZ)
Gabbard
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guinta
Guthrie

Hardy
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Hinojosa
Holding
Honda
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Katko
Keating
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebach
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lynch
Marchant
Massie
McClintock
McDermott
McGovern
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meng
Mica
Miller (MI)
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Nolan
Nugent
O'Rourke
Olson

Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Peterson
Pingree
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Polis
Posey
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Rush
Salmon
Sanford
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherman
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Tiberi
Tipton
Tonko
Trott
Upton
Veasey
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Westerman
Westmoreland
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOES—230

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Barletta
Barr
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Cole
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy

Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Grijalva
Grothman
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
LaHood
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lieu, Ted
Long
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McHenry
McSally
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Miller (FL)
Moolenaar
Moore
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Noem

Norcross
Nunes
Pallone
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Ribble
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stivers
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Titus
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Wenstrup
Whitfield
Womack
Young (IA)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Fattah
Fincher

Forbes
Hanna
Heck (NV)
Herrera Beutler
Schakowsky

Scott, David
Takai
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1220

Mr. RIGELL changed his vote from
“no” to “aye.”
So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. SANFORD

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 155, noes 265, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 313]

AYES—155

Aguilar	Guthrie	Posey
Allen	Harper	Price, Tom
Amash	Harris	Ratcliffe
Babin	Hastings	Reichert
Barr	Hensarling	Ribble
Beyer	Hice, Jody B.	Rice (NY)
Bilirakis	Holding	Rice (SC)
Black	Hudson	Richmond
Blackburn	Huelskamp	Roe (TN)
Blum	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Blumenauer	Jenkins (KS)	Rohrabacher
Bonamici	Johnson (GA)	Rooney (FL)
Boustany	Johnson, Sam	Rothfus
Brady (TX)	Jolly	Royce
Bridenstine	Jordan	Ruiz
Brooks (IN)	Joyce	Ruppersberger
Buck	Kelly (MS)	Rush
Burgess	Kelly (PA)	Salmon
Calvert	Kind	Sanford
Cárdenas	Kinzinger (IL)	Sarbanes
Carter (TX)	Labrador	Schiff
Chabot	LaHood	Schrader
Chaffetz	Lamborn	Schweikert
Clay	Lance	Scott, Austin
Collins (GA)	Latta	Sessions
Costa	Lieu, Ted	Simpson
Cuellar	Long	Smith (MO)
Culberson	Loudermilk	Smith (NE)
Davidson	Love	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Stutzman
Delaney	Luetkemeyer	Swalwell (CA)
DeSantis	Maloney,	Tiberi
DesJarlais	Carolyn	Tipton
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Van Hollen
Emmer (MN)	Massie	Veasey
Farenthold	McClintock	Vela
Farr	Meadows	Wagner
Fleming	Meeks	Walden
Flores	Messer	Walker
Foster	Mooney (WV)	Walters, Mimi
Frelinghuysen	Mullin	Walz
Garrett	Mulvaney	Watson Coleman
Gibbs	Murphy (FL)	Weber (TX)
Goodlatte	Neugebauer	Webster (FL)
Gosar	Palmer	Wenstrup
Graham	Paulsen	Westerman
Granger	Pearce	Whitfield
Graves (GA)	Perry	Wittman
Graves (LA)	Peters	Womack
Green, Gene	Poe (TX)	Yoder
Griffith	Polis	Young (IN)
Grothman	Pompeo	Zeldin

NOES—265

Abraham	Bishop (MI)	Byrne
Adams	Bishop (UT)	Capps
Aderholt	Bost	Capuano
Amodei	Boyle, Brendan	Carney
Ashford	F.	Carson (IN)
Barletta	Brady (PA)	Carter (GA)
Barton	Brooks (AL)	Cartwright
Beatty	Brownley (CA)	Castor (FL)
Becerra	Buchanan	Castro (TX)
Benishek	Bucshon	Chu, Judy
Bera	Bustos	Cicilline
Bishop (GA)	Butterfield	Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)	Hurd (TX)	Pallone
Clawson (FL)	Hurt (VA)	Pascrell
Cleaver	Israel	Payne
Clyburn	Issa	Pelosi
Coffman	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Cohen	Jeffries	Peterson
Cole	Jenkins (WV)	Pingree
Collins (NY)	Johnson (OH)	Pittenger
Comstock	Johnson, E. B.	Pitts
Conaway	Jones	Pocan
Connolly	Kaptur	Poliquin
Conyers	Katko	Price (NC)
Cook	Keating	Quigley
Cooper	Kelly (IL)	Rangel
Costello (PA)	Kennedy	Reed
Courtney	Kildee	Renacci
Cramer	Kilmer	Rigell
Crawford	King (IA)	Roby
Crenshaw	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
Crowley	Kirkpatrick	Rokita
Cummings	Kline	Ros-Lehtinen
Curbelo (FL)	Knight	Roskam
Davis (CA)	Kuster	Ross
Davis, Danny	LaMalfa	Rouzer
DeFazio	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Russell
DeLauro	Larsen (CT)	Ryan (OH)
DelBene	Lawrence	Sánchez, Linda
Denham	Lee	T.
Dent	Levin	Sanchez, Loretta
DeSaulnier	Lewis	Scalise
Deutch	Lipinski	Scott (VA)
Diaz-Balart	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
Dingell	Loeb	Serrano
Doggett	Lofgren	Sewell (AL)
Dold	Lowenthal	Sherman
Donovan	Lowe	Shimkus
Doyle, Michael	Lujan Grisham	Shuster
F.	(NM)	Sinema
Duckworth	Luján, Ben Ray	Sires
Duffy	(NM)	Slaughter
Duncan (SC)	Lummis	Smith (NJ)
Edwards	Lynch	Smith (TX)
Ellison	MacArthur	Smith (WA)
Ellmers (NC)	Maloney, Sean	Speier
Engel	Marino	Stefanik
Eshoo	Matsui	Stivers
Esty	McCarthy	Takano
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Thompson (CA)
Fleischmann	McCollum	Thompson (MS)
Fortenberry	McDermott	Thompson (PA)
Fox	McGovern	Thornberry
Frankel (FL)	McHenry	Titus
Fudge	McKinley	Tonko
Gabbard	McMorris	Torres
Gallego	Rodgers	Trott
Garamendi	McNerney	Tsongas
Gibson	McSally	Turner
Gohmert	Meehan	Upton
Gowdy	Meng	Valadao
Graves (MO)	Mica	Vargas
Grayson	Miller (FL)	Velázquez
Green, Al	Miller (MI)	Visclosky
Grijalva	Moolenaar	Walberg
Guinta	Moore	Walorski
Guтиérrez	Moulton	Wasserman
Hahn	Murphy (PA)	Schultz
Hardy	Nadler	Waters, Maxine
Hartzler	Napolitano	Welch
Heck (WA)	Neal	Westmoreland
Higgins	Newhouse	Williams
Hill	Noem	Wilson (SC)
Himes	Nolan	Woodall
Hinojosa	Norcross	Yarmuth
Honda	Nugent	Yoho
Hoyer	Nunes	Young (AK)
Huffman	O'Rourke	Young (IA)
Huizenga (MI)	Olson	Zinke
Hunter	Palazzo	

NOT VOTING—14

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1224

Mr. COFFMAN changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”
So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 22 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 205, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 314]

AYES—216

Abraham	Guinta	Nunes
Aderholt	Guthrie	Olson
Allen	Hardy	Palazzo
Amash	Harper	Palmer
Amodei	Harris	Paulsen
Babin	Hartzer	Pearce
Barletta	Hensarling	Perry
Barr	Hice, Jody B.	Pittenger
Barton	Hill	Pitts
Benishek	Holding	Poe (TX)
Bilirakis	Hudson	Poliquin
Bishop (MI)	Huelskamp	Pompeo
Bishop (UT)	Huizenga (MI)	Posey
Black	Hultgren	Price, Tom
Blackburn	Hunter	Ratcliffe
Bost	Hurd (TX)	Reed
Boustany	Hurt (VA)	Renacci
Brady (TX)	Issa	Ribble
Bridenstine	Jenkins (KS)	Rice (SC)
Brooks (AL)	Jenkins (WV)	Rigell
Brooks (IN)	Johnson (OH)	Roby
Buck	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
Bucshon	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Joyce	Rogers (KY)
Byrne	Kelly (MS)	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Kelly (PA)	Rokita
Carter (GA)	King (IA)	Rooney (FL)
Carter (TX)	King (NY)	Roskam
Chabot	Kinzinger (IL)	Ross
Chaffetz	Kline	Rothfus
Clawson (FL)	Knight	Rouzer
Cole	Labrador	Royce
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Russell
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Salmon
Comstock	Lamborn	Scalise
Conaway	Lance	Schweikert
Cook	Latta	Scott, Austin
Cramer	Long	Sensenbrenner
Crawford	Loudermilk	Sessions
Crenshaw	Love	Shimkus
Culberson	Lucas	Shuster
Davidson	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Davis, Rodney	Lummis	Smith (NE)
Denham	MacArthur	Smith (NJ)
DeSantis	Marchant	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Marino	Stewart
Diaz-Balart	Massie	Stivers
Duffy	McCarthy	Stutzman
Duncan (SC)	McCaul	Thompson (PA)
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Thornberry
Ellmers (NC)	McHenry	Tiberi
Emmer (MN)	McKinley	Tipton
Farenthold	McMorris	Trott
Fleischmann	Rodgers	Turner
Fleming	McSally	Upton
Flores	Meadows	Valadao
Fox	Messer	Wagner
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Walberg
Garrett	Miller (FL)	Walden
Gibbs	Miller (MI)	Walker
Gohmert	Moolenaar	Walorski
Goodlatte	Mooney (WV)	Walters, Mimi
Gosar	Mullin	Weber (TX)
Gowdy	Mulvaney	Webster (FL)
Granger	Murphy (PA)	Wenstrup
Graves (GA)	Neugebauer	Westerman
Graves (MO)	Newhouse	Whitfield
Griffith	Noem	Williams
Grothman	Nugent	Wilson (SC)

Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder

NOES—205

Adams
Aguilar
Ashford
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blum
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Fattah
Fincher

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1227

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. BYRNE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the

Zeldin
Zinke

Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schiff
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Westmoreland
Yarmuth

Scott, David
Takai
Wilson (FL)

gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the ayes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 223, noes 198,
not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 315]

AYES—223

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishak
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Clawson (FL)
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davidson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta

Guthrie
Harper
Harris
Hartzer
Hastings
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kline
Knight
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer

Yoho
Young (AK)

Adams
Aguilar
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fitzpatrick

Young (IA)
Young (IN)

NOES—198

Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Graham
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hardy
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Moore

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Fattah
Fincher

Forbes
Hanna
Heck (NV)
Herrera Beutler
Schakowsky

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1231

Mr. COFFMAN changed his vote from
“aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 25 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

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

which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 221, noes 200, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 316]

AYES—221

Abraham	Harper	Perry
Aderholt	Harris	Pittenger
Allen	Hartzler	Pitts
Amash	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Amodei	Hice, Jody B.	Poliquin
Ashford	Hill	Pompeo
Babin	Holding	Posey
Barletta	Hudson	Price, Tom
Barr	Huelskamp	Ratcliffe
Barton	Huizenga (MI)	Reed
Benishek	Hultgren	Renacci
Bilirakis	Hunter	Ribble
Bishop (MI)	Hurd (TX)	Rice (SC)
Bishop (UT)	Hurt (VA)	Rigell
Black	Issa	Roby
Blackburn	Jenkins (KS)	Roe (TN)
Blum	Jenkins (WV)	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Boustany	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Brady (TX)	Jones	Rokita
Bridenstine	Jordan	Rooney (FL)
Brooks (AL)	Joyce	Roskam
Buchanan	Katko	Ross
Buck	Kelly (MS)	Rothfus
Bucshon	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Burgess	King (IA)	Royce
Byrne	King (NY)	Russell
Calvert	Kline	Salmon
Carter (GA)	Knight	Sanford
Carter (TX)	Labrador	Scalise
Chabot	LaHood	Schweikert
Clawson (FL)	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Cole	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Collins (GA)	Lance	Sessions
Collins (NY)	LatTA	Shimkus
Comstock	LoBiondo	Shuster
Conaway	Long	Simpson
Cook	Loudermilk	Smith (MO)
Cramer	Love	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	Luetkemeyer	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Lummis	Stefanik
Davidson	MacArthur	Stewart
DeSantis	Marchant	Stivers
DesJarlais	Marino	Stutzman
Donovan	Masse	Thompson (PA)
Duffy	McCarthy	Thornberry
Duncan (SC)	McCauley	Tiberi
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Tipton
Ellmers (NC)	McHenry	Trott
Emmer (MN)	McKinley	Wagner
Farenthold	McMorris	Walberg
Fleischmann	Rodgers	Walden
Fleming	McSally	Walker
Flores	Meadows	Walorski
Fortenberry	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Fox	Mica	Weber (TX)
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)	Wenstrup
Garrett	Moolenaar	Westerman
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Westmoreland
Gibson	Mullin	Whitfield
Gohmert	Mulvaney	Williams
Goodlatte	Murphy (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Gosar	Neugebauer	Wittman
Gowdy	Newhouse	Womack
Granger	Noem	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Nugent	Yoder
Graves (LA)	Nunes	Yoho
Graves (MO)	Olson	Young (AK)
Griffith	Palazzo	Young (IA)
Grothman	Palmer	Young (IN)
Guinta	Paulsen	Zeldin
Guthrie	Pearce	Zinke

NOES—200

Adams	Fitzpatrick	Moulton
Aguilar	Foster	Murphy (FL)
Beatty	Frankel (FL)	Nadler
Becerra	Fudge	Napolitano
Bera	Gabbard	Neal
Beyer	Gallego	Nolan
Bishop (GA)	Garamendi	Norcross
Blumenauer	Graham	O'Rourke
Bonamici	Grayson	Pallone
Boyle, Brendan F.	Green, Al	Pascarell
Brady (PA)	Green, Gene	Payne
Brooks (IN)	Grijalva	Pelosi
Brownley (CA)	Gutiérrez	Perlmutter
Bustos	Hahn	Peters
Butterfield	Hardy	Peterson
Capps	Hastings	Pingree
Capuano	Heck (WA)	Pocan
Cárdenas	Higgins	Polis
Carney	Himes	Price (NC)
Carson (IN)	Hinojosa	Quigley
Cartwright	Honda	Rangel
Castor (FL)	Hoyer	Reichert
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Rice (NY)
Chaffetz	Israel	Richmond
Chu, Judy	Jackson Lee	Ros-Lehtinen
Ciavarella	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Clarke (NY)	Johnson, E. B.	Ruppersberger
Clay	Kaptur	Rush
Cleaver	Keating	Ryan (OH)
Clyburn	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez, Linda T.
Coffman	Kennedy	Sanchez, Loretta
Cohen	Kildee	Sarbanes
Connolly	Kilmer	Schiff
Conyers	Kind	Schrader
Cooper	Kinzing (IL)	Scott (VA)
Costa	Kirkpatrick	Serrano
Costello (PA)	Kuster	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Langevin	Sherman
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Sinema
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Sires
Cummings	Lawrence	Slaughter
Curbelo (FL)	Lee	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Levin	Speier
Davis, Danny	Lewis	Swalwell (CA)
DeFazio	Lieu, Ted	Takano
DeFazio	Lipinski	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Loeb	Thompson (MS)
Delaney	Lofgren	Titus
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Tonko
DeBene	Lowe	Torres
Denham	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Tsongas
Dent	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Turner
DeSaulnier	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Upton
Deutch	Lynch	Valadao
Diaz-Balart	Maloney	Van Hollen
Dingell	Maloney, Carolyn	Van Hollen
Doggett	Maloney, Sean	Vargas
Dold	Matsui	Veasey
Doyle, Michael F.	McCollum	Vela
Duckworth	McDermott	Velázquez
Edwards	McGovern	Visclosky
Ellison	McNerney	Walz
Engel	Meehan	Wasserman
Eshoo	Meeks	Schultz
Esty	Meng	Waters, Maxine
Farr	Moore	Watson Coleman
		Welch
		Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Bass	Forbes	Scott, David
Brat	Hanna	Takai
Brown (FL)	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Fattah	Herrera Beutler	
Fincher	Schakowsky	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1234

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 210, noes 211, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 317]

AYES—210

Abraham	Guinta	Perry
Aderholt	Guthrie	Pittenger
Allen	Harper	Pitts
Amash	Harris	Poliquin
Amodi	Babin	Pompeo
Ashford	Barletta	Posey
Beatty	Barr	Price, Tom
Becerra	Barton	Ratcliffe
	Benishek	Reed
	Bilirakis	Renacci
	Bishop (MI)	Ribble
	Bishop (UT)	Huizenga (MI)
	Black	Hultgren
	Blackburn	Hunter
	Blum	Hurd (TX)
	Bost	Hurt (VA)
	Boustany	Issa
	Brady (TX)	Jenkins (KS)
	Bridenstine	Jenkins (WV)
	Brooks (AL)	Johnson (OH)
	Brooks (IN)	Johnson, Sam
	Buchanan	Jolly
	Buck	Jones
	Bucshon	Jordan
	Burgess	Joyce
	Byrne	Katko
	Calvert	Kelly (MS)
	Carter (GA)	Kelly (PA)
	Carter (TX)	King (IA)
	Chabot	Kline
	Clawson (FL)	Knight
	Cole	Labrador
	Collins (GA)	LaHood
	Collins (NY)	LaMalfa
	Comstock	Lamborn
	Conaway	Lance
	Cook	Latta
	Cramer	Long
	Crawford	Loudermilk
	Crenshaw	Love
	Culberson	Lucas
	Davidson	Luetkemeyer
	DeSantis	Lummis
	DesJarlais	Marchant
	Duffy	Marino
	Duncan (SC)	Massie
	Duncan (TN)	McCarthy
	Ellmers (NC)	McCauley
	Emmer (MN)	McClintock
	Farenthold	McHenry
	Fleischmann	McKinley
	Fleming	McMorris
	Flores	Rodgers
	Fortenberry	Meadows
	Fox	Messer
	Franks (AZ)	Mica
	Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)
	Garrett	Miller (MI)
	Gibbs	Moolenaar
	Gibson	Mooney (WV)
	Gohmert	Mullin
	Goodlatte	Mulvaney
	Gosar	Murphy (PA)
	Gowdy	Neugebauer
	Granger	Noem
	Graves (GA)	Nugent
	Graves (LA)	Nunes
	Graves (MO)	Olson
	Griffith	Palazzo
	Grothman	Palmer
	Guinta	Paulsen
	Guthrie	Pearce

NOES—211

Adams	Bera	Boyle, Brendan F.
Aguilar	Beyer	Brady (PA)
Amodi	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Ashford	Blumenauer	Bustos
Beatty	Bonamici	Butterfield
Becerra		

Capps
 Capuano
 Cárdenas
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chaffetz
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coffman
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello (PA)
 Courtney
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Curbelo (FL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 Davis, Rodney
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Denham
 Dent
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Dold
 Donovan
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Duckworth
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Graham
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutiérrez
 Hahn

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
 Brat
 Brown (FL)
 Fattah
 Fincher

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1237

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF
 IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) on
 which further proceedings were post-
 poned and on which the ayes prevailed
 by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 207, noes 214,
 not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 318]

AYES—207

Abraham
 Aderholt
 Allen
 Amash
 Babin
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barton
 Benishek
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (MI)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Blum
 Bost
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bunchon
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chabot
 Clawson (FL)
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Comstock
 Conaway
 Cook
 Cramer
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Culberson
 Davidson
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Ellmers (NC)
 Emmer (MN)
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Garrett
 Gibbs
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Griffith
 Grothman

NOES—214

Adams
 Aguilar
 Amodei
 Ashford
 Beatty
 Becerra
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)

Guinta
 Guthrie
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hensarling
 Hice, Jody B.
 Hill
 Holding
 Hudson
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurd (TX)
 Hurt (VA)
 Issa
 Jenkins (KS)
 Jenkins (WV)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jolly
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 King (IA)
 Kline
 Knight
 Labrador
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Latta
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Love
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Marchant
 Marino
 Massie
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 Meadows
 Messer
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Mullin
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Paulsen

Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coffman
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello (PA)
 Courtney
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Curbelo (FL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 Davis, Rodney
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Denham
 Dent
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Dold
 Donovan
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Duckworth
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Gibson
 Graham
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutiérrez
 Hahn

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
 Brat
 Brown (FL)
 Fattah
 Fincher

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1240

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Poe (TX)
 Polis
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rangel
 Reichert
 Rice (NY)
 Richmond
 Rokita
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez, Linda T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Scott (VA)
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Sherman
 Simpson
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Stefanik
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres
 Tsongas
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Hollen
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters, Maxine
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Yarmuth
 Zinke

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 245, noes 175, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 319]

AYES—245

Abraham	Grothman	Perry
Aderholt	Guinta	Pittenger
Aguilar	Guthrie	Pitts
Allen	Hardy	Poe (TX)
Amodei	Harper	Poliquin
Ashford	Harris	Pompeo
Babin	Hartzler	Posey
Barletta	Hensarling	Price, Tom
Barr	Hice, Jody B.	Ratcliffe
Barton	Hill	Reed
Benishkek	Holding	Reichert
Bilirakis	Hudson	Renacci
Bishop (MI)	Huelskamp	Ribble
Bishop (UT)	Huizenga (MI)	Rice (SC)
Black	Hultgren	Rigell
Blackburn	Hunter	Roby
Blum	Hurd (TX)	Roe (TN)
Bost	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (KY)
Boustany	Issa	Rohrabacher
Brady (TX)	Jenkins (KS)	Rokita
Bridenstine	Jenkins (WV)	Rooney (FL)
Brooks (AL)	Johnson (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Brooks (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Roskam
Buchanan	Jolly	Ross
Buck	Jones	Rothfus
Bucshon	Jordan	Rouzer
Burgess	Joyce	Royce
Byrne	Katko	Ruiz
Calvert	Kelly (MS)	Russell
Carter (GA)	Kelly (PA)	Salmon
Carter (TX)	King (IA)	Sanford
Chabot	King (NY)	Scalise
Chaffetz	Kinzingler (IL)	Schweikert
Clawson (FL)	Kline	Scott, Austin
Coffman	Knight	Sensenbrenner
Cole	Labrador	Sessions
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Shimkus
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Shuster
Comstock	Lamborn	Simpson
Conaway	Lance	Sinema
Cook	Latta	Sires
Costello (PA)	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Cramer	Long	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	Love	Smith (TX)
Cuellar	Lucas	Stefanik
Culberson	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Curbelo (FL)	Lummis	Stivers
Davidson	MacArthur	Stutzman
Davis, Rodney	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (PA)
Denham	Marchant	Thornberry
Dent	Marino	Tiberi
DeSantis	Massie	Tipton
DesJarlais	McCarthy	Trott
Diaz-Balart	McCaul	Turner
Dold	McClintock	Upton
Donovan	McHenry	Valadao
Duffy	McKinley	Vela
Duncan (SC)	McMorris	Wagner
Ellmers (NC)	Rodgers	Walberg
Emmer (MN)	McSally	Walden
Farenthold	Meadows	Walker
Fitzpatrick	Meehan	Walorski
Fleischmann	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Fleming	Mica	Weber (TX)
Flores	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Wenstrup
Fox	Moolenaar	Westerman
Franks (AZ)	Mooney (WV)	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Mullin	Whitfield
Garrett	Mulvaney	Williams
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Wittman
Goodlatte	Newhouse	Womack
Gosar	Noem	Woodall
Gowdy	Nugent	Yoder
Graham	Nunes	Yoho
Granger	Olson	Young (AK)
Graves (GA)	Palazzo	Young (IA)
Graves (MO)	Palmer	Young (IN)
Green, Gene	Paulsen	Zeldin
Griffith	Pearce	Zinke

NOES—175

Adams	Fudge	Moulton
Amash	Gabbard	Murphy (FL)
Beatty	Gallego	Nadler
Becerra	Garamendi	Napolitano
Bera	Gibson	Neal
Beyer	Graves (LA)	Nolan
Bishop (GA)	Grayson	Norcross
Blumenauer	Green, Al	O'Rourke
Bonamici	Grijalva	Pallone
Boyle, Brendan F.	Gutiérrez	Pascarell
Brady (PA)	Hahn	Payne
Brownley (CA)	Hastings	Pelosi
Bustos	Heck (WA)	Perlmutter
Butterfield	Higgins	Peters
Capps	Himes	Peterson
Capuano	Hinojosa	Pingree
Cárdenas	Honda	Pocan
Carney	Hoyer	Polis
Carson (IN)	Huffman	Price (NC)
Cartwright	Israel	Quigley
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Rangel
Castro (TX)	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Chu, Judy	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Cicilline	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Clark (MA)	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Rush
Clay	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Cleaver	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda T.
Clyburn	Kildee	Sanchez, Loretta
Cohen	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Connolly	Kind	Schiff
Conyers	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Cooper	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Costa	Langevin	Serrano
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Crowley	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Cummings	Lawrence	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lee	Slaughter
Davis, Danny	Levin	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Lewis	Speier
DeGette	Lieu, Ted	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	Lipinski	Takano
DeLauro	Loeb sack	Thompson (CA)
DeBene	Lofgren	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Titus
Deutsch	Lowe	Tonko
Dingell	Lujan Grisham	Torres
Doggett	(NM)	Tsongas
Doyle, Michael F.	Lujan, Ben Ray	Van Hollen
Duckworth	(NM)	Vargas
Duncan (TN)	Lynch	Veasey
Edwards	Maloney,	Velázquez
Ellison	Carolyn	Visclosky
Engel	Matsui	Walz
Eshoo	McCollum	Wasserman
Esty	McDermott	Schultz
Farr	McGovern	Waters, Maxine
Foster	McNerney	Watson Coleman
Frankel (FL)	Meeks	Welch
	Meng	Yarmuth
	Moore	

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Forbes	Schakowsky
Brat	Hanna	Scott, David
Brown (FL)	Heck (NV)	Takai
Fattah	Herrera Beutler	Wilson (FL)
Fincher	Rogers (AL)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1243

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 30 OFFERED BY MR. MASSIE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 48, noes 372, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 320]

AYES—48

Amash	Grayson	Pingree
Becerra	Hahn	Poe (TX)
Blackburn	Huelskamp	Polis
Blumenauer	Jones	Rohrabacher
Buck	Labrador	Rush
Cohen	Lee	Sanford
DeFazio	Lofgren	Schrader
DesJarlais	Lummis	Schweikert
Doggett	Massie	Speier
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Stutzman
Duncan (TN)	McGovern	Thompson (PA)
Eshoo	Mooney (WV)	Tonko
Farr	Mulvaney	Trott
Gabbard	Nolan	Welch
Garrett	O'Rourke	Williams
Gohmert	Perry	Yoho

NOES—372

Abraham	Costello (PA)	Hartzler
Adams	Courtney	Hastings
Aderholt	Cramer	Heck (WA)
Aguilar	Crawford	Hensarling
Allen	Crenshaw	Hice, Jody B.
Amodei	Crowley	Higgins
Ashford	Cuellar	Hill
Babin	Culberson	Himes
Barletta	Cummings	Hinojosa
Barr	Curbelo (FL)	Holding
Barton	Davidson	Honda
Beatty	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Benishkek	Davis, Danny	Hudson
Bera	Davis, Rodney	Huffman
Beyer	DeGette	Huizenga (MI)
Bilirakis	Delaney	Hultgren
Bishop (GA)	DeLauro	Hunter
Bishop (MI)	DelBene	Hurd (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Denham	Hurt (VA)
Black	Dent	Israel
Blum	DeSantis	Issa
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Jackson Lee
Bost	Deutch	Jeffries
Boustany	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins (KS)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Dingell	Jenkins (WV)
Brady (PA)	Dold	Johnson (GA)
Brady (TX)	Donovan	Johnson (OH)
Bridenstine	Duckworth	Johnson, E. B.
Brooks (AL)	Duffy	Johnson, Sam
Brooks (IN)	Edwards	Jolly
Brownley (CA)	Ellison	Jordan
Buchanan	Ellmers (NC)	Joyce
Bucshon	Emmer (MN)	Kaptur
Burgess	Engel	Katko
Bustos	Esty	Keating
Butterfield	Farenthold	Kelly (IL)
Byrne	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (MS)
Calvert	Fleischmann	Kelly (PA)
Capps	Fleming	Kennedy
Capuano	Flores	Kildee
Cárdenas	Fortenberry	Kilmer
Carney	Foster	Kind
Carson (IN)	Fox	King (IA)
Carter (GA)	Frankel (FL)	King (NY)
Carter (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Kinzingler (IL)
Cartwright	Frelinghuysen	Kirkpatrick
Castor (FL)	Fudge	Kline
Castro (TX)	Gallego	Knight
Chabot	Garamendi	Kuster
Chaffetz	Gibbs	LaHood
Chu, Judy	Gibson	LaMalfa
Cicilline	Goodlatte	Lamborn
Clark (MA)	Gosar	Lance
Clarke (NY)	Gowdy	Langevin
Clawson (FL)	Graham	Larsen (WA)
Clay	Granger	Larson (CT)
Cleaver	Graves (GA)	Latta
Clyburn	Graves (LA)	Lawrence
Coffman	Graves (MO)	Levin
Cole	Green, Al	Lewis
Collins (GA)	Green, Gene	Lieu, Ted
Collins (NY)	Griffith	Lipinski
Comstock	Grijalva	LoBiondo
Conaway	Grothman	Loeb sack
Congress	Guinta	Long
Connelly	Guthrie	Loudermilk
Conyers	Gutiérrez	Love
Cook	Hardy	Lowenthal
Cooper	Harper	Lowe
Costa	Harris	Lucas

Luetkemeyer Peterson
Lujan Grisham Pittenger
(NM) Pitts
Luján, Ben Ray Pocan
(NM) Poliquin
Lynch Pompeo
MacArthur Posey
Maloney, Price (NC)
Carolyn Price, Tom
Maloney, Sean Quigley
Marchant Rangel
Marino Ratcliffe
Matsui Reed
McCarthy Reichert
McCaul Renacci
McCollum Ribble
McDermott Rice (NY)
McHenry Rice (SC)
McKinley Richmond
McMorris Rigell
Rodgers Roby
McNerney Roe (TN)
McSally Rogers (AL)
Meadows Rogers (KY)
Meehan Rokita
Meeks Rooney (FL)
Meng Ros-Lehtinen
Messer Roskam
Mica Ross
Miller (FL) Rothfus
Miller (MI) Rouzer
Moolenaar Roybal-Allard
Moore Royce
Moulton Ruiz
Mullin Ruppertsberger
Murphy (FL) Russell
Murphy (PA) Ryan (OH)
Nadler Salmon
Napolitano Sánchez, Linda
Neal T.
Neugebauer Sanchez, Loretta
Newhouse Sarbanes
Noem Scalise
Norcross Schiff
Nugent Scott (VA)
Nunes Scott, Austin
Olson Sensenbrenner
Palazzo Serrano
Pallone Sessions
Palmer Sewell (AL)
Pascrell Sherman
Paulsen Shimkus
Payne Shuster
Pearce Simpson
Pelosi Sinema
Perlmutter Sires
Peters Slaughter

NOT VOTING—14

Bass Fattah
Brat Fincher
Brown (FL) Forbes
Doyle, Michael Hanna
F. Heck (NV)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1246

Mr. ROHRABACHER changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. MASSIE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 198, noes 222, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 321]

AYES—198

Adams Gibbs
Amash Gibson
Barton Gohmert
Takano Gosar
Beatty Graves (LA)
Becerra Beyer
Bishop (GA) Griffith
Black Grijalva
Blackburn Grothman
Blum Guinta
Blumenauer Guthrie
Bonamici Gutiérrez
Boyle, Brendan Hahn
F. Harris
Brady (PA) Hastings
Bridenstine Heck (WA)
Buck Hice, Jody B.
Burgess Higgins
Butterfield Hinojosa
Capps Honda
Capuano Hoyer
Cárdenas Huelskamp
Carson (IN) Huffman
Cartwright Hurt (VA)
Castor (FL) Issa
Castro (TX) Jeffries
Chabot Jenkins (KS)
Chu, Judy Jenkins (WV)
Cicilline Johnson, E. B.
Clark (MA) Jones
Clarke (NY) Jordan
Cleaver Kaptur
Clyburn Kelly (IL)
Cohen Kelly (MS)
Connolly Kildee
Conyers Kilmer
Courtney Kind
Crowley Kuster
Curbelo (FL) Labrador
Davidson Lamborn
Davis (CA) Larsen (WA)
Davis, Danny Larson (CT)
DeFazio Latta
DeGette Lawrence
DeLauro Lee
DeBene Lewis
DeSaulnier Lieu, Ted
DesJarlais Loebsack
Deutch Lofgren
Dingell Loudermilk
Doggett Lowenthal
Duffy Lowey
Duncan (SC) Lujan Grisham
Duncan (TN) (NM)
Edwards Luján, Ben Ray
Ellison (NM)
Emmer (MN) Lummis
Engel Maloney,
Eshoo Carolyn
Farenthold Massie
Fleming Matsui
Foster McClintock
Foxy McCollum
Fudge McDermott
Gabbard McGovern
Gallego McNeerney
Garamendi Meadows
Garrett Meeks

NOES—222

Abraham Cuellar
Aderholt Culberson
Aguilar Cummings
Allen Carney
Amodei Carter (GA)
Ashford Carter (TX)
Babin Chaffetz
Barletta Clawson (FL)
Barr Clay
Benishek Coffman
Bera Cole
Bilirakis Collins (GA)
Bishop (MI) Collins (NY)
Bishop (UT) Comstock
Bost Conaway
Boustany Cook
Brady (TX) Cooper
Brooks (AL) Costa
Brooks (IN) Costello (PA)
Brownley (CA) Cramer
Buchanan Crawford
Bucshon Crenshaw

Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Hardy
Harper
Hartzler
Hensarling
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Israel
Jackson Lee
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Joyce
Katko
Keating
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lance
Langevin
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino

NOT VOTING—14

Bass Fattah
Brat Fincher
Brown (FL) Forbes
Doyle, Michael Hanna
F. Heck (NV)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1249

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 321, I mistakenly voted “yea,” when I intended to vote “nay.”

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR.

MCCINTOCK

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 221, noes 197, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 322]

AYES—221

Abraham	Grothman	Perry
Aderholt	Guinta	Pittenger
Allen	Guthrie	Pitts
Amash	Hardy	Poe (TX)
Amodei	Harris	Poliquin
Babin	Hartzler	Pompeo
Barletta	Hensarling	Posey
Barr	Hice, Jody B.	Price, Tom
Barton	Hill	Ratcliffe
Benishek	Holding	Reed
Bilirakis	Hudson	Renacci
Bishop (MI)	Huelskamp	Ribble
Bishop (UT)	Huizenga (MI)	Rice (SC)
Black	Hultgren	Rigell
Blackburn	Hunter	Roby
Blum	Hurd (TX)	Roe (TN)
Bost	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Boustany	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Brady (TX)	Jenkins (KS)	Rohrabacher
Bridenstine	Jenkins (WV)	Rokita
Brooks (AL)	Johnson (OH)	Rooney (FL)
Brooks (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Roskam
Buchanan	Jones	Ross
Buck	Jordan	Rothfus
Bucshon	Joyce	Rouzer
Burgess	Katko	Royce
Byrne	Kelly (MS)	Russell
Calvert	Kelly (PA)	Salmon
Carter (GA)	King (NY)	Sanford
Carter (TX)	Kinzinger (IL)	Scalise
Chabot	Kline	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Knight	Scott, Austin
Clawson (FL)	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Cole	LaHood	Sessions
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Collins (NY)	Lamborn	Shuster
Conaway	Lance	Simpson
Cook	Latta	Smith (MO)
Cramer	Long	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Loudermilk	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	Love	Stewart
Culberson	Lucas	Stivers
Davidson	Luetkemeyer	Stutzman
Davis, Rodney	Lummis	Thompson (PA)
Denham	Marchant	Thornberry
Dent	Marino	Tiberi
DeSantis	Massie	Tipton
DesJarlais	McCarthy	Trott
Diaz-Balart	McCaul	Turner
Duffy	McClintock	Upton
Duncan (SC)	McHenry	Valadao
Duncan (TN)	McKinley	Wagner
Ellmers (NC)	McMorris	Walberg
Emmer (MN)	Rodgers	Walden
Farenthold	McSally	Walker
Fitzpatrick	Meadows	Walorski
Fleischmann	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Fleming	Mica	Weber (TX)
Flores	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Wenstrup
Fox	Moolenaar	Westerman
Franks (AZ)	Mooney (WV)	Westmoreland
Frelinghuysen	Mullin	Whitefield
Garrett	Mulvaney	Williams
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Wittman
Goodlatte	Newhouse	Womack
Gosar	Nugent	Woodall
Gowdy	Nunes	Yoder
Granger	Olson	Yoho
Graves (GA)	Palazzo	Young (AK)
Graves (LA)	Palmer	Young (IN)
Graves (MO)	Paulsen	Zeldin
Griffith	Pearce	Zinke

NOES—197

Adams	Capps	Cohen
Aguiar	Capuano	Comstock
Ashford	Cardenas	Connolly
Beatty	Carney	Conyers
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Cooper
Bera	Cartwright	Costa
Beyer	Castor (FL)	Costello (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Castro (TX)	Courtney
Blumenauer	Chu, Judy	Crowley
Bonamici	Cicilline	Cuellar
Boyle, Brendan	Clark (MA)	Cummings
F.	Clarke (NY)	Curbelo (FL)
Brady (PA)	Clay	Davis (CA)
Brownley (CA)	Cleaver	Davis, Danny
Bustos	Clyburn	DeFazio
Butterfield	Coffman	DeGette

Delaney	Kirkpatrick	Polis
DeLauro	Kuster	Price (NC)
DelBene	Langevin	Quigley
DeSaulnier	Larsen (WA)	Rangel
Deutch	Larson (CT)	Reichert
Dingell	Lawrence	Rice (NY)
Doggett	Lee	Richmond
Dold	Levin	Ros-Lehtinen
Donovan	Lewis	Roybal-Allard
Duckworth	Lieu, Ted	Ruiz
Edwards	Lipinski	Ruppersberger
Ellison	LoBiondo	Rush
Engel	Loebisack	Ryan (OH)
Eshoo	Lofgren	Sanchez, Linda
Esty	Lowenthal	T.
Farr	Lowey	Sanchez, Loretta
Foster	Lujan Grisham	Sarbanes
Frankel (FL)	(NM)	Schiff
Fudge	Luján, Ben Ray	Schrader
Gabbard	(NM)	Scott (VA)
Gallego	Lynch	Serrano
Garamendi	MacArthur	Sewell (AL)
Gibson	Maloney,	Sherman
Graham	Carolyn	Sinema
Grayson	Maloney, Sean	Sires
Green, Al	Matsui	Slaughter
Green, Gene	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Grijalva	McDermott	Smith (WA)
Hahn	McGovern	Speier
Harper	McNerney	Stefanik
Hastings	Meehan	Takano
Heck (WA)	Meeks	Swallow (CA)
Higgins	Meng	Takano
Himes	Moore	Thompson (CA)
Hinojosa	Moulton	Thompson (MS)
Honda	Murphy (FL)	Titus
Hoyer	Nadler	Tonko
Huffman	Napolitano	Torres
Israel	Neal	Tsongas
Jackson Lee	Noem	Van Hollen
Jeffries	Nolan	Vargas
Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Veasey
Johnson, E. B.	O'Rourke	Vela
Jolly	Pallone	Visclosky
Kaptur	Pascarell	Walz
Keating	Payne	Wasserman
Kelly (IL)	Pelosi	Schultz
Kennedy	Perlmutter	Waters, Maxine
Kildee	Peters	Watson Coleman
Kilmer	Peterson	Welch
Kind	Pingree	Yarmuth
King (IA)	Pocan	Young (IA)

NOT VOTING—16

Bass	Fincher	Schakowsky
Brat	Forbes	Scott, David
Brown (FL)	Gutiérrez	Takai
Doyle, Michael	Hanna	Velázquez
F.	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)
Fattah	Herrera Beutler	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1252

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 112, noes 306, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 323]

AYES—112

Amash	Green, Al	Meng
Becerra	Green, Gene	Mica
Blumenauer	Griffith	Moore
Bonamici	Grijalva	Mulvaney
Brooks (AL)	Gutiérrez	Nadler
Buck	Hahn	Neal
Burgess	Heck (WA)	Nolan
Capps	Hinojosa	O'Rourke
Capuano	Honda	Pallone
Cardenas	Hoyer	Palmer
Carson (IN)	Huelskamp	Pascarell
Castor (FL)	Huffman	Perry
Chu, Judy	Israel	Pocan
Cicilline	Jackson Lee	Polis
Clark (MA)	Jeffries	Rangel
Clarke (NY)	Johnson, E. B.	Ribble
Cohen	Jones	Rice (NY)
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Connolly	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Conyers	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda
Cooper	Kildee	T.
Costa	Kind	Sanford
Cummings	Labrador	Sarbanes
DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Schrader
DeSaulnier	Lee	Schweikert
DesJarlais	Lewis	Sensenbrenner
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Sherman
Duncan (SC)	Lofgren	Slaughter
Duncan (TN)	Lummis	Speier
Edwards	Maloney,	Stutzman
Ellison	Carolyn	Takano
Engel	Massie	Thompson (CA)
Eshoo	Matsui	Tonko
Foster	McClintock	Van Hollen
Gabbard	McDermott	Velázquez
Garamendi	McGovern	Welch
Garrett	McNerney	Yarmuth
Gosar	Meadows	Yoho

NOES—306

Abraham	Cramer	Harper
Adams	Crawford	Harris
Aderholt	Crenshaw	Hartzler
Aguiar	Crowley	Hastings
Allen	Cuellar	Hensarling
Amodei	Culberson	Hice, Jody B.
Ashford	Curbelo (FL)	Higgins
Babin	Davidson	Hill
Barletta	Davis (CA)	Himes
Barr	Davis, Danny	Holding
Beatty	Davis, Rodney	Hudson
Benishek	DeGette	Huizenga (MI)
Bera	Delaney	Hultgren
Beyer	DeLauro	Hunter
Bilirakis	DelBene	Hurd (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Denham	Hurt (VA)
Bishop (MI)	Dent	Issa
Bishop (UT)	DeSantis	Jenkins (KS)
Black	Deutch	Jenkins (WV)
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Blum	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Bost	Dold	Johnson, Sam
Boustany	Donovan	Jolly
Boyle, Brendan	Duckworth	Joyce
F.	Duffy	Kaptur
Brady (PA)	Ellmers (NC)	Katko
Brady (TX)	Emmer (MN)	Kelly (IL)
Bridenstine	Esty	Kelly (MS)
Brooks (IN)	Farenthold	Kelly (PA)
Brownley (CA)	Farr	Kilmer
Buchanan	Fitzpatrick	King (IA)
Bucshon	Fleischmann	King (NY)
Bustos	Fleming	Kinzinger (IL)
Butterfield	Flores	Kirkpatrick
Byrne	Fortenberry	Kline
Calvert	Fox	Knight
Carney	Frankel (FL)	Kuster
Carter (GA)	Franks (AZ)	LaHood
Carter (TX)	Frelinghuysen	LaMalfa
Cartwright	Fudge	Lamborn
Castro (TX)	Gallego	Lance
Chabot	Gibbs	Langevin
Chaffetz	Gibson	Larson (CT)
Clawson (FL)	Gohmert	Latta
Clay	Goodlatte	Lawrence
Cleaver	Gowdy	Levin
Clyburn	Graham	Lipinski
Coffman	Granger	LoBiondo
Cole	Graves (GA)	Loebisack
Collins (NY)	Graves (LA)	Long
Comstock	Graves (MO)	Loudermilk
Conaway	Grayson	Love
Cook	Grothman	Lowenthal
Costello (PA)	Guinta	Lowey
Courtney	Guthrie	Lucas
	Hardy	Luetkemeyer

Lujan Grisham (NM)
 Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
 Lynch
 MacArthur
 Maloney, Sean
 Marchant
 Marino
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McSally
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Messer
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moulton
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (PA)
 Napolitano
 Neugebauer
 Newhouse
 Noem
 Norcross
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pittenger
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)

Poliquin
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (NC)
 Price, Tom
 Quigley
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rokita
 Rooney (FL)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothfus
 Rouzer
 Royce
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Russell
 Ryan (OH)
 Salmon
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Scalise
 Schiff
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Sewell (AL)
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sinema
 Sires
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)

Smith (WA)
 Stefanik
 Stewart
 Swalwell (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Amodei
 Tipton
 Titus
 Torres
 Trott
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Visclosky
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Walters, Mimi
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters, Maxine
 Watson Coleman
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (IA)
 Young (IN)
 Zeldin
 Zinke

NOT VOTING—16

Bass
 Brat
 Brown (FL)
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Fattah

Fincher
 Forbes
 Hanna
 Heck (NV)
 Herrera Beutler
 Schakowsky

Scott, David
 Stivers
 Takai
 Wilson (FL)
 Woodall

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1255

Mr. PALLONE changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MR. DESANTIS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 194, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 324]
 AYES—226

Abraham
 Aderholt
 Aguilar
 Allen
 Amodei
 Ashford
 Babin
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barton
 Benishek
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (MI)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Blum
 Bost
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Burgess
 Calvert
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Clawson (FL)
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Comstock
 Cook
 Costello (PA)
 Cramer
 Crenshaw
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Curbelo (FL)
 Davidson
 Davis, Rodney
 Denham
 Dent
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Dold
 Donovan
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Ellmers (NC)
 Emmer (MN)
 Farenthold
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foxx
 Frelinghuysen
 Garrett
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Graham
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Griffith
 Grothman

Adams
 Amash
 Beatty
 Becerra
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (UT)
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brady (PA)
 Brooks (AL)
 Brownley (CA)
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Byrne

NOES—194

Capps
 Capuano
 Cardenas
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coffman
 Cohen
 Conaway

Guinta
 Guthrie
 Hardy
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hensarling
 Hice, Jody B.
 Hill
 Holding
 Hudson
 Huelskamp
 Hultgren
 Hurd (TX)
 Hurt (VA)
 Issa
 Jenkins (KS)
 Jenkins (WV)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jolly
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce
 Katko
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Knight
 Labrador
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Latta
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Love
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Maloney, Sean
 Marchant
 Marino
 Massie
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McSally
 Meadows
 Meehan
 Messer
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Mullin
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Neugebauer
 Newhouse
 Noem
 Nugent
 Nunes
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Paulsen

Doggett
 Duckworth
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Franks (AZ)
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Graves (MO)
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hahn
 Hastings
 Heck (WA)
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinojosa
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hunter
 Israel
 Jackson Lee
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Sessions
 Johnson, E. B.
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Kline
 Kuster
 Langevin

Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lee
 Levin
 Lewis
 Lieu, Ted
 Loebbeck
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lujan Grisham (NM)
 Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
 Lynch
 MacArthur
 Maloney
 Caroleyn
 Matsui
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Moore
 Moulton
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Nolan
 Norcross
 O'Rourke
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Polis
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rangel

NOT VOTING—14

Bass
 Brat
 Brown (FL)
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Fattah

Fattah
 Fincher
 Forbes
 Hanna
 Heck (NV)

Herrera Beutler
 Schakowsky
 Scott, David
 Takai
 Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1259

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 36 OFFERED BY MR. ROHRABACHER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 84, noes 336, not voting 14, as follows:

Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crawford
 Crowley
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell

[Roll No. 325]

AYES—84

Abraham	Gosar	Nolan
Amash	Graves (LA)	Palmer
Babin	Green, Gene	Perry
Benishek	Guinta	Poe (TX)
Bishop (MI)	Huelskamp	Posey
Blum	Huizenga (MI)	Renacci
Bost	Hultgren	Ribble
Brooks (AL)	Johnson, Sam	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Jones	Rigell
Burgess	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Clawson (FL)	King (IA)	Rouzer
Cohen	Knight	Salmon
Collins (NY)	Labrador	Sanford
Davidson	LaHood	Schweikert
Davis, Rodney	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner
DeFazio	Latta	Stutzman
Denham	Lofgren	Tiberi
DesJarlais	Lucas	Trott
Doggett	Luetkemeyer	Upton
Duffy	Lummis	Walberg
Duncan (SC)	MacArthur	Weber (TX)
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Welch
Emmer (MN)	Massie	Westerman
Farenthold	McClintock	Williams
Gabbard	McGovern	Yoder
Garrett	McMorris	Yoho
Gibbs	Rodgers	Young (AK)
Gibson	Miller (MI)	
Gohmert	Mulvaney	

NOES—336

Adams	Cramer	Higgins
Aderholt	Crawford	Hill
Aguilar	Crenshaw	Himes
Allen	Crowley	Hinojosa
Amodei	Cuellar	Holding
Ashford	Culberson	Honda
Barletta	Cummings	Hoyer
Barr	Curbelo (FL)	Hudson
Barton	Davis (CA)	Huffman
Beatty	Davis, Danny	Hunter
Becerra	DeGette	Hurd (TX)
Bera	Delaney	Hurt (VA)
Beyer	DeLauro	Israel
Bilirakis	DelBene	Issa
Bishop (GA)	Dent	Jackson Lee
Bishop (UT)	DeSantis	Jeffries
Black	DeSaulnier	Jenkins (KS)
Blackburn	Deutch	Jenkins (WV)
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Bonamici	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Boustany	Dold	Johnson, E. B.
Boyle, Brendan	Donovan	Jolly
F.	Duckworth	Joyce
Brady (PA)	Edwards	Kaptur
Brady (TX)	Ellison	Katko
Bridenstine	Ellmers (NC)	Keating
Brooks (IN)	Engel	Kelly (IL)
Brownley (CA)	Eshoo	Kelly (MS)
Buck	Esty	Kelly (PA)
Bucshon	Farr	Kennedy
Bustos	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Butterfield	Fleischmann	Kilmer
Byrne	Fleming	Kind
Calvert	Flores	King (NY)
Capps	Fortenberry	Kinzinger (IL)
Capuano	Foster	Kirkpatrick
Cárdenas	Fox	Kline
Carney	Frankel (FL)	Kuster
Carson (IN)	Franks (AZ)	Lamborn
Carter (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Lance
Carter (TX)	Fudge	Langevin
Cartwright	Galleo	Larsen (WA)
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	Larson (CT)
Castro (TX)	Goodlatte	Lawrence
Chabot	Gowdy	Lee
Chaffetz	Graham	Levin
Chu, Judy	Granger	Lewis
Cicilline	Graves (GA)	Lieu, Ted
Clark (MA)	Graves (MO)	Lipinski
Clarke (NY)	Grayson	LoBiondo
Clay	Green, Al	Loeb
Cleaver	Griffith	Long
Clyburn	Grijalva	Loudermilk
Coffman	Grothman	Love
Cole	Guthrie	Lowenthal
Collins (GA)	Gutiérrez	Lowe
Comstock	Hahn	Lujan Grisham
Conaway	Hardy	(NM)
Connolly	Harper	Luján, Ben Ray
Conyers	Harris	(NM)
Cook	Hartzler	Lynch
Cooper	Hastings	Maloney,
Costa	Heck (WA)	Carolyn
Costello (PA)	Hensarling	Maloney, Sean
Courtney	Hice, Jody B.	Marino

Matsui	Polis	Smith (NJ)
McCarthy	Pompeo	Smith (TX)
McCaul	Price (NC)	Smith (WA)
McCollum	Price, Tom	Speier
McDermott	Quigley	Stefanik
McHenry	Rangel	Stewart
McKinley	Ratcliffe	Stivers
McNerney	Reed	Swalwell (CA)
Meeks	Reichert	Takano
Meehan	Rice (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Meeks	Richmond	Thompson (MS)
Meng	Roby	Thompson (PA)
Messer	Roe (TN)	Thornberry
Mica	Rogers (AL)	Tipton
Miller (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Titus
Moolenaar	Rokita	Tonko
Mooney (WV)	Rooney (FL)	Torres
Moore	Ros-Lehtinen	Tsongas
Moulton	Roskam	Turner
Mullin	Ross	Valadao
Murphy (FL)	Rothfus	Van Hollen
Murphy (PA)	Roybal-Allard	Vargas
Ruiz	Royce	Veasey
Ruppersberger	Ruiz	Vela
Rush	Velázquez	Visclosky
Russell	Wagner	Wagner
Ryan (OH)	Walden	Walden
Sánchez, Linda	Walker	Walorski
T.	Walorski	Walters, Mimi
Sanchez, Loretta	Walters, Mimi	Walz
Sarbanes	Walz	Wasserman
Scalise	Wasserman	Schultz
Schiff	Schultz	Waters, Maxine
Schrader	Waters, Maxine	Watson Coleman
Scott (VA)	Watson Coleman	Webster (FL)
Scott, Austin	Webster (FL)	Wenstrup
Serrano	Wenstrup	Westmoreland
Sessions	Westmoreland	Whitfield
Sewell (AL)	Whitfield	Wilson (SC)
Sherman	Wilson (SC)	Wittman
Shimkus	Wittman	Womack
Shuster	Womack	Woodall
Simpson	Woodall	Yarmuth
Sinema	Yarmuth	Young (IA)
Sires	Young (IA)	Young (IN)
Slaughter	Young (IN)	Zeldin
Smith (MO)	Zeldin	Zinke
Smith (NE)	Zinke	

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Fattah	Herrera Beutler
Brat	Fincher	Schakowsky
Brown (FL)	Forbes	Scott, David
Doyle, Michael	Hanna	Takai
F.	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1302

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
Stated against:

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 325, I inadvertently voted “yes” on the Rohrabacher amendment. I intended to vote “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 201, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 326]

AYES—218

Abraham	Griffith	Newhouse
Amash	Grothman	Nolan
Amodei	Guinta	Nunes
Babin	Guthrie	O'Rourke
Barletta	Gutiérrez	Olson
Barton	Harris	Palmer
Becerra	Hartzler	Paulsen
Benishek	Hastings	Payne
Bera	Hensarling	Perry
Bilirakis	Hice, Jody B.	Pingree
Bishop (MI)	Higgins	Pittenger
Black	Himes	Pitts
Blackburn	Holding	Poe (TX)
Blum	Honda	Poliquin
Bonamici	Hudson	Posey
Boustany	Huelskamp	Price, Tom
Boyle, Brendan	Huffman	Ratcliffe
F.	Huizenga (MI)	Reed
Brady (PA)	Hultgren	Renacci
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Ribble
Bridenstine	Hurd (TX)	Rice (SC)
Brooks (AL)	Hurt (VA)	Rigell
Buchanan	Issa	Roe (TN)
Buck	Jeffries	Rogers (AL)
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Ross
Byrne	Jones	Rothfus
Calvert	Jordan	Rouzer
Capps	Keating	Royce
Cárdenas	Kind	Salmon
Carney	King (IA)	Sánchez, Linda
Carter (GA)	Kline	T.
Cartwright	Knight	Sanford
Chaffetz	Labrador	Scalise
Cicilline	LaHood	Schrader
Clawson (FL)	LaMalfa	Schweikert
Coffman	Lance	Sensenbrenner
Cohen	Langevin	Sherman
Collins (GA)	Latta	Shuster
Collins (NY)	Lee	Sires
Conaway	Lipinski	Smith (MO)
Cook	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Cooper	Lofgren	Smith (NJ)
Cramer	Long	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Loudermilk	Speier
Davis, Rodney	Love	Stivers
DeFazio	Luetkemeyer	Stutzman
DeLauro	Lummis	Thompson (PA)
DeSantis	Lynch	Tiberi
DesJarlais	Marchant	Tipton
Diaz-Balart	Marino	Tonko
Doggett	Massie	Trott
Duffy	McCarthy	Upton
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Wagner
Duncan (TN)	McDermott	Walberg
Ellmers (NC)	McGovern	Walden
Emmer (MN)	McHenry	Walker
Engel	McKinley	Walorski
Farenthold	McMorris	Walters, Mimi
Farr	Rodgers	Watson Coleman
Fleming	McNerney	Weber (TX)
Fox	McSally	Webster (FL)
Frankel (FL)	Meadows	Welch
Franks (AZ)	Messer	Westerman
Gabbard	Mica	Westmoreland
Garrett	Miller (FL)	Whitfield
Gibson	Miller (MI)	Williams
Gohmert	Moolenaar	Wittman
Goodlatte	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gosar	Moore	Yarmuth
Gowdy	Mulvaney	Yoder
Graves (LA)	Murphy (FL)	Yoho
Grayson	Murphy (PA)	Young (AK)
Green, Gene	Neugebauer	

NOES—201

Adams	Castro (TX)	Davidson
Aderholt	Chabot	Davis (CA)
Aguilar	Chu, Judy	Davis, Danny
Allen	Clark (MA)	DeGette
Ashford	Clarke (NY)	Delaney
Barr	Clay	DelBene
Beatty	Cleaver	Denham
Beyer	Clyburn	Dent
Bishop (GA)	Cole	DeSaulnier
Bishop (UT)	Comstock	Deutch
Blumenauer	Connolly	Dingell
Bost	Conyers	Dold
Brooks (IN)	Costa	Donovan
Brownley (CA)	Costello (PA)	Duckworth
Bustos	Courtney	Edwards
Butterfield	Crenshaw	Ellison
Capuano	Crowley	Eshoo
Carson (IN)	Cuellar	Esty
Carter (TX)	Cummings	Fitzpatrick
Castor (FL)	Curbelo (FL)	Fleischmann

Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Grijalva
Hahn
Hardy
Harper
Heck (WA)
Hill
Hinojosa
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Loeb sack

Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
McCaul
McCollum
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Moulton
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Norcross
Nugent
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascarell
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pocan
Polis
Pompeo
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Roskam
Roybal-Allard

Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stefanik
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Titus
Torres
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Wenstrup
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—15

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Crawford
Doyle, Michael
F.

Fattah
Fincher
Forbes
Hanna
Heck (NV)
Herrera Beutler

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1305

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 204, noes 216,
not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 327]

AYES—204

Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Grothman
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huffman
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Knight
Kuster
Labrador
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn
Massie
Matsui
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Mulvaney

Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Palmer
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peterson
Pingree
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rooney (FL)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schiff
Schneider
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walker
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOES—216

Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costello (PA)
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
Denham

DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Farenthold
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gibbs
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger

Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffith
Guinta
Guthrie
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy

McCaul
McHenry
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters
Pittenger
Pompeo
Price, Tom
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rokita
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Ruppersberger
Russell
Salmon

Sanford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—14

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Doyle, Michael
F.

Fattah
Fincher
Forbes
Hanna
Heck (NV)

Herrera Beutler
Schakowsky
Scott, David
Takai
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1308

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 42 OFFERED BY MS. GABBARD

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

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 135, noes 283,
not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 328]

AYES—135

Amash
Babin

Becerra
Benishek

Blum
Blumenauer

Abraham	Denham	Hurd (TX)
Aderholt	Dent	Israel
Aguiar	DeSantis	Issa
Allen	DesJarlais	Jackson Lee
Amodei	Deutsch	Jenkins (KS)
Ashford	Diaz-Balart	Jenkins (WV)
Babin	Dold	Johnson (OH)
Barletta	Donovan	Johnson, E. B.
Barr	Duffy	Johnson, Sam
Barton	Duncan (SC)	Jolly
Beatty	Ellmers (NC)	Jordan
Bera	Emmer (MN)	Joyce
Bilirakis	Engel	Katko
Bishop (GA)	Esty	Keating
Bishop (MI)	Farenthold	Kelly (MS)
Bishop (UT)	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (PA)
Black	Fleischmann	King (IA)
Blackburn	Fleming	King (NY)
Bost	Flores	Kinzinger (IL)
Boustany	Fortenberry	Kline
Boyle, Brendan	Foxo	Knight
F.	Frankel (FL)	Kuster
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	LaHood
Bridenstine	Frelinghuysen	LaMalfa
Brooks (IN)	Gabbard	Lamborn
Brownley (CA)	Gallego	Lance
Buchanan	Garrett	Langevin
Buck	Gibbs	Latta
Bucshon	Gibson	Levin
Bustos	Gohmert	Lipinski
Byrne	Goodlatte	LoBiondo
Calvert	Gowdy	Long
Carter (GA)	Graham	Loudermilk
Carter (TX)	Granger	Love
Chabot	Graves (GA)	Lowe
Chaffetz	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Clawson (FL)	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Coffman	Green, Al	Lujan Grisham
Collins (GA)	Green, Gene	(NM)
Collins (NY)	Griffith	Lujan, Ben Ray
Comstock	Grothman	(NM)
Conaway	Guinta	Lummis
Connolly	Guthrie	Lynch
Cook	Hardy	MacArthur
Cooper	Harper	Maloney, Sean
Costa	Harris	Marchant
Costello (PA)	Hartzler	Marino
Courtney	Hensarling	McCarthy
Cramer	Hice, Jody B.	McCaul
Crawford	Hill	McClintock
Crenshaw	Hinojosa	McHenry
Cuellar	Holding	McKinley
Curbelo (FL)	Hoyer	McMorris
Davidson	Hudson	Rodgers
Davis (CA)	Huizenga (MI)	McSally
Davis, Rodney	Hultgren	Meadows
Delaney	Hunter	Meehan

Meng	Rice (NY)	Stutzman	DeFazio	Kilmer	Polis	Murphy (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Stutzman
Messer	Rice (SC)	Thompson (PA)	DeGette	Kind	Price (NC)	Murphy (PA)	Rohrabacher	Thornberry
Mica	Rigell	Thornberry	DeLauro	Kuster	Rangel	Neugebauer	Rokita	Tiberi
Miller (FL)	Roby	Tiberi	DeBene	Labrador	Richmond	Newhouse	Rooney (FL)	Tipton
Miller (MI)	Roe (TN)	Tipton	DeSaulnier	Larsen (WA)	Rigell	Noem	Ros-Lehtinen	Trott
Moolenaar	Rogers (AL)	Torres	Deutch	Larson (CT)	Roybal-Allard	Norcross	Roskam	Turner
Mooney (WV)	Rogers (KY)	Trott	Dingell	Lawrence	Rush	Nugent	Ross	Upton
Moore	Rohrabacher	Turner	Doggett	Lee	Ryan (OH)	Nunes	Rothfus	Valadao
Moulton	Rokita	Upton	Duncan (TN)	Levin	Sánchez, Linda T.	Olson	Rouzer	Vargas
Mullin	Rooney (FL)	Valadao	Edwards	Lewis	Sanford	Palazzo	Royce	Veasey
Murphy (FL)	Ros-Lehtinen	Vargas	Ellison	Lieu, Ted	Sarbanes	Palmer	Ruiz	Vela
Murphy (PA)	Roskam	Veasey	Engel	Loeb	Schiff	Paulsen	Ruppersberger	Wagner
Neugebauer	Ross	Vela	Eshoo	Lofgren	Scott (VA)	Pearce	Russell	Walberg
Newhouse	Rothfus	Wagner	Esty	Lowenthal	Serrano	Perlmutter	Salmon	Walden
Noem	Rouzer	Walberg	Farr	Lummis	Sires	Perry	Sanchez, Loretta	Walker
Norcross	Royce	Walden	Foster	Maloney, Carolyn	Slaughter	Peters	Scalise	Walorski
Nugent	Ruiz	Walker	Fudge	Maloney, Sean	Speier	Peterson	Schrader	Walters, Mimi
Nunes	Ruppersberger	Walorski	Garamendi	Massie	Swalwell (CA)	Pittenger	Schweikert	Walz
Olson	Russell	Walters, Mimi	Grayson	Matsui	Takano	Pitts	Scott, Austin	Weber (TX)
Palazzo	Salmon	Walz	Griffith	McCollum	Thompson (CA)	Poe (TX)	Sensenbrenner	Webster (FL)
Palmer	Sanchez, Loretta	Waters, Maxine	Grijalva	McDermott	Thompson (MS)	Poliquin	Sessions	Wenstrup
Paulsen	Scalise	Weber (TX)	Gutiérrez	McGovern	Thompson (PA)	Pompeo	Sewell (AL)	Westerman
Pearce	Schweikert	Webster (FL)	Hahn	McNerney	Titus	Posey	Sherman	Whitfield
Perlmutter	Scott, Austin	Westerman	Hastings	Meeke	Tonko	Price, Tom	Shimkus	Westmoreland
Perry	Sensenbrenner	Westerman	Himes	Meng	Torres	Quigley	Shuster	Williams
Peters	Sessions	Westerman	Hinojosa	Moore	Tsongas	Ratcliffe	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Peterson	Sewell (AL)	Westmoreland	Honda	Mulvaney	Van Hollen	Reed	Sinema	Wittman
Pittenger	Sherman	Whitfield	Huelskamp	Nadler	Velázquez	Reichert	Smith (MO)	Wittman
Pitts	Shimkus	Williams	Huffman	Napolitano	Visclosky	Renacci	Smith (NE)	Womack
Poe (TX)	Shuster	Wilson (SC)	Israel	Neal	Wasserman	Ribble	Smith (NJ)	Yoder
Poliquin	Simpson	Wittman	Jeffries	Nolan	Schultz	Rice (NY)	Smith (TX)	Young (AK)
Pompeo	Sinema	Womack	Johnson (GA)	O'Rourke	Waters, Maxine	Rice (SC)	Smith (WA)	Young (IA)
Posey	Smith (MO)	Woodall	Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Watson Coleman	Roby	Stefanik	Young (IN)
Price, Tom	Smith (NE)	Yoder	Jones	Pascarell	Welch	Roe (TN)	Stewart	Zeldin
Quigley	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)	Kaptur	Payne	Woodall	Rogers (AL)	Stivers	Zinke
Ratcliffe	Smith (TX)	Young (IA)	Kelly (IL)	Pelosi	Yarmuth			
Reed	Smith (WA)	Young (IN)	Kennedy	Pingree	Yoho			
Reichert	Stefanik	Zeldin	Kildee	Pocan				
Renacci	Stewart	Zinke						
Ribble	Stivers							

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Fattah	Herrera Beutler
Brat	Fincher	Schakowsky
Brown (FL)	Forbes	Scott, David
Doyle, Michael F.	Hanna	Takai
	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1314

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MS. LEE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 146, noes 274, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 330]

AYES—146

Adams	Capps	Clarke (NY)
Amash	Capuano	Clay
Becerra	Cárdenas	Cleaver
Benish	Carney	Clyburn
Beyer	Carson (IN)	Cohen
Blum	Cartwright	Connolly
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Conyers
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	Courtney
Brady (PA)	Chu, Judy	Crowley
Burgess	Cicilline	Cummings
Butterfield	Clark (MA)	Davis, Danny

NOES—274

Abraham	Denham
Aderholt	Dent
Aguilar	DeSantis
Allen	DesJarlais
Amodei	Diaz-Balart
Ashford	Dold
Babin	Donovan
Barletta	Duckworth
Barr	Duffy
Barton	Duncan (SC)
Beatty	Ellmers (NC)
Bera	Emmer (MN)
Bilirakis	Farenthold
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (MI)	Fleischmann
Bishop (UT)	Fleming
Black	Flores
Blackburn	Portenberry
Bost	Fox
Boustany	Frankel (FL)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Franks (AZ)
Brady (TX)	Frelinghuysen
Bridenstine	Gabbard
Brooks (AL)	Galleo
Brooks (IN)	Garrett
Brownley (CA)	Gibbs
Buchanan	Gibson
Buck	Gohmert
Bucshon	Goodlatte
Bustos	Gosar
Byrne	Gowdy
Calvert	Graham
Carter (GA)	Granger
Carter (TX)	Graves (GA)
Chabot	Graves (LA)
Chaffetz	Graves (MO)
Clawson (FL)	Green, Al
Coffman	Green, Gene
Cole	Grothman
Collins (GA)	Guinea
Collins (NY)	Guthrie
Comstock	Hardy
Conaway	Harper
Cook	Harris
Cooper	Hartzer
Costa	Heck (WA)
Costello (PA)	Hensarling
Cramer	Hice, Jody B.
Crawford	Higgins
Crenshaw	Hill
Cuellar	Holding
Culberson	Hoyer
Curbelo (FL)	Hudson
Davidson	Huizenga (MI)
Davis (CA)	Hultgren
Davis, Rodney	Hunter
Delaney	Hurd (TX)
	Hurt (VA)

Issa	Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)	Jones (OH)
Johnson (OH)	Johnson, Sam
Jolly	Jordan
Joyce	Keating
Katko	Kelly (MS)
Keating	Kelly (PA)
King (IA)	King (IA)
King (NY)	King (NY)
Kinzie (IL)	Kinzie (IL)
Kirkpatrick	Kline
Kline	Knight
Knigh	LaHood
LaHood	LaMalfa
LaMalfa	Lamborn
Lamborn	Lance
Lance	Langevin
Langevin	Latta
Latta	Lipinski
Lipinski	LoBiondo
LoBiondo	Long
Long	Loudermilk
Loudermilk	Love
Love	Lowey
Lowey	Lucas
Lucas	Luetkemeyer
Luetkemeyer	Lujan Grisham
Lujan Grisham	(NM)
(NM)	Lujan, Ben Ray
Lujan, Ben Ray	(NM)
(NM)	Lynch
Lynch	MacArthur
MacArthur	Marchant
Marchant	Marino
Marino	McCarthy
McCarthy	McCauley
McCauley	McClintock
McClintock	McHenry
McHenry	McKinley
McKinley	McMorris
McMorris	Rodgers
Rodgers	McSally
McSally	Meadows
Meadows	Meehan
Meehan	Messer
Messer	Mica
Mica	Miller (FL)
Miller (FL)	Miller (MI)
Miller (MI)	Moolenaar
Moolenaar	Mooney (WV)
Mooney (WV)	Moulton
Moulton	Mullin

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Fattah	Herrera Beutler
Brat	Fincher	Schakowsky
Brown (FL)	Forbes	Scott, David
Doyle, Michael F.	Hanna	Takai
	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1317

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 69, noes 351, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 331]

AYES—69

Amash	Ellison	Kelly (IL)
Barton	Eshoo	Kildee
Becerra	Garrett	Labrador
Blumenauer	Gosar	Lee
Bonamici	Grayson	Lewis
Burgess	Green, Gene	Lowenthal
Chu, Judy	Grijalva	Lummis
Clark (MA)	Grothman	Lynch
Clarke (NY)	Gutiérrez	Massie
Clay	Hahn	McDermott
Cohen	Hinojosa	McGovern
Conyers	Honda	Moore
Davis, Danny	Huffman	Nadler
DeFazio	Jeffries	Napolitano
DeSaulnier	Jones	Nolan
Duncan (TN)	Kaptur	Pallone

Payne	Sanford	Tonko
Pingree	Schrader	Velázquez
Pocan	Sensenbrenner	Waters, Maxine
Polis	Serrano	Watson Coleman
Rangel	Slaughter	Welch
Rohrabacher	Speier	Yarmuth
Rush	Takano	Zinke

NOES—351

Abraham	Donovan	Larsen (WA)
Adams	Duckworth	Larson (CT)
Aderholt	Duffy	Latta
Aguilar	Duncan (SC)	Lawrence
Allen	Edwards	Levin
Amodei	Ellmers (NC)	Lieu, Ted
Ashford	Emmer (MN)	Lipinski
Babin	Engel	LoBiondo
Barletta	Esty	Loeb
Barr	Farenthold	Lofgren
Beatty	Farr	Long
Benishek	Fitzpatrick	Loudermilk
Bera	Fleischmann	Love
Beyer	Fleming	Lowe
Bilirakis	Flores	Lucas
Bishop (GA)	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Bishop (MI)	Foster	Lujan Grisham
Bishop (UT)	Fox	(NM)
Black	Frankel (FL)	Luján, Ben Ray
Blackburn	Franks (AZ)	(NM)
Blum	Frelinghuysen	MacArthur
Bost	Fudge	Maloney
Boustany	Gabbard	Carolyn
Boyle, Brendan	Gallego	Maloney, Sean
F.	Garamendi	Marchant
Brady (PA)	Gibbs	Marino
Brady (TX)	Gibson	Matsui
Bridenstine	Gohmert	McCarthy
Brooks (AL)	Goodlatte	McCaul
Brooks (IN)	Gowdy	McClintock
Brownley (CA)	Graham	McCollum
Buchanan	Granger	McHenry
Buck	Graves (GA)	McKinley
Bucshon	Graves (LA)	McMorris
Bustos	Graves (MO)	Rodgers
Butterfield	Green, Al	McNerney
Byrne	Griffith	McSally
Calvert	Guinta	Meadows
Capps	Guthrie	Meehan
Capuano	Hardy	Meeks
Cárdenas	Harper	Meng
Carney	Harris	Messer
Carson (IN)	Hartzler	Mica
Carter (GA)	Hastings	Miller (FL)
Carter (TX)	Heck (WA)	Miller (MI)
Cartwright	Hensarling	Moolenaar
Castor (FL)	Hice, Jody B.	Mooney (WV)
Castro (TX)	Higgins	Moulton
Chabot	Hill	Mullin
Chaffetz	Himes	Mulvaney
Ciilline	Holding	Murphy (FL)
Clawson (FL)	Hoyer	Murphy (PA)
Cleaver	Hudson	Neal
Clyburn	Huelskamp	Neugebauer
Coffman	Huizenga (MI)	Newhouse
Cole	Hultgren	Noem
Collins (GA)	Hunter	Norcross
Collins (NY)	Hurd (TX)	Nugent
Comstock	Hurt (VA)	Nunes
Conaway	Israel	O'Rourke
Connolly	Issa	Olson
Cook	Jackson Lee	Palazzo
Cooper	Jenkins (KS)	Palmer
Costa	Jenkins (WV)	Pascarella
Costello (PA)	Johnson (GA)	Paulsen
Courtney	Johnson (OH)	Pearce
Cramer	Johnson, E.B.	Pelosi
Crawford	Johnson, Sam	Perlmutter
Crenshaw	Jolly	Perry
Crowley	Jordan	Peters
Cuellar	Joyce	Peterson
Culberson	Katko	Pittenger
Cummings	Keating	Pitts
Curbeo (FL)	Kelly (MS)	Poe (TX)
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Poliquin
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Pompeo
Davis, Rodney	Kilmer	Posey
DeGette	Kind	Price (NC)
Delaney	King (IA)	Price, Tom
DeLauro	King (NY)	Quigley
DelBene	Kinzingler (IL)	Ratcliffe
Denham	Kirkpatrick	Reed
Dent	Kline	Reichert
DeSantis	Knight	Renacci
DesJarlais	Kuster	Ribble
Deutch	LaHood	Rice (NY)
Diaz-Balart	LaMalfa	Rice (SC)
Dingell	Lamborn	Richmond
Doggett	Lance	Rigell
Dold	Langevin	Roby

Roe (TN)	Shuster	Vela
Rogers (AL)	Simpson	Visclosky
Rogers (KY)	Sinema	Wagner
Rokita	Sires	Walberg
Rooney (FL)	Smith (MO)	Walden
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NE)	Walker
Roskam	Smith (NJ)	Walorski
Ross	Smith (TX)	Walters, Mimi
Rothfus	Smith (WA)	Walz
Rouzer	Stefanik	Wasserman
Roybal-Allard	Stewart	Schultz
Royce	Stivers	Weber (TX)
Ruiz	Stutzman	Webster (FL)
Ruppersberger	Swalwell (CA)	Wenstrup
Russell	Thompson (CA)	Westerman
Ryan (OH)	Thompson (MS)	Westmoreland
Salmon	Thompson (PA)	Whitfield
Sánchez, Linda	Thornberry	Williams
T.	Tiberi	Wilson (SC)
Sanchez, Loretta	Tipton	Wittman
Sarbanes	Titus	Womack
Scalise	Torres	Woodall
Schiff	Trott	Yoder
Schweikert	Tsongas	Yoho
Scott (VA)	Turner	Young (AK)
Scott, Austin	Upton	Young (IA)
Sessions	Valadao	Young (IN)
Sewell (AL)	Van Hollen	Zeldin
Sherman	Vargas	
Shimkus	Veasey	

NOT VOTING—14

Bass	Fattah	Herrera Beutler
Brat	Fincher	Schakowsky
Brown (FL)	Forbes	Scott, David
Doyle, Michael	Hanna	Takai
F.	Heck (NV)	Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1320

Messrs. WELCH and MASSIE changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read the last two lines.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2017”.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5293) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 783, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on passage of the bill will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5471.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 282, nays 138, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]

YEAS—282

Abraham	Gabbard	McMorris
Aderholt	Garamendi	Rodgers
Aguilar	Garrett	McSally
Allen	Gibbs	Meadows
Amodei	Gibson	Meehan
Ashford	Gohmert	Meeks
Babin	Goodlatte	Messer
Barletta	Gosar	Mica
Barr	Gowdy	Miller (FL)
Barton	Graham	Miller (MI)
Benishek	Granger	Moolenaar
Bera	Graves (GA)	Mooney (WV)
Bilirakis	Graves (LA)	Moulton
Bishop (GA)	Graves (MO)	Mullin
Bishop (MI)	Green, Gene	Murphy (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Griffith	Murphy (PA)
Black	Grothman	Neugebauer
Blackburn	Guinta	Newhouse
Blum	Guthrie	Noem
Bost	Hardy	Nolan
Boustany	Harper	Nugent
Brady (TX)	Harris	Nunes
Bridenstine	Hartzler	Olson
Brooks (AL)	Heck (WA)	Palazzo
Brooks (IN)	Hensarling	Palmer
Brownley (CA)	Hice, Jody B.	Paulsen
Buchanan	Hill	Pearce
Buck	Himes	Perlmutter
Bucshon	Holding	Perry
Burgess	Hudson	Peters
Bustos	Huelskamp	Peterson
Byrne	Huizenga (MI)	Pingree
Calvert	Hultgren	Pittenger
Carter (GA)	Hunter	Pitts
Carter (TX)	Hurd (TX)	Poe (TX)
Chabot	Hurt (VA)	Poliquin
Chaffetz	Issa	Pompeo
Clawson (FL)	Jenkins (KS)	Posey
Clay	Jenkins (WV)	Price, Tom
Coffman	Johnson (OH)	Ratcliffe
Cole	Johnson, Sam	Reed
Collins (GA)	Jolly	Reichert
Collins (NY)	Jordan	Renacci
Comstock	Joyce	Ribble
Conaway	Katko	Rice (NY)
Connolly	Kelly (MS)	Rice (SC)
Cook	Kelly (PA)	Rigell
Cooper	Kilmer	Roby
Costa	King (IA)	Roe (TN)
Costello (PA)	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
Courtney	Kinzingler (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Cramer	Kirkpatrick	Rohrabacher
Crawford	Kline	Rokita
Crenshaw	Knight	Rooney (FL)
Cuellar	Kuster	Ros-Lehtinen
Culberson	LaHood	Roskam
Curbeo (FL)	LaMalfa	Ross
Davidson	Lamborn	Rothfus
Davis, Rodney	Lance	Rouzer
Delaney	Langevin	Royce
Denham	Larson (CT)	Ruiz
Dent	Latta	Ruppersberger
DeSantis	Lipinski	Russell
DesJarlais	LoBiondo	Ryan (OH)
Diaz-Balart	Long	Salmon
Dold	Loudermilk	Sanchez, Loretta
Donovan	Love	Sanford
Duckworth	Lucas	Scalise
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Schweikert
Duncan (SC)	Lujan Grisham	Scott, Austin
Ellmers (NC)	(NM)	Sensenbrenner
Emmer (MN)	Lummis	Sessions
Esty	Lynch	Shimkus
Farenthold	MacArthur	Shuster
Fitzpatrick	Maloney, Sean	Simpson
Fleischmann	Marchant	Sinema
Fleming	Marino	Smith (MO)
Flores	McCarthy	Smith (NE)
Fortenberry	McCaul	Smith (NJ)
Foster	McClintock	Smith (TX)
Fox	McHenry	Stefanik
Franks (AZ)	McKinley	Stewart
Frelinghuysen		Stivers

Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Veasey
Vela
Wagner

Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield

Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—138

Adams
Amash
Beatty
Becerra
Beyer
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conyers
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallego

Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hastings
Higgins
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind
Labrador
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Maloney,
Carolyn
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meng
Moore
Mulaney
Nadler

Napolitano
Neal
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarelli
Payne
Pelosi
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Schiff
Schradner
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Torres
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Welch
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—14

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Doyle, Michael
F.

Fattah
Fincher
Forbes
Hanna
Heck (NV)

Herrera Beutler
Schakowsky
Scott, David
Takai
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1327

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COUNTERING TERRORIST
RADICALIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5471) to combat terrorist recruitment in the United States, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 15, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 333]

YEAS—402

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguiar
Allen
Amodei
Ashford
Babin
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Beatty
Becerra
Benishak
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bost
Boustany
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Crawford
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney

DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donovan
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Honda
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)

Hurt (VA)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Knight
Kuster
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Levin
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lummis
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Matsui
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)

Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Mulaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Pascarelli
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Quigley
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rigell

Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schiff
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Swalwell (CA)

Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NAYS—15

Amash
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Cleaver
Clyburn

Fudge
Gohmert
Kaptur
Lee
Lewis

Massie
McDermott
Moore
Richmond
Watson Coleman

NOT VOTING—17

Bass
Brat
Brown (FL)
Clay
Doyle, Michael
F.

Fattah
Fincher
Forbes
Grijalva
Hanna
Heck (NV)

Herrera Beutler
Keating
Schakowsky
Scott, David
Takai
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1338

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COMMITTEE
ON RULES REGARDING AMEND-
MENT PROCESS FOR H.R. 5485, FI-
NANCIAL SERVICES AND GEN-
ERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2017, AND H.R. 4768,
SEPARATION OF POWERS RES-
TORATION ACT OF 2016

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Rules Committee issued two

announcements outlining the amendment process for H.R. 5485, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2017, and H.R. 4768, the Separation of Powers Restoration Act of 2016.

The deadline for amendments to be submitted for H.R. 4768 has been set at 10 a.m. on Monday, June 20. The deadline for amendments to be submitted for H.R. 5485 has been set for noon on Monday. The text of each bill and more detailed information can be found on the Rules Committee Web site, and Members are welcome to contact the Rules Committee staff with any questions they might have.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 321, the fiscal year 2017 Defense Appropriations Act, I mistakenly voted "yea" when I intended to vote "nay." This amendment prohibited the use of government data for our intelligence services, and I fully intended to vote "nay."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader about the schedule for the week to come.

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

Mr. MCCARTHY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, no votes are expected in the House.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at noon for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business. Votes will be postponed until 6:30.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and noon for legislative business.

On Friday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

Mr. Speaker, the House will consider a number of suspensions next week, a complete list of which will be announced by close of business tomorrow.

The House will also consider the fiscal year 2017 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill sponsored by Representative ANDER CRENSHAW.

The House will also consider the veto message of H.J. Res. 88, disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to the definition of the term "Fiduciary."

Additionally, the House will consider a package of bills, authored by Representatives LYNN JENKINS and ERIK PAULSEN, that would make it easier for individuals to contribute to their health savings accounts and allow people to use their accounts to purchase over-the-counter drugs.

Mr. Speaker, the House will also consider H.R. 4768, the Separation of Pow-

ers Restoration Act, sponsored by Representative JOHN RATCLIFFE, which will ensure that the laws Congress passes are adhered to rather than the interpretations of unelected agency bureaucrats.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the House may consider the conference report that includes additional resources to combat the Zika virus, if that measure is ready.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the schedule and would ask him, on his last point, on the Zika conference, does the gentleman have any information as to what might be the conference agreement? I don't have any information on that. Does the gentleman have any idea exactly where the conference is going and what we might expect?

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I know they are working very hard. They had met yesterday as well. I am hopeful that, in my conversations with the conferees, they are close to finishing, and I have been explaining to them, as soon as they are finished, we would like to bring it to the floor as soon as possible for passage.

I do want to thank the gentleman for his work on this effort as well.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, let's hope we cannot go home, as we went home one recess, without doing Zika. Let's hope we certainly don't go home this recess without meeting this health crisis confronting our people. I am hopeful that the conference will come to agreement and we can pass it here on the floor. Hopefully, it will be at a level necessary to fund the work that needs to be done to respond to that.

The administration obviously has asked for \$1.9 billion. The Senate was less; the House was less. Hopefully, we can come to a number that will be sufficient.

On the appropriations, the Financial Services bill will be on the floor. Obviously, there has been an announcement from the Rules Committee about when amendments will be received and the deadline for amendments, clearly indicating it would be a structured rule.

□ 1345

I would simply, again, express concerns. We had structured rules. The gentleman made that point, and I agree with that point. Very frankly, we went from open rules, which we started out with, to structured rules because, frankly, it was our perception that what we were having is filibuster by amendments—amendment after amendment after amendment—from your side of the aisle.

As the gentleman well knows, the amendment process largely has been more amendments from your side on your bills than from our side. So we clearly have not been doing that. The gentleman mentioned something about abusing the process. Frankly, the

Speaker said that as well. I totally disagree with that, and I don't think there is any indication of that.

As I pointed out in the Energy and Water bill, a majority of your Members voted against your own bill, largely because it precluded discrimination against LGBT, which some people expressed that was the reason they voted against the bill, which I think is deeply unfortunate.

I quote from the Congressional Quarterly: "The use of a so-called structured amendment rule abandons the open-ended process that GOP leaders had hoped to adopt as part of a return to 'regular order' for appropriations bills."

Again, we did that, but we didn't make a big thing about not doing it. We didn't say that it is the wrong thing to do and the House was acting out of regular order. We did structured rules so we could get the bills done on time. I, frankly, see no evidence—none, zero—that we have delayed consideration of these bills in any way. That was not true, I guarantee you, when I was majority leader of the House. The strategy on your side of the aisle—not you, but on your side of the aisle—was to delay these bills and undermine them.

Now, we had a lot of amendments offered by your side that we didn't like. It was very uncomfortable politically for a number of our people. But those amendments were provided for. And you are absolutely correct, when it got to a point where we obviously couldn't get the bills done in a timely fashion, we did go to a structured rule. So I don't criticize so much the fact that you are having structured amendments as I am the fact that you so complained about that not being regular order, and as soon as you had a difficult amendment, the LGBT discrimination amendment, thereafter, within days, you announced that, oh, no, you were going to go to a structured rule because the amendment process was being abused.

Now, I don't want to belabor the point any more than I have, but, again, on the Defense bill, we have seen an egregious, tragic, and horrific event. And, Mr. Speaker, this is on policy and what I firmly believe is a mistake that we are making. Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York wanted to offer an amendment to say you shouldn't discriminate against citizens who are members of the LGBT community.

We saw a horrific event Sunday morning where a hate crime was committed, a hate crime directed at LGBT members and, perhaps as well, members of the Latino community by an American citizen—not by foreigners, not an international, however he may have been motivated. But it was clear the animus was a hate crime.

To the extent that we allow discrimination or do not prevent discrimination, I suggest respectfully that we, in a way, convey that it is okay to discriminate, it is okay to not like these

people, whoever these people are, whether they be African Americans, whether they be LGBT, whether they be people born in another land. It is not okay, and I deeply regret that we don't allow the House to work its will.

It did work its will. It adopted the Maloney amendment. Then that bill was rejected. You are right. We voted against it. We didn't like the bill from the very beginning. But presumably, it was going to pass but for the adoption of the Maloney amendment—with your votes because it was your bill, a majority bill. We always passed our bill, if you look at the RECORD, with our votes when we offered appropriations bills to the floor.

So I am hopeful that, notwithstanding the fact the rule is going to be structured, the Maloney amendment, which will speak to the very tragedy that occurred this past week—in part, not totally—will be allowed to be made in order so the House can loudly, clearly, and unequivocally say we do not believe in discrimination against fellow citizens because they are LGBT citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend if he wants to make a comment.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I understand the gentleman's concern. I want to make it a point to make sure that we do have voices heard and Members have amendments.

I went back and looked at the numbers. Now, I know there are hundreds of amendments because these bills go through subcommittee, then they go through full committee, and at all times, Members from both sides of the aisle can offer amendments.

When I looked at last year's bill, under an open process, open rule, we considered 65 amendments on DOD. Well, we just considered 75. So it is a very open, structured rule. I went back and thought, let me look at overall. Is there history within Congress that we could measure ourselves to?

Well, if I take as of May, the 114th Congress has considered 1,269 amendments overall on bills on the floor that have already gone through committee with the amendment process. In the 113th Congress, we were at 1,545.

Now, how do we measure up with other Congresses?

As you spoke, during the majority of the 111th Congress, they were at 778. I understand the concerns that you have, but I feel very comfortable in the fact that voices are being heard, and it is a very open, structured rule for amendments that could be offered.

Another point to make is we just passed an appropriations bill dealing with defense in a large, bipartisan manner. So I believe it is working. It is a process that we continue to work through, and I applaud the gentlemen on both sides of the aisle who worked to help us get a bill that just got finished in a bipartisan manner.

I do want to thank the gentleman for his work on our last bill. There have

been nine bills on this floor that have dealt with terrorism, the radical Islam that is attacking this country and other countries, from the task force that we put together after the attacks in Paris, three of them dealing directly with the radicalization of Americans—persons born in America and radicalized—and the damage they cause. I mourn the loss of those Americans and pray for those families, for what they are going through today.

Now, those bills have sat in the Senate, but the House had taken the action. Today, we put those bills back together to make it easier on the Senate to be able to move those to the President's desk and signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his help and work with that.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and although, as you saw, we had an overwhelming vote for those three bills. We had already passed those. They are in the Senate. Now we have packaged them and repassed them. Mr. Speaker, I would say, with all due respect to the majority leader that, frankly, the events of Sunday would not be affected by those bills.

We would hope very sincerely—again, let me reiterate, in the “Young Guns” under your authorship and Mr. Cantor's authorship and Mr. RYAN's authorship, that you believed in the book, the three leaders of this House—Mr. Cantor is no longer with us—in openness, consideration of issues, notwithstanding the fact that they may be uncomfortable issues.

And, in fact, Speaker RYAN said—and I am sure you are tired of hearing me use this quote: “But Ryan said he wasn't interested in playing things safe if it came at the expense of an open legislative process . . . we are not going to auto-up the process.” Structured rules auto-up the process. “We are not going to auto-up the process and predetermine the outcome of everything around here. I want the House to work its will.”

With all due respect to my friend, I asked a specific question—and I will reiterate that question. It is not about whether we have had 1,000 amendments or 5 amendments or 700 amendments. It is whether or not the Maloney amendment will be made in order on the Financial Services bill. The reason I say that is because we have had, I think, before the horrific incident that occurred on Sunday, a dramatic demonstration that this was, among other things, a hate crime. It was a hate crime based upon prejudice. What the Maloney amendment seeks to do is to put the Congress of the United States on record as being against that discrimination.

That is a very important issue. It is a critical issue about what this country is and the values that we have. It is the very kind of issue that it would seem to me to be self-evident to fall into the category of “I want to House to work its will.”

This is not some number of amendments or this, that, and the other. This is a serious and immediate, clear and present danger to a lot of our citizens. We think it is important for Congress to go on record as saying that we are against discrimination in that regard.

We would hope that this amendment would be made in order. We can't offer it because it is not an open rule. We weren't allowed to offer it on the Defense bill. I would hope that Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York is allowed to offer that on the Financial Services bill, and the House can consider it. If the House disagrees with MALONEY, then the amendment will lose. But it will be consistent with the rhetoric that has been included for years by, frankly, the majority party, Mr. Speaker, that we will consider issues on their merits.

Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to yield to my friend, but I hope I convey to you that we don't believe this is a political issue in that sense. We believe this is a serious issue, and we believe that literally millions of Americans are feeling very, very lonely in some respects, threatened in other respects, and hopeful that the Congress of the United States would go on record as saying we will not tolerate discrimination against fellow Americans just because of a category that they may reside in.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the effort in which he puts forth his argument.

Every amendment before the Rules Committee will be considered, and that will be brought forth next week. I will keep the Members posted on what the Rules Committee comes forth with.

The one thing I do want to remind the gentleman of, the numbers show this may be a structured rule, but there were more amendments offered on the floor under a structured rule than an open rule. This is probably one of the most open, structured rules we have ever had.

The numbers show that the amendments here are almost twice as many were offered in the 111th this time by May, and even more importantly, these bills have gone through committee—subcommittee and full committee—where all amendments are offered without going through the Rules Committee.

So, yes, it is my desire to have the voice of individuals heard, to be able to have amendments on this floor. That is why we created a structure that has this process to be able to work.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. The gentleman has just said we want to have individuals have the right to offer amendments. Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York wants to offer this amendment.

□ 1400

This House voted for his amendment, as the gentleman recalls. A majority of this House supports the Maloney amendment, unless they have their

votes changed. They had their votes changed. We came back the following week, and the majority of this House voted for the Maloney amendment. Unfortunately, the bill went down. I say "unfortunately" because the Maloney amendment didn't go forward. There were a lot of good things in that bill. A majority of your Members voted against it. Had a majority of your Members voted for it, it would have passed, notwithstanding what we did, because you are in the majority and you have the numbers.

So I would simply urge not to talk about we have had 15 amendments or 500 amendments. We would feel it very important that this Congress go on record telling our fellow Americans that we don't believe in discrimination against LGBT citizens, period. If the majority of the House would vote that way, I think the majority of the Senate would vote that way. If the Maloney amendment is made in order, it will have, in my view, the support of the majority of this House. In that regard, therefore, it is certainly not specious, and I would hope that it would be made in order.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, we have seen a 16-hour filibuster on the floor of the United States Senate. That filibuster was about bringing to the floor of the House of Representatives legislation which is supported by over 75 percent of Americans.

First of all, if you can't fly, you ought not to be able to buy a gun. If you are so dangerous that you can't get on a plane, you ought not to be allowed to buy a gun that could kill a lot of people very quickly, as we saw just the other day.

And secondly, the overwhelming majority of Americans support enhanced background checks overwhelmingly. Those two issues.

I am led to believe, though I haven't done the poll directly, that a majority of those who are members of the NRA—not the association itself, the National Rifle Association, but the majority of the members—when asked, support those two propositions.

I would hope that they would be brought to the floor so that the House could work its will, again, on the premise, as you have stated and others have stated in your party, that under the leadership of the Republican Party the House is going to be able to work its will on important issues. That, we believe, is a critically important issue. I would hope the gentleman could assure me that that will be brought to the floor not necessarily next week, but in the very, very near future.

I yield to my friend if he wants to respond.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As the gentleman knows—and I thank you for buying the book; I thought only my mother did—an open process also means going through committee. I can't will something just to come to the floor. We like things to go through committees.

I know at times like this we want to make sure that fear does not get the better of our judgment. It is absolutely appropriate for us to discuss options that could hopefully prevent the next attack.

I am proud of the fact that the last bill we just passed dealt with the radicalization of Americans. But we cannot lose sight of our basic rights protected in the Constitution, including the right to due process.

In the weeks and months to come, I would expect that the House will take additional action in response to the threat posed by ISIL and others. I look forward to working with the gentleman in a constructive way to ensure the safety and security of all Americans.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Let me remind him that—although there seems to be some tangential relationship because of the self-proclamation by the killer, the person who created the massacre in Orlando—the person who created the massacre in Charleston, Roof, had no relationship to ISIL or anybody in the international community. He didn't like African Americans. He killed them because of the color of their skin, and we speak out against that, properly so.

Had the background check been appropriate in that case, that may have been stopped. We don't know. But it is certainly worth making the effort to ensure that guns do not get in the hands of those who ought not to have them. Again, as I say, a majority of the American people support that.

And, yes, the Export-Import Bank was bottled up in committee—we understand you can bottle things up in committee—over 2½ years. When it finally got to the floor, a majority of Republicans and all but one Democrat voted for it, over 300 votes for it, but it was bottled up in committee. That may be regular order, but it is not openness, and it is not having the House work its will.

I would urge that those two items in particular—the no fly, no buy legislation and the enhanced ability to know whether people ought to have guns or not—whether suffering from some sort of mental problem or having criminal records, that they not buy guns. I would hope we can bring that to the floor and have this House work its will, as has been suggested your side would do when and if it was in power, and it has been in power now for some period of time.

If the gentleman wants to make additional comments, I will yield. If not, I will yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Will the gentleman yield for one point?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCARTHY. It was your birthday this week, and I just want to wish you a happy birthday.

Mr. HOYER. Another vicious attack on me.

I thank the majority leader, who is always very kind. I appreciate that very much.

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

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2016, TO MONDAY, JUNE 20, 2016

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next and that the order of the House of January 5, 2016, regarding morning-hour debate not apply on that day.

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

There was no objection.

CHEROKEE TRAIL BOY'S BASEBALL TEAM

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

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the boys baseball team of Cherokee Trail High School on winning the 2016 Colorado 5A State championship game on May 29, 2016.

The students and staff who were part of the title-winning Cougar team deserve to be honored for winning the State championship for the first time since they won the 4A State championship in 2007. The Cougars beat Rocky Mountain High School 5-1 in the series, and ended the season with a winning 25-5 record.

Throughout the season, the boys of Cherokee Trail baseball team were dedicated, worked hard, and persevered. These traits were a key factor in their endeavor to win the championship. But winning would not have been possible without the tireless leadership of their head coach, Allan Dyer, and his commendable staff.

It is with great pride that I join all of the residents of Aurora, Colorado, in congratulating the Cherokee Trail Cougars on their State championship.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, when will we have legislation to help stop the gun violence? Orlando, Charleston, San Bernardino, Newtown, Aurora, Fort Hood, Virginia Tech—and, yes, the list goes on. It seems like every few days we see yet another shooting and more scores of innocent lives cut short.

I believe, like the majority of Americans, I am ready to wake up from this nightmare. I know many in this Chamber, Mr. Speaker, feel the same way, too.

Well, it is time for Congress to act. We don't have to look for motivation. The outpouring of love and coming together following the Charleston 9

shooting, just 365 days ago tomorrow, brought down a symbol of racism and hate that hung for more than a century.

Mr. Speaker, let our actions and collective resolve in the wake of Charleston serve as an example for long-overdue action on guns in the wake of Orlando. The American people need us to be united, to come together strong.

I want to thank Columbus, Ohio, in my district, for being Columbus strong against hatred, discrimination, and the violence against our LGBT community and other communities.

I am Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY, and I am asking this House and Speaker RYAN to do the same.

HONORING MARIE WHITACRE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor a great friend in northern California, Marie Whitacre. She certainly was not a giant in stature, if you knew her, but she was a giant in the real estate industry in northern California. She passed away on June 9.

Marie moved to northern California in 1978, leaving southern California to become the executive officer of the Shasta Association of REALTORS. She continued to serve our area in that role for the majority of her 52-year career.

Not only was Marie one of the first women executives in the area, but she also brought tremendous success to her association, making it one of California's top real estate advocacy groups before she decided to step down from the position in 2007.

I knew Marie personally as a friend, as a lady with a kind, nice touch but also the ability to get things done during my time serving in office as well as working with her and her association. Indeed, it was a pleasure, and we will miss her.

Marie is survived by her brother, Mike; sister, Sally; husband, Harlan; and son, Tom.

Indeed, she made a big impression on her clientele in the north State. We will miss her. God bless her and her family.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF FARM CREDIT

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 100th anniversary of Farm Credit organizations here in the United States. Over the last century, these organizations have provided critical funding for new farmers, farmers who have been in business, and families for many, many years.

I know that in my own family situation, my father was on the board of directors of the Land Bank in Stockton,

California. When my wife and I wanted to start our own ranch, for the first 2 years, we relied upon the Farm Credit associations.

And so it is all across America, as farmers try to continue their business to provide the food for our Nation and around the world, the Farm Credit organizations are there to make sure that the money is available for the operations of those farms and ranches.

SECURITY, JUSTICE, AND EQUALITY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, today, the President and Vice President of the United States, rightly so, have gone to Orlando, Florida, to be with the Senate delegation and Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN, our colleague whose district was impacted by this heinous terrorist act.

I thank him for that, and I thank him for bringing this country together, recognizing that we are not here to blame Muslims, we are not here to blame people of different faith; we are here to draw together. I want the Muslim community to know that we stand with them in their outrage over this incident and their recognition of the values of their faith.

Let me also say that we honor and mourn those from the Latino community who died in this tragic and heinous act, and we want to do something about it. Congresswoman BROWN and I have introduced H.R. 5470, which requires that before anyone gets an assault weapon, they must answer questions about evidence and recent contacts by Federal law enforcement authorities that they have been engaged in. It must be verified.

Let me finally say, Mr. Speaker, that we want the Nation to be secure, but we also want justice in our criminal justice system. I am looking forward to moving that legislation forward because we must be balanced: security and justice and equality for people in the criminal justice system.

□ 1415

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ITS IMPACT ON COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS

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

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to discuss the importance of scientific research and its impact on commercial applications.

Here is a great example. Scientists have been working to understand dark matter. Dark matter is heavy enough to hold the galaxies together through its gravitational pull, yet it has not been detected by current technology, such as by telescopic observation. Re-

search has led to experiments that would detect dark matter as it scatters from ordinary particles.

Princeton University physicists and collaborators who are working on this problem needed to use a rare isotope of the inert gas argon. A National Science Foundation award to Princeton enabled the university group to test samples of underground gases to locate the required argon. In doing so, they discovered a source from a private company where the argon is captured during a CO₂ extraction process. In addition to the extraction process, we also found that it captures helium. This new helium supply is expected to replace more than 15 percent of the commercial helium that is provided by the Bureau of Land Management. We have all used helium in balloons and to make our voices high and squeaky, but there are industrial, medical, and scientific processes that use helium as well.

We need to provide funding to the National Science Foundation and to other scientific research organizations to continue making such discoveries and help keep America strong.

END THE EPIDEMIC OF GUN SILENCE

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this picture of these murdered children was from 3 years ago, but the mass murders continue, and the American people are saying, "Enough," and they are demanding that this Congress put an end to our epidemic on gun silence; but, for nearly two decades, there has been a gag order in place that has prevented scientific research into the causes and cures of gun violence.

The 1997 omnibus budget bill contained language that was made for the gun lobby. It targeted the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with the intended effect of prohibiting any federally funded research on the serious public health issue of gun violence. Sadly, the pro-gun lobby was successful in its efforts to censor science—this despite the fact that guns have taken more lives in this country since 1968 than were lost in all of the wars this Nation has ever fought.

So I urge my colleagues to support my bill, H.R. 2612, to restore funding—to lift the gag rule—for research on gun violence and prevention, because, on this issue, the science is literally killing us.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise, first, to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Farm Credit System in America.

The Farm Credit System in America was set 100 years ago to provide lending opportunities for American farmers, ranchers, dairymen—those who tilled the soil, those who put food on America's dinner table every night. Through the success of the Farm Credit organizations throughout this country, we celebrate now 100 years of that successful ability to make loans to those who are young, who are older farmers, who are starting out, who have been farming for generations—to those who in every region of America do best, which is to produce the healthiest, the most nutritious, the most bountiful crops anywhere grown in the world so that American consumers and their families can enjoy those food products at the lowest cost value possible.

Clearly, we know that the success of American agriculture is, in large part, due to the success of the Farm Credit organizations across this country. We commend them for their efforts and celebrate 100 years of making America the most productive agricultural country in the world.

TERROR ATTACK IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise, sadly, to address the terror attack that occurred last Sunday in Orlando, Florida.

Today, the President and the Vice President are journeying to Orlando to mourn with those families and friends who felt this terrible tragedy that has reverberated across America.

As we mourn the loss of those lives, we stand with the LGBT community and decry all crimes of hate against all people in America and throughout the world.

Sadly, in my district, there have been multiple instances of hate crimes committed, in part, against the Sikh community and against other communities. In the wake of the deadliest shooting in U.S. history, issues like hate crimes, access to weapons, and the threat of terrorism are at the forefront of Americans' thoughts.

As Members of Congress, we have to ask ourselves: At what point are we going to have an honest discussion about the continuation of hate crimes that happen throughout our country? When is enough enough? If now is not the time, then when is the time?

The deadly shootings that took place in Orlando, we know, could have happened anywhere in the United States. The reality is that we do not have a consensus here in this House on the appropriate policies that are needed to prevent it from happening again. It is time that we stop playing politics if we are ever going to have an honest discussion, a conversation, about preventing hate crimes in America. Sound bites and blaming others do not translate into improving policies that make Americans safer. It simply doesn't.

I urge my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis, to thoughtfully discuss and to

hold hearings on these very important issues so that we can pass meaningful legislation. Yes, if we pass meaningful legislation, it will have to be, by its very nature, bipartisan. Pass it, and send it to the President's desk so that it can be signed into law. Hopefully, we will point back to a time when we won't have to stand for a moment of silence for a tragedy that occurred in some part of America. Americans, I believe, want us to do better, and we owe them that.

CALIFORNIA'S WATER SYSTEM

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, finally, I rise, as I have on a regular basis, to update Members of the House on the situation that faces California's water system—the devastating drought that now has gone beyond 4 years.

Today, the Shasta Lake and Folsom Lake, which are part of the Central Valley's project—two major reservoirs in the Sacramento River watershed—have enough water to supply 100 percent water allocations to farmers in the Sacramento Valley and to the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors, along with wildlife refuges in the San Joaquin Valley. We had hoped for an El Nino year. We didn't get it, but we did get between 80 and 95 percent of our normal supply, which is much better than the 5 percent of snow and rain that we received the year before.

Notwithstanding that fact, the United States National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service are now proposing new efforts in recent weeks to recover species, which will impact Reclamation's ability to deliver the water that they had previously allocated. In the spring, the way the Federal and State water projects work, is that, in April, the snow depths are measured—that is about the end of our snow in California—as is the precipitation during our rain time period of the year, and they measure how much water is available to be allocated for all of the water contractors, both in the Federal service areas and in the State service areas.

Yet, if the action that is being proposed 2 months later by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and by NMFS—as a part of the NOAA Federal agency—is taken, it would be unprecedented that 2 months after allocations have been made, based upon what we believe the snow to be in the mountains and the rain we receive this winter, the allocations somehow would be taken back or dramatically cut back.

Despite an abundance of water in the Shasta Reservoir—it is almost full—the National Marine Fisheries Service is considering a temperature control plan that would limit releases of only 8,000 cubic feet per second of water. Now the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is asking that we allow more water out, and, of course, the National Marine Fisheries Service is asking that we restrict water to reserve a cold water pool. The constraints, which are required by existing regulations, have

the following implications if, in fact, these actions are taken:

One, it would prevent farmers in the Sacramento Valley from diverting water already promised by Reclamation. Unheard of;

It would limit Reclamation's ability to export water to meet its commitment to the Exchange Contractors and to senior water rights holders in the San Joaquin Valley. It has not happened before;

It could lead to Reclamation's having to make releases from Friant Dam, which is in my service area, to meet other contractors' needs and reduce water previously promised to farmers in the Friant system, who, over the last 2 years, have received a zero water allocation. In April, Reclamation said they could get 35 percent of their normal water. Then, in May, it was increased by another 30 percent to 65 percent. Now they are talking about cutting it in half, maybe. Unacceptable;

It would also be unlikely that Reclamation could supply the meager 5 percent of allocation that was made for south-of-delta agricultural water service contractors. Let me tell you that these contractors, for over 2 years, have had a zero water allocation. Hundreds of thousands of acres, as a result of that, have gone unplanted—fallow.

These are devastating impacts for farmers, farmworkers, and the farm communities that I represent that work so hard every day to put food on America's dinner table. That is the consequence. Reclamation would be required to, once again, drain the reserves in the Folsom Reservoir, the Folsom Dam. These consequences, in my view, are unacceptable and should not occur.

While the National Marine Fisheries Service is proposing water to be held in Shasta through the summer and fall, the Fish and Wildlife Service is requesting additional outflow, during the summer, for increasing the habitat for delta smelt.

□ 1430

These conflicting requests make no sense. They make no sense to the person on the street. They make no sense if you try to explain it to people enjoying their dinner at their dinner table. And they certainly don't make any sense to the farmers, the farmworkers, and the farm communities.

The request, I might add, is outside of the requirements of the 2008 biological opinion—I called them the flawed biological opinions—under the Endangered Species Act, and it is in direct contradiction to the requests made by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Further, the Fish and Wildlife Service has failed to conduct the statutory analysis on the outflow request; and when they made the request, it was made without adequate scientific support under the environmental review process.

If I sound frustrated, I have good reason to be frustrated.

Additionally, the Fish and Wildlife Service is also failing to implement a comprehensive plan for species recovery. In testimony, the head of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, when I asked over a month ago if they had a recovery plan, said: Well, yes.

I said: Well, what is it?

He said: Well, it is 20 years old, so it is really out of date.

I said: Well, then, you really don't have a plan.

And they acknowledged that.

Part of the comprehensive recovery plan does include provisions like those in legislation that we voted on yesterday in the Natural Resources Committee, the Save Our Salmon Act, of which I am a cosponsor. This act would begin to limit the impacts of predator species that are one of the principal causes of the decline of salmon and smelt in the delta. So the Save Our Salmon Act needs to be heard here on the floor, and I hope it will be passed and ultimately signed into law.

So the requirements made by the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service are unprecedented, I say again; and the impacts, intended or not, are real. They will be severe throughout California, especially in the San Joaquin Valley that I represent a part of, affecting as much as 6 million acres of productive, prime agricultural land that produces half the Nation's fruits and vegetables. That is the number one citrus State in the Nation, the number one dairy State in the Nation, number one production in wine and grapes. The product lines, 300 commodities, go on and on and on. That is how devastating these decisions could be if, in fact, they were granted.

So I urge the administration to reject these harmful actions. Common sense, at some time, must be applied. Let's prevent this train wreck from happening. Let's get to work on fixing a broken water system in California that was designed for 20 million people. Today we have 41 million people living in California. It was designed for the agriculture we had in the sixties.

Today, we are far more productive in our agricultural efforts, and it was never designed in a way to provide for environmental water as it is being requested today. So it is a broken water system because, when we have continuous dry years, it cannot serve all the demands that are placed upon it for our people, for our farms, and to ensure that we have the ability to maintain the environment for future generations to come.

I yield back the balance of my time.

CHALLENGES FACING THE COUNTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), my good friend and a great Member of Congress.

REESTABLISH INTEGRITY OF ARTICLE I OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 7½ years, this President has ignored Article I of the Constitution and the will of the American people.

The balance of power detailed in the Constitution is very clear: Congress writes laws; the President executes those laws. But through controversial executive orders and questionable regulations and selective enforcement of laws, the President has time and again bypassed our government's critical system of checks and balances to drive his own personal agenda of Big Government and big regulation.

Congress must reset this balance, reclaim its legislative power, and reestablish the integrity of Article I of the Constitution.

The most blatant attack on our Constitution is his executive order to suspend immigration laws for nearly 4 million people who are in our country illegally. In acting alone, the President has made clear his desire for amnesty for illegal immigrants, in direct violation of the laws of this Nation.

We are a nation of immigrants. But more importantly, Mr. Speaker, we are a nation of laws. This issue will only be resolved when the executive branch enforces existing law and works with the elected Members of Congress instead of sidestepping the Constitution and disrespecting the will of the people.

Mr. Speaker, Americans are desperate for greater security and economic opportunity. This comes with elevating, not undermining, the spirit of self-government, on which our Nation was founded.

This is not a Republican or a Democrat issue. This is an American issue, and it touches the core of our system of government. It is time that we restore and protect Article I of the Constitution and put the people first.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, such an articulate person in Congress is appreciated by all of us, especially so clear thinking. That is exactly the kind of thinking we need in the executive branch.

Mr. Speaker, we have an article just in from Carolyn May today: "441 Syrian Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Since the Orlando Attack, Dozens to Florida." It says:

"The administration has accelerated the pace of resettlement despite warnings from top security officials about potential vulnerabilities in vetting migrants from terror-hotspots like Syria and reports that ISIS operatives have infiltrated the refugee flows.

"In written testimony prepared for a Thursday hearing of the Senate Intelligence Committee, CIA Director John Brennan again warned about the potential for ISIS operatives to manipulate the refugee system, as well as other immigration paths."

While our CIA Director from this administration was warning the Senate here on Capitol Hill about ISIS being amongst the Syrian refugees—and ISIS leaders themselves have said, oh, yeah, we are going to have some of our killers amongst the so-called Syrian refugees. Because we don't really know where they are from, and that was pretty clear from testimony sometime back from FBI Director Comey, who said, sure, basically we will vet them, but we have no information to vet them with. Whoever they say they are, wherever they say they are from, especially if they say they are from Syria, we really don't have a good way to disprove or to prove.

So, yeah, we will vet them. But since we have nothing to check with—as he said, you know, we had tremendous information from Iraq. We had the government's own records, but we got nothing to vet the Syrians.

So perhaps this is an area we should believe the Islamic State leaders when they say "we are getting our terrorists in amongst the Syrian refugees." And apparently the CIA Director takes this seriously. And we hope, at some point, the President will as well.

Before people get too harsh in their judgments of the FBI or the FBI agents who had questioned the Orlando shooter, the killer, the murderer, the Islamic radical in Orlando, it is important that we keep in mind that—you know, the 9/11 Commission was composed of Republicans, Democrats, and this bipartisan group used this term, "violent extremism." They only used that three times, because they knew from their good report. They talked about the "enemy" 39 times. This administration doesn't like to talk about an enemy, so it is not appropriate for the FBI nor the National Intelligence Strategy.

And this FBI counterterrorism lexicon was developed in 2009 after this President took office because they wanted to make sure that we don't offend the people who want to kill us and destroy our way of life. So there are terms that are off limits in this administration, in the FBI, in the national intelligence community.

I haven't gotten any updates officially, but from what I understand from friends that work in these areas, there is no real update. You want a quick end to your career in the FBI or in our intelligence agencies, then all you have to use are the terms "jihad," "Muslim," "Islam." If you talk about the Muslim Brotherhood, your career is pretty well over. You don't want to talk about Hamas or Hezbollah. "Al Qaeda," that was used one time in the National Intelligence Strategy that this administration put forth.

But for heaven's sake, even though the radical Islamists are making clear that they want an international caliphate in which everyone bows their knee to Allah and to the twelfth imam, the imam that is going to come back and lead everybody, you sure don't want to say it in this administration.

And it is not appropriate to talk about sharia. Unfortunately, polls these days are showing that there is a massive number and a massive percentage of people who have already immigrated into the United States who are Muslim that say that they owe their allegiance more to sharia than to our Constitution.

I know that people constantly say we should not discriminate, and certainly we should not, you know, as a judge, as a prosecutor, as a chief justice, discriminate based on things that were inappropriate. But if somebody is committing a crime, has committed a crime, wants to destroy our way of life, bring down our government, destroy Western civilization, it is okay to discriminate against those people because what they have done or want to do is called a crime.

If they want to bring down our Constitution and have it submissive to sharia law, the appropriate term for that is treason. And it is okay to discriminate against people who want to destroy your country, destroy your government, bring down the Constitution, and it is okay to discriminate.

If someone wants to immigrate into this country—and we are getting word that some are instructed not to talk about or mention their religious beliefs and just say it is none of your business—it is important to find out, before we give American citizenship to people, whether or not they can take the oath as a citizen honestly, truthfully, with no hesitation. Because if they cannot, then we need to discriminate against them and prevent those people who want to commit treason from becoming American citizens.

□ 1445

It is called self-defense. It is called self-preservation. So, no, we don't want to ever discriminate against anybody based on race, creed, color, national origin, gender, age; but if somebody is not willing, because of their religious beliefs, to state that the Constitution is something to which they can pledge their complete allegiance, then they are not supposed to get citizenship. It is supposed to be denied.

If you want to call that discrimination, then that is the kind that is okay. But the administration is going so far out of its way to try not to offend people that want to kill us and bring down our way of life that you can't talk about who our enemy is. So for the three of us who have been through many of the materials that have been purged from our training materials because they offended radical Islamists and Muslim Brotherhood sympathizers, it is important to understand, our FBI agents are not allowed to be properly trained to recognize what a radical Islamist believes, what he or she reads, the appearances that they have to ascribe to, all these things. They are teachable because they are being taught to radical Islamists that want the international caliphate.

I know the immediate reaction to killings. I have dear friends on the other side of the aisle, and I know that they are honorable and truly believe the best thing to do is to start having restrictions on guns; but if we were simply dealing with people who should not be in this country—and if they are in this country, they should not be walking free; and if they are in this country, they should never have been allowed to get guns under the laws, if they exist, if this administration were properly training our agents and enforcing the laws—then we wouldn't have to go after the guns, and these people would be alive today.

I understand their concerns. The anger is normally with the instrument used. I was reading, again, earlier about the 100 days in Rwanda, when between 500,000 to a million—many estimates say around 800,000 Rwandans—were killed mainly with machetes and clubs. Most of these people didn't have guns, but they were intent on terrorizing the nation—at least the Tutsi people—and terrorize them they did. They killed them. They terrorized them. There was widespread rape. It was just a disaster of biblical proportions. Just horrendous.

But when someone is intent on terrorizing to that extent, they use whatever weapons are available, whether it is a machete, a club, a gun, a pressure cooker, or whatever they have available, or fertilizer, as is so often used for making bombs.

So our FBI, they are not able to use these words. The term “religious” has been used three times in the counterterrorism lexicon, “religious.” And, of course, it is important to the current administration to use the term “religious” from time to time because, as our Department of Homeland Security has already told us and as the Secretary of Homeland Security reaffirmed this week, we know that rightwing extremists are every bit as much a threat to the United States as Islamic radicals. Something I am not hearing a lot about, but I sure hear it when I get fussed at by rightwing extremists.

I know some people think that I am a rightwing extremist, but if you look back at the things the most liberal people in the country were saying in the early 1960s, boy, I am right there mainstream. We will see again in November, but apparently I am pretty mainstream with the people of east Texas.

But they have the same beliefs that our Founders did. They want freedom, and they want liberty, and they want their constitutional rights, which includes the right to keep and bear arms so that, if somebody with a machete or somebody with a club or somebody with a gun who is intent on terrorizing, it won't only be the terrorists and the criminals who have the guns. They want to keep their guns.

So what I am hearing from rightwing extremists that stay mad at me be-

cause I don't speak up enough to their way of thinking is that they are angry because we have an administration that won't identify the enemy. Clearly, most Americans understand radical Islamists are at war with America. Pointed out numerous times, but around the world, Muslim leaders have just been aghast and are asking me: What is wrong with your country? You are helping the wrong Muslims. You are helping the Muslim brothers who are at war with you. How about being a friend of those of us who are not at war with you?

And they are right. This administration has brought too many people alongside who do not like this country.

Let's look at the Orlando terrorist, the radical Islamist. He was 29 years old, and he was born in America. I have been warning about this for years, but people come here on visas, have a child, and then people here mistakenly think that that means they have to be an American citizen, where it seems pretty clear to some of us if we change the legislation to say that we stand with all the rest—I don't know of any other place that does what we do, but we stand with at least most, if not all the rest, of the world, and changing our law to say: just because you are born in America does not mean you are an American citizen.

I have even heard somebody on FOX News say: Well, there is no way around it. If you are born in America, it doesn't matter who you are or where you are from, you are an American citizen.

That is simply not true. If you go back and look at the debate over the 14th Amendment, the proponent of the 14th Amendment made it very clear that there are some groups that will not be American citizens under the 14th Amendment. We still recognize today the fact that if you are a diplomat here from a foreign country, then you are not subject to all of the laws of the country, and your children born here in America are not citizens. So, hopefully, those who think it is automatic no matter where you are from, they will be educated and know that is simply not the case.

So we also have the right to tell people: No, if you come here illegally, just because you sneak in to the United States illegally or pay a gang or a drug cartel to get you in illegally does not mean that you are going to start increasing legally the population of the United States.

But under existing laws, Omar Mateen was a 29-year-old American-born citizen. According to The Denver Post, Mateen's family was from Afghanistan, but he was born in New York City. According to CBS News, Seddique Mir Mateen, the father of Omar Mateen, has well-known anti-American views and is an ideological supporter of the Afghan Taliban. That is what I have been warning about. People who hate America, who have sympathized with those who want to

destroy America, have kids here, and we say that their kids are American citizens. We are creating time bombs within our own Nation.

The older Mateen hosts a program on California-based satellite Afghan TV station called the Durand Jirga Show, and the primary audience being ethnic Pashtun Afghans living in the United States. According to CBS: "In his Facebook videos, the alleged gunman's father has often appeared wearing a military uniform and declaring himself the leader of a 'transitional revolutionary government' of Afghanistan. He claims to have his own intelligence agency and close ties to the U.S. Congress—assets he says he will use to subvert Pakistani influence and take control of Afghanistan."

The younger Mateen was previously married in 2009 to a woman who, according to FOX News, was born in Uzbekistan, but the couple divorced in 2011. According to Omar Mateen's ex-wife, he "was not a stable person. He beat me"—which is okay under many Muslims' interpretation of sharia law. My wife doesn't agree with that, and, therefore, I do not either—"he would just come home and start beating me up because the laundry wasn't finished or something like that."

Mateen is currently married to Noor Salman and has a 3-year-old son.

I was speaking tongue-in-cheek about my wife. Actually, my mother is deceased since 1991, but growing up with an older sister, it was made clear you don't touch a girl. No matter if she hits you, you don't hit her back. You come tell us. That is the way I have lived.

But, you know, many around the world who believe sharia law is much superior to the U.S. Constitution think it is just fine to beat a woman. That is not legal in America, for those in doubt. Thank God.

In addition to his views on women and African Americans, Mateen has also had a history of anger toward members of the LGBTQ community. According to Mateen's father, his son was very angry about a recent incident involving two men kissing in public. Per Mateen's father, as reported by The Washington Post: "We were in downtown Miami, Bayside, people were playing music. And he saw two men kissing each other in front of his wife and kid and he got very angry," the father told NBC News. "They were kissing each other and touching each other and he said, 'Look at that. In front of my son they are doing that.'"

I do recognize, apparently, according to reports, Mateen had visited the gay bar before. Apparently he had also visited a Disney park, people believe in casing the place for potential attack. Whatever his reasons for going to the gay bar before, whether he had those tendencies and because of his Muslim radical Islamic teaching, he hated himself for it, whatever the reason, we know that what he is taught is that no matter how bad the sins are that he has committed, if he can go out of this

life killed while he is killing Christians, Jews, non-Muslims, Muslims who have converted to something else, if he can go out, be killed while he is killing people like that, it doesn't matter what sins he has committed in his life, under his radical Islamic beliefs, he goes to paradise. I believe with all my heart nobody in the universe was more shocked than Mateen after he went to the other side.

It appears that Mateen first started walking down the path toward radicalization sometime after the end of his first marriage. Friends of the shooter describe how he became steadily more religious after his divorce and even went on a religious pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia.

□ 1500

As reported by multiple news outlets, Mateen has twice been investigated by the FBI. The first investigation involved comments he made which suggested he had an affinity for Islamic extremist groups. The second investigation involved connections to a Florida man who traveled to Syria and became a suicide bomber for.

Per the Washington Post, "Neither probe turned up evidence of wrongdoing. Mateen," according to them, "had a blemish-free record."

That is ridiculous.

As a result of these two FBI investigations, Mateen was at one time placed on a terrorist watch list maintained by the FBI. According to the LA Times, Mateen was removed from the list after the FBI's two investigations were concluded.

But, again, we have to remember, the FBI is not allowed to talk to people about jihad: What are your beliefs about Islamic jihad? Do you think it is a simple, peaceable conversion within your own heart and mind? Or do you believe jihad means it is okay to go out and kill people who disagree with radical Islam or your view of Islam?

If you can't talk about someone's beliefs in Islam, you can't get to whether or not they have been radicalized.

So we have some incredibly talented and intelligent FBI and intelligence agents that are completely ignorant of what they need to know because this administration has made clear to them you don't go there.

If you have ever learned about jihad, Muslim, Islam, takfir, Muslim Brotherhood, Hamas, Hezbollah, al Qaeda, caliphate, if you have ever been taught about those things and what to recognize in a radical Islamist, then you better keep your mouth shut about them or you will lose your career, as one of the original Homeland Security employees, dedicated patriot Philip Haney, learned when he was pointing out terrorists.

So it makes it tough when you are in the FBI, in our intelligence, and you know the President will not call somebody a radical Islamist. And I know our President was belittling those of us who said it is important to recognize

our enemy. The chairman of the Homeland Security Committee had said earlier today those very words.

Those are very important words. He said we have to define our enemy to defeat it. He said if this President won't define it, this body will. Our bill that we passed today didn't define it at all. It didn't mention the words "radical Islam," "jihad," "Muslim Brotherhood," "Hamas," "Hezbollah," "al Qaeda," "international caliphate," or those who were more devoted to sharia law than to our Constitution. So this is a little bit of a problem.

This article from the Daily Mail has this as a summary: "Seddique Mateen is the father of mass shooter Omar Mateen, 29. Mateen Senior is an Afghan who hosts the Durand Jirga Show. This show is aired on YouTube channel"—I am not even going to say.

"He visited Congress, the State Department and met with political leaders during a trip to Washington, DC, in April. He also attended a hearing on Afghanistan security while in the capital. Pictures from 2015 show him meeting" with some folks up here. "Police seen searching him home, located close to where his son lived."

Obviously, his father's strong support or expressed support of the Taliban should have caused concerns. And I know the word "discrimination" has been overused, to the point that people who saw in Mateen the potential radical Islamist mass shooter were cowed by political correctness, as was the company he worked for when they refused to deal with the complaints about his radical Islamic problems. Political correctness killed 49 people.

Should we ban political correctness because it closed the eyes of the FBI agents to seeing they had a radical Islamist they were talking to during their two investigations? Should we indict political correctness or ban it from America because the FBI, when they investigated and talked to the older Tsarnaev brother before he killed and maimed in the Boston bombing—should we ban political correctness because the FBI didn't know what to ask?

The FBI Director himself—at that time, Mueller. I had understood they had not gone to the mosque where Tsarnaev was attending after they got word he had been radicalized.

I said: You didn't even go to the mosque where they attended?

He said: We did go to the mosque—and I didn't hear it until it was replayed later—in our outreach program. That is right.

In a previous hearing to that, he had explained: Look, the Muslim community is like every other religious community in America. There is no difference whatsoever. We have a wonderful outreach program with the Muslim community. It is going great. But it is just like every other community.

He said it over and over.

When it was my time to question, I said: Since it is just like every other community in America, Director

Mueller, how is the outreach program of the FBI going with the Buddhists and the Jewish community and the Baptist community and the Hindu community? How are your outreach programs to those religious communities?

He had to back up and try to figure out something to say. And basically, it was: We have a combined outreach to all those other groups. We don't have a specific outreach to all of those others—the Baptists, Christians, or Jews.

They don't have an outreach program like that because, to the FBI way of thinking, we have outreach to all religious groups in America as a whole, and because of our concern about American safety, apparently—why else would they have it?—we have a specific outreach to the Muslim community.

Well, isn't that strange? If you only have an FBI and a government outreach program to one religious group in America, then it is a little bit hard to honestly say that there is no difference whatsoever in these religious communities, because if that had been truthful statements made to our committee here on the Hill, there would not be a Muslim outreach program.

I was, I have to say, very gratified that, after having evidence in the FBI's possession for about at least 18 years, some of which was used in the Holy Land Foundation trial in which a verdict was obtained in November 2008, they had evidence to show that the Council on American-Islamic Relations was a coconspirator in supporting terrorism.

So finally, in 2009, after years of their outreach program with CAIR as a community partner, they finally had to send a letter to the Council on American-Islamic Relations, or CAIR, and say: Well, because of some of the stuff that came out at the Holy Land Foundation trial, we are going to need to suspend our partnership.

How many partnerships does the FBI have with the Jewish community or with the Hindu community or with the very peace-loving Sikh community? How many? We can't find any. And I look forward to hearing from the administration if they have such wonderful outreach programs that they have started since the Director of the FBI testified before us.

We continue to blind ourselves, as our intelligence officer told me, to our ability to see our enemy, and people in America are going to continue to die.

Though I care deeply about some of our Democratic friends—they are wonderful people—they think the solution is stopping Americans from getting certain guns.

Can't you just agree, I had a reporter say yesterday, to ban assault weapons? I have been engaged in the legal profession long enough in different capacities to know that, once you ban an assault weapon, you can ban every gun that exists.

It reminded me of when I was thinking about going to law school, although

my late mother and a doctor in Mount Pleasant kept telling me: LOUIE, you are smart. You can really help people. You would be a great doctor. Don't throw your life away and go to law school. You could really help people. You would be a great doctor.

And my mother hoped I would. And if not that, at least I would be a college professor.

My dad used to send me clippings—Dad is still alive and 90 years old this year—when I was expressing interest in going to law school. There was never a shortage of newspaper clippings about how rotten lawyers were. Headlines would be things like: There Are Too Many Lawyers in America; Lawyers Are Destroying America; quoting Shakespeare, First, We Kill All the Lawyers—all these types of articles. Normally, he would put a little note on it: Son, are you really sure about this?

Well, I love and respect my father. And I finally wrote a letter back: I have done a lot of soul-searching, Dad, and I have come to the realization that the law is a tool, like a hammer. The law can be used constructively to build up or it can be used very destructively to destroy. It is all about the hand holding the hammer.

A so-called assault weapon in the hands of an American military member, in the hands of law enforcement, or in the hands of someone whose home is being invaded by multiple burglars with guns is a good thing to have.

If the principal at Sandy Hook had been running, as she so heroically did, at the gunman with any kind of gun in her hand—any kind of assault weapon, as some want to call some guns—there would have been people saved.

So, once you say we are banning assault weapons, then you are on the road to banning all weapons. Every gun, every machete that has killed hundreds of thousands of Rwandans in 1994, I believe it was, in the wrong hands, is an assault weapon.

Why can't we focus on the hands that are holding the weapons? Why can't we train our FBI and our intelligence community to recognize hands that are going to use a machete, a gun?

I know people report it was an AR-15 that the Orlando shooter used. It was not. It is an awfully small caliber, but whatever.

Let's train them to figure out which Americans are intent on committing treason, not by speculation, but by the things they have already said and done. And if we had not blinded them, San Bernardino could have been stopped, the Orlando shooting could have been stopped, the Boston Marathon bombing could have been stopped.

I know Janet Napolitano took credit for the system working when the underwear bomber was stopped, but that was some heroic Americans. One intelligence person told me that, actually, the reason the bomb didn't go off is because his rear end had sweated too much and defused the fuse and it didn't go off.

□ 1515

Well, we can't always count on a terrorist's rear end sweating too much to save hundreds of American lives. We have to have an intelligence community and a law enforcement community that can recognize when enemies are within our gate, as this President continues to bring them.

It should disturb a lot of Americans, as this article from Alan Neuhauser points out, that the "Security Firm That Employed the Orlando Gunman Guards U.S. Nuclear Sites."

The article points out: "The security firm that employed the Orlando gunman behind the worst mass-shooting in U.S. history says it's guarded '90 percent of the U.S. nuclear facilities'—raising concern that would-be terrorists could easily gain inside access to the most sensitive sites on American soil and release untold devastation."

And it goes on to make some good points, but I don't think we would worry about someone going into one of these nuclear facilities, getting nuclear material to make a nuclear weapon. That would probably not happen, but it is quite conceivable they could get nuclear material and create a dirty bomb, a bomb with nuclear material in it and around it so that it is dispersed, causing more death.

This article from Stephen Dinan, from The Washington Times says: "American-born children of immigrants proving fruitful recruiting ground for jihad in U.S."

Thank God, most of the children of immigrants that have come into the United States have helped and have made this country what was at one time the freest nation in the history of the world. We are not listed as the freest nation anymore, not near the top.

This article from The Daily Caller says: "Co-worker: Orlando Terrorist's Employer Ignored Unhinged Comments for Fear of Being Politically Incorrect."

"Daniel Gilroy used to work at G4S Security and complained to the company numerous times about Mateen's derogatory comments regarding homosexuals and people of other races. He also talked about massacring people."

"Gilroy said, G4S Security did absolutely nothing in response to the complaints for fear of being politically incorrect, as 29-year-old Mateen was an open Muslim, Florida Today reports."

Political correctness has now gotten so far afield, it is killing people. Let's talk about banning political correctness that keeps our FBI and intelligence from being able to talk about radical Islam.

According to Peter Hasson from The Daily Caller: "DHS Secretary: Right-Wingers Pose Same Threat As Islamic Extremists."

I mentioned earlier, people that—right-wing extremists that are mad at me are mad because we are not doing enough to stop radical Islamists from destroying our country, terrorizing our

country, terrorizing our freedoms, telling us we can't say what we believe because we have lost our freedom of speech. We can't practice our Christian beliefs as the Bible teaches, because it may offend someone.

For heaven's sake, let's compare. These radical Islamists believe that the way to paradise and to complete forgiveness of Islamic sins, no matter how bad, is to be killing a bunch of non-Muslims. When your life is taken, you go straight to paradise.

On the other hand, I know the President loves to castigate Christians and say, hey, you know, Christians had the Crusades. Anybody that was out there saying, I kill you in the name of Christ, is not killing people legitimately in the name of Christ, because Jesus said, "Greater love hath no one than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." And, of course, he was talking about men and women.

There is a pretty clear, distinct difference between what radical Islamists believe as well as what Christians who truly believe the teachings of Christ, what they believe.

Yet, Jeh Johnson, the Homeland Security has released before: You have to watch those Evangelical Christians because they believe what Jesus said, you know, that you want to share the Gospel with people so that they learn love and not hate.

So these real Evangelical Christians, like my friend, TRENT FRANKS from Arizona, wow, he is a hulking threat because he believes that the two greatest commandments in the world are love God and love each other, and on those two laws hang all the law and the prophets.

The Daily Caller also has an article about—and this is a member who is above the countering violent extremism advisory group. He is now elevated to the advisory council where Muslim Brother sympathizer, Eliabary, from Plano, Texas—he was until they finally had to let him go after he tweeted about the caliphate, the international caliphate being inevitable. But this is who has replaced him. I am not sure how to pronounce it. It looks like Marayati, something like that. He "is the president of the Muslim Public Affairs Council. He currently serves on the Homeland Security Advisory Committee's Foreign Fighter Task Force as well as HSAC Subcommittee on Faith Based Security and Communications . . . In 2001, Al-Marayati suggested that Israel—not Islamic extremists—was ultimately behind the September 11 terrorist attacks . . . In 2013, Judicial Watch noted that Al-Marayati told attendees at a 2005 conference for the Islamic Society of North America"—another named co-conspirator in the Holy Land Foundation supporting terrorism trial—"that 'Counter-terrorism and counter-violence should be defined by us'"—talking about the Muslims that think Israel was behind 9/11.

He said: "We should define how an effective counter-terrorism policy

should be pursued in this country," America. "So, number one, we reject any effort, notion, suggestion that Muslims should start spying on one another."

Well, that is exactly what FBI Director Mueller said they were going to do. They had this wonderful outreach program so that Muslims will come and report other Muslims in advance, just like Mateen's wife did; since she knew that he was about to go kill a whole bunch of Americans, she came forward and reported—oh, wait. No, she didn't, did she? I guess the outreach program didn't work so well there.

Well, maybe before the Boston bombing, maybe the outreach program worked there. Oh, that is right, they went to the mosque not about Tsarnaev being radicalized, as they had already been advised by the Russians, but just to have a meal and visit and talk. And, gee, the people at the mosque forgot to say: By the way, Tsarnaev is starting to demonstrate what we have seen every time somebody has been radicalized. And, oh, by the way, Director Mueller, you obviously are not aware—as he was not when I asked him—but our mosque was started by Al Amoudi, who your FBI helped put in prison after they finally were tipped off by—from what I understand—British intelligence, that Al Amoudi, who helped pick Muslims to serve in the Clinton administration, in the military, and also to be chaplains in the prison where, by the way, we are now getting reports and have for some time, that inmates are being radicalized.

Gee, imagine that. Al Amoudi doing 23 years for supporting terrorism, helped pick imams to serve in our prisons and in our government agencies, and in the military, and, gee, they are being radicalized. What a shock.

Well, the article goes on: "Investor's Business Daily took an editorial stand against the invite."

When the Obama administration invited Al-Marayati to a 3-day summit on fighting extremism in 2015, initially, the White House tried to conceal that from reporters, but it finally was made clear.

So Investor's Business Daily said: "Al-Marayati has a long record of defending terrorists and justifying violence against non-Muslims—an easy one for the White House to vet for extremism."

"According to White House visitor records, Al-Marayati has visited the White House 11 times since 2009 . . . Kyle Shideler, the director of the Center for Security Policy's Threat Information Office, told The Daily Caller that 'Al-Maryati's association with the HSAC underlines what an unfortunate farce the entire, Combating Violent Extremism, program is. Al-Maryati's only notable counter-terrorism contribution is having suggested Israel be included as a suspect on 9/11."

"His very organization," the Muslim Public Affairs Council, or MPAC, "has

historically cosponsored events in support of the very kinds of extremists he's been appointed to help oppose, which is no surprise, given that the organization's roots lay with men who literally studied at the foot of Muslim Brotherhood leader, Hassan Al-Banna' . . . 'As long as the Obama administration is more concerned with keeping groups like Al-Marayati's happy with them instead of investigating actual terrorism, we will never have a sane counter-terror policy.'

"The Daily Caller previously reported on Monday that a current sitting member on the HSAC Subcommittee on Countering Violent Extremism, Laila Alawa, is a 25-year-old immigrant of Syrian heritage who said the 9/11 attacks 'changed the world for good' and has consistently disparaged America, free speech, and white people on social media."

And if you look at the things that that other adviser to Jeh Johnson tweeted, here is a tweet that Ms. Alawa sent out: "I can't deal with people saying America is the best nation in the world. Be critical. Be conscious. Don't be idiots."

Yeah, people like my friend, and like the Speaker, you know, we think America is the best place in the world. But according to Jeh Johnson's adviser, we are idiots.

She tweeted: "The US has never been a utopia unless you were a straight White male that owned land. Straight up period go home shut up."

Wow. She also said: "You can't say something intolerant and not expect consequences. Not on my watch."

She said all kinds of hateful things about America, about Whites, about those who love this country.

Great article in The Daily Caller.

Did the FBI training purge cause agency to drop the ball on Orlando shooter?

Clearly, it did.

Well, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, every Republican I have heard speak on this issue, including those from Homeland Security, have acknowledged that the President and our intelligence need to start talking about jihad, Muslim, Islam, radical Muslim, radical Islam, Muslim Brotherhood. And they are not allowed to talk about it without risking their career, and that is why I voted "no" on the bill today.

□ 1530

These things have basically passed before. But all they talk about is countering violent extremism, countering violent extremism; five "countering violent extremism" on page 3. But it basically tells the Secretary of Homeland Security to keep countering violent extremism. It never mentions the term "radical Islam."

After the Orlando shooting, we have an obligation, when the administration won't call it what it is, to start calling what it is. I think the bill really didn't do what we needed done.

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

SURVIVAL OF PREMATURE BABIES AS YOUNG AS 20 WEEKS POSTFERTILIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RATCLIFFE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate this evening to have some precious friends in the gallery, and I am grateful that they are here. Their commitment to protecting the innocent unborn and their commitment just to America in general gives me great encouragement. My friends are Josh Decker and Rudolph Margraff. I am grateful that they are here.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes in the area in which we live, we can become very dispirited; but once in a while, a medical marvel comes along and revives us all. Recently, the Pediatrics Journal of the American Medical Association reported on the progress being made in saving the earliest babies born prematurely.

In a study conducted over 5 years in Cologne, Germany, the authors reviewed 106 cases of babies born from just under 22 weeks down to 20 weeks after fertilization. The authors found that with active prenatal and postnatal care, two-thirds of these extremely premature babies survived until they were discharged from the hospital.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these are much higher percentages than other recent studies have shown, and they demonstrate what active care, at what the authors call "the border of viability," can accomplish.

Mr. Speaker, I would just ask the Members of this body to consider and to absorb this encouraging and very enlightening news.

This issue is real, Mr. Speaker, and it was torn from the abstract in my home State of Arizona, recently, when a 21-week-old baby—that is, 21 weeks after fertilization—was born alive after surviving an abortion. This happened in a Phoenix abortion clinic. Unfortunately, the baby was not transferred to the hospital in time, and the baby died.

Mr. Speaker, if the American people knew how often tragedies like this occur, they would be so desperately outraged. I would call upon the Democrats in the United States Senate to allow a vote on the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. That bill passed this body overwhelmingly months ago, and it protected these, the tiniest of our little brothers and sisters.

Mr. Speaker, protecting born-alive children is supported by 80 to 90 percent of the American people, and if the United States Senate has become so dysfunctional that they can't even pass a bill to give effective Federal protection to innocent, born-alive children, then maybe it is time to board up the doors and windows of this place, go home, and hope the barbarians of this world will show more courage and mercy than we do. It is no wonder the

American people are so fed up with the dysfunctional gridlock in the United States Senate.

Mr. Speaker, we are talking about protecting our born-alive little fellow human beings. The survival of these little babies is not a measure of their intrinsic and priceless value. It is a measure of our skill and will to help them live. I just hope that we can remind ourselves of our profound responsibility before God and to our oath of office to protect these, the tiniest of our little brothers and sisters.

Mr. Speaker, I truly hope the United States Senate will pass the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. It deserves a vote. Democrats should allow it to come to the floor, and the Senate leadership should have the courage to put it on the floor for a fair up-or-down vote. If it gets a vote, it will pass.

We have not lost our humanity completely, but have we lost the courage to make sure that something like that gets a vote? There are a lot of little voices that we can't hear that I think would ask that question if they could.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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. 812. An act to provide for Indian trust asset management reform, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2137. An act to ensure Federal law enforcement officers remain able to ensure their own safety, and the safety of their families, during a covered furlough.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2276. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 20, 2016, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

5718. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's report entitled "Report to the Congress on the Profitability of Credit

Card Operations of Depository Institutions", pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1637 note; Public Law 100-583, Sec. 8; (102 Stat. 2969); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5719. A letter from the Honors Attorney, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's interim final rule — Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustments [Docket No.: CFPB-2016-0028] (RIN: 3170-AA62) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5720. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled "FY 2014 Outcome Evaluations of Administration for Native Americans Projects Report to Congress", pursuant to Sec. 811(e) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5721. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's interim final rule — Adjustment of Civil Penalties (RIN: 1212-AB33) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5722. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled "Medicaid Incentives for Prevention of Chronic Diseases (MIPCD) Evaluation: Second Report to Congress", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a note; Public Law 111-148, Sec. 4108(d)(4); (124 Stat. 563); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5723. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled "Report to Congress on the Food Processing Sector Study", pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 350g(1)(5)(C); Public Law 111-353, Sec. 103(a); (124 Stat. 3894); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5724. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification of the Arms Export Control Act, Transmittal No.: DDTC 15-146, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(2)(C); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(c) (as added by Public Law 94-329, Sec. 211(a)); (82 Stat. 1326); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5725. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification of the Arms Export Control Act, Transmittal No.: DDTC 15-144, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d)(1); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(d) (as added by Public Law 94-329, Sec. 211(a)); (90 Stat. 740); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5726. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a certification of the Arms Export Control Act, Transmittal No.: DDTC 16-002, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d)(1); Public Law 90-629, Sec. 36(d) (as added by Public Law 94-329, Sec. 211(a)); (90 Stat. 740); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5727. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-412, "Homeless Shelter Replacement Act of 2016", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5728. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-414, "Fiscal year 2017 Local Budget Act of 2016", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5729. A letter from the Regulatory Liaison, Office of Natural Resources Revenue, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Civil Monetary Penalties Inflation Adjustment [Docket

No.: ONRR-2016-0002; DS63644000 DR2PS0000.CH7000 167D0102R2] (RIN: 1012-AA17) received June 13, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5730. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final specifications — Pacific Island Fisheries; 2015-16 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures; Main Hawaiian Islands Deep 7 Bottomfish [Docket No.: 150715616-6300-02] (RIN: 0648-XE062) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5731. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Trawl Rationalization Program; Flow Scale Requirements [Docket No.: 151005920-6371-02] (RIN: 0648-BF39) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5732. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; 2016 Management Measures and a Temporary Rule [Docket No.: 151117999-6370-01] (RIN: 0648-BF56) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5733. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-Groupers Fishery Off the Southern Atlantic States; Amendment 35 [Docket No.: 150303208-6394-02] (RIN: 0648-BE70) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5734. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Recordkeeping Regulations [Docket No.: ATP-2015R-26; AG Order No.: 3681-2016] (RIN: 1140-AA50) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5735. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, DEA, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Redelegation of Functions; Delegation of Authority to Drug Enforcement Administration Official [Docket No.: DEA-441] received June 14, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5736. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report entitled "Assistance Provided to Foreign Aviation Authorities for FY 2015", pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 40113(e)(4); Public Law 103-272, Sec. 1(e) (as amended by Public Law 112-95, Sec. 207); (126 Stat. 39); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5737. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Procurement, National Aer-

onautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Cooperative Agreements with Commercial Firms [NFS Case 2015-N014] (RIN: 2700-AE25) received June 15, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

5738. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled "2012 and 2014 Regional Partnership Grants to Increase the Well-Being of and to Improve the Permanency Outcomes for Children Affected by Substance Abuse: Third Annual Report to Congress", as required by the Child and Family Services Improvement Act (Public Law 112-34); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5739. A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Purchase and Usage of Weapons for 2014", pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 472(a)—(b); Public Law 114-4, Sec. 562(a)—(b); (129 Stat. 72); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

5740. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting the Department's report entitled "The 2015 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects", pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3952(a)(3); Public Law 101-646, Sec. 303; (104 Stat. 4779); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Transportation and Infrastructure.

5741. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a letter and relevant documentation concerning the implementation of commitments in the Joint Plan of Action, pursuant to the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012, the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996, the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Concurrent Resolution 131. Resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (Rept. 114-625). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 5160. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to include as part of the buildings and grounds of the National Gallery of Art any buildings and other areas within the boundaries of any real estate or other property interests acquired by the National Gallery of Art (Rept. 114-626). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5494. A bill to reform our government, reduce the grip of special interests, and return our democracy to the American people through increased transparency and oversight of our elections and government; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, Financial Services, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 5495. A bill to require that certain information relating to terrorism investigations be included in the NICS database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. LEE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 5496. A bill to extend protections under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to part-time workers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 5497. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the public disclosure of charges for certain hospital and ambulatory surgical center treatment episodes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. McNERNEY:

H.R. 5498. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to authorize new empowerment zone designations for urban areas with high unemployment and high foreclosure rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PALMER (for himself, Mr.

BABIN, Mr. BARR, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. FOXX, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. COLE, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. FLORES, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BRIDESTINE, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BLUM, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NUNES, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. MESSER):

H.R. 5499. A bill to require the appropriation of funds to use a fee, fine, penalty, or proceeds from a settlement received by a

Federal agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, the Budget, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr.

GRIJALVA, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. BEYER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE, Ms. TSONGAS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. POLIS, Mr. FARR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 5500. A bill to protect taxpayers from liability associated with the reclamation of surface coal mining operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. O'ROURKE (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 5501. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the recruitment of physicians in the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 5502. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide alternative identity verification procedures for individuals applying for Federal student assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 5503. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit institutions of higher education from denying students admission on the basis of immigration or naturalization status; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. ESTY, and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 5504. A bill to require that certain information relating to terrorism investigations be included in the NICS database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 5505. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to require annual studies on ending the conservatorship of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 5506. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a demonstration program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with end-stage renal disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MOORE:

H.R. 5507. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit certain taxpayers from itemizing deductions for a taxable year if the taxpayers fail to submit proof of clean drug tests with their tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AGUILAR:

H.R. 5508. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to remove certain restrictions on advertising and public relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana (for herself, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. MESSER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5509. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs temporary lodging facility in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Dr. Otis Bowen Veteran House"; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 5510. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to establish new requirements relating to investigations, consent orders, and reporting requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DELANEY (for himself and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 5511. A bill to require the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to implement regulations easing certain restrictions on non-profit community development financial institution banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 5512. A bill to amend the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to add gender-responsive services to the list of authorized grant purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. DOLD, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5513. A bill to provide for Federal agency accountability and improve the effectiveness of major rules in accomplishing their regulatory objectives by requiring retrospective review and report, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 5514. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide for increased flexibility in blood donor screening, while maintaining a safe blood donor pool, during times of national or local need; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. HANNA):

H.R. 5515. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require certain tax exempt organizations to certify that foreign funds will not be used to make any contribution or expenditure in connection with any election in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

sions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LOEBSACK (for himself, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 5516. A bill to establish a National Flood Research and Education Center to provide research, data, and recommendations on physical science, social science, economic analysis, policy analysis, risk analysis, monitoring, predicting, and planning as they relate to flooding and flood related issues; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. SALMON):

H.R. 5517. A bill to require States to distribute funds for elementary and secondary education in the form of vouchers for eligible students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 5518. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities, and to clarify that leave may be taken for routine family medical needs and to assist elderly relatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 5519. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to permit leave to care for a domestic partner, parent-in-law, adult child, sibling, grandchild, or grandparent who has a serious health condition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MCSALLY (for herself, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SALMON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GALLEGOS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 5520. A bill to provide for the unencumbering of title to non-Federal land owned by the city of Tucson, Arizona, for purposes of economic development by conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest to the City; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MESSER:

H.R. 5521. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to authorize private parties to compel the Bureau to seek sanctions by filing civil actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 5522. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to require

that civil investigative demands be appealed to courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROSKAM (for himself and Mr. CROWLEY):

H.R. 5523. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from carrying out seizures relating to a structuring transaction unless the property to be seized derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of another criminal law or regulation, to require notice and a post-seizure hearing for such seizures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5524. A bill to repeal the Legal Services Corporation Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 5525. A bill to prohibit universal service support of commercial mobile service and commercial mobile data service through the Lifeline program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 5526. A bill to improve the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to hire and retain physicians and other employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 5527. A bill to amend the Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 to require congressional review of rulemaking of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. KLINE, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SALMON, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. MESSER, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BRAT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. ALLEN):

H.J. Res. 95. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to defining and delimiting the exemptions for executive, administrative, professional, outside sales, and computer employees; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida (for herself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOLLY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. YOHO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HANNA, Mr. MARINO, Mr. RIBBLE, Mrs. DIN-

GELL, Mr. DONOVAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SALMON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. DENT, Mr. POCAN, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Ms. LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. ESTY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. VELA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KILMER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. COSTA, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. ASHFORD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. FARR, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TONKO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SIREs, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POLIS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. KIND, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H. Res. 789. A resolution condemning the horrific acts of terrorism and hatred in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, and expressing support and prayers for all those impacted by that tragedy; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LAMBORN (for himself, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona):

H. Res. 790. A resolution expressing support for designation of July 2, 2016 as the "National Day of Personal Reflection and Repentance"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H. Res. 791. A resolution supporting the recognition of 2016 as the "Year of Pulse Crops" and acknowledging the nutritional benefit and important contribution to soil health of pulse crops; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 5494.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution and Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power to make laws governing the time, place, and manner of Federal Elections.

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 5495.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5496.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 5497.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 5498.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PALMER:

H.R. 5499.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the Constitution gives Congress control of government spending.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 5500.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. O'ROURKE:

H.R. 5501.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, 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 any Department or Officer thereof"

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 5502.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 5503.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 5504.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 5505.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Clause 8, Section 18: 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. YOUNG of Indiana:
H.R. 5506.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States."

By Ms. MOORE:
H.R. 5507.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Sect. 8.

By Mr. AGUILAR:
H.R. 5508.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana:
H.R. 5509.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The United States Constitution Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BURGESS:
H.R. 5510.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached language falls within Congress' enumerated authority to legislate interstate commerce, found in Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution. Further, Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution establishes that "[a]ll legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in . . . Congress. . . ." This provision stands for the proposition that Congress sets the scope of agencies' authority to regulate and authorize Congress to set the initial scope of the Federal Trade Commission's authority.

By Mr. DELANEY:
H.R. 5511.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURO:
H.R. 5512.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:
H.R. 5513.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the US Constitution, including the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. HONDA:
H.R. 5514.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. KILMER:
H.R. 5515.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LOEBSACK:
H.R. 5516.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause I of the Constitution which grants Congress the power to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:
H.R. 5517.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 5518.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:
The Congress shall have the power . . . to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 5519.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:
The Congress shall have the power . . . to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Ms. MCSALLY:
H.R. 5520.

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, Impots and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: 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 . . .

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States

By Mr. MESSER:
H.R. 5521.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (The Congress shall have Power "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States and within the Indian Tribes") and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (The Congress shall have Power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof").

Additional authority derives from Article III, Section 1 ("The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.) Additional authority also derives from Article III, Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

By Mr. PEARCE:
H.R. 5522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROSKAM:
H.R. 5523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution, providing, in relevant part, that "[t]he Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

By Mr. SALMON:
H.R. 5524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7—"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law;

and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:
H.R. 5525.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WENSTRUP:
H.R. 5526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. WILLIAMS:
H.R. 5527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes)

By Ms. FOXX:
H.J. Res. 95.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 249: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 335: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 343: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 424: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 448: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 608: Ms. LEE and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 711: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
H.R. 764: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 815: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 842: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 918: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 923: Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 969: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 997: Mr. ABRAHAM and Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 1006: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 1062: Mr. KING of Iowa and Mr. REED.
H.R. 1076: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TAKAI, and Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 1310: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 1342: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRAT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 1347: Ms. DUCKWORTH.
H.R. 1391: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 1594: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 1603: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 1706: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 1904: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 1905: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 1966: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 2016: Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 2143: Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2411: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 2612: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 2646: Mr. KLINE and Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 2680: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 2699: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2732: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 2737: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 2739: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 2817: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 2867: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 2903: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 2939: Ms. LEE and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2963: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3014: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 3084: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. JONES, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 3235: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 3471: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 3497: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 3687: Ms. LEE.

H.R. 3815: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 3863: Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 3870: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 3892: Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 3926: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 3929: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BARR, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RIBBLE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. YODER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. BLACK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, and Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 4214: Ms. LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 4223: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 4237: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 4247: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SALMON.

H.R. 4262: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 4269: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 4275: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 4276: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 4381: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 4389: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 4479: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 4488: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 4514: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mrs. COMSTOCK.

H.R. 4525: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 4603: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 4695: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 4764: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 4770: Mr. DOLD.

H.R. 4792: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 5008: Ms. ESTY.

H.R. 5044: Mr. GRAYSON.

H.R. 5067: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 5082: Mr. MCHENRY.

H.R. 5090: Mr. KATKO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 5133: Mr. POLIQUIN and Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 5143: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 5166: Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 5177: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 5180: Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 5182: Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 5210: Mr. PALMER and Mr. BARLETTA.

H.R. 5230: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 5245: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 5258: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 5275: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 5292: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 5320: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 5369: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 5386: Mr. KIND and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 5396: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 5424: Ms. SINEMA and Mr. HULTGREN.

H.R. 5445: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 5447: Mr. BLUM, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. COOPER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 5457: Mr. CURBELO of Florida and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 5462: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 5470: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 5471: Mr. KEATING and Ms. MCSALLY.

H. Con. Res. 136: Mr. PALMER.

H. Res. 289: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H. Res. 318: Mr. ROSS.

H. Res. 393: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H. Res. 549: Mr. NOLAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mrs. TORRES.

H. Res. 694: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. KILMER, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. VELA, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H. Res. 703: Ms. MENG.

H. Res. 728: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H. Res. 739: Mrs. WAGNER.

H. Res. 750: Mr. POMPEO and Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H. Res. 769: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. TAKAI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Ms. MENG.

H. Res. 777: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H. Res. 782: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. NUGENT, and Mr. LAMBORN.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 4, June 15, 2016, by Mr. AGUILAR on H.R. 2867, was signed by the following Members: Mr. Aguilar, Ms. Sewell of Alabama, Mr. Clyburn, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Gene Green of Texas, Ms. Fudge, Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas, Ms. Adams, Mr. Michael F. Doyle of Pennsylvania, Ms. Lofgren, Ms. Hahn, Mrs. Dingell, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Carney, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Capps, Mr. Ruppersberger, Ms. Velázquez, Ms. Castor of Florida,

Ms. Schakowsky, Ms. Brownley of California, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Yarmuth, Ms. Michelle Lujan Grisham of New Mexico, Ms. Edwards, Ms. McCollum, Ms. Bonamici, Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Bishop of Georgia, Mr. Carson of Indiana, Ms. DelBene, Mr. Tonko, Ms. Duckworth, Ms. Matsui, Ms. Esty, Ms. Clark of Massachusetts, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Beyer, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Engel, Ms. Pingree, Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Keating, Mrs. Lawrence, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Mr. Nadler, Mr. Perlmutter, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Meeks, Mr. DeSaulnier, Ms. Slaughter, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Cohen, Ms. Pelosi, Mr. Ellison, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Lynch, Ms. Lee, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. McNerney, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Walz, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mr. Gallego, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Ms. DeLauro, Ms. Titus, Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois, Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Mr. Rangel, Mrs. Beatty, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Al Green of Texas, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Levin, Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Norcross, Mr. Lipinski, Ms. Judy Chu of California, Ms. Maxine Waters of California, Ms. Frankel of Florida, Mr. Ben Ray Lujan of New Mexico, Mr. Swalwell of California, Mrs. Davis of California, Ms. Linda T. Sánchez of California, Mr. Israel, Mr. Ryan of Ohio, Mr. Larson of Connecticut, Mrs. Bustos, Ms. Kuster, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Heck of Washington, Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Gutiérrez, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Kilmer, Mr. Garamendi, Ms. Meng, Mr. Polis, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Sires, Mr. Clay, Mr. Honda, Mr. Loeb sack, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Costa, Mr. Pallone, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Cárdenas, Ms. Moore, Mr. Payne, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Hinojosa, Mr. Becerra, Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Deutch, Mr. Takano, Mr. Veasey, Mr. Neal, Mr. Capuano, Mr. Foster, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ashford, Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Welch, Mrs. Torres, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Grijalva, Mr. Nolan, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Ms. Speier, Mr. Delaney, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Ms. Sinema, Ms. DeGette, Mr. Castro of Texas, Mr. Schrader, Mr. Bera, Ms. Tsongas, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Cuellar, Mr. Himes, Mr. Peters, Mr. Vela, Mr. Murphy of Florida, Mr. Rush, Mr. Farr, Mr. Kind, and Mr. O'Rourke.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 3 by Mr. THOMPSON of California on H.R. 1076: Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Cooper, Ms. Fudge, Mr. Gene Green of Texas, Ms. Graham, Mr. Costa, and Mr. Vela.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 114th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 162

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2016

No. 96

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, You are from eternity past and future, the same yesterday, today, and forever. We are Your children seeking to understand the destinies You have choreographed for our lives. Lord, we stand weak and mortal, surrounded by the immensities of Your power and the unfolding of Your loving providence.

Today use our lawmakers as servants for Your purposes. May they remember that life is a dress rehearsal for eternity and a time of training and testing. May their world be centered not in themselves but in You as they better comprehend the vanity of the temporal and the glory of the eternal. As many recover from burning the midnight oil, lift their minds beyond all time and space to You, the Author and Finisher of our faith.

We pray in Your mighty Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROUNDS). The Democratic leader is recognized.

GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, for 14 hours and 50 minutes, beginning late Wednes-

day morning and ending early Thursday morning, the entire Nation watched as the junior Senator from Connecticut gave our Republican colleagues a lesson in a number of things, not the least of which was courage.

Senator MURPHY stood here for 14 hours. We talk a lot about filibusters in the Senate. They don't happen very often. I have been in Congress for 34 years. I have probably been involved in two more filibusters than anyone else. We have talked about them and there are fake filibusters, but this one was real.

I admire and appreciate the junior Senator from Connecticut very much. Four days after 49 innocent Americans were gunned down in cold blood, Senator MURPHY stood here on the Senate floor, as I have already indicated, for 14 hours, pleading with Republicans to join us in doing something to help stop our Nation's scourge of gun violence—and it is a scourge. Thirty-eight other Democrats joined him on the floor, all of whom, without exception, echoed Senator MURPHY's call to keep guns out of the hands of terrorists and criminals.

All 46 of us were united together, led by Senator MURPHY in support of what he was doing. We all believe that he echoed the words that we wish to speak—to keep guns out of the hands of terrorists and criminals. It was an inspiring reminder to Americans that the Senate Democrats will not cave in to the National Rifle Association or Gun Owners of America. We will not cave in to them, and the people of this Nation responded to Senator MURPHY's stand against gun violence in an overwhelming way.

Throughout the course of Senator MURPHY's filibuster, hundreds of our constituents came and watched from the Senate gallery. There were nearly 100 people still sitting in the gallery at 2:12 a.m. this morning as Senator MURPHY brought his filibuster to a close. Thousands and thousands and thou-

sands of constituents called Senate offices demanding that Congress do something to address this gun violence.

Senator MURPHY's filibuster took over social media. "Hold the floor" was the top-trending topic nationally and globally. Senator MURPHY got the world's attention and certainly America's attention, and I hope the attention of the Senate Republicans.

In the early morning hours, the Republican leader and I spoke. He indicated that he would commit to a vote on the Murphy-Booker-Feinstein legislation to expand background checks and the Feinstein measure to close the terror loophole, preventing terrorists from walking into a gun store and buying all the firearms and explosives they want.

Why the passion by Senator MURPHY? Why? Could it have been the deaths of these little babies by some madman walking into Sandy Hook Elementary School? Of course it was. He has indicated that he can't get that out of his mind. He thinks about that every day—not 24 hours a day, but every day.

Why was CORY BOOKER here every minute of the time with Senator MURPHY? He was here because he lives in an area where people are killed—several a week. He gave one of the most passionate speeches on Tuesday in our caucus about holding a little boy who was shot in the head and died in his arms.

Senator SCHUMER, the third sponsor of this legislation, has been involved in gun issues since his early days in the House of Representatives. DIANNE FEINSTEIN—doing something about guns has been on her portfolio since she was a member of the board of supervisors of San Francisco. She became mayor as a result of the mayor being murdered. DIANNE FEINSTEIN led the charge a number of years ago to pass legislation on this floor when filibusters were not the way we did things around here, stopping every piece of legislation from going through. She persevered and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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passed legislation to stop the easily obtainable assault weapons.

Does anybody think these assault weapons are good for hunting or protecting your family? This evil man that went into this nightclub in Orlando, FL—I don't personally know how many clips he had, but he had at least three 30-bullet clips. It took less than 3 seconds to shoot those victims. They were all gone in less than 3 seconds. If you are really not very good at it, it takes a couple of seconds to reload. So to fire off 90 shells would take 10 or 15 seconds if that was what he wanted to do.

DIANNE FEINSTEIN was right many years ago, and she is still right today. These assault weapons are not for the American people's entertainment, and they shouldn't be, but the NRA and Gun Owners of America love to sell these guns. We are going to vote on the Murphy-Booker-Schumer legislation to expand background checks, and we are going to vote on the Feinstein measure to close up terrorist loopholes to prevent a terrorist from walking into a gun store and buying all of the firearms and explosives they want. These are commonsense safety measures that the American people overwhelmingly support.

According to a December poll—December, September, October, August, it doesn't matter; it has been this way for years—almost 90 percent of Americans are in favor of expanding background checks. Ask anyone: Do we want a criminal or someone who has problems with their mental capacity to purchase a gun? Of course we don't. That is what background checks are all about. More than 80 percent of Americans want to close the so-called terror loophole preventing suspected terrorists from purchasing firearms, and legislation by Senator FEINSTEIN will cover just that.

I am glad that there will be votes, and I appreciate that very much. I shouldn't have to be appreciative about something that should just happen, but I am because around here we don't get votes on a lot of stuff.

I want to be very clear: It is not enough for Republicans to simply let us vote. Democrats can't pass the gun safety legislation by ourselves. We are the minority party as a result of the elections 2 years ago. It will change, and there will be a new majority in the first part of next year, but for now we are in the minority in this Chamber and Republicans must join us in order for those measures to pass. That will not happen if the Republicans continue to take their orders—and I mean orders—from the National Rifle Association and Gun Owners of America. We need Americans to understand that we need Republicans to follow Senator MURPHY's and Senator FEINSTEIN's lead and show courage in standing up to the gun lobby.

In the aftermath of the worst shooting in modern American history, our constituents elected us for help. They want to feel safe, and they want to be

safe. We can help provide that safety by closing the terror loophole and expanding background checks today and do it immediately. I hope Republicans will do the right thing and work with us to protect Americans from this gun violence. We need gun safety, not more guns. We must take a stand in the Senate and say enough is enough.

CELEBRATING JUNETEENTH

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this Sunday, June 19, is Juneteenth, a day we celebrate each year as a reminder that liberty and justice must reach all corners of our great Nation.

On June 19, 1865, nearly 2½ years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and more than 2 months after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, a number of slaves in Galveston, TX, learned that the institution of slavery was no longer. There was no media, no press, no Internet, and no television at that time.

As we celebrate Juneteenth, I hope we take a moment to reflect on what it represents, the celebration of liberty and freedom for all Americans. Sadly, 151 years later, we have much work to do to ensure that all citizens are treated equally, no matter their race, religion, national origin, or whom they love.

We must ensure all of our citizens can assert their right to vote. Our Nation continues to struggle to make the ballot box more accessible for those who continue to be disfranchised in a number of areas, including ex-felons. They have done their time. Let them be a part of society. We want them to come back and be citizens and a part of the network of our great communities. Let them vote.

Here in our Nation's capital, Washington, DC, more than 600,000 residents in the District of Columbia—that is how many live here—continue to face taxation without representation. I have been here a long time, and I have always supported Statehood for DC. Why not?

As we celebrate Juneteenth this year, I hope that all Americans will look at the example Lincoln set when he sent troops to Galveston, TX, which is, no matter who you are or where you may be, this Nation is a land of liberty and justice for all.

Let the record reflect, I understand protocol here, and I was told that Senator MCCONNELL may be a little bit late. So I was told to go forward.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of debate only until noon today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FIGHTING TERRORISM

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, over the past few months, terrorists inspired or directed by ISIL have committed mass murder in Brussels, in California, and in France. When ISIL issued a call for lone-wolf attacks against the West during Ramadan, its followers heard the call.

This week, just outside Paris, more innocent lives were ended brutally by a terrorist who broadcasted news of the attack over the Internet.

This week in Orlando, Americans were targeted deliberately and taken forever from their families by a terrorist ISIL has claimed is "one of the soldiers of the caliphate."

It is clear from his behavior that this was not a random act of violence. This was a calculated act of terror.

As CIA Director John Brennan testified this morning before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence: Islamic State militants are "training and attempting to deploy operatives for further attacks on the West." He also called this terrorist attack an assault on the values of openness and tolerance that define the United States as a nation.

Well, of course, he is absolutely right. It throws into stark relief the troubling reality we now face.

ISIL is not the JV team. ISIL is certainly not "contained." ISIL is the personification of evil in the world, and it will continue to bring tragedy after tragedy to our own doorsteps until it is defeated.

President Obama needs to finally lead a campaign to accomplish this objective or, at the very least, prepare the military and intelligence community to help the next President do it if he won't. This is his primary responsibility in the wake of this terrorist tragedy.

Here is ours. Here is what we need to do. Our responsibility in the Senate is to make a choice: work on serious solutions to prevent terrorist attacks or use the Senate as a campaign studio—as a campaign studio. Yesterday, the FBI Director came to deliver a critical briefing on Orlando and explain what is needed to prevent similar terrorist attacks in the future. Senate Republicans attended and asked serious questions. A rather significant group of Senate Democrats skipped it—skipped the briefing all together—for a campaign talkathon out here on the Senate floor, which also prevented us from going forward on the bill, offering amendments and votes.

It is hard to think of a clearer contrast between serious work for solutions on the one hand and endless partisan campaigning on the other.

Doing what we can to fight terror beyond our borders and to prevent attacks within our border were priorities of ours well before the terrorist attack

in Orlando, and they continue to be at the forefront of our efforts now.

We just passed the annual National Defense Authorization Act. It will go a long way toward helping Americans confront global security challenges today and toward preparing the next Commander in Chief to take on the threats tomorrow.

We are now working to pass an appropriations bill that will give the FBI and other law enforcement officials more of the resources needed to track down and defuse threats right here on American soil. As we consider that measure, we are continuing to explore additional tools that can help prevent devastating terrorist attacks, such as tools to help us permanently address the threat of lone-wolf terrorists and to help us connect the dots when it comes to terrorist communications.

Now is the time for Democrats to finally join with us in pursuing serious solutions that can actually make a real difference.

As we said on Tuesday, there will be amendment votes on this bill. There will be amendment votes on this bill. Yesterday, we were prepared to begin that process but were unable to get amendments pending because of the extended floor debate that went on until 2 o'clock this morning. We will try again today to move forward with amendments from both sides, and once there is an agreement to do so, we will update everybody.

So, look, of course, no one wants terrorists to be able to buy guns. No one wants terrorists to be able to buy guns. So if Democrats are actually serious about getting a solution on that issue and not just making a political talking point, they will join with us to support Senator CORNYN's SHIELD Act. It will give the Justice Department the ability to prevent known or suspected terrorists from purchasing firearms. It will protect the constitutional rights of all Americans. It will go a step further as well and actually allow terrorists to be taken into custody if a judge finds probable cause.

Now, that is a serious solution on this issue. Let's remember, however, that this issue represents only a piece of a much bigger challenge. Director Brennan also told the Intelligence Committee today that "despite all of our progress against ISIL on the battlefield and in the financial realm, our efforts have not reduced the group's terrorist capability and global reach." That is Brennan.

If we want to prevent ISIL-inspired and directed attacks, we have to defeat ISIL in Iraq and in Syria. If we want to prevent ISIL-inspired and directed attacks, we have to defeat ISIL in Iraq and in Syria.

Here is what that means. From the White House, it means we don't need another lecture or another threat to veto the Defense bill. It means we need real leadership and a plan of action to defeat ISIL.

From our colleagues here in the Senate, it means we don't need more cam-

paign talkathons like we witnessed yesterday, preventing us from actually voting. It means we need serious solutions and hard work. After all, that is what our constituents sent us here to do.

We may have gotten held back by a day, but now we are able to keep moving forward to set up votes on both sides, just as we always expected.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2578, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2578) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McConnell (for Shelby/Mikulski) amendment No. 4685, in the nature of a substitute. Shelby amendment No. 4686 (to amendment No. 4685), to make a technical correction.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

OBAMACARE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, most mornings when the Senate is in session, the minority leader comes to the floor—Senator REID—and talks for a while, and he sometimes talks about things in the news. So I come today to the floor to talk about a headline in the news today—in the New York Times, of all places—with this headline: "Obamacare Premiums Are Rising, and Not by a Little." "Obamacare Premiums Are Rising, and Not By a Little" is today's New York Times headline.

It is interesting that when I hear Senator REID come to the floor, so often he is coming to the floor to defend the Obama health care law. A couple of weeks ago he came to the floor and he said that ObamaCare is "continuing to work." Those are his words. So today I find interesting the New York Times story with this headline: "Obamacare Premiums Are Rising, and Not By a Little." It says:

Even in urban areas where competition was expected to be brisk and the risk pool young and healthy—

"Expected" is the key word there—

insurers appear to be struggling. In 14 major cities, insurers are asking for 2017 increases twice as big as 2016.

Twice as big as last year—yet Senator REID says ObamaCare is continuing to work.

The next day after he said that, he said that the Affordable Care Act is

working. Well, I don't know anyone who could be a Member of the Senate and could actually be going home to their home States on the weekends and listening to people who live in their home States who could believe that ObamaCare is working.

Across the country, people are seeing how much more money they are expected to pay for their health insurance premiums next year. I just read that story from today's New York Times.

Yesterday's Washington Post said:

Premiums for health plans sold through the federal insurance exchange—

the one that Democrats came to the floor and said they loved and was going to work—

could jump substantially next year—

That was from the Washington Post yesterday—

perhaps more than at any point since the Affordable Care Act marketplaces began in 2013.

Does Senator REID read the newspapers? Does he talk to his constituents? Otherwise, how can he be so terribly confused about the impact of this health care law and the damage it has done to the American people?

So far, 31 States and the District of Columbia have released information on what insurance companies plan to charge next year. The average American is facing premiums that are 22 percent higher than this year. That is what is bringing about these headlines in the Washington Post and the New York Times.

In Iowa, an insurance company says that it wants its customers in the ObamaCare exchange to pay as much as 43 percent more next year. One customer wrote in to the State insurance division and said: "You're killing me."

Does Senator REID understand the impact of this law?

Another wrote in and said: "Who can afford this? It's disastrous."

Does Senator REID note any of that?

In North Carolina, the largest insurance company in the State said it plans to charge people an average of 19 percent more next year.

In Pennsylvania, one company says it is going to charge people up to 48 percent more starting in January.

In Arizona, people are facing premium increases of 53 percent. That is the average increase in Arizona.

So it is not surprising to see a headline in the New York Times today—and I hope Senator REID read the paper: "Obamacare Premiums Are Rising, and Not By a Little."

Well, whose fault is this? Who should people across the country blame when they see these outrageous price increases that affect them at home? Well, I believe they should blame Senator REID and every Democrat in Congress who voted for ObamaCare and all of the expensive requirements, regulations, and restrictions.

So the question is, Is ObamaCare working? Let's use President Obama's

standard, the one that he set for himself. Well, he promised that if you liked your doctor, you could keep your doctor. Well, insurance plans have been trying to cut costs by doing what? By narrowing the network of doctors that patients can see. People are finding that they can't keep their doctors. They have been losing their doctor because the doctor is no longer covered by their insurance.

Well, you say, this is from a guy who has practiced medicine for a long time. No, it is a whole weekend section in the Sunday Review of the New York Times: "Sorry, We Don't Take Obamacare." People who have ObamaCare, people who actually supported the idea of ObamaCare cannot see a doctor, cannot go to a hospital because of this health care law.

President Obama said if you liked your insurance, you could keep your insurance. Well, can you? Ninety-two thousand people in Colorado are losing their insurance plan because companies are pulling out of the State. Twenty-two thousand people in Ohio are now scrambling to find new health insurance because the co-op they were in went broke last month.

The health care law actually created 23 different co-ops; 13 of them have gone out of business.

Over the past couple of years, 745,000 Americans who were promised by Barack Obama that if they like their insurance they can keep it lost their insurance because their co-ops have closed down, just under the health care law. President Obama promised—it is his standard—that under his health care law, the average family would see their health care rates go down by \$2,500 per year. Anyone who wants to know if ObamaCare is working should ask one simple question: Did your health insurance rates go down by \$2,500? That is the standard the Democrats should be held to.

Now we know that ObamaCare did take millions of people and put them into Medicaid, which is a failed system, a broken system. Many refer to it as a second-class citizen. It is hard to see a doctor, hard to get care. It took other people and gave them big taxpayer subsidies, paid for by the American taxpayers, to help them afford the high premiums—the subsidies helped them afford the high premiums for this overpriced ObamaCare insurance, but those people will tell you that it left them with deductibles and copays so high that they can't actually use the insurance. For millions of other Americans, there are no subsidies—just enormous bills.

The President says: Don't worry, you are going to get a subsidy. But let's take a look at how many people will get subsidies and how many will get none who happen to be buying insurance through the exchanges. According to the Congressional Budget Office—the people who look into this—there are 12 million Americans who get some sort of subsidy to buy ObamaCare in-

surance. The premiums go up, the subsidies go up, but that is a bill that hits the taxpayers, the hard-working men and women in the country who pay their taxes year in and year out.

So that is 12 million, but there are another 12 million—an equal number of people—who have to buy this insurance without any of the subsidies at all. So when the President takes a look and talks about these 12 million, that is a significant hit to the American taxpayers and it turns a blind eye to the 12 million Americans who buy insurance without any of the subsidies. They are left to pay the full freight for these enormous premium increases we are looking at next year.

There was an Associated Press story on Monday. I read the story in today's paper, the story in yesterday's paper, the Associated Press headline on Monday—"Rising premiums rattle consumers paying their own way." Are Senator REID and the Democrats rattled by it? They should be because the American public is rattled by it. This tells the story of a woman from Queens, NY. We have two Democratic Senators in this body who voted for this health care law. This is one of their constituents from Queens, NY. She got a notice from her insurance company that they plan to raise her rates by as much as 25 percent next year. On top of this, her plan dropped the hospital network she wants. Well, President Obama promised that she could keep her insurance, she could keep her doctor, and she could keep her hospital. It doesn't apply to this woman in Queens. She says: "For people like me who are in the middle, there is very limited choice, and now that limited choice is going to get more expensive." How do the Senators from New York respond to that? Why aren't they on the floor talking about it?

For most Americans, the Democrats' health care law has meant higher prices, worse health care, and less freedom to choose what is right for them and their families. That is why the polls show that, on average, only 4 out of 10 Americans have a favorable view of the health care law at all, and it is because the premiums keep going up and up without end and are hitting them in the pocket. It is because people are also paying higher deductibles and higher copayments just to see a doctor.

The Kaiser Family Foundation did a survey, and they asked about these deductibles and copays. What they said was that for people who have deductibles over \$1,500—even those people who are getting the subsidies for ObamaCare, which the President says is so great—70 percent of them with deductibles over \$1,500 ranked ObamaCare as a poor value.

This is a \$1,500 deductible. The average silver plan in the ObamaCare exchanges has a deductible of more than \$3,000. Insurance plans for next year are starting to come with deductibles

of \$7,000. How can the President say this is valuable? The people who are getting it—even with his expensive subsidies paid for by taxpayers—are saying this is giving them very little value and is a poor value. That is why this law is so unpopular. That is why ObamaCare continues to be underwater in terms of those who support it and those who oppose it. The average deductible for a silver plan this year is \$600 higher than it was just 2 years ago.

That is why, when we see these headlines in the New York Times today and the Washington Post yesterday, we realize that people all across the country are being hurt by this Obama health care law. One out of four Americans say they have been personally hurt by the health care law—not that they know somebody who has been hurt but that they have personally been hurt by the health care law.

Even for people who are getting the subsidies for their premiums, the deductibles and the copays have been rising very fast. People never get to the point of being able to use their insurance. I mean, that is the real problem with the way this was set up. They have coverage; they still can't afford care.

It is interesting to listen to the President's speech. If you listen to him carefully, he doesn't actually use the word "care," he uses the word "coverage." If you can't get care, coverage is useless, but that is what the President's numbers are. He talks about coverage, refusing to talk about care. This is about health care. People want care, not empty coverage.

But in the face of all this evidence, the Democratic leader, HARRY REID, has stood here on the floor of the Senate and pretended in front of the American people that ObamaCare is working. He has repeatedly ignored every broken promise that every Democratic Member in Congress made about the health care law. He has come to the floor and repeatedly ignored every American who has lost their insurance. He repeatedly comes to the floor and ignores every American who has had to pay outrageous amounts of money for insurance that for many of them is unusable but is mandated by President Obama and the Democrats that they have to buy under penalty of law. None of that seems to matter to the Democratic leader, who personally supervised the writing of the health care law in his office behind closed doors. It is a terribly flawed law, but behind the closed doors of his office, it was written and passed on a party-line vote.

Well, the American people have spoken, and they have given Senator REID's efforts and the ObamaCare health care law a failing grade. Even those with the subsidies say it is a poor value today. Americans all across the country are hurting because of ObamaCare, and Senator REID and President Obama bear the responsibility. How much more do the American people have to suffer before the

Washington Democrats will accept the facts? People want the care they need from a doctor they choose at a lower cost.

Republicans have offered ways to give people what they have been asking for all along. It is time for Democrats to work with us. It is time for Democrats to stop trying to deliberately deceive the American people by pretending this broken health care law is working—pretending. That is what this is all about because it is not working. ObamaCare remains very unpopular because people realize that for them personally, it is a very bad deal. Republicans have better ideas, better solutions. Republicans are offering the American people the freedom, the flexibility, and the choice they want when it comes to their health care.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT OUR
COMMUNITIES

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, as my colleagues know, I come to the floor each week to deliver a “waste of the week” speech. My concern over excessive government spending and spending on nonessential programs in wasteful ways needs to be shared with the American people, and my colleagues need to know that a lot of hard-earned tax dollars are wasted through waste, fraud, and abuse.

Some of these have been very serious, resulting in literally billions of dollars of waste. Some have been smaller expenditures but ludicrous expenditures, the kinds of expenditures where people say why in the world does the Federal Government have to do that? Or why—where’s the common sense here? The American people work very hard to earn the dollars they send to Washington.

A lot of them are scraping by to pay the mortgage that’s due at the end of the month, to pay the rent that is due at the end of the week, to get the groceries in the house or the savings to put in the savings account for an education; any number of ways the American people today, as the statistics are showing us today, have less spending money. The average American worker today has up to \$3,000-plus less per year in earnings than they did at the beginning of this administration.

I don’t know how the President keeps going on the airwaves saying things are just great and look how much better we are doing when people are earning on an average \$3,000 less than they earned 8 years after the President first took office.

However, walking over to the floor to deliver this—and this one is one of

those speeches—you can’t make this up. It’s so ridiculous. Can you believe that really an agency that is held in high regard, the National Science Foundation, actually is issuing grants of taxpayer money for these kinds of projects? Normally it would bring a lot of laughs and a lot of outrage over this waste of money.

I couldn’t help but think of what is plaguing most Americans this week, after the tragic shooting in Orlando, Sandy Hook, San Bernardino, and all of the other breaking news and tragedies we have been hit with as Americans. I am having trouble with it, as all Americans are having trouble with it. We are trying to fight toward a solution. I am not sure what that solution is. It is not a simplistic solution. Clearly, in a democracy as free and as open as America, whether it is ISIL-inspired or terrorist-inspired or whether it is just someone mentally ill, someone whose hatred drives their life, or someone sitting in their basement at 2 a.m. Being inspired by ISIS web sites or just simply some of the stuff that comes across the internet, we are facing a tough situation here. But this week seems to be importantly difficult, and we are searching for ways—and the last thing we need to do is to politicize this issue.

We have to address issues to make sure we have done everything we possibly can to prevent the wrong people, to prevent terrorists, from purchasing and owning weapons of mass destruction or that can cause the kind of issues we are dealing with in Orlando and other places. There is not a Member of this body, Republican or Democratic, who has not been impacted by what is happening not just in Orlando but by a series of events similar to this. There is not a Senator here—Republican or Democratic, liberal or conservative—who doesn’t want to find a way to address the situation in a way that would reduce the incidence or hopefully eliminate the incidence of these issues.

We are working through that now, and working through that is difficult because we do want Americans to have the ability and the rights that are promised to them under the Constitution and the Second Amendment, which is to protect themselves. We want to make sure their constitutional rights aren’t breached for their own self-defense.

What do we say to a woman living alone in a neighborhood where there is a lot of drug dealing going on and a lot of random shootings and a lot of home invasions that she can’t protect herself? We don’t want to do that. We don’t want to say to someone who owns a business and wants to ensure that the business is not broken into and they lose everything they have invested and who hires a security guard or someone to provide protection, that we are going to take away that right. By the same token, we don’t want these kinds of weapons used in these mass killings to be in the hands of the wrong people. So we are trying to find that balance.

The best way to do that is for all of us to work together to find that balance, instead of blaming one side or the other side for not doing enough or for doing too little. This is not an easy issue to resolve.

It just doesn’t seem appropriate for me to come to the floor and talk about the waste of the week because that involves something people normally would laugh at. This is not a week to laugh. This is a week to mourn. This is a week to work together to find a sensible way of trying to prevent these kinds of things from happening, and we are working through that. So next week I will come down and do two waste-of-the-week issues because this waste keeps going on, and it is an issue we all need to be aware of because the people we represent are forced, through the tax system, to send money to Washington, and they want it reasonably spent and reasonably used for necessary purposes.

With that, let’s keep our focus and our eyes on the task at hand in respect and in mourning for what has happened in Orlando and what has been happening across our country far, far, far too often. Let’s work together to find a reasonable solution that can take us in the right direction toward preventing these things from happening. Not one of us—not one of us—wants to have a process which puts these weapons in the hands of terrorists or those who mean to do us harm.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. President, it appears there is an absence of Members here, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SHIELD ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, the past few days, we have been contemplating the horrific shooting in Orlando and asking ourselves how this could happen and, of course, grieving and praying and thinking about the people who lost their lives and their families and those who were injured.

As the Presiding Officer knows, yesterday we had the opportunity to get briefed by the FBI Director and the Secretary of Homeland Security. What we learned is that there is still a lot left to learn and that the investigation is ongoing. But clearly this was not a random act of violence. This is not about somebody going to purchase a gun at a store and then going out and deciding indiscriminately to kill the first person they meet, but then again, neither was the shooting in San Bernardino a random act of violence or the attempted shooting in Garland,

TX, which was thwarted by a security guard. These were calculated acts of terror and a reminder—a reminder of the threats to our homeland from ISIS, not just in the Middle East but right here at home by people who have never traveled to the Middle East but who communicate through social media and online and become radicalized by this ideology of hate, one that results in terrible tragedies such as the one we saw in Orlando.

Sadly, our friends on the other side of the aisle have seen this as an opportunity to make this a political debate about gun control, and they simply are refusing to acknowledge the threat we face from radical Islam. Rather than trying to solve the problem, they are trying to drive a wedge between the American people and come up with something that basically does nothing.

I think one thing that makes people crazy about Washington, DC, is when people stand up and claim to understand the problem and yet offer solutions that don't solve the problem but, rather, fit some sort of talking points or ideological agenda. It is clear that what we heard yesterday from our friends across the aisle has nothing to do with defeating ISIS or the threat of international terrorism or the radicalization of Americans in their homes.

So today I am filing an amendment that I believe will offer a solution. I believe that if it had been enacted beforehand, it may have provided the law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI, the tools they need in order to identify somebody like the Orlando shooter beforehand and to take them off the streets. This amendment is called the SHIELD Act. It would not only stop terrorists from getting guns, but it would take them off the streets, and it would do so in a way that is consistent with our Constitution.

I want to make this clear so there is no doubt at all. Every single Senator wants to deny terrorists access to the guns they use to harm innocent civilians. But there is a right way to do things and a wrong way.

My friends on the other side of the aisle have put forward a measure that was voted on last December, sponsored by Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the Senator from California. The bottom line is that proposal doesn't protect our constitutional rights, and it doesn't go far enough to make our country safer. Under Senator FEINSTEIN's proposal, after being denied a gun for being on some classified list created by the government—lists that are often riddled with errors and include law-abiding citizens—the individual can go home, search the Internet for how to build a homemade bomb or go to the hardware store to buy everything they need to carry out some other sort of terrorist attack, and they are free to walk the streets and to plot that attack.

As I mentioned, my legislation actually does what we need to do to give law enforcement, first, the notice that

this individual is trying to buy a weapon but then an opportunity to take them off the streets and deny them access to a firearm. Their legislation does nothing to protect the due process rights of American citizens under the Bill of Rights and under our Constitution.

Many of us remember that a few years ago, the late Teddy Kennedy cited his own frustration with showing up on a list that was created by the government in secret, only to find out that he, a United States Senator, was on a no-fly list. Back in 2004, he was put on the list and he was denied an airplane ticket. If Teddy Kennedy from the Kennedy family—one of the most powerful political families in America in our whole history—was denied an opportunity to get on an airplane because he was erroneously put on a no-fly list, you can imagine the problems the rest of us would have.

Senator Kennedy said at the time:

Now, if they had that kind of difficulty for a member of Congress . . . how in the world are average Americans who are going to get caught up in this kind of thing, how are they going to be able to get treated fairly and not have their rights abused?

That is a pretty good question. It highlights my greater point that we have to be very careful. We need a robust response to protect American citizens but one that doesn't infringe on constitutional rights.

If Senator Kennedy was placed on a watch list and had trouble getting his name removed, do we have any confidence that average Americans like the rest of us will not have their constitutional rights stripped, with no legal process to remedy it?

In the United States of America, where I was born and grew up, we simply cannot deny somebody a constitutional right without due process of law and making the government come forward and presenting evidence to a judge so that a determination can be made not by the government but by an impartial third party.

The proposal I am filing today will help fight terrorism at home and ensure that due process is protected. It is called the SHIELD Act. It would create a process for our law enforcement officials to actually investigate and look at the evidence. But it wouldn't just stop terrorists from buying guns; it would go further—certainly further than the Democrats' amendment—by helping law enforcement take them off the streets. Under my proposal, if someone who is known or suspected of being a terrorist tries to buy a gun, they will be blocked from doing so while the authorities carry out an investigation, followed by an expedited hearing where a judge can block the sale permanently if adequate evidence is produced. And importantly, if the judge determines there is probable cause to block the sale, they can do more than just block the sale; they can take the terrorist into custody. If we believe someone is dangerous enough

to not be able to buy a gun, shouldn't we do our best to take them off the streets so they don't pose a danger to our communities?

We also learned from Director Comey yesterday that there are additional tools the FBI does not currently have that we ought to make sure it has, things to make sure that they can use, for example, national security letters to collect not only financial information in counterterrorism cases, which they currently can, but also to make sure that Internet providers can provide IP addresses and email addresses—not content. Not the content. That would require a court order and a showing of probable cause. But the fact is, if we are going to have the FBI and our law enforcement officials connect the dots, we are going to have to make sure they have the tools to collect the dots. That is what we need to be focusing on, not pursuing some opportunistic political agenda that will not solve any problems at all.

I believe my amendment could have had an impact on the Orlando shooting because, as we all have learned, while the shooter in Orlando was not on a watch list at the time he bought the weapons he used in the shooting, he had been on a watch list and he had been investigated by the FBI. Unfortunately, they didn't come up with sufficient evidence with which to detain him at the time.

Under my amendment, when somebody who was previously under investigation for suspicion of terrorism within the last 5 years—like the Orlando attacker—goes to buy the gun, the FBI and the State and local law enforcement authorities will be immediately notified, and they can then escalate their investigation. They can go to a judge and say: Judge, we need a wiretap so we can listen to—based on a showing of probable cause under the Fourth Amendment—we can listen to the conversations to see if they are calling people and engaging in another plot with coconspirators.

In this way, I believe the SHIELD Act could have prevented the tragedy that occurred over the weekend in Orlando because this shooter was on a watch list within the previous 5 years, and if the FBI had been notified, which they would have been if he were on a watch list, then they could have escalated the investigation further and perhaps have discovered enough evidence to take him off the streets.

This is a similar proposal to the one I offered back in December that garnered bipartisan support and received more votes than my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. As a matter of fact, we had 55 votes with a bipartisan majority on my amendment last December. This new amendment is a small tweak in modification, but it is a straightforward plan that reflects input from all sides, and it will stop terrorists from buying guns and will provide a means to get them off the

streets but doing so in a way that ensures American citizens' constitutional rights will be respected.

I think this just makes sense. I think it is pretty reasonable, and it is a good starting point if we are trying to address the real threat of Islamic extremism rearing its ugly head here at home, but as I mentioned, we must do more than equip our law enforcement officials with the tools they need in order to collect evidence and hopefully prevent these attacks from occurring in the future.

So going forward, I hope we will come up with an agreement that any response to domestic terrorism must include providing the FBI and other law enforcement the resources and authorities to track down terrorists and take them off the streets.

FORT HOOD TRAGEDY

Mr. President, 2 weeks ago, about a dozen soldiers were in an Army tactical vehicle in Fort Hood, TX, as part of a larger training exercise when they were swept off the road. Nine of them lost their lives by drowning. This was in the aftermath of heavy rain and flooding throughout Texas, and their vehicle overturned as they tried to cross a flooded creek.

As I said, out of the 12 people swept out of the tactical vehicle, 9 of them drowned, but thankfully 3 survived. The nine who died came from all over America—California, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Indiana, and Texas. They were also at various stages of their honorable careers of serving our country and the U.S. Army.

Today, at the Spirit of Fort Hood Chapel, the Fort Hood community is gathering to remember each of them, their families, to offer prayers for their friends and family left behind, and to consider how we can honor their legacy going forward.

I, of course, send my prayers and deepest condolences to those who have lost loved ones. I can't imagine their pain, but I share in their grief. Fort Hood is a resilient place. Over the years, it has experienced a number of tragedies, including the shooting by MAJ Nidal Husein, just to name another one. They have experienced tragedy before, and I hate that they have to do so again, but I know, without a doubt, that the community there that is nicknamed "the great place" is strong, and I hope and pray the service today is a time of hopeful remembrance for those who committed their lives to protect and defend our freedoms.

I thank them for their service, and I stand ready to support the Fort Hood community in any way I can while they continue to grieve the loss of these nine heroes.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate Resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 495, S. Res. 496, S. Res. 497, and S. Res. 498.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION ACT OF 2016

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2815 and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2815) to establish the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2815) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2815

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 "United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that July 4, 2026, the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, as marked by the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the historic events preceding that anniversary—

(1) are of major significance in the development of the national heritage of the United States of individual liberty, representative government, and the attainment of equal and inalienable rights; and

(2) have had a profound influence throughout the world.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to establish a Commission to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States and related events through local, State, national, and international activities planned, encouraged, developed, and coordinated by a national commission representative of appropriate public and private authorities and organizations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the United States Semiquincentennial Commission established by section 4(a).

(2) PRIVATE CITIZEN.—The term "private citizen" means an individual who is not an officer or employee of—

(A) the Federal Government; or

(B) a State or local government.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a commission, to be known as the "United States Semiquincentennial Commission", to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the history of the United States leading up to the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States.

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(1) 4 members of the Senate, of whom—

(A) 2 shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate; and

(B) 2 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(2) 4 members of the House of Representatives, of whom—

(A) 2 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(B) 2 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) 16 members who are private citizens, of whom—

(A) 4 shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate;

(B) 4 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;

(C) 4 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(D) 4 shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives; and

(E) 1 of whom shall be designated by the President as the Chairperson.

(4) The following nonvoting ex officio members:

(A) The Secretary.

(B) The Secretary of State.

(C) The Attorney General.

(D) The Secretary of Defense.

(E) The Secretary of Education.

(F) The Librarian of Congress.

(G) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

(H) The Archivist of the United States.

(I) The presiding officer of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities.

(c) TERM; VACANCIES.—

(1) TERM.—A member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(2) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Commission—

(A) shall not affect the powers of the Commission; and

(B) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(d) MEETINGS.—All meetings of the Commission shall be convened at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to honor the historical significance of the building as the site of deliberations and adoption of both the United States Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

(e) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

SEC. 5. DUTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

(1) prepare an overall program for commemorating the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States and the historic events preceding that anniversary; and

(2) plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate observances and activities commemorating the historic events that preceded, and are associated with, the United States Semiquincentennial.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In preparing plans and an overall program, the Commission—

(A) shall give due consideration to any related plans and programs developed by State, local, and private groups; and

(B) may designate special committees with representatives from groups described in subparagraph (A) to plan, develop, and coordinate specific activities.

(2) EMPHASIS.—The Commission shall—

(A) emphasize the planning of events in locations of historical significance to the United States, especially in those locations that witnessed the assertion of American liberty, such as—

(i) the 13 colonies; and

(ii) leading cities, including Boston, Charleston, New York City, and Philadelphia; and

(B) give special emphasis to—

(i) the role of persons and locations with significant impact on the history of the United States during the 250-year period beginning on the date of execution of the Declaration of Independence; and

(ii) the ideas associated with that history, which have been so important in the development of the United States, in world affairs, and in the quest for freedom of all mankind.

(3) INFRASTRUCTURE.—The Commission shall—

(A) evaluate existing infrastructure;

(B) include in the report required under subsection (c) recommendations for what infrastructure should be in place for the successful undertaking of an appropriate celebration in accordance with this Act; and

(C) coordinate with State and local bodies to make necessary infrastructure improvements.

(c) REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President a comprehensive report that includes the specific recommendations of the Commission for the commemoration of the 250th anniversary and related events.

(2) RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES.—The report may include recommended activities such as—

(A) the production, publication, and distribution of books, pamphlets, films, and other educational materials focusing on the history, culture, and political thought of the period of the American Revolution;

(B) bibliographical and documentary projects and publications;

(C) conferences, convocations, lectures, seminars, and other programs, especially those located in the 13 colonies, including the major cities and buildings of national historical significance of the 13 colonies;

(D) the development of libraries, museums, historic sites, and exhibits, including mobile exhibits;

(E) ceremonies and celebrations commemorating specific events, such as—

(i) the signing of the Declaration of Independence;

(ii) programs and activities focusing on the national and international significance of the United States Semiquincentennial; and

(iii) the implications of the Semiquincentennial for present and future generations;

(F) encouraging Federal agencies to integrate the celebration of the Semiquincentennial into the regular activities and execution of the purpose of the agencies through such activities as the issuance of coins, medals, certificates of recognition, stamps, and the naming of vessels.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The report shall include—

(A) the recommendations of the Commission for the allocation of financial and ad-

ministrative responsibility among the public and private authorities and organizations recommended for participation by the Commission; and

(B) proposals for such legislative enactments and administrative actions as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the recommendations.

(d) REPORT SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.—The President shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

(1) the complete report of the Commission; and

(2) such comments and recommendations for legislation and such a description of administrative actions taken by the President as the President considers appropriate.

(e) POINT OF CONTACT.—The Commission, acting through the secretariat of the Commission described in section 9(b), shall serve as the point of contact of the Federal Government for all State, local, international, and private sector initiatives regarding the Semiquincentennial of the founding of the United States, with the purpose of coordinating and facilitating all fitting and proper activities honoring the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States.

SEC. 6. COORDINATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this Act, the Commission shall consult and cooperate with, and seek advice and assistance from, appropriate Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, learned societies, and historical, patriotic, philanthropic, civic, professional, and related organizations.

(b) RESPONSIBILITY OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal agencies shall cooperate with the Commission in planning, encouraging, developing, and coordinating appropriate commemorative activities.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall undertake a study of appropriate actions that might be taken to further preserve and develop historic sites and battlefields, at such time and in such manner as will ensure that fitting observances and exhibits may be held at appropriate sites and battlefields during the 250th anniversary celebration.

(B) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the Commission a report that contains the results of the study and the recommendations of the Secretary, in time to afford the Commission an opportunity—

(i) to review the study; and

(ii) to incorporate in the report described in section 5(c) such findings and recommendations as the Commission considers appropriate.

(3) ARTS AND HUMANITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The presiding officer of the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities shall cooperate with the Commission, especially in the encouragement and coordination of scholarly works and artistic expressions focusing on the history, culture, and political thought of the period predating the United States Semiquincentennial.

(B) LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AND ARCHIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Archivist of the United States shall cooperate with the Commission, especially in the development and display of exhibits and collections and in the development of bibliographies, catalogs, and other materials relevant to the period predating the United States Semiquincentennial.

(ii) LOCATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, displays described in subpara-

graph (A) shall be located in, or in facilities near to, buildings of historical significance to the American Revolution, so as to promote greater public awareness of the heritage of the United States.

(C) SUBMISSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—Each of the officers described in this paragraph shall submit to the Commission a report containing recommendations in time to afford the Commission an opportunity—

(i) to review the reports; and

(ii) to incorporate in the report described in section 5(c) such findings and recommendations as the Commission considers appropriate.

(4) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall coordinate the participation of foreign nations in the celebration of the United States Semiquincentennial, including by soliciting the erection of monuments and other cultural cooperations in founding cities of the United States so as—

(A) to celebrate the shared heritage of the United States with the many peoples and nations of the world; and

(B) to provide liaison and encouragement for the erection of international pavilions to showcase the spread of democratic institutions abroad in the period following the American Revolution.

SEC. 7. POWERS.

(a) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, meet and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out this Act.

(b) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from a Federal agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out this Act.

(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—On request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of the agency shall provide the information to the Commission.

(c) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other agencies of the Federal Government.

(d) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of money, property, or personal services.

(e) ADDITIONAL POWERS.—As determined necessary by the Commission, the Commission may—

(1) procure supplies, services, and property;

(2) make contracts;

(3) expend in furtherance of this Act funds appropriated, donated, or received in pursuance of contracts entered into under this Act; and

(4) take such actions as are necessary to enable the Commission to carry out efficiently and in the public interest the purposes of this Act.

(f) USE OF MATERIALS.—

(1) TIME CAPSULE.—A representative portion of all books, manuscripts, miscellaneous printed matter, memorabilia, relics, and other materials relating to the United States Semiquincentennial shall be deposited in a time capsule—

(A) to be buried in Independence Mall, Philadelphia, on July 4, 2026; and

(B) to be unearthed on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the United States of America on July 4, 2276.

(2) OTHER MATERIALS.—All other books, manuscripts, miscellaneous printed matter, memorabilia, relics, and other materials relating to the United States Semiquincentennial, whether donated to the Commission or collected by the Commission, may be deposited for preservation in national, State, or local libraries or museums or be otherwise disposed of by the Commission, in consultation with the Librarian of

Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Archivist of the United States, and the Administrator of General Services.

(g) **PROPERTY.**—Any property acquired by the Commission remaining on termination of the Commission may be—

(1) used by the Secretary for purposes of the National Park Service; or

(2) disposed of as excess or surplus property.

SEC. 8. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) **COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.**—The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for service on the Commission.

(b) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—A member of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

(c) **STAFF.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chairperson of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws (including regulations), appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as are necessary to enable the Commission to perform the duties of the Commission.

(2) **CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**—The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(3) **COMPENSATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

(B) **MAXIMUM RATE OF PAY.**—The rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel shall not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) **DETAIL OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—An employee of the Federal Government may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement.

(2) **CIVIL SERVICE STATUS.**—The detail of the employee shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(e) **PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.**—The Chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services in accordance with section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of that title.

(f) **ADVISORY COMMITTEES.**—The Commission may appoint such advisory committees as the Commission determines necessary.

SEC. 9. EXPENDITURES OF COMMISSION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All expenditures of the Commission shall be made solely from—

(1) donated funds; and

(2) funds specifically appropriated for the Commission.

(b) **ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAT.**—The Commission shall seek to enter into an arrangement with USA 250, Incorporated, under which USA 250, Incorporated, shall—

(1) serve as the secretariat of the Commission, including by serving as the point of contact under section 5(e);

(2) house the administrative offices of the Commission;

(3) assume responsibility for funds of the Commission; and

(4) provide to the Commission financial and administrative services, including services related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement.

(c) **PAYMENT FOR FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), payment for services provided under subsection (b)(4) shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed on by the Chairperson of the Commission and the secretariat of the Commission.

(2) **RELATIONSHIP TO REGULATIONS.**—

(A) **ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS.**—The regulations under section 5514 of title 5, United States Code, relating to the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to, or on behalf of, a Commission employee.

(B) **APPROPRIATIONS.**—The regulations under sections 1513(d) and 1514 of title 31, United States Code, relating to the administrative control of funds, shall apply to appropriations of the Commission.

(C) **NO PROMULGATION BY COMMISSION.**—The Commission shall not be required to prescribe any regulations relating to the matters described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(d) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Once each year during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 2027, the Commission shall submit to Congress a report of the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended during the year covered by the report.

SEC. 10. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate on December 31, 2027.

RAPID DNA ACT OF 2015

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 462, S. 2348.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2348) to implement the use of Rapid DNA instruments to inform decisions about pretrial release or detention and their conditions, to solve and prevent violent crimes and other crimes, to exonerate the innocent, to prevent DNA analysis backlogs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 2348

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 “Rapid DNA Act of [2015] 2016”.

SEC. 2. RAPID DNA INSTRUMENTS.

(a) **STANDARDS.**—Section 210303(a) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14131(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5)(A) In addition to issuing standards as provided in paragraphs (1) through (4), the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall issue standards and procedures for

the use of Rapid DNA instruments and resulting DNA analyses.

“(B) In this [paragraph] Act, the term ‘Rapid DNA instruments’ means instrumentation that carries out a fully automated process to derive a DNA [profile] analysis from a DNA sample.”.

(b) **INDEX.**—Paragraph (2) of section 210304(b) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14132(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) prepared by—

“(A) laboratories that—

“(i) have been accredited by a nonprofit professional association of persons actively involved in forensic science that is nationally recognized within the forensic science community; and

“(ii) undergo external audits, not less than once every 2 years, that demonstrate compliance with standards established by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or

“(B) criminal justice agencies using Rapid DNA instruments approved by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in compliance with the standards and procedures issued by the Director under section 210303(a)(5); and”.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO COLLECTION OF DNA IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.

(a) **FROM CERTAIN FEDERAL OFFENDERS.**—Section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: “The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may waive the requirements under this subsection if DNA samples are analyzed by means of Rapid DNA instruments and the results are included in CODIS.”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The term ‘Rapid DNA instruments’ means instrumentation that carries out a fully automated process to derive a DNA [profile] analysis from a DNA sample.”.

(b) **FROM CERTAIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFENDERS.**—Section 4 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: “The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may waive the requirements under this subsection if DNA samples are analyzed by means of Rapid DNA instruments and the results are included in CODIS.”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The term ‘Rapid DNA instruments’ means instrumentation that carries out a fully automated process to derive a DNA [profile] analysis from a DNA sample.”.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 2348), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2348

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 “Rapid DNA Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. RAPID DNA INSTRUMENTS.

(a) **STANDARDS.**—Section 210303(a) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14131(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5)(A) In addition to issuing standards as provided in paragraphs (1) through (4), the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall issue standards and procedures for the use of Rapid DNA instruments and resulting DNA analyses.

“(B) In this Act, the term ‘Rapid DNA instruments’ means instrumentation that carries out a fully automated process to derive a DNA analysis from a DNA sample.”.

(b) **INDEX.**—Paragraph (2) of section 210304(b) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14132(b)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) prepared by—

“(A) laboratories that—

“(I) have been accredited by a nonprofit professional association of persons actively involved in forensic science that is nationally recognized within the forensic science community; and

“(ii) undergo external audits, not less than once every 2 years, that demonstrate compliance with standards established by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or

“(B) criminal justice agencies using Rapid DNA instruments approved by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in compliance with the standards and procedures issued by the Director under section 210303(a)(5); and”.

SEC. 3. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO COLLECTION OF DNA IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.

(a) **FROM CERTAIN FEDERAL OFFENDERS.**—Section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: “The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may waive the requirements under this subsection if DNA samples are analyzed by means of Rapid DNA instruments and the results are included in CODIS.”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The term ‘Rapid DNA instruments’ means instrumentation that carries out a fully automated process to derive a DNA analysis from a DNA sample.”.

(b) **FROM CERTAIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFENDERS.**—Section 4 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: “The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may waive the requirements under this subsection if DNA samples are analyzed by means of Rapid DNA instruments and the results are included in CODIS.”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The term ‘Rapid DNA instruments’ means instrumentation that carries out a fully automated process to derive a DNA analysis from a DNA sample.”.

JUSTICE FOR ALL**REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016**

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 463, S. 2577.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2577) to protect crime victims’ rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA and other forensic evidence samples to improve and expand the forensic science testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of forensic evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to support accreditation efforts of forensic science laboratories and medical examiner offices, to address training and equipment needs, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be stricken is shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italics*.)

S. 2577

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 “Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. CRIME VICTIMS’ RIGHTS.

(a) **RESTITUTION DURING SUPERVISED RELEASE.**—Section 3583(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by inserting “, that the defendant make restitution in accordance with sections 3663 and 3663A, or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution,” after “supervision”.

(b) **COLLECTION OF RESTITUTION FROM DEFENDANT’S ESTATE.**—Section 3613(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “The liability to pay restitution shall terminate on the date that is the later of 20 years from the entry of judgment or 20 years after the release from imprisonment of the person ordered to pay restitution. In the event of the death of the person ordered to pay restitution, the individual’s estate will be held responsible for any unpaid balance of the restitution amount, and the lien provided in subsection (c) of this section shall continue until the estate receives a written release of that liability.”.

(c) **VICTIM INTERPRETERS.**—Rule 28 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure is amended in the first sentence by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including an interpreter for the victim”.

(d) **GAO STUDY.**—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) *conduct a study to determine whether enhancing the restitution provisions under sections 3663 and 3663A of title 18, United States Code, to provide courts broader authority to award restitution for Federal offenses would be beneficial to crime victims and what other factors Congress should consider in weighing such changes; and*

(B) *submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under subparagraph (A).*

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall focus on the benefits to crime victims that would result if the restitution provisions under sections 3663 and 3663A of title 18, United States Code, were expanded—

(A) *to apply to victims who have suffered harm, injury, or loss that would not have occurred but for the defendant’s related conduct;*

(B) *in the case of an offense resulting in bodily injury resulting in the victim’s death, to allow the court to use its discretion to award an appropriate sum to reflect the income lost by the victim’s surviving family members or estate as a result of the victim’s death;*

(C) *to require that the defendant pay to the victim an amount determined by the court to restore the victim to the position he or she would have been in had the defendant not committed the offense; and*

(D) *to require that the defendant compensate the victim for any injury, harm, or loss, including emotional distress, that occurred as a result of the offense.*

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS FOR CRIME VICTIMS.

(a) **CRIME VICTIMS LEGAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.**—Section 103(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405; 118 Stat. 2264) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”;

(4) in paragraph (4), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”; and

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”.

(b) **CRIME VICTIMS NOTIFICATION GRANTS.**—Section 1404E(c) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603e(c)) is amended by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”.

SEC. 4. REDUCING THE RAPE KIT BACKLOG.

Of the amounts made available to the Attorney General for a DNA Analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities under the heading “STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT” under the heading “OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE” in a fiscal year—

(1) not less than 75 percent of such amounts shall be provided for grants for direct testing activities described under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 2(a) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(a)); and

(2) not less than 5 percent of such amounts shall be provided for grants for law enforcement agencies to conduct audits of their backlogged rape kits, including through the creation of a tracking system, under section 2(a)(7) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(a)(7)), and to prioritize testing in those cases in which the statute of limitation will soon expire.

SEC. 5. SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS.

Section 304 of the DNA Sexual Assault Justice Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

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

“(c) **PREFERENCE.**—

“(1) *IN GENERAL.*—In reviewing applications submitted in accordance with a program authorized, in whole or in part, by this section, the Attorney General shall give preference to any eligible entity that certifies that the entity will use the grant funds to—

“(A) operate or expand forensic nurse examiner programs in a rural area or for an underserved population, as those terms are defined in section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925);

“(B) hire full-time forensic nurse examiners to conduct activities under subsection (a); or

“(C) sustain or establish a training program for forensic nurse examiners.

“(2) **DIRECTIVE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General shall coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to inform Federally Qualified Health Centers, Community Health Centers, hospitals, colleges and universities, and other appropriate health-related entities about the role of forensic nurses and existing resources available within the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services to train or employ forensic nurses to address the needs of communities dealing with sexual assault, domestic violence, and elder abuse. The Attorney General shall collaborate on this effort with nongovernmental organizations representing forensic nurses.”

SEC. 6. PROTECTING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT.

Section 8(e)(1)(A) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15607(e)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following:

“(iii) the program is not administered by the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice.”

SEC. 7. CLARIFICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT HOUSING PROTECTIONS.

Section 41411(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e-11(b)(3)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting “or resident” after “any remaining tenant”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting “or resident” after “tenant” each place it appears.

SEC. 8. STRENGTHENING THE PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 6(d)(2) (42 U.S.C. 15605(d)(2)), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A)(i) include the certification of the chief executive that the State receiving such grant has adopted all national prison rape standards that, as of the date on which the application was submitted, have been promulgated under this Act; or

“(ii) demonstrate to the Attorney General, in such manner as the Attorney General shall require, that the State receiving such grant is actively working to adopt and achieve full compliance with the national prison rape standards described in clause (i);” and

(2) in section 8(e) (42 U.S.C. 15607(e))—

(A) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) **ADOPTION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For each fiscal year, any amount that a State would otherwise receive for prison purposes for that fiscal year under a grant program covered by this subsection shall be reduced by 5 percent, unless the chief executive officer of the State submits to the Attorney General proof of compliance with this Act through—

“(i) a certification that the State has adopted, and is in full compliance with, the national standards described in subsection (a); or

“(ii) an assurance that the State intends to adopt and achieve full compliance with those national standards so as to ensure that a cer-

tification under clause (i) may be submitted in future years, which includes—

“(I) a commitment that not less than 5 percent of such amount shall be used for this purpose; or

“(II) a request that the Attorney General hold 5 percent of such amount in abeyance pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (E).

“(B) **RULES FOR CERTIFICATION.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—A chief executive officer of a State who submits a certification under this paragraph shall also provide the Attorney General with—

“(I) a list of the prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State;

“(II) a list of the prisons listed under subclause (I) that were audited during the most recently concluded audit year;

“(III) all final audit reports for prisons listed under subclause (I) that were completed during the most recently concluded audit year; and

“(IV) a proposed schedule for completing an audit of all the prisons listed under subclause (I) during the following 3 audit years.

“(ii) **AUDIT APPEAL EXCEPTION.**—Beginning on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, a chief executive officer of a State may submit a certification that the State is in full compliance pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i) even if a prison under the operational control of the executive branch of the State has an audit appeal pending.

“(C) **RULES FOR ASSURANCES.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—A chief executive officer of a State who submits an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall also provide the Attorney General with—

“(I) a list of the prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State;

“(II) a list of the prisons listed under subclause (I) that were audited during the most recently concluded audit year;

“(III) an explanation of any barriers the State faces to completing required audits;

“(IV) all final audit reports for prisons listed under subclause (I) that were completed during the most recently concluded audit year;

“(V) a proposed schedule for completing an audit of all prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State during the following 3 audit years; and

“(VI) an explanation of the State’s current degree of implementation of the national standards.

“(ii) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—A chief executive officer of a State who submits an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) shall, before receiving the applicable funds described in subparagraph (A)(ii)(I), also provide the Attorney General with a proposed plan for the expenditure of the funds during the applicable grant period.

“(iii) **ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.**—A chief executive officer of a State who submits an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) shall, in a manner consistent with the applicable grant reporting requirements, submit to the Attorney General a detailed accounting of how the funds described in subparagraph (A) were used.

“(D) **SUNSET OF ASSURANCE OPTION.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—On the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, subclause (II) of subparagraph (A)(ii) shall cease to have effect.

“(ii) **ADDITIONAL SUNSET.**—On the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall cease to have effect.

“(iii) **EMERGENCY ASSURANCES.**—

“(I) **REQUEST.**—Notwithstanding clause (ii), during the 2-year period beginning 6 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, a chief executive officer of a State who certifies that the State has audited not less than 90 percent of prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State may request that the Attorney General allow the chief executive officer to submit an emergency assurance in accordance with subparagraph (A)(ii) as in effect on the day before the date on which that subparagraph ceased to have effect under clause (ii) of this subparagraph.

“(II) **GRANT OF REQUEST.**—The Attorney General shall grant a request submitted under subclause (I) within 60 days upon a showing of good cause.

“(E) **DISPOSITION OF FUNDS HELD IN ABEYANCE.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If the chief executive officer of a State who has submitted an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) subsequently submits a certification under subparagraph (A)(i) during the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General will release all funds held in abeyance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) to be used by the State in accordance with the conditions of the grant program for which the funds were provided.

“(ii) **RELEASE OF FUNDS.**—If the chief executive officer of a State who has submitted an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) is unable to submit a certification during the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, but does assure the Attorney General that $\frac{3}{4}$ of prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State have been audited at least once, the Attorney General shall release all of the funds of the State held in abeyance to be used in adopting and achieving full compliance with the national standards, if the State agrees to comply with the applicable requirements in clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (C).

“(iii) **REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.**—If the chief executive officer of a State who has submitted an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) is unable to submit a certification during the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 and does not assure the Attorney General that $\frac{3}{4}$ of prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State have been audited at least once, the Attorney General shall redistribute the funds of the State held in abeyance to other States to be used in accordance with the conditions of the grant program for which the funds were provided.

“(F) **PUBLICATION OF AUDIT RESULTS.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General shall request from each State, and make available on an appropriate Internet website, all final audit reports completed to date for prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of each State. The Attorney General shall update such website annually with reports received from States under subparagraphs (B)(i) and (C)(i).

“(G) **REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General shall issue a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on the status of implementation of the national standards and the steps the Department, in conjunction with the States and other key stakeholders, is

taking to address any unresolved implementation issues.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR AUDITORS.—An individual seeking certification by the Department of Justice to serve as an auditor of prison compliance with the national standards described in subsection (a) shall, upon request, submit fingerprints in the manner determined by the Attorney General for criminal history record checks of the applicable State and Federal Bureau of Investigation repositories.”.

SEC. 9. ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) DNA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 305(c) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136b(c)) is amended by striking “\$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

(b) FBI DNA PROGRAMS.—Section 307(a) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405; 118 Stat. 2275) is amended by striking “\$42,100,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

(c) DNA IDENTIFICATION OF MISSING PERSONS.—Section 308(c) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136d(c)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

SEC. 10. PAUL COVERDELL FORENSIC SCIENCES IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(a) GRANTS.—Part BB of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797j) is amended—

(1) in section 2802(2) (42 U.S.C. 3797k(2)), by inserting after “bodies” the following: “and is accredited by an accrediting body that is a signatory to an internationally recognized arrangement and that offers accreditation to forensic science conformity assessment bodies using an accreditation standard that is recognized by that internationally recognized arrangement, or attests, in a manner that is legally binding and enforceable, to use a portion of the grant amount to prepare and apply for such accreditation not more than 2 years after the date on which a grant is awarded under section 2801”;

(2) in section 2803(a) (42 U.S.C. 3797l(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “Seventy-five percent” and inserting “Eighty-five percent”; and

(ii) by striking “75 percent” and inserting “85 percent”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “Twenty-five percent” and inserting “Fifteen percent”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “0.6 percent” and inserting “1 percent”;

(3) in section 2804(a) (42 U.S.C. 3797m(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “impression evidence,” after “latent prints,”; and

(ii) by inserting “digital evidence, fire evidence,” after “toxicology,”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and medicolegal death investigators” after “laboratory personnel”; and

(C) by inserting at the end the following:

“(4) To address emerging forensic science issues (such as statistics, contextual bias, and uncertainty of measurement) and emerging forensic science technology (such as high throughput automation, statistical software, and new types of instrumentation).

“(5) To educate and train forensic pathologists in the United States.

“(6) To work with the States and units of local government to direct funding to medicolegal death investigation systems to facilitate accreditation of medical examiner and coroner offices and certification of medicolegal death investigators.”; and

(4) in section 2806(a) (42 U.S.C. 3797o(a))—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

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

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

“(4) the progress of any unaccredited forensic science service provider receiving grant funds toward obtaining accreditation; and”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(24) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(24)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(J) \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.”.

SEC. 11. IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF REPRESENTATION IN STATE CAPITAL CASES.

Section 426 of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14163e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “\$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, or upon a showing of good cause, and at the discretion of the Attorney General, the State may determine a fair allocation of funds across the uses described in sections 421 and 422”.

SEC. 12. POST-CONVICTION DNA TESTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3600 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “under a sentence of” in each place it appears and inserting “sentenced to”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by striking “death”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “and the applicant did not—” and all that follows through “knowingly fail to request” and inserting “and the applicant did not knowingly fail to request”;

(3) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) order the Government to—

“(i) prepare an inventory of the evidence related to the case; and

“(ii) issue a copy of the inventory to the court, the applicant, and the Government.”;

(4) in subsection (e)—

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

“(1) RESULTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The results of any DNA testing ordered under this section shall be simultaneously disclosed to the court, the applicant, and the Government.

“(B) RESULTS EXCLUDE APPLICANT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a DNA profile is obtained through testing that excludes the applicant as the source and the DNA complies with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s requirements for the uploading of crime scene profiles to the National DNA Index System (referred to in this subsection as ‘NDIS’), the court shall order that the law enforcement entity with direct or conveyed statutory jurisdiction that has access to the NDIS submit the DNA profile obtained from probative biological material from crime scene evidence to determine whether the DNA profile matches a profile of a known individual or a profile from an unsolved crime.

“(ii) NDIS SEARCH.—The results of a search under clause (i) shall be simultaneously disclosed to the court, the applicant, and the Government.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the National DNA Index System (referred to in this subsection as ‘NDIS’)” and inserting “NDIS”; and

(5) in subsection (g)(2)(B), by striking “death”.

(b) PRESERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.—Section 3600A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “under a sentence of” and inserting “sentenced to”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively.

SEC. 13. KIRK BLOODSWORTH POST-CONVICTION DNA TESTING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 413 of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “fiscal years 2017 through 2021”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) for eligible entities that are a State or unit of local government, provide a certification by the chief legal officer of the State in which the eligible entity operates or the chief legal officer of the jurisdiction in which the funds will be used for the purposes of the grants, that the State or jurisdiction—

“(A) provides DNA testing of specified evidence under a State statute or a State or local rule or regulation to persons sentenced to imprisonment or death for a State felony offense, in a manner intended to ensure a reasonable process for resolving claims of actual innocence that ensures post-conviction DNA testing in at least those cases that would be covered by section 3600(a) of title 18, United States Code, had they been Federal cases and, if the results of the testing exclude the applicant as the source of the DNA, permits the applicant to apply for post-conviction relief, notwithstanding any provision of law that would otherwise bar the application as untimely; and

“(B) preserves biological evidence, as defined in section 3600A of title 18, United States Code, under a State statute or a State or local rule, regulation, or practice in a manner intended to ensure that reasonable measures are taken by the State or jurisdiction to preserve biological evidence secured in relation to the investigation or prosecution of, at a minimum, murder, nonnegligent manslaughter and sexual offenses.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 412(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136e(b)) is amended by striking “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

SEC. 14. ESTABLISHMENT OF BEST PRACTICES FOR EVIDENCE RETENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title IV of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405; 118 Stat. 2278) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 414. ESTABLISHMENT OF BEST PRACTICES FOR EVIDENCE RETENTION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Justice, in consultation with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and government laboratories, shall—

“(1) establish best practices for evidence retention to focus on the preservation of forensic evidence; and

“(2) assist State, local, and tribal governments in adopting and implementing the best practices established under paragraph (1).

“(b) DEADLINE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the National Institute of Justice shall publish the best practices established under subsection (a)(1).”

“(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or obligate compliance with the best practices established under subsection (a)(1).”

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405; 118 Stat. 2260) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 413 the following:

“Sec. 414. Establishment of best practices for evidence retention.”

SEC. 15. EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Effective Administration of Criminal Justice Act of 2015”.

(b) STRATEGIC PLANNING.—Section 502 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3752) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “To request a grant”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) A comprehensive Statewide plan detailing how grants received under this section will be used to improve the administration of the criminal justice system, which shall—

“(A) be designed in consultation with local governments, and representatives of all segments of the criminal justice system, including judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, corrections personnel, and providers of indigent defense services, victim services, juvenile justice delinquency prevention programs, community corrections, and reentry services;

“(B) include a description of how the State will allocate funding within and among each of the uses described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of section 501(a)(1);

“(C) describe the process used by the State for gathering evidence-based data and developing and using evidence-based and evidence-gathering approaches in support of funding decisions;

“(D) describe the barriers at the State and local level for accessing data and implementing evidence-based approaches to preventing and reducing crime and recidivism; and

“(E) be updated every 5 years, with annual progress reports that—

“(i) address changing circumstances in the State, if any;

“(ii) describe how the State plans to adjust funding within and among each of the uses described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of section 501(a)(1);

“(iii) provide an ongoing assessment of need;

“(iv) discuss the accomplishment of goals identified in any plan previously prepared under this paragraph; and

“(v) reflect how the plan influenced funding decisions in the previous year.

“(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) STRATEGIC PLANNING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General shall begin to provide technical assistance to States and local governments requesting support to develop and implement the strategic plan required under subsection (a)(6). *The Attorney General may enter into agreements with 1 or more non-governmental organizations to provide technical assistance and training under this paragraph.*

“(2) PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the At-

torney General shall begin to provide technical assistance to States and local governments, including any agent thereof with responsibility for administration of justice, requesting support to meet the obligations established by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall include—

“(A) public dissemination of practices, structures, or models for the administration of justice consistent with the requirements of the Sixth Amendment; and

“(B) assistance with adopting and implementing a system for the administration of justice consistent with the requirements of the Sixth Amendment.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to carry out this subsection.”

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement to submit a strategic plan under section 501(a)(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by subsection (b), shall apply to any application submitted under such section 501 for a grant for any fiscal year beginning after the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 16. OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

All grants awarded by the Department of Justice that are authorized under this Act shall be subject to the following:

(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2016, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this Act to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

(2) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this Act that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this Act during the 2 fiscal years beginning after the 12-month period described in paragraph (5).

(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this Act, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible entities that, during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this Act, did not have an unresolved audit finding showing a violation in the terms or conditions of a Department of Justice grant program.

(4) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this Act during the 2-fiscal-year period in which the entity is barred from receiving grants under paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall—

(A) deposit an amount equal to the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

(B) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(5) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “unresolved audit finding” means an audit report finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within a 12-month period beginning on the date when the final audit report is issued.

(6) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and the grant programs described in this Act, the term “nonprofit organization” means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General shall not award a grant under any grant program described in this Act to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under a grant program described in this Act and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subsection available for public inspection.

(7) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Unless otherwise explicitly provided in authorizing legislation, not more than 7.5 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses of the Department of Justice.

(8) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this Act may be used by the Attorney General or by any individual or organization awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this Act, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than \$20,000 in Department funds, unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, Director, or principal deputy as the Deputy Attorney General may designate, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host a conference.

(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written approval under subparagraph (A) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food and beverages, audio/visual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and any entertainment.

(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved by operation of this paragraph.

(9) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act may not be utilized by any grant recipient to—

(i) lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding; or

(ii) lobby any representative of a Federal, State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding.

(B) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General determines that any recipient of a grant under this Act has violated subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall—

(i) require the grant recipient to repay the grant in full; and

(ii) prohibit the grant recipient from receiving another grant under this Act for not less than 5 years.

SEC. 17. NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF FORENSIC LABORATORIES.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2018, the Attorney General shall conduct a study and submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on the status and needs of the forensic science community.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) examine the status of current workload, backlog, personnel, equipment, and equipment needs of public crime laboratories and medical examiner and coroner offices;

(2) include an overview of academic forensic science resources and needs, from a broad forensic science perspective, including non-traditional crime laboratory disciplines such as forensic anthropology, forensic entomology, and others as determined appropriate by the Attorney General;

(3) consider—

(A) the National Institute of Justice study, *Forensic Sciences: Review of Status and Needs*, published in 1999;

(B) the Bureau of Justice Statistics census reports on Publicly Funded Forensic Crime Laboratories, published in 2002, 2005, 2009, and 2014;

(C) the National Academy of Sciences report, *Strengthening Forensic Science: A Path Forward*, published in 2009; and

(D) the Bureau of Justice Statistics survey of forensic providers recommended by the National Commission of Forensic Science and approved by the Attorney General on September 8, 2014;

(4) provide Congress with a comprehensive view of the infrastructure, equipment, and personnel needs of the broad forensic science community; and

(5) be made available to the public.

ISec. 18. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the authority of the Director of the Office of Victims of Crime under section 1404 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603) includes funding ongoing projects that provide services to victims of crime on a nationwide basis or Americans abroad who are victims of crimes committed outside of the United States; and

(2) the proposed rule entitled “VOCA Victim Assistance Program” published by the Office of Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice in the Federal Register on August 27, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 52877), is consistent with section 1404 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603).】

SEC. 18. CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 1404(c)(1)(A) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603(c)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting “victim services,” before “demonstration projects”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the proposed rule entitled “VOCA Victim Assistance Program” published by the Office of Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice in the Federal Register on August 27, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 52877), is consistent with section 1404 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603).

SEC. 19. IMPROVING THE RESTITUTION PROCESS.

Section 3612 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) EVALUATION OF OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall, as part of the regular evaluation process, evaluate each office of the United States attorney and each component of the Department of Justice on the performance of the office or the component, as the case may be, in seeking and recovering restitution for victims under sections 3663 and 3663A.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—Following an evaluation under paragraph (1), each office of the United States attorney and each component of the Department of Justice shall work to improve the practices of the office or component, as the case may be, with respect to seeking and recovering restitution for victims under sections 3663 and 3663A.

“(k) GAO REPORTS.—

“(1) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on restitution sought by the Attorney General under sections 3663 and 3663A during the 3-year period preceding the report.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include statistically valid estimates of—

“(A) the number of cases in which a defendant was convicted and the Attorney General could seek restitution under this title;

“(B) the number of cases in which the Attorney General sought restitution;

“(C) of the cases in which the Attorney General sought restitution, the number of times restitution was ordered by the district courts of the United States;

“(D) the amount of restitution ordered by the district courts of the United States;

“(E) the amount of restitution collected pursuant to the restitution orders described in subparagraph (D);

“(F) the percentage of restitution orders for which the full amount of restitution has not been collected; and

“(G) any other measurement the Comptroller General determines would assist in evaluating how to improve the restitution process in Federal criminal cases.

“(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations on the best practices for—

“(A) requesting restitution in cases in which restitution may be sought under sections 3663 and 3663A;

“(B) obtaining restitution orders from the district courts of the United States; and

“(C) collecting restitution ordered by the district courts of the United States.

“(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after date on which the report required under paragraph (1) is submitted, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the implementation by the Attorney General of the best practices recommended under paragraph (3).”.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendments be agreed to, the Grassley amendment be agreed to, and the bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4727) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To require the Attorney General to evaluate the performance of the Department of Justice in seeking and recovering restitution for victims under all Federal restitution provisions, to require recipients of DNA backlog capacity and enhancement grants to report on how the actually used their grant funds, and to prevent duplicative grants)

On page 6, line 2, strike “Of the amounts” and insert “(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts”.

On page 6, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(b) REPORTING.—

(1) REPORT BY GRANT RECIPIENTS.—With respect to amounts made available to the Attorney General for a DNA Analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities under the heading “STATE AND LOCAL LAW EN-

FORCEMENT” under the heading “OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE”, the Attorney General shall require recipients of the amounts to report on the effectiveness of the activities carried out using the amounts, including any information the Attorney General needs in order to submit the report required under paragraph (2).

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 month after the last day of each even-numbered fiscal year, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, for each recipient of amounts described in paragraph (1)—

(A) the amounts distributed to the recipient;

(B) a summary of the purposes for which the amounts were used and an evaluation of the progress of the recipient in achieving those purposes;

(C) a statistical summary of the crime scene samples and arrestee or offender samples submitted to laboratories, the average time between the submission of a sample to a laboratory and the testing of the sample, and the percentage of the amounts that were paid to private laboratories; and

(D) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the grant amounts in increasing capacity and reducing backlogs.

On page 37, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(10) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this Act, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded under this Act to determine whether duplicate grants are awarded for the same purpose.

(B) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same purpose, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(i) a list of all duplicate grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and

(ii) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicate grants.

On page 40, line 25, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 41, line 7, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 41, line 15, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 41, line 22, insert “or the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.)” after “this title”.

On page 42, lines 21 and 22, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 43, line 3, insert “the” before “date”.

The bill was engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Hearing no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 2577), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 2577

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 “Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. CRIME VICTIMS’ RIGHTS.

(a) **RESTITUTION DURING SUPERVISED RELEASE.**—Section 3583(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by inserting “, that the defendant make restitution in accordance with sections 3663 and 3663A, or any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution,” after “supervision”.

(b) **COLLECTION OF RESTITUTION FROM DEFENDANT’S ESTATE.**—Section 3613(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “The liability to pay restitution shall terminate on the date that is the later of 20 years from the entry of judgment or 20 years after the release from imprisonment of the person ordered to pay restitution. In the event of the death of the person ordered to pay restitution, the individual’s estate will be held responsible for any unpaid balance of the restitution amount, and the lien provided in subsection (c) of this section shall continue until the estate receives a written release of that liability.”.

(c) **VICTIM INTERPRETERS.**—Rule 28 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure is amended in the first sentence by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including an interpreter for the victim”.

(d) **GAO STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine whether enhancing the restitution provisions under sections 3663 and 3663A of title 18, United States Code, to provide courts broader authority to award restitution for Federal offenses would be beneficial to crime victims and what other factors Congress should consider in weighing such changes; and

(B) submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under subparagraph (A).

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall focus on the benefits to crime victims that would result if the restitution provisions under sections 3663 and 3663A of title 18, United States Code, were expanded—

(A) to apply to victims who have suffered harm, injury, or loss that would not have occurred but for the defendant’s related conduct;

(B) in the case of an offense resulting in bodily injury resulting in the victim’s death, to allow the court to use its discretion to award an appropriate sum to reflect the income lost by the victim’s surviving family members or estate as a result of the victim’s death;

(C) to require that the defendant pay to the victim an amount determined by the court to restore the victim to the position he or she would have been in had the defendant not committed the offense; and

(D) to require that the defendant compensate the victim for any injury, harm, or loss, including emotional distress, that occurred as a result of the offense.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS FOR CRIME VICTIMS.

(a) **CRIME VICTIMS LEGAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.**—Section 103(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405; 118 Stat. 2264) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”;

(4) in paragraph (4), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”;

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”.

(b) **CRIME VICTIMS NOTIFICATION GRANTS.**—Section 1404E(c) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603e(c)) is amended by striking “2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009” and inserting “2017 through 2021”.

SEC. 4. REDUCING THE RAPE KIT BACKLOG.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Of the amounts made available to the Attorney General for a DNA Analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities under the heading “STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT” under the heading “OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE” in a fiscal year—

(1) not less than 75 percent of such amounts shall be provided for grants for direct testing activities described under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 2(a) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(a)); and

(2) not less than 5 percent of such amounts shall be provided for grants for law enforcement agencies to conduct audits of their backlogged rape kits, including through the creation of a tracking system, under section 2(a)(7) of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135(a)(7)), and to prioritize testing in those cases in which the statute of limitation will soon expire.

(b) **REPORTING.**—

(1) **REPORT BY GRANT RECIPIENTS.**—With respect to amounts made available to the Attorney General for a DNA Analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities under the heading “STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT” under the heading “OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE”, the Attorney General shall require recipients of the amounts to report on the effectiveness of the activities carried out using the amounts, including any information the Attorney General needs in order to submit the report required under paragraph (2).

(2) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 1 month after the last day of each even-numbered fiscal year, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, for each recipient of amounts described in paragraph (1)—

(A) the amounts distributed to the recipient;

(B) a summary of the purposes for which the amounts were used and an evaluation of the progress of the recipient in achieving those purposes;

(C) a statistical summary of the crime scene samples and arrestee or offender samples submitted to laboratories, the average time between the submission of a sample to a laboratory and the testing of the sample, and the percentage of the amounts that were paid to private laboratories; and

(D) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the grant amounts in increasing capacity and reducing backlogs.

SEC. 5. SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINERS.

Section 304 of the DNA Sexual Assault Justice Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

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

“(c) **PREFERENCE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In reviewing applications submitted in accordance with a program authorized, in whole or in part, by this section, the Attorney General shall give preference to any eligible entity that certifies that the entity will use the grant funds to—

“(A) operate or expand forensic nurse examiner programs in a rural area or for an underserved population, as those terms are defined in section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925);

“(B) hire full-time forensic nurse examiners to conduct activities under subsection (a); or

“(C) sustain or establish a training program for forensic nurse examiners.

“(2) **DIRECTIVE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General shall coordinate with the Secretary of Health and Human Services to inform Federally Qualified Health Centers, Community Health Centers, hospitals, colleges and universities, and other appropriate health-related entities about the role of forensic nurses and existing resources available within the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services to train or employ forensic nurses to address the needs of communities dealing with sexual assault, domestic violence, and elder abuse. The Attorney General shall collaborate on this effort with nongovernmental organizations representing forensic nurses.”.

SEC. 6. PROTECTING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT.

Section 8(e)(1)(A) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15607(e)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(3) by inserting at the end the following:

“(iii) the program is not administered by the Office on Violence Against Women of the Department of Justice.”.

SEC. 7. CLARIFICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT HOUSING PROTECTIONS.

Section 4141(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14043e–11(b)(3)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by inserting “or resident” after “any remaining tenant”;

(2) in the second sentence, by inserting “or resident” after “tenant” each place it appears.

SEC. 8. STRENGTHENING THE PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (42 U.S.C. 15601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 6(d)(2) (42 U.S.C. 15605(d)(2)), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A)(i) include the certification of the chief executive that the State receiving such grant has adopted all national prison rape standards that, as of the date on which the application was submitted, have been promulgated under this Act; or

“(ii) demonstrate to the Attorney General, in such manner as the Attorney General shall require, that the State receiving such grant is actively working to adopt and achieve full compliance with the national prison rape standards described in clause (i);”;

(2) in section 8(e) (42 U.S.C. 15607(e))—

(A) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) **ADOPTION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.**—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, any amount that a State would otherwise receive for prison purposes for that fiscal year under a grant program covered by this subsection shall be reduced by 5 percent, unless the chief executive officer of the State submits to the Attorney General proof of compliance with this Act through—

“(i) a certification that the State has adopted, and is in full compliance with, the national standards described in subsection (a); or

“(ii) an assurance that the State intends to adopt and achieve full compliance with those national standards so as to ensure that a certification under clause (i) may be submitted in future years, which includes—

“(I) a commitment that not less than 5 percent of such amount shall be used for this purpose; or

“(II) a request that the Attorney General hold 5 percent of such amount in abeyance pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (E).

“(B) RULES FOR CERTIFICATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A chief executive officer of a State who submits a certification under this paragraph shall also provide the Attorney General with—

“(I) a list of the prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State;

“(II) a list of the prisons listed under subclause (I) that were audited during the most recently concluded audit year;

“(III) all final audit reports for prisons listed under subclause (I) that were completed during the most recently concluded audit year; and

“(IV) a proposed schedule for completing an audit of all the prisons listed under subclause (I) during the following 3 audit years.

“(ii) AUDIT APPEAL EXCEPTION.—Beginning on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, a chief executive officer of a State may submit a certification that the State is in full compliance pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i) even if a prison under the operational control of the executive branch of the State has an audit appeal pending.

“(C) RULES FOR ASSURANCES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A chief executive officer of a State who submits an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall also provide the Attorney General with—

“(I) a list of the prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State;

“(II) a list of the prisons listed under subclause (I) that were audited during the most recently concluded audit year;

“(III) an explanation of any barriers the State faces to completing required audits;

“(IV) all final audit reports for prisons listed under subclause (I) that were completed during the most recently concluded audit year;

“(V) a proposed schedule for completing an audit of all prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State during the following 3 audit years; and

“(VI) an explanation of the State's current degree of implementation of the national standards.

“(ii) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—A chief executive officer of a State who submits an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) shall, before receiving the applicable funds described in subparagraph (A)(ii)(I), also provide the Attorney General with a proposed plan for the expenditure of the funds during the applicable grant period.

“(iii) ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS.—A chief executive officer of a State who submits an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(I) shall, in a manner consistent with the applicable

grant reporting requirements, submit to the Attorney General a detailed accounting of how the funds described in subparagraph (A) were used.

“(D) SUNSET OF ASSURANCE OPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, subclause (II) of subparagraph (A)(ii) shall cease to have effect.

“(ii) ADDITIONAL SUNSET.—On the date that is 6 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall cease to have effect.

“(iii) EMERGENCY ASSURANCES.—

“(I) REQUEST.—Notwithstanding clause (ii), during the 2-year period beginning 6 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, a chief executive officer of a State who certifies that the State has audited not less than 90 percent of prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State may request that the Attorney General allow the chief executive officer to submit an emergency assurance in accordance with subparagraph (A)(ii) as in effect on the day before the date on which that subparagraph ceased to have effect under clause (ii) of this subparagraph.

“(II) GRANT OF REQUEST.—The Attorney General shall grant a request submitted under subclause (I) within 60 days upon a showing of good cause.

“(E) DISPOSITION OF FUNDS HELD IN ABEYANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the chief executive officer of a State who has submitted an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) subsequently submits a certification under subparagraph (A)(i) during the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General will release all funds held in abeyance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) to be used by the State in accordance with the conditions of the grant program for which the funds were provided.

“(ii) RELEASE OF FUNDS.—If the chief executive officer of a State who has submitted an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) is unable to submit a certification during the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, but does assure the Attorney General that % of prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State have been audited at least once, the Attorney General shall release all of the funds of the State held in abeyance to be used in adopting and achieving full compliance with the national standards, if the State agrees to comply with the applicable requirements in clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (C).

“(iii) REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—If the chief executive officer of a State who has submitted an assurance under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) is unable to submit a certification during the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 and does not assure the Attorney General that % of prisons under the operational control of the executive branch of the State have been audited at least once, the Attorney General shall redistribute the funds of the State held in abeyance to other States to be used in accordance with the conditions of the grant program for which the funds were provided.

“(F) PUBLICATION OF AUDIT RESULTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General shall request from each State, and make available on an appropriate Internet website, all final audit reports completed to date for prisons under the operational control of the executive

branch of each State. The Attorney General shall update such website annually with reports received from States under subparagraphs (B)(i) and (C)(i).

“(G) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL STANDARDS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, the Attorney General shall issue a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on the status of implementation of the national standards and the steps the Department, in conjunction with the States and other key stakeholders, is taking to address any unresolved implementation issues.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) BACKGROUND CHECKS FOR AUDITORS.—An individual seeking certification by the Department of Justice to serve as an auditor of prison compliance with the national standards described in subsection (a) shall, upon request, submit fingerprints in the manner determined by the Attorney General for criminal history record checks of the applicable State and Federal Bureau of Investigation repositories.”.

SEC. 9. ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) DNA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Section 305(c) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136b(c)) is amended by striking “\$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

(b) FBI DNA PROGRAMS.—Section 307(a) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-405; 118 Stat. 2275) is amended by striking “\$42,100,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

(c) DNA IDENTIFICATION OF MISSING PERSONS.—Section 308(c) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136d(c)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

SEC. 10. PAUL COVERDELL FORENSIC SCIENCES IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

(a) GRANTS.—Part BB of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3797j) is amended—

(1) in section 2802(2) (42 U.S.C. 3797k(2)), by inserting after “bodies” the following: “and is accredited by an accrediting body that is a signatory to an internationally recognized arrangement and that offers accreditation to forensic science conformity assessment bodies using an accreditation standard that is recognized by that internationally recognized arrangement, or attests, in a manner that is legally binding and enforceable, to use a portion of the grant amount to prepare and apply for such accreditation not more than 2 years after the date on which a grant is awarded under section 2801”;

(2) in section 2803(a) (42 U.S.C. 3797l(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “Seventy-five percent” and inserting “Eighty-five percent”; and

(ii) by striking “75 percent” and inserting “85 percent”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “Twenty-five percent” and inserting “Fifteen percent”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “.06 percent” and inserting “.1 percent”;

(3) in section 2804(a) (42 U.S.C. 3797m(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “impression evidence,” after “latent prints,”; and

(ii) by inserting “digital evidence, fire evidence,” after “toxicology,”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “and medicolegal death investigators” after “laboratory personnel”; and

(C) by inserting at the end the following:

“(4) To address emerging forensic science issues (such as statistics, contextual bias,

and uncertainty of measurement) and emerging forensic science technology (such as high throughput automation, statistical software, and new types of instrumentation).

“(5) To educate and train forensic pathologists in the United States.

“(6) To work with the States and units of local government to direct funding to medicolegal death investigation systems to facilitate accreditation of medical examiner and coroner offices and certification of medicolegal death investigators.”; and

(4) in section 2806(a) (42 U.S.C. 3797o(a))—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

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

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

“(4) the progress of any unaccredited forensic science service provider receiving grant funds toward obtaining accreditation; and”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(24) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(24)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(J) \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.”.

SEC. 11. IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF REPRESENTATION IN STATE CAPITAL CASES.

Section 426 of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14163e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “\$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, or upon a showing of good cause, and at the discretion of the Attorney General, the State may determine a fair allocation of funds across the uses described in sections 421 and 422”.

SEC. 12. POST-CONVICTION DNA TESTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3600 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “under a sentence of” in each place it appears and inserting “sentenced to”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by striking “death”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “and the applicant did not—” and all that follows through “knowingly fail to request” and inserting “and the applicant did not knowingly fail to request”;

(3) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) order the Government to—

“(i) prepare an inventory of the evidence related to the case; and

“(ii) issue a copy of the inventory to the court, the applicant, and the Government.”;

(4) in subsection (e)—

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

“(1) RESULTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The results of any DNA testing ordered under this section shall be simultaneously disclosed to the court, the applicant, and the Government.

“(B) RESULTS EXCLUDE APPLICANT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If a DNA profile is obtained through testing that excludes the applicant as the source and the DNA complies with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s

requirements for the uploading of crime scene profiles to the National DNA Index System (referred to in this subsection as ‘NDIS’), the court shall order that the law enforcement entity with direct or conveyed statutory jurisdiction that has access to the NDIS submit the DNA profile obtained from probative biological material from crime scene evidence to determine whether the DNA profile matches a profile of a known individual or a profile from an unsolved crime.

“(ii) NDIS SEARCH.—The results of a search under clause (i) shall be simultaneously disclosed to the court, the applicant, and the Government.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “the National DNA Index System (referred to in this subsection as ‘NDIS’)” and inserting “NDIS”; and

(5) in subsection (g)(2)(B), by striking “death”.

(b) PRESERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.—Section 3600A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “under a sentence of” and inserting “sentenced to”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively.

SEC. 13. KIRK BLOODSWORTH POST-CONVICTION DNA TESTING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 413 of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “fiscal years 2017 through 2021”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) for eligible entities that are a State or unit of local government, provide a certification by the chief legal officer of the State in which the eligible entity operates or the chief legal officer of the jurisdiction in which the funds will be used for the purposes of the grants, that the State or jurisdiction—

“(A) provides DNA testing of specified evidence under a State statute or a State or local rule or regulation to persons sentenced to imprisonment or death for a State felony offense, in a manner intended to ensure a reasonable process for resolving claims of actual innocence that ensures post-conviction DNA testing in at least those cases that would be covered by section 3600(a) of title 18, United States Code, had they been Federal cases and, if the results of the testing exclude the applicant as the source of the DNA, permits the applicant to apply for post-conviction relief, notwithstanding any provision of law that would otherwise bar the application as untimely; and

“(B) preserves biological evidence, as defined in section 3600A of title 18, United States Code, under a State statute or a State or local rule, regulation, or practice in a manner intended to ensure that reasonable measures are taken by the State or jurisdiction to preserve biological evidence secured in relation to the investigation or prosecution of, at a minimum, murder, nonnegligent manslaughter and sexual offenses.”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 412(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 14136e(b)) is amended by striking “\$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “\$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021”.

SEC. 14. ESTABLISHMENT OF BEST PRACTICES FOR EVIDENCE RETENTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title IV of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law

108–405; 118 Stat. 2278) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 414. ESTABLISHMENT OF BEST PRACTICES FOR EVIDENCE RETENTION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Justice, in consultation with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and government laboratories, shall—

“(1) establish best practices for evidence retention to focus on the preservation of forensic evidence; and

“(2) assist State, local, and tribal governments in adopting and implementing the best practices established under paragraph (1).

“(b) DEADLINE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the National Institute of Justice shall publish the best practices established under subsection (a)(1).

“(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require or obligate compliance with the best practices established under subsection (a)(1).”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405; 118 Stat. 2260) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 413 the following:

“Sec. 414. Establishment of best practices for evidence retention.”.

SEC. 15. EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Effective Administration of Criminal Justice Act of 2015”.

(b) STRATEGIC PLANNING.—Section 502 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3752) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “To request a grant”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) A comprehensive Statewide plan detailing how grants received under this section will be used to improve the administration of the criminal justice system, which shall—

“(A) be designed in consultation with local governments, and representatives of all segments of the criminal justice system, including judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, corrections personnel, and providers of indigent defense services, victim services, juvenile justice delinquency prevention programs, community corrections, and reentry services;

“(B) include a description of how the State will allocate funding within and among each of the uses described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of section 501(a)(1);

“(C) describe the process used by the State for gathering evidence-based data and developing and using evidence-based and evidence-gathering approaches in support of funding decisions;

“(D) describe the barriers at the State and local level for accessing data and implementing evidence-based approaches to preventing and reducing crime and recidivism; and

“(E) be updated every 5 years, with annual progress reports that—

“(i) address changing circumstances in the State, if any;

“(ii) describe how the State plans to adjust funding within and among each of the uses described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of section 501(a)(1);

“(iii) provide an ongoing assessment of need;

“(iv) discuss the accomplishment of goals identified in any plan previously prepared under this paragraph; and

“(v) reflect how the plan influenced funding decisions in the previous year.

“(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(1) STRATEGIC PLANNING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General shall begin to provide technical assistance to States and local governments requesting support to develop and implement the strategic plan required under subsection (a)(6). The Attorney General may enter into agreements with 1 or more non-governmental organizations to provide technical assistance and training under this paragraph.

“(2) PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General shall begin to provide technical assistance to States and local governments, including any agent thereof with responsibility for administration of justice, requesting support to meet the obligations established by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall include—

“(A) public dissemination of practices, structures, or models for the administration of justice consistent with the requirements of the Sixth Amendment; and

“(B) assistance with adopting and implementing a system for the administration of justice consistent with the requirements of the Sixth Amendment.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to carry out this subsection.”

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement to submit a strategic plan under section 501(a)(6) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by subsection (b), shall apply to any application submitted under such section 501 for a grant for any fiscal year beginning after the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 16. OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

All grants awarded by the Department of Justice that are authorized under this Act shall be subject to the following:

(1) AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2016, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this Act to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

(2) MANDATORY EXCLUSION.—A recipient of grant funds under this Act that is found to have an unresolved audit finding shall not be eligible to receive grant funds under this Act during the 2 fiscal years beginning after the 12-month period described in paragraph (5).

(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this Act, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible entities that, during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this Act, did not have an unresolved audit finding showing a violation in the terms or conditions of a Department of Justice grant program.

(4) REIMBURSEMENT.—If an entity is awarded grant funds under this Act during the 2-fiscal-year period in which the entity is barred from receiving grants under paragraph (2), the Attorney General shall—

(A) deposit an amount equal to the grant funds that were improperly awarded to the grantee into the General Fund of the Treasury; and

(B) seek to recoup the costs of the repayment to the fund from the grant recipient that was erroneously awarded grant funds.

(5) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “unresolved audit finding” means an audit report finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department

of Justice that the grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within a 12-month period beginning on the date when the final audit report is issued.

(6) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and the grant programs described in this Act, the term “nonprofit organization” means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The Attorney General shall not award a grant under any grant program described in this Act to a nonprofit organization that holds money in offshore accounts for the purpose of avoiding paying the tax described in section 511(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Each nonprofit organization that is awarded a grant under a grant program described in this Act and uses the procedures prescribed in regulations to create a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness for the compensation of its officers, directors, trustees and key employees, shall disclose to the Attorney General, in the application for the grant, the process for determining such compensation, including the independent persons involved in reviewing and approving such compensation, the comparability data used, and contemporaneous substantiation of the deliberation and decision. Upon request, the Attorney General shall make the information disclosed under this subsection available for public inspection.

(7) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Unless otherwise explicitly provided in authorizing legislation, not more than 7.5 percent of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act may be used by the Attorney General for salaries and administrative expenses of the Department of Justice.

(8) CONFERENCE EXPENDITURES.—

(A) LIMITATION.—No amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice under this Act may be used by the Attorney General or by any individual or organization awarded discretionary funds through a cooperative agreement under this Act, to host or support any expenditure for conferences that uses more than \$20,000 in Department funds, unless the Deputy Attorney General or the appropriate Assistant Attorney General, Director, or principal deputy as the Deputy Attorney General may designate, provides prior written authorization that the funds may be expended to host a conference.

(B) WRITTEN APPROVAL.—Written approval under subparagraph (A) shall include a written estimate of all costs associated with the conference, including the cost of all food and beverages, audio/visual equipment, honoraria for speakers, and any entertainment.

(C) REPORT.—The Deputy Attorney General shall submit an annual report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on all conference expenditures approved by operation of this paragraph.

(9) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING ACTIVITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this Act may not be utilized by any grant recipient to—

(i) lobby any representative of the Department of Justice regarding the award of grant funding; or

(ii) lobby any representative of a Federal, State, local, or tribal government regarding the award of grant funding.

(B) PENALTY.—If the Attorney General determines that any recipient of a grant under

this Act has violated subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall—

(i) require the grant recipient to repay the grant in full; and

(ii) prohibit the grant recipient from receiving another grant under this Act for not less than 5 years.

(10) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this Act, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded under this Act to determine whether duplicate grants are awarded for the same purpose.

(B) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same purpose, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(i) a list of all duplicate grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and

(ii) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicate grants.

SEC. 17. NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF FORENSIC LABORATORIES.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2018, the Attorney General shall conduct a study and submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on the status and needs of the forensic science community.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) examine the status of current workload, backlog, personnel, equipment, and equipment needs of public crime laboratories and medical examiner and coroner offices;

(2) include an overview of academic forensic science resources and needs, from a broad forensic science perspective, including non-traditional crime laboratory disciplines such as forensic anthropology, forensic entomology, and others as determined appropriate by the Attorney General;

(3) consider—

(A) the National Institute of Justice study, *Forensic Sciences: Review of Status and Needs*, published in 1999;

(B) the Bureau of Justice Statistics census reports on Publicly Funded Forensic Crime Laboratories, published in 2002, 2005, 2009, and 2014;

(C) the National Academy of Sciences report, *Strengthening Forensic Science: A Path Forward*, published in 2009; and

(D) the Bureau of Justice Statistics survey of forensic providers recommended by the National Commission of Forensic Science and approved by the Attorney General on September 8, 2014;

(4) provide Congress with a comprehensive view of the infrastructure, equipment, and personnel needs of the broad forensic science community; and

(5) be made available to the public.

SEC. 18. CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 1404(c)(1)(A) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603(c)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting “victim services,” before “demonstration projects”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the proposed rule entitled “VOCA Victim Assistance Program” published by the Office of Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice in the Federal Register on August 27, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 52877), is consistent with section 1404 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603).

SEC. 19. IMPROVING THE RESTITUTION PROCESS.

Section 3612 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) EVALUATION OF OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall, as part of the regular evaluation process, evaluate each office of the United States attorney and each component of the Department of Justice on the performance of the office or the component, as the case may be, in seeking and recovering restitution for victims under each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—Following an evaluation under paragraph (1), each office of the United States attorney and each component of the Department of Justice shall work to improve the practices of the office or component, as the case may be, with respect to seeking and recovering restitution for victims under each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution.

“(k) GAO REPORTS.—

“(1) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on restitution sought by the Attorney General under each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution during the 3-year period preceding the report.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include statistically valid estimates of—

“(A) the number of cases in which a defendant was convicted and the Attorney General could seek restitution under this title or the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.);

“(B) the number of cases in which the Attorney General sought restitution;

“(C) of the cases in which the Attorney General sought restitution, the number of times restitution was ordered by the district courts of the United States;

“(D) the amount of restitution ordered by the district courts of the United States;

“(E) the amount of restitution collected pursuant to the restitution orders described in subparagraph (D);

“(F) the percentage of restitution orders for which the full amount of restitution has not been collected; and

“(G) any other measurement the Comptroller General determines would assist in evaluating how to improve the restitution process in Federal criminal cases.

“(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations on the best practices for—

“(A) requesting restitution in cases in which restitution may be sought under each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution;

“(B) obtaining restitution orders from the district courts of the United States; and

“(C) collecting restitution ordered by the district courts of the United States.

“(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the report required under paragraph (1) is submitted, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a report on the implementation by the Attorney General of the best practices recommended under paragraph (3).”

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, by way of explanation, that final piece of legislation represents the passage of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act. This is legislation the Judiciary Committee has considered, as the Presiding Officer knows, which Senator PAT LEAHY, the ranking member, and I have been working on for some time.

It would improve victims' rights by increasing access to restitution and reauthorize programs that support crime victims in court, and it would increase resources for forensic labs to reduce the rape kit backlog. That last measure is something that has been a concern of mine for a number of years. Congress has appropriated a significant amount of money, under the Debbie Smith Act, to test forensic evidence in rape kits to identify the offenders in sexual assault cases. Unfortunately, over time, more and more of that money had been used for administrative and not testing purposes. If reports are to be believed, as many as 400,000 untested rape kits either sat in evidence lockers or in labs untested, thus denying those victims, whom those kits represent, resolution of their issues of closing the circle on their grief. We need to also make sure we have done everything we can in keeping our commitment to pursue the offender who has committed those sexual assaults.

Since my days as attorney general of Texas, protecting the rights of crime victims has been close to my heart, but I know we always worry about whether there is enough money to be able to adequately fund law enforcement. We have also previously—particularly on the issue of trafficking—made sure we created a crime victims fund that takes the money from the fines and penalties paid by the procurers, or the people who are charged with purchasing sexual services from trafficking victims, puts that money into the fund that will then be used to help the victims heal. In particular, we need to get rid of this rape kit backlog.

I have been working with one of my personal heroes, Debbie Smith. She has worked very hard to make sure we don't forget these victims, just as she courageously talks about her own terrible experience. It is very important that we get more of these rape kits inventoried so we know exactly what the scope of the problem is and we get more of them tested.

Some cities like Houston, TX, have waited around for the Federal Government. Thanks to former Mayor Parker, Houston has cleared its rape kit backlog by testing all of them. It is incredible what sort of evidence they have been able to produce by creating hits on the DNA testing matchup and being able to solve previously unsolved crimes. Of course, DNA being as powerful as it is can also make sure that people who are falsely accused of a crime are exonerated.

I appreciate the work of the senior Senator from Vermont, Mr. LEAHY,

who joined me in introducing the bill, and I appreciate his commitment to seeing it through. As always, I thank Senator GRASSLEY, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, for his leadership in helping shepherd this bipartisan bill through the committee. This is now ready to go to President Obama and be signed into law.

With that, I yield the floor.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, one of America's greatest strengths is our judicial system: a system based on the ideal of equal justice for all. The Senate has a critical role to play in protecting this judicial system. Perhaps most importantly, it is our responsibility to confirm qualified judges to vacancies throughout the country so that our courts function at full strength and Americans receive swift and reliable justice. Another core responsibility is ensuring fairness. In criminal cases, fairness requires that the rights of victims and the accused are respected. It requires that evidence is processed quickly and accurately. And if there is a mistake and an innocent person is wrongly convicted, fairness requires that we have the tools available to correct them.

The bill the Senate passes today, the Justice for All Reauthorization Act, will make our courts more fair. It provides tools to strengthen indigent defense and expand the rights of crime victims. It will improve the use of forensic evidence, including rape kits, to provide justice as swiftly as possible. It will help protect the innocent by increasing access to postconviction DNA testing. Passage of this bipartisan bill is long overdue, but it is an important step that we celebrate today.

The Justice for All Reauthorization Act builds on the work I began in 2000, when I introduced the Innocence Protection Act. That bill sought to ensure that defendants in the most serious cases receive competent representation and, when appropriate, access to postconviction DNA testing.

I started my career as a prosecutor in Vermont. I know that we must hold those who commit crimes accountable, but we must also ensure that our system treats the accused fairly and does not wrongly convict those who are not guilty. In some cases, DNA testing can prove the innocence of individuals where the system got it grievously wrong. “Innocent until proven guilty” is a hallmark of our criminal justice system, but when a person who has been found guilty is actually innocent, we must provide access to tools like DNA testing that can set the record straight.

The Innocence Protection Act and the funding it provides for postconviction DNA testing has played a critical role in helping the innocent clear their names and receive the exonerations they deserve. These cases happen more often than people might think. In the first 6 months of 2016, at

least four people have been exonerated by DNA testing after spending a combined 100 years in prison for crimes they had not committed.

Can you imagine how terrifying it must be to be convicted of a crime you did not commit? You are separated from all that you know and all those you love—perhaps for decades or life. You are housed in a cold, bare prison cell, isolated and scared. And perhaps worst of all, no one believes you when you say you did not do it. The four men exonerated by DNA in just the last few months no doubt experienced that and worse, so did my friend Kirk Bloodsworth.

Kirk was a young man just out of the Marines when, in 1984, he was sentenced to death for the rape and murder of a 9 year-old girl, a heinous crime he did not commit. He maintained his innocence and finally received a second trial, only to be convicted again, though this time he received two consecutive life sentences. Again, he fought to clear his name, pushing to have the evidence against him tested for DNA, then a novel new scientific method. The DNA found at the crime scene was not his, and he was released from prison in 1993. He became the first death row inmate in the United States to be exonerated through the use of DNA evidence.

Kirk inspired me to create the Kirk Bloodsworth Post Conviction DNA Testing Grant Program as part of the Innocence Protection Act in 2000. He continues to be a remarkable champion for justice, and I am proud the grant program we both care so deeply about is reauthorized as part of the bipartisan legislation before us today.

We must continue funding this critical postconviction DNA testing since we know our system is imperfect. It is an outrage when an innocent person is wrongly punished, and this injustice is compounded when the true perpetrator remains on the streets, able to commit more crimes. We are all less safe when the system gets it wrong.

Of course we must do more to ensure that our justice system gets it right from the beginning, and that means improving the quality of indigent defense. This legislation requires the Department of Justice to provide technical assistance to States to improve their indigent defense systems, and it ensures that public defenders will have a seat at the table when States determine how to use their Byrne JAG criminal justice funding. Although these are small changes, I hope they lay the ground work for greater improvements ahead, including adoption of my Gideon's Promise Act. That legislation would allow the Department of Justice to ensure that States are satisfying their obligations to provide competent counsel under the 6th and 14th Amendments. It has been a part of this bill in previous years, but unfortunately does not yet have the support it needs for passage. We must do more to protect this fundamental right, and I

will continue to work to see the Gideon's Promise Act passed into law.

In addition to the Innocence Protection Act, the Justice for All Reauthorization Act also increases resources for public forensic laboratories by reauthorizing the Coverdell program. It addresses the needs of sexual assault survivors by ensuring that rape kit backlogs are reduced and forensic exam programs are expanded. It strengthens some key provisions of the Prison Rape Elimination Act. And it expands rights for victims of all crime.

While we still have a long way to go, we have made progress over the years to respond to the needs of sexual assault survivors, and I am glad this legislation continues to build on that strong record. Last Congress, we reauthorized the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction Program, named for my brave friend Debbie Smith who waited for years after being attacked before her rape kit was tested and the perpetrator was caught. I included language in the Leahy-Crapo Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 to increase services and funding for survivors of sexual assault and further reduce the rape kit backlog.

I thank Senator CORNYN for working with me to pass this important legislation today. The programs authorized through the Justice for All Act are a smart use of taxpayer dollars that ensure the integrity of our justice system. Senators who talk about the need to go after criminals and promote public safety should support our legislation, which I hope we can enact into law this year.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I commend Senator CORNYN and the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY, for their work on the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016, which today passed the Senate. I also want to thank the sponsors for agreeing to accept, as part of this reauthorization measure, some transparency language that I developed. This language also passed the Senate today by unanimous consent in the form of a floor amendment to the Justice for All Reauthorization Act.

The purpose of the original Justice for All Act, on which many of us worked during congressional consideration of the measure in 2004, is to protect crime victims' rights, authorize resources to reduce backlogs of unanalyzed DNA evidence from crime scenes and convicted offenders, and expand the DNA testing capacity of the Nation's crime laboratories. The statute also authorizes resources for testing DNA evidence to protect the innocent from wrongful convictions. By working together in a bipartisan fashion, our colleagues have produced legislation that will extend these programs for several more years.

The purpose of my amendment to this reauthorization measure is to increase the transparency and promote accountability of many DNA-related programs and activities that are ad-

ministered by the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs. We have all seen the recent articles in USA Today, ProPublica, and elsewhere that suggest we may need to take additional steps to effectively accomplish the goals of these programs. In particular, these articles have raised questions about the DNA capacity enhancement and backlog reduction program, which is administered by OJP's National Institute of Justice.

We don't fully understand, for example, why significant backlogs of DNA evidence from crimes of murder and sexual violence persist, despite the appropriation of more than \$1 billion by Congress for the DNA programs that are authorized under the Justice for All Act. The U.S. Government Accountability Office, in a 2013 report entitled "DOJ Could Improve Decision-Making Documentation and Better Assess Results of DNA Backlog Reduction Program Funds," suggested that NIJ could better document the rationale for its yearly funding priorities and take additional steps to verify the reliability of grantee performance data. The Justice Department's inspector general also suggested, in a March 2016 audit report of the DNA program, that NIJ's process for identifying grantees with the potential for generating program income needs improvement.

My transparency language, which is modeled on accountability language that already applies to grant recipients under the STOP grant program, is designed to elicit more information about how the funds appropriated for Justice for All Act programs are being used in practice. First, it would require the Attorney General to annually report to Congress, for each recipient of DNA grants, the amounts distributed to each grant recipient, the purposes for which these funds were used, and each recipient's progress in achieving those purposes. Second, under this amendment, the Attorney General must summarize the types of DNA samples submitted to crime labs, the average time it took to test these DNA samples, and the proportion of each grant that went to private crime labs. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, it would require the Attorney General to evaluate the effectiveness of grant amounts in increasing crime labs' capacity and reducing backlogs of DNA evidence.

The amendment I sponsored also includes some language that is designed to ensure we avoid duplication in grant programs, as well as a provision that is intended to enhance crime victims' access to restitution. I thank Senator LANKFORD, who cosponsored the amendment, for suggesting the inclusion of the antiduplication language, which is modeled on language that I led the Judiciary Committee in approving as part of several other measures before our committee. Senator FEINSTEIN, who also cosponsored this amendment, also deserves credit for suggesting the addition of restitution language.

In closing, I want to again extend my appreciation to Senators CORNYN and LEAHY for their hard work on this measure, which our Judiciary Committee reported last month and congratulate them on Senate passage of the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016.

Mr. CORNYN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMPREHENSIVE ADDICTION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2016

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the House message accompanying S. 524.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House insist upon its amendments to the bill (S. 524) entitled "An Act to authorize the Attorney General to award grants to address the national epidemics of prescription opioid abuse and heroin use," and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

COMPOUND MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, agree to the request by the House for a conference, and the Presiding Officer appoint the following conferees: Senators GRASSLEY, ALEXANDER, HATCH, SESSIONS, LEAHY, MURRAY, and WYDEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is now pending.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to disagree to the House amendments, agree to the request from the House for a conference, and the Presiding Officer appoint the following conferees: Senators Grassley, Alexander, Hatch, Sessions, Leahy, Murray, and Wyden with respect to S. 524, a bill to authorize the Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to address the national epidemics of prescription opioid abuse and heroin use, and to provide for the establishment of an inter-agency task force to review, modify, and update best practices for pain management and prescribing pain medication, and for other purposes.

John McCain, John Cornyn, Marco Rubio, Deb Fischer, Rob Portman, Roger F. Wicker, Richard Burr, Joni

Ernst, David Vitter, James M. Inhofe, Dean Heller, Pat Roberts, Lamar Alexander, Ron Johnson, Tom Cotton, Thom Tillis, Mitch McConnell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXVIII, there will now be up to 2 hours of debate equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Madam President, I wish to start by commending the majority leader who just came to the floor and offered a motion to go to conference on CARA, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016. This is an incredibly important piece of legislation because it will allow the U.S. Congress to be a better partner in fighting against this heroin and prescription drug epidemic that is seizing our communities.

This is a big step today because it says we are going to send a few Senators over to work with the House to come up with a consensus bill between CARA, which passed in this body on March 10, by the way, by a 94-to-1 vote. That never happens around here, and it happened because after 2½ weeks of debate on the floor, everybody realized this is an issue that had to be addressed and that the legislation we came up with was the sensible and responsible way to do it.

It was legislation we developed over a 3-year period. Senator WHITEHOUSE and I were the leads on it. We had five conferences here in Washington, bringing experts in from around the country. We took the best ideas, regardless of where they came from, and came up with a way to deal with the prevention and education aspect of this, to prevent people from getting into the funnel of addiction in the first place, but then, for those who are addicted, to treat addiction like the disease that it is, to get them into the treatment and recovery services that they need, as well as to help our law enforcement; specifically, to help our law enforcement with regard to Narcan, which is naloxone, which helps to stop the overdose deaths. We also help to get prescription drugs off of people's shelves and to avoid this issue of people getting into the issue of opioid addiction, sometimes inadvertently, through prescription drug overprescribing.

This is a bill that actually addresses the problem in a responsible way. It is comprehensive.

The House then passed its own legislation. They passed 18 separate bills, smaller bills, not as comprehensive but which included some good ideas that were not in the Senate bill; one, for instance, raising the cap on doctors who are treating people with Suboxone. Some of those ideas should be incorporated as well, but the point is, we have to move and move quickly.

If we think about this, since the Senate passed its legislation, which was on March 10, we have unfortunately seen roughly 129 people a day lose their lives to overdoses. So many thousands of Americans have lost their lives even

since March 10. This legislation takes the right step to address that problem and not to address just those who have overdosed and died but those who are casualties of this epidemic, who have therefore lost their job, lost their family, lost their ability to be able to function.

As I talk to recovering addicts around my State of Ohio, I hear the same thing again and again: The drugs become everything, and this does cause families to be torn apart. It does cause crime. When I talk to prosecutors in my State, they tell me that most of the crime—in one county, recently a county prosecutor told me that 80 percent of the crime is due to this heroin and prescription drug epidemic. So this is one we must address for so many reasons, and we must address it right away.

I am pleased we are finally appointing conferees. I hope the other side will not consider blocking this because we need to move on with this to get this legislation to the President's desk. We have been talking with the House about their legislation that was passed subsequent to our legislation and talking about how to make some of these compromises to be able to come up with a consensus bill. I think we are very close. Again, I think there are some ideas in the House bill we should incorporate, and I think there are some ideas in the Senate bill that must be included in the House bill that are not included now. I think one is with regard to recovery services.

We know that the best evidence-based treatment and recovery can make a difference in turning people's lives around, and therefore we do support recovery services. For those in the field, they will tell us it is not just about the medication-assisted treatment, it is that longer term recovery that creates the success we are all looking for.

Then, on the prevention side, we have focused more specifically on a national awareness campaign to get people again focused on this issue of the link between prescription drugs and the dangers there that are narcotic prescription drugs and the opioid addiction issue. I can't tell you how sad it is to talk to parents back home who have lost a child because that child started on prescription drugs. In two cases, I can tell you about parents who have come to talk to me—one testified at a hearing that we had back in Cleveland, OH—two cases where the teenager went in to get a wisdom tooth extracted and was given painkillers—prescription drugs—and from that became addicted and from that went to heroin and from that, sadly, had an overdose and died.

So I think this awareness is incredibly important because most people don't realize that four out of five heroin addicts in Ohio started on prescription drugs. That awareness alone will save so many lives and create the opportunity for us to keep people out of that funnel of addiction in the first

place. The grip of addiction is so strong that once you are in it, it is a huge challenge, but it is one that can be overcome, again with the right kind of treatment and the right kind of recovery.

Again, I am pleased that the majority leader came to the floor today to actually begin this process of the formal conference, to get this bill to the President's desk and, more importantly, to get this bill out to our communities so it can begin to help and it can begin to turn the tide.

It is not getting better. I wish I could say it was. When I talk to people who are staffing the hotlines back home, they tell me, unfortunately, there are more calls coming in. When I talk to people in our hospitals, they tell me, unfortunately, there are more babies born with addiction who are showing up in neonatal units. There has been a 750-percent increase in my State of Ohio in babies born with addiction just in the last dozen years.

Unfortunately, when I talk to people about the emergency room—I talked to an emergency room nurse last weekend when I was in Cleveland. I was at a festival talking to people, and an emergency room nurse came up to me. I heard the same thing I have heard many times, which is you have to do something about this issue. More and more people are coming to our emergency rooms seeking help.

Of course, it is creating an issue in terms of jobs and employment because people who are addicted often are not able to work, cannot hold down a job, and cannot pass a drug test. So it is affecting our economy in so many ways, and of course affecting our families. Ultimately, it is about individuals not being able to pursue their God-given purpose in life because these drugs are getting them off track.

CARA passed in the Senate by a 94-to-1 vote, as I said. So there is common ground here among Republicans and Democrats alike. This is not a partisan issue. It never has been. From the start, over the last few years we have worked together. In fact, we worked with the House, not just bipartisan but bicameral, and put together legislation both Chambers could support. There were about 129 House Members who were cosponsors of the legislation that passed the Senate. Initially, we took ideas from the House and the Senate, and this is why I am a little frustrated, frankly, that we haven't made more progress already. Now is the time to move. Let's get this done before July 4. Let's get it done next week. Let's get it to the President and to our communities. There is no reason for us to wait. With this step today, of the formal naming of the conferees, there is no reason for us not to move forward with this and move forward with it in a way that shows we can work together as a House and Senate to solve these problems.

Some have said: Well, there might be some other ideas that will come up.

That is fine. I hope there will be lots of new ideas that will come up because there is no silver bullet, but we know this legislation will help. We know it is comprehensive. We know it is well-thought-out. We know it is based on best practices. Let's move forward with this now because it is urgent.

One American every 12 minutes loses his or her life to overdoses. Since CARA passed, this means more than 11,000 Americans have died of overdoses. So since March 10, when this legislation passed on the Senate floor, 11,000 Americans lost their lives. Again, it doesn't include the hundreds of thousands more who are affected in some fundamental ways.

People back home get this. When I was on a tele-townhall meeting recently, one of my constituents called in, and he started talking about the CARA legislation and the importance of more funding for evidence-based treatment that works. There was something about the way he was describing it, and I could tell this was personal. So I said: Sir, can you tell us why you know so much about this and why you are so interested?

There was a pause. I knew what was coming because I heard it too many times before. He explained that he had lost his daughter. She had been in and out of treatment programs, and relapsed. She had been in prison and out. She had finally decided that she was ready, that she wanted to accept a treatment program to be able to turn her life around. She was in a position to do so. They took her to a treatment center to get treatment, and there was a waiting list. During the time she was on that waiting list—I believe it was 14 days—was when they found her. She had overdosed. His point was very simple. You can imagine the emotion on the call.

His point was very simple. When someone is ready to seek treatment, we need to have treatment available for them. We are told that eight out of ten heroin addicts—nine out of ten overall—are not seeking treatment who need it. Some of that is because of the stigma associated with addiction. We need to wipe that stigma away to get people into treatment. Some of it is because there is not the availability of treatment in some parts of Ohio. In some parts of Ohio, in some of our rural areas, there literally is no effective treatment available. In other areas, in some of our urban areas, where there is good treatment available and some amazing places that are doing incredible work, they do have a waiting list at some of them. We also have a waiting list with regard to some of the longer term recovery centers and residential centers in Ohio. That again is helped by this legislation. We also have difficulty with some of our detox centers in some areas of Ohio. There is not enough room in the detox center so the police don't know where to take people to get them started in this process.

We hear stories constantly back home in Ohio about this issue because, sadly, we are one of the States that is hardest hit. We are in the top five in the country in overdoses, and in fentanyl overdoses we may be No. 1. Fentanyl, by the way, is a synthetic form of heroin.

People ask: Is it about prescription drugs or heroin? It is about the drugs. If it is not heroin, it may be fentanyl. If it is not fentanyl, next year it may be something else. It may go back to methamphetamines. It may be about cocaine. It is about the drugs, and we can't take our eye off of this issue because when we think we solve one problem another problem will crop up.

Fentanyl is produced synthetically. It is usually in the mail, and it is mailed mostly from Ohio. From our experience, it is coming from China to the United States. It is made by chemists who don't care about our kids or our citizens, because they are making this deadly poison. Sometimes it is mixed with heroin. Sometimes it is put into a pill form to try to indicate that it might be a prescription drug pill that people might think is more safe, which it is obviously not. This fentanyl is causing more deaths in my hometown of Cincinnati and Cleveland, OH, than heroin these days.

We hear stories such as the story of Nicholas Diccillo of Cleveland, OH. Nicholas was a bright young man, a gifted musician. He had a full scholarship to Northwestern University. His father died of a heroin overdose when he was a child. Two decades later, sadly, Nick became a heroin addict himself after experimenting with it with some friends. It was an experiment, and he got addicted. I hope people who are listening today understand this is something that cannot be played with. You are playing with fire.

He soon realized that he had made a tragic mistake. He said: "Heroin took me to the depths of hell." That was his quote.

Then his mother Celeste died of a heroin overdose in January. Nicholas was the one who found her body. That heartbreaking experience motivated Nick to get clean. He made a promise to himself that he would not suffer that same fate, the fate of both of his parents. After his mother died, he was homeless. He tried quitting cold turkey. That didn't work. He wasn't able to do it. Most heroin prescription drug addicts are not. He sought help, he sought treatment, and he was clean for 2 months.

I am just starting to like myself again. I have a whole lot more life to live. I have a whole lot more I want to do. I don't want to become another statistic.

But then, sadly, he relapsed. He overdosed. He was found dead with a needle in his arm on May 4 in west Cleveland, OH. Memorial services are being held for him in Cleveland this week.

That is what is happening in northeast Ohio. In southwest Ohio, a woman

arrested by the Cincinnati Police pled guilty last week to repeatedly trafficking her own 11-year-old old daughter to her 42-year-old drug dealer in exchange for heroin. Sadly, she even gave this girl—her 11-year-old daughter—heroin.

You get the picture. This is not in one ZIP Code. This is not in one community. It knows no ZIP Code. It is in our rural areas, in our suburban areas, and in our inner cities. It is affecting every person regardless of their station in life, regardless of their background. No one is immune from it, and no one is unaffected by it. Ohioans know this is happening and they are taking action. That is positive. Terri Thompson, of Bluffton, OH, has founded a group called Ohio Moms Against Heroin, and I commend her for it. She has seven kids, by the way, and five of them have been addicted to heroin at one point or another over the past 20 years. They are from a middle-class Ohio home. One son went to prison. Over the next year, 12 of his peers died of heroin overdoses. Terri's youngest daughter—a cheerleader, a soccer player, and a talented piano player—made the mistake of trying heroin with her boyfriend. She became addicted. One of her brothers who got treatment and is now leading a productive life, is a small business owner. He encouraged her to get treatment, too, as he had gotten. She did, and now she is living a sober, clean, and a productive life.

Seven hundred Ohio moms have now joined Terri's group. We already know they have been saving people. They tell me a story about one woman who contacted the group when she needed treatment. Terri personally picked her up and drove her to detox and the woman has been clean for 3 months and is now back on track. On June 18, Terri and dozens of other moms will be rallying and marching in Findlay, OH, to educate people that addiction is a disease and it needs to be treated. Again, I commend her. I want to thank Terri and all those involved in this body. She is a brave woman who is channeling her grief toward something constructive, and that is helping others to avoid this disease.

In my hometown of Cincinnati, the Center for Addiction Treatment, also known as the CAT House, has announced a \$5.7 million capital campaign to construct a new 17,000-square foot building to address the opioid epidemic. This will triple their capacity to be able to treat more patients. They will be able to treat about 6,000 patients. They do great work, and they have had great success. Construction has already begun. It is expected to be completed within a year.

I want to thank everyone who has made that possible, including the folks at the CAT House, but also the State of Ohio, the city of Cincinnati, the Deaconess Health Associations Foundation, and Bethesda, Inc.

The University of Cincinnati former law school dean emeritus, Joe Tomain,

who is a friend of mine, has been speaking out about this epidemic, writing in the Cincinnati Enquirer: "There is no more urgent need in our community than to address this drug scourge." I think he is right. I want to thank him for doing his part in helping to lend his voice to those who don't have a voice.

I know the scope of this epidemic can sometimes feel overwhelming. I know the way we talked about it today, it has to be frustrating to everybody hearing it. What are the solutions? How can we get at this? But we know there is hope. We know that prevention can work. It is the right kind of prevention, if it is focused and targeted. We know that treatment and recovery can work. I have given you examples of that. Again, it has to be evidence-based. It has to be stuff that we are funding here because it works, not because we want to throw more money at a problem.

Reggie Gant, of Columbus, OH, was a married father of three who had a good job working at a paint company. He tore his rotator cuff. He was in pain. His doctor prescribed Percocet for his pain. He became addicted. When his doctor stopped filling the prescription, he started buying off of other people in the doctor's waiting room. When the pills weren't available or were too expensive, which is often the problem for these prescription drug addicts who turn to heroin, he switched to heroin. It was less expensive. It was more available. He was trapped in the funnel of addiction, and the drug became everything. He lost his relationship with his wife and his kids. He started stealing from his workplace. "I did things I never thought I would do in a million years," he said.

As I said earlier, the drugs are everything. But he got treatment, spending 40 days at an inpatient facility. He has been clean for 6 months. He is getting help from the Lima Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Outreach Program. He is beating this because he was able to step forward and get into treatment. It was there for him. People can beat this, and they do every day.

Experts tell us 9 out of 10 of those who need treatment aren't getting it. As I said earlier, some of that is because of the stigma, and some of that is because of lack of access to facilities in their communities. This House effort that was undertaken with 18 separate bills combined with the Senate bill, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, or CARA, will make a difference. It will provide more help to the type of treatment programs and recovery efforts that actually work.

If we can get this comprehensive bill to the President, we can help more people who are struggling to get treatment. We can help give them more hope. It is time to act and act quickly to find common ground before we lose more of our fellow Americans. Let's get this comprehensive bill into law and begin to help those millions of our fellow citizens who are struggling with this epidemic.

Thank you, Madam President.

I yield back my time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RADICAL ISLAMIC TERRORISM

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, our Nation is at war. Five days ago, we saw a horrific terror attack in Orlando, FL. From September 11 to the Boston Marathon, from San Bernardino to this attack in Orlando, radical Islamic terrorism has declared jihad on America. As the facts have unfolded, they now indicate that the Orlando terrorist had pledged his allegiance to ISIS in the process of murdering 49 and wounding more than 50 at a nightclub.

All of our hearts go out to those who were murdered. To the families of those who were victims and who are grieving, we stand in solidarity, we lift them up in prayer at this horrific act of terrorism. But it is also a time for action. We need a Commander in Chief who will speak the truth, who will address the enemy we face, who will unleash the full force and fury of the American military on defeating ISIS and defeating radical Islamic terrorists.

In the wake of the attack, many of us predicted what would unfold, and it was, sadly, the same political tale we have seen over and over again. Many of us predicted that Democrats would, as a matter of rigid partisan ideology, refuse even to say the words "radical Islamic terrorist"; that they would suggest this attack was yet another isolated incident, one lone criminal, not connected to any global ideology, not connected to any global jihad; and that, even worse, they would try to use it as an excuse to go after the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. I wish, when we predicted that, that we had been proven incorrect. But this week played out all too predictably.

Yesterday we saw a political show on the Senate floor, with Democrat after Democrat standing for hours, incensed not at ISIS, incensed not at radical Islamic terrorism, but incensed that Americans have a right to keep and bear arms. This is political distraction. This is political gamesmanship. I think the American people find it ridiculous that in response to an ISIS terror attack, the Democrats go on high dudgeon that we have to restrict the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. This is not a gun control issue. This is a terrorism issue. And it is nothing less than political gamesmanship for them to try to shift to their favorite hobbyhorse of taking away the Bill of Rights from law-abiding citizens.

I have spent years defending the Second Amendment—the right to keep and bear arms—the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, and I, along with the Presiding Officer, along with a great many Members of this Chamber, am committed to defending the constitutional rights of every American. You don't defeat terrorism by taking away our guns; you defeat terrorism by using our guns. This body should not be engaged in a political circus trying to restrict the Second Amendment. Instead, we should be focusing on the problem at hand.

Why did we see yesterday's series of speeches? Because Senate Democrats have an election coming up in November, and they don't want to talk about the real issue. Let's talk about ISIS. Let's talk about radical Islamic terrorism. Let's talk about the failures of the last 7 years of this administration to keep this country safe.

In response to my criticism and that of many others, President Obama gave a press conference where he said, echoing the words of Hillary Clinton: What difference does it make if we call it radical Islamic terrorism? Well, Mr. President, it makes a world of difference because the failure to address the enemy impacts every action taken to fight that enemy.

I want to talk in particular about three areas where this administration and the Senate Democrats' refusal to confront radical Islamic terrorism has made America less safe and what we need to do about it. Let's start with prevention. Over and over again we have seen the Obama administration having ample information to stop a terrorist attack. Yet, because of the political correctness, because of the ideology of this administration that will not even say the word "jihad," will not even say the words "radical Islamic terrorism," they look the other way, and the attacks go forward.

In my home State of Texas, Fort Hood, Nidal Hasan—the Obama administration knew that Nidal Hasan had been in communication with the radical Islamic cleric Anwar al-Awlaki. The Obama administration knew that Nidal Hasan had asked al-Awlaki about the permissibility of waging jihad against his fellow soldiers. All of that was known beforehand, yet they did nothing. They did nothing. And on that fateful day, Nidal Hasan murdered 14 innocent souls, yelling "Allahu Akbar" as he pulled the trigger. Yet, just to underscore the blindness of this administration even after the terror attack, the administration insisted on characterizing that terror attack as "workplace violence." That is nothing short of delusion, and it is a delusion that cost 14 lives.

If we know of a U.S. servicemember who is communicating with a radical Islamic cleric and asking about waging jihad against his fellow soldiers, MPs should show up at that individual's door within minutes. And if we didn't have an administration that plunged

its head in the sand like an ostrich and refused to acknowledge radical Islamic terrorism, Nidal Hasan would have been stopped before he carried out that horrific act of terrorism.

Likewise, with the Boston bombing and the Tsarnaev brothers, Russia had informed the Obama administration they were connected with radical Islamic terrorism. We knew that. The FBI had gone and interviewed them. Yet, once again, they dropped the ball. They stopped monitoring them. They didn't even note when the elder Tsarnaev brother posted on YouTube a public call to jihad. Mind you, this did not require complicated surveillance. This was YouTube. Anyone with a computer who could type in "Google" could see this. Yet, because the administration will not acknowledge that we are fighting radical Islamic terrorism, they were not watching and monitoring the Tsarnaev brothers. So they called for public jihad and then carried out that public jihad with pressure cookers at the Boston Marathon—yet another example where we knew about the individual beforehand, and if we had focused prevention on the problem, we could have stopped it.

A third example was San Bernardino, that horrific terror attack. Once again, we had ample information about the individuals in question. The female terrorist who came to San Bernardino had given the administration a fake address in Pakistan. Yet the so-called vetting that this administration tells us they do had failed to discover that it was a fake address. She had made calls for jihad; yet the administration failed to discover that. In San Bernardino, we saw yet another horrific terror attack.

And how about Orlando? Let's talk about what the facts are in Orlando. Now, we are only 5 days in. The facts will develop further as they are more fully developed, but here is what has been publicly reported.

What has been publicly reported is that Omar Mateen was interviewed not once, not twice, but three times by the FBI in 2013 and 2014. One of the reasons he was interviewed by the FBI was that he was talking in his place of employment, which, ironically and shockingly enough, was a contractor to the Department of Homeland Security, and he was talking about being connected to terrorist organizations, including the Boston bombers. To any rational person, that is a big red flag. Yet it has also been reported that his coworkers were so afraid to say anything because they didn't want to be labeled as somehow anti-Muslim by speaking out about someone claiming to be connected to radical Islamic terrorists.

We also know that when he was questioned by the FBI in 2004, according to public reports, it was because he was believed to have been connected to and knew Moner Mohammad Abusalha, who traveled to Syria to join the terrorist organization al-Nusra Front and who became the first known American suicide bomber in the Syrian conflict.

That is yet another big red flag. If you are palling around with al-Nusra suicide bombers, that ought to be a real flag. If the administration is focused on radical Islamic terrorism, this is an individual we ought to be watching.

We know that Mateen, as it has been reported, traveled to Mecca in Saudi Arabia for 10 days on March 2011 and for 8 days in March 2012. And we also have indications that the FBI may have been aware that he was a follower of the Islamist educational Web site run by radical Imams. Not only that, but his father has posted online videos expressing not only sympathy but arguably support for the Taliban. All of that is what the Obama administration knew. Yet by Sunday morning they were no longer watching Omar Mateen. They were no longer watching Omar Mateen. They were not monitoring him, and he was able to go in and commit a horrific act of murder.

The question that every Member of this body should be asking is, Why is the ball being dropped over and over and over again? It is not once. It is not twice. It is a pattern. It is a pattern of failing to connect the dots. I would suggest it is directly connected to President Obama and this administration's refusal to acknowledge what it is we are fighting. If you direct the prevention efforts to stopping radical Islamic terrorism—we had all the information we had on Mateen to keep a very close eye on him. Yet if that is not what you are fighting, then you close the investigation and yet another attack goes forward.

I would suggest that this willful blindness is one of the reasons we saw the circus yesterday on the Senate floor. Senate Democrats should be asking these questions, yet we don't hear them asking those questions. Instead, they want to shift this to gun control. They want to shift this to putting the Federal Government in charge of approving every firearms transaction between law-abiding citizens in America. Mind you, that would not have prevented this attack. Mind you, it was not directed at the evil of this attack. Mind you, it ignores the global jihad we are facing, but it is a convenient political dodge. We need serious leadership focused on keeping this country safe.

A second component of keeping this country safe is defeating ISIS—utterly and completely defeating ISIS.

In yesterday's circus, when calling for taking away your and my constitutional rights, how often did Senate Democrats say: Let's utterly destroy ISIS. Not with the pinprick attacks we are seeing, not with the photo-op foreign policy of this administration—a failed effort that leaves the terrorists laughing at us—but instead, using overwhelming airpower; instead, using the concerted power of the U.S. military, with rules of engagement that allow us to fight and win. Right now, sending our service men and women into combat with rules of engagement

tying their hands behind their backs is wrong, it is immoral, and it is not accomplishing the task.

Do you want a response to the Orlando attacks? President Obama and Vice President BIDEN are going down. They will no doubt give a self-righteous speech about gun control, trying to strip away the rights of law-abiding Americans. How about they stand up and have the President pledge that ISIS will be driven from the face of the Earth? Do you want to see a response to murdering innocent Americans? If you declare war on America, you are signing your death warrant. That is the response of a Commander in Chief. That is the seriousness we need.

A third component of focusing on the enemy is that we should focus on keeping us safe—in particular, passing two pieces of legislation, both of which I introduced, the first of which is the Expatriate Terrorist Act. This is legislation which provides that if any American citizen goes and takes up arms and joins ISIS, joins a radical Islamic terrorist group, that he or she forfeits their U.S. citizenship. So you do not have American citizens coming back to America with U.S. passports to wage jihad on America. We have seen Americans such as Jose Padilla, Anwar al-Awlaki, and Faisal Shahzad, just to name a few, who have abandoned their country and joined with the terrorists in waging war against us. Just this week, the CIA Director testified to the Senate that more are coming; ISIS intends to send individuals back here to wage jihad.

Rather than engaging in political showmanship, trying to gain partisan advantage in the November election, how about we come together and say: If you join ISIS, you are not using a U.S. passport to come back here and murder American citizens. That ought to be a unanimous agreement if we were focused on keeping this country safe.

Likewise, let's talk about the problem of refugees. What are the consequences of the willful blindness of this administration that President Obama, in the face of this terror attack, says that he will admit some 10,000 Syrian Muslim refugees, despite the fact that the FBI Director has told Congress he cannot possibly vet them to determine if they are terrorists?

Here is what FBI Director Comey said:

We can only query against that which we have collected. And so if someone has never made a ripple in the pond in Syria in a way that would get their identity or their interest reflected in our database, we can query our database until the cows come home, but there will be nothing to show up because we have no record of them.

This is an FBI Director who was appointed by President Obama who is telling the administration they cannot vet these refugees. Yet what does the administration say? What does Hillary Clinton say? What do the Senate Democrats say? Let the refugees in, even though ISIS is telling us they are

going to use those refugees to send terrorists here to come and murder us. This transcends mere partisan disagreement; this is lunacy.

We know the Paris attack was carried out in part by people who came in using the refugee program, taking advantage of the refugee program. Indeed, earlier this year, on January 6, 2016, Omar Faraj Saeed Al Hardan, a Palestinian born in Iraq who entered the United States as a refugee in 2009, was charged with attempting to provide support to ISIS. He wanted to set off bombs using cell phone detonators at two malls in my hometown of Houston, TX. This is a refugee who came from Iraq. Yet, do you hear the administration saying: This is a dangerous world. Jihadists are attempting to kill us. We have to keep us safe. They don't say that.

The legislation I have introduced, which I would urge this body to take up, would impose a 3-year moratorium on refugees coming from any nation where ISIS or Al Qaeda or radical Islamic terrorists control a substantial portion of the territory. We can help with humanitarian efforts. We can help resettling refugees in majority Muslim countries in the Middle East. America is a compassionate country that has given more than 10 times as much money as any country on Earth to caring for refugees. But being compassionate doesn't mean we are suicidal. It doesn't mean we invite to America, we invite to our homes people who the FBI cannot tell us if they are terrorists or not.

What should this Senate be doing? We shouldn't be engaging in a sideshow of gun control. By the way, I will say on behalf of a lot of American citizens, in the wake of this terror attack, it is offensive. I sat in that chair and presided yesterday over some of the show. It was offensive to see Democrat after Democrat prattling on about the NRA. It wasn't the NRA that murdered 49 people in Orlando. It wasn't the NRA that set up pressure cookers in the Boston bombing. It wasn't the NRA that murdered 14 innocent souls at Fort Hood. It is offensive to play political games with the constitutional rights of American citizens instead of getting serious about keeping this country safe.

I would urge this body to take up both pieces of legislation—the Expatriate Terrorist Act to prevent terrorists from using U.S. passports to come back to America and TRIPA to prevent refugees from countries with majority control, major control from ISIS or Al Qaeda from coming in, ISIS terrorists as refugees. Those would be common-sense steps. The overwhelming majority of Americans would agree. Yet, in this politicized environment, that is not what our friends on the other side of the aisle want to talk about. Until we get serious about defeating radical Islamic terrorists, we will continue to lose innocents.

I would note one aspect of the attack on Sunday morning. It was widely re-

ported that it was at a gay bar. There are a great many Democrats who are fond of calling themselves champions of the LGBT community. I would suggest there is no more important issue to champion in that regard than protecting Americans from murder by a vicious ideology that systematically murders homosexuals, that throws them off buildings, that buries them under rocks. The regime in Iran, now supported by billions of dollars of American taxpayer dollars at the behest of President Obama, murders homosexuals regularly.

I will confess, some in the press pool were a little bit puzzled: Well, how can a Republican be speaking out against this? Let me be very clear. I am against murder. I am against murder of any American. Nobody has a right to murder anybody because they differ in faith, because they differ in sexual orientation, because they differ in any respect. We are a nation founded on protecting the rights of everyone to live according to their conscience, according to their faith. This murder in Orlando was not random; it was part of a global jihad, an ideology, an Islamist ideology that commands its adherents to murder or forcibly convert the infidel, by whom they mean every one of us.

This body should not be engaged in political games. We should be focused on the threat and keeping America safe and defeating radical Islamic terrorists.

As we remember the victims of this latest terror attack, the greatest memorial we can give to them is to redouble ourselves to a seriousness of purpose to prevent the next terror attack from taking innocent American lives. I hope that is what this body does. I hope we do so in a bipartisan manner.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. ERNST). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I am a proud cosponsor of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, and I am glad that this important bill is now going to be moving to conference. I am glad that as the senior Democrat on the Judiciary Committee, I will be a conferee.

Beyond the idea of being a conferee, it is urgent that we find comprehensive and real solutions to the epidemic of heroin and prescription opioid abuse. I am in Vermont many times a month. I hear from people I know and from some I do not know. They are in the grocery stores, on the street, even coming out of church on Sunday. They are telling me of their concerns either within their own family or in their own neighborhood with the problems of opioid abuse. Communities throughout the Nation are grappling with this issue, whether they are in urban areas or rural areas or a State such as the Presiding Officer and I represent that has a mixture of both urban and rural.

I think the Federal Government has to do its part to provide the support

necessary to sustain those efforts. It means real money. For rural communities, which are predominantly the communities in my home State of Vermont, it means better access to the opioid antidote Naloxone, which saves lives. I have held hearings throughout Vermont, and I have heard from not only the police but physicians, the faith community, parents, teachers, and others that Naloxone can save lives.

It is really not a question of whether there is a heroin-opioid epidemic; the question is how quickly we can respond. We have to act now. The American people expect us to, and that is an expectation they are justified to have. So let us fulfill the expectation.

I support the efforts by my neighbor from New Hampshire, Senator SHAHEEN, and I support her motion to instruct conferees to provide funding for State and local efforts to combat the opioid epidemic.

I also support my fellow New Englander, Senator WHITEHOUSE, in his motion to instruct conferees to address the needs of rural communities. I come from a State of 625,000 people—625,000 very special people. It is very rural. We need the help. I support Senator WHITEHOUSE in this.

I see other Senators on the floor, so I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

PUERTO RICO

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I rise today to be a voice for the 3½ million citizens living on the island of Puerto Rico. I rise so their concerns for themselves, their families, and their livelihoods will be heard—to ask that we improve House-passed legislation known as PROMESA. The word “promesa” in English would mean “promise,” but the only thing the House bill promises the people of Puerto Rico is years of subjugation at the hands of an anti-democratic control board.

All of us in this Senate will soon be faced with an immediate and serious choice, one which will have profound consequences on the people of Puerto Rico for a generation. I have said from the beginning, in terms of the challenge Puerto Rico has—a \$70 billion debt; pays one-third of every dollar it receives toward paying interest, which is unsustainable for them and unsustainable for any governmental entity that would face that challenge; made tough, horrible decisions—closed schools, closed hospitals, reduced public safety—and still cannot meet the challenge. They need a clear path to restructuring. That is not a bailout. A bailout is when somebody has a debt, you bring them the money and say, OK, we are going take care of your debt, but that is not the case. Restructuring is about taking the debt you have and giving the wherewithal for that debt to be restructured in a way that is both sustainable and can take care of the obligations therein.

It needs an oversight board that represents the people, the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico, their needs and their concerns, and acknowledges and respects their Democratic rights as Americans, but, sadly, the legislation passed by the House last week falls far short of what we need on several fronts. Instead of offering a clear path to restructuring, it creates more obstacles. It creates a supermajority 5-to-2 vote by an unelected control board to get to the possibility of restructuring that could derail the island's attempts to achieve sustainable debt payments. Without any authority to restructure its debt, all this legislation will do is take away the Democratic rights of 3½ million Americans and leave the future to wishful thinking and a prayer that the crisis will somehow be resolved. Even if the board did allow restructuring after a series of hurdles, it will come at a steep price, and that price is the right of self-governance.

In return for being able to rework its debts, the people of Puerto Rico will be forced to relinquish their fundamental right to govern themselves and make their own decisions, the very same rights we fought to secure in a revolution 240 years ago.

What I am saying shouldn't come as a surprise to anyone who read the House Natural Resources Committee report, which was unequivocal when describing the vast powers this control board will exercise, which we will be voting on.

In an analysis by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, it states: “The board would have broad sovereign powers to effectively overrule decisions by Puerto Rico's legislature, governor and other public authorities.”

Let me repeat that. They will have broad sovereign powers. Words have consequences and meaning in legislation and in law. They will have broad sovereign powers to effectively overrule decisions made by the elected government of the 3½ million U.S. citizens who call Puerto Rico their home.

The Congressional Budget Office went on to say that the Board can “effectively nullify”—cancel, goodbye, hasta la vista—“any new laws or policies adopted by Puerto Rico that did not conform to requirements specified in the bill.” So not only can the control board set budgets and fiscal policy, it also has the power to veto other laws. Essentially, this means that the Board combines—think of this—the legislative powers of Congress with the veto powers of the Executive to form an omnipotent entity, the powers which are virtually unprecedented. We talk about checks and balances in our government as one of the creations by the Founders which was essential to a modern democracy. Well, we obliterate the checks and balances and the rights of the people of Puerto Rico by having an omnipotent entity, the powers of which are virtually unprecedented.

As the bill's own author noted in the markup memo, and I quote, “[T]he

Oversight Board may impose mandatory cuts on Puerto Rico's government and instrumentalities—a power far beyond that exercised by the Control Board established for the District of Columbia, when there was a control board, when the District of Columbia found itself in Fiscal Challenge.”

The fact that the Puerto Rican people will have absolutely no say over who is appointed or what action this Board decides is blatant neocolonialism. Instead, their fate will be determined by seven unelected, unaccountable members of a so-called oversight board that will act as a virtual oligarchy and impose their unchecked will on the island. If the Board uses the superpowers in this bill to close schools, shutter more hospitals, cut senior citizens' pensions to the bone, if it decides to hold a fire sale and put Puerto Rico's natural wonders on the auction block to the highest bidder, if it puts balanced budgets ahead of the health, safety, and well-being of children and families similar to the control board travesty that unfolded in Flint, there will be nothing the people of Puerto Rico or their elected representatives can do to stop them.

Of course the bill doesn't stop there. It also provides an exception to the Federal minimum wage for younger workers, and it exempts the island from recently finalized overtime protections. At a time when we are working to increase workers' wages, the people in the country have said through this election process: My wages are stagnant, and I feel I can't meet the challenges of myself and my family, PROMESA goes in the opposite direction, and it actually cuts workers' wages. It amazes me that the solution to get Puerto Rico's economy growing again is to ensure that workers make even less money. The island consists of 3½ million U.S. citizens, 40 percent of which are below the Federal poverty level, and now we are going to cut their wages. Lowering people's wages is not a pro-growth strategy. What it is, is a pro-migration strategy. All it will do is intensify outmigration to the mainland, where people who are U.S. citizens and happen to live in Puerto Rico are eligible for a higher minimum wage here, where they would have common-sense overtime protections, are eligible for full Medicare, Medicaid reimbursement, are eligible for the child tax credit as they try to raise their child and realize their hopes and dreams and aspirations, are eligible for the earned-income tax credit—all they have to do is take one flight to the United States. Yet we somehow think that a policy that subjugates these 3½ million citizens and takes away essential rights they have as American citizens is going to be a good fiscal policy for us as well.

Every time I talk about my brothers and sisters in Puerto Rico, I like to remind my colleagues in this Chamber and in the other that they have fought on behalf of America since World War

I. They have fought in World War II, the Korean war, Vietnam, Desert Storm, Desert Shield, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the War on Terror. As a matter of fact, if you go and visit the Vietnam Memorial as it commemorates its 50th anniversary, you will find a disproportionately high number of Puerto Rican names etched in that solemn black stone as compared to the rest of the American population.

I remember being in the Visitor Center when the Speaker of the House had a celebration of the 65th Infantry Division, an all-Puerto Rican division, one of the most highly decorated in U.S. history, known as the Borinqueneers. They received the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest honor Congress gives any citizen.

We talked about their enormous contributions, their sacrifices on behalf of the Nation. These men and women—many of whom gave their lives—still serve so we can remain the land of the free. They will go back home to where their freedom and their right to self-governance will be stripped. These heroes deserve the same rights and respect as U.S. citizens in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Florida, Utah, or any other State in the Nation, but what this bill tells the people of Puerto Rico is this: Though you may be good enough to wear the uniform of your country, you may be good enough to fight and die to defend the United States, you are not good enough to make your own decisions, govern yourself, and have a voice in your own future.

I am not advocating to completely remove all oversight powers—to the contrary. I support helping Puerto Rico make informed, prudent decisions that put it on the path to economic growth and solvency. Despite its name, the oversight board envisioned by this bill doesn't simply oversee, it directs and commands. It doesn't assist. It absolutely controls potentially every significant public policy decision that affects those 3½ million U.S. citizens.

The Senate has an opportunity to change that situation. We have a chance to improve this bill and strike the right balance. I want the opportunity to offer a number of targeted, commonsense amendments to restore a proper balance and ensure the people of Puerto Rico have a say in their future and to temper the powers of the control board and give the people of Puerto Rico more of a say as to who is on the Board that is going to determine their future for quite some time.

I know, as all of us do, that success is never guaranteed, but at the very least, the people of Puerto Rico deserve a thorough and thoughtful debate on the Senate floor.

I do not take lightly, nor should my colleagues, a decision to infringe upon the Democratic rights of the 3½ million U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico. Those 3½ million American citizens living in Puerto Rico and their 5 million family members living in our States and our

districts deserve more than the Senate holding its nose to improve an inferior solution.

I am pleased to say that this sentiment has some bipartisan support. I sent a letter, with Senator WICKER, to Senate leadership asking for a full and thorough debate. I hope we do not get jammed at the final moment as an attempt to push an undemocratic bill through the Senate by waiting until the very end of this session as a tactical maneuver to avoid a thoughtful debate and an opportunity for amendments.

I took Majority Leader MCCONNELL at his word when he said: "We need to open up the legislative process in a way that allows more amendments from both sides." I am hopeful he will honor that commitment.

Like some of my colleagues, I was once a Member of the House of Representatives, and I have enormous respect for that Chamber, but I didn't get elected to the Senate to abdicate my responsibility and simply rubberstamp whatever bills come over from the House of Representatives. I would hope we would immediately call up this bill for debate and do what we were elected to do—fix problems and make the lives of the American people better.

Just because these 3½ million citizens are Puerto Rican, they are no less a citizen than you or the Presiding Officer or my colleagues who are on the floor or those who get to serve in this institution. They deserve better. They deserve better than to be jammed with an undemocratic process that will affect their lives in ways far beyond anybody in this Chamber would be willing to accept.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. VITTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VITTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VITTER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following and notwithstanding the adoption of the compound motion to go to conference on S. 524, that Senator SHAHEEN and Senator WHITEHOUSE or their designees be recognized to each offer a motion to instruct conferees and that there be 2 minutes of debate equally divided on the motions, and that following the use or yielding back of that time, the Senate vote on the motions to instruct conferees with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I understand that prior to the cloture vote, the Democratic side still had some time. I yield back that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

CLOTURE MOTION

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to disagree to the House amendments, agree to the request from the House for a conference, and the Presiding Officer appoint the following conferees: Senators Grassley, Alexander, Hatch, Sessions, Leahy, Murray, and Wyden with respect to S. 524, a bill to authorize the Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to address the national epidemics of prescription opioid abuse and heroin use, and to provide for the establishment of an inter-agency task force to review, modify, and update best practices for pain management and prescribing pain medication, and for other purposes.

John McCain, John Cornyn, Marco Rubio, Deb Fischer, Rob Portman, Roger F. Wicker, Richard Burr, Joni Ernst, David Vitter, James M. Inhofe, Dean Heller, Pat Roberts, Lamar Alexander, Ron Johnson, Tom Cotton, Thom Tillis, Mitch McConnell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to disagree to the House amendments, agree to the request by the House for a conference, and to appoint conferees with respect to S. 524, a bill to authorize the Attorney General to award grants to address the national epidemics of prescription opioid abuse and heroin use, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEVEN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 95, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 100 Leg.]

YEAS—95

Alexander	Blunt	Capito
Ayotte	Booker	Cardin
Baldwin	Boozman	Carper
Barrasso	Brown	Casey
Bennet	Burr	Cassidy
Blumenthal	Cantwell	Coats

Cochran	Hoeven	Reed
Collins	Inhofe	Reid
Coons	Isakson	Risch
Corker	Johnson	Roberts
Cornyn	Kaine	Rounds
Cotton	King	Sasse
Crapo	Kirk	Schatz
Cruz	Klobuchar	Schumer
Daines	Lankford	Scott
Donnelly	Leahy	Sessions
Durbin	Manchin	Shaheen
Enzi	Markey	Shelby
Ernst	McCain	Stabenow
Feinstein	McCaskill	Sullivan
Fischer	McConnell	Tester
Flake	Menendez	Thune
Franken	Merkley	Tillis
Gardner	Mikulski	Toomey
Gillibrand	Moran	Udall
Graham	Murkowski	Vitter
Grassley	Murphy	Warner
Hatch	Murray	Warren
Heinrich	Paul	Whitehouse
Heitkamp	Perdue	Wicker
Heller	Peters	Wyden
Hirono	Portman	

NAYS—1

Lee

NOT VOTING—4

Boxer	Rubio
Nelson	Sanders

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 95, the nays are 1.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The question occurs on agreeing to the compound motion to go to conference on S. 524.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I have a motion to instruct the conferees at the desk, which I ask the clerk to report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mrs. SHAHEEN] moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on S. 524 (the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016) be instructed to insist that the final conference report include funding for prevention, treatment, and recovery associated with state and local efforts needed to combat the national heroin and opioid epidemic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will be 2 minutes equally divided for debate.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, the opioid crisis is a national public health emergency, and it is long past time that Congress treat it like one. It is shattering families and communities, especially in New Hampshire but also all across this country. In New Hampshire, we are losing a person a day to drug overdoses.

The CARA bill is a good bill. I co-sponsored it. I think it is important. But without real dollars, it is the equivalent of offering a life preserver with no air in it.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this motion to instruct and support real funding in this bill.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the next vote, the Whitehouse vote, can go by a voice vote—sorry about that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there debate in opposition to the Senator's motion?

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of our time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The yeas and nays have been previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 66, nays 29, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 101 Leg.]

YEAS—66

Alexander	Franken	Murphy
Ayotte	Gillibrand	Murray
Baldwin	Graham	Paul
Bennet	Grassley	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Portman
Booker	Heitkamp	Reed
Brown	Hirono	Reid
Burr	Hoeven	Roberts
Cantwell	Isakson	Rounds
Capito	Kaine	Schatz
Cardin	King	Schumer
Carper	Kirk	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cassidy	Manchin	Tester
Coats	Markey	Thune
Cochran	McCain	Toomey
Collins	McCaskill	Udall
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cruz	Merkley	Warren
Donnelly	Mikulski	Whitehouse
Durbin	Moran	Wicker
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wyden

NAYS—29

Barrasso	Fischer	Perdue
Blunt	Flake	Risch
Boozman	Gardner	Sasse
Corker	Hatch	Scott
Cornyn	Heller	Sessions
Cotton	Inhofe	Shelby
Crapo	Johnson	Sullivan
Daines	Lankford	Tillis
Enzi	Lee	Vitter
Ernst	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—5

Boxer	Nelson	Sanders
Leahy	Rubio	

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I have a motion to instruct conferees at

the desk, which I ask the clerk to report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. WHITEHOUSE] moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendments to the bill S. 524 (the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016) be instructed—

(1) to reject proposals that would replace the individual prevention, treatment, law enforcement, and recovery programs authorized in S. 524, including the incentive grant program authorized in section 601, with a single grant program with multiple allowable uses;

(2) to insist that the final conference report include authorizations explicitly designated for grants to States, and in the case of States that do not have prescription drug monitoring programs, units of local government that do have such programs, to strengthen the use of and make improvements to prescription drug monitoring programs;

(3) to insist that the final conference report address the unique needs of rural communities, which are among the hardest hit by opioid abuse in the United States and are often in the most dire need of improved emergency services and more accessible treatment infrastructure;

(4) to insist that the final conference report authorize those provisions of S. 1641 that were approved by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and

(5) to insist that the final conference report include the provisions of S. 1455 as reported by the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Colleagues, this motion to instruct has bipartisan support from the authors of CARA. It reflects the bipartisan work that was done on CARA, and we hope that this motion to instruct will get a strong bipartisan vote.

This motion supports the bipartisan Senate work on the CARA bill that passed this body 94 to 1. It supports the bipartisan language worked out between Senator BLUNT and Senator MCCASKILL on the Missouri county prescription drug management program issue. It supports a focus on the rural communities for which opioid has been a plague, which is a bipartisan concern. It supports the passed bipartisan version of the veterans opioids measure from the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs. And it supports the Senate HELP Committee's passed bipartisan version of the bipartisan TREAT Act.

If we can pull together as a Senate, we can have a really great bill. Please send the conferees a strong bipartisan vote.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I concur in the comments of my colleague. This is the CARA legislation which passed here on a 94-to-1 vote. This is simply a motion saying we support what we have already passed. I urge my colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 70, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 102 Leg.]

YEAS—70

Alexander	Gillibrand	Murphy
Ayotte	Graham	Murray
Baldwin	Grassley	Paul
Bennet	Hatch	Peters
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Portman
Blunt	Heitkamp	Reed
Booker	Hirono	Reid
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Brown	Isakson	Schatz
Burr	Johnson	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Capito	King	Stabenow
Cardin	Kirk	Sullivan
Carper	Klobuchar	Tester
Casey	Manchin	Thune
Cassidy	Markey	Tillis
Collins	McCain	Udall
Coons	McCaskill	Vitter
Cruz	McConnell	Warner
Donnelly	Menendez	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Mikulski	Wyden
Fischer	Moran	
Franken	Murkowski	

NAYS—24

Barrasso	Enzi	Risch
Coats	Ernst	Roberts
Cochran	Flake	Sasse
Corker	Gardner	Scott
Cornyn	Heller	Sessions
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Toomey
Daines	Perdue	Wicker

NOT VOTING—6

Boxer	Leahy	Rubio
Inhofe	Nelson	Sanders

The motion was agreed to.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASIDY). The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of debate only for the next 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE MOTHER
EMANUEL AME CHURCH MASS SHOOTING

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, when I started preparing to

give this speech, I must admit I was overwhelmed with emotion. One year ago tomorrow, a brutal attack, fueled by hate, led to the deaths of nine parishioners at Mother Emanuel AME Church in my hometown of Charleston, SC.

A year later, the idea that someone's heart could be filled with so much anger and venom is still jarring.

Then, over the weekend, we saw it again. In Orlando, FL, a brutal attack, fueled by hate, led to the deaths of 49 people at the Pulse nightclub. This was an assault against the people of Orlando, the State of Florida, and the United States as a whole.

We can, and we will, have a much longer discussion on ISIS, Islamic terror, and the steps that must be taken in those areas. But today, as Orlando mourns and Charleston remembers, I want to return to 365 days ago and show how, with the world watching, love overcame hate.

On the night of June 17, 2015, I was here in Washington. Much like this week, we were debating the NDAA and our military priorities. But in Charleston, there was a Bible study. Cynthia Hurd, Susie Jackson, Ethel Lee Lance, Depayne Middleton-Doctor, Tywanza Sanders, Daniel Simmons, Sharonda Coleman-Singleton, Myra Thompson, Felicia Sanders and her 5-year-old granddaughter, Polly Sheppard, and my friend, the Reverend Clementa Pinckney, had gathered together for a Bible study at Mother Emanuel.

Among them was a young man who was new to Emanuel—a young man they welcomed into their presence with God's love. While they did not and could not possibly see the darkness in his heart, they showed him the loving nature of their own hearts—so much so that he later told police that he almost, almost did not go through with this vicious, vile attack because everyone was so nice to him. But, tragically, almost was not enough.

In an instant, the horrors unleashed by this young man changed South Carolina forever. I remember getting a phone call about 9 o'clock p.m. on that Wednesday night from one of my friends at the Sheriff's office about the shooting at Mother Emanuel. Reports continued to come in, and so I texted my friend, Clementa Pinckney, hoping that he would respond and tell me what was going on at the church.

I am looking at my texts from June 17, 2015, at 10:31 p.m. I asked him: Are you and your parishioners OK? It was met with silence—silence that is still deafening, silence that I will never forget.

He should have been able to text back. He should have been able to go home and see his family, raise his daughters. He should have been able to have gone on and finished his work as a State senator in the statehouse and to continue spreading God's love. As we people of faith know, sometimes things simply don't go as they are planned. But as the families of the Emanuel nine showed you, God had a plan.

Within 48 hours, these men and women set the tone for my grieving city, my grieving State, and my grieving Nation. On Friday morning, about 36 hours later, looking into the killer's eyes, they said to the killer of their family members: "I forgive you."

Family member after family member, nine consecutive times, to the shock and the amazement of the world that was watching, said: "I forgive you." Your life can be better in God's hands.

Those of us here today cannot even imagine how hard that must have been—how in their immense grief, these families chose to take this unique path. But they did. We as a nation, as a State, and certainly as a city are forever thankful.

I am fortunate enough to have had the opportunity to talk to many and all of the families at some point. I continue to be amazed at their grace, their dignity, and their righteousness. They have truly been the rock on which we all stand. In the days and weeks after the shooting, Charleston and South Carolina came together like never before. As the clergy and parishioners at Mother Emanuel said after the attack: "Wrong church, wrong people, wrong day."

It was the wrong place to try and sow the seeds of discord. It was the wrong people to try and break their faith and the wrong day to try and bring down the people of South Carolina.

Last summer, we saw chapters of history close and new ones open. While the debate over the Confederate flag may be the most widespread symbol of Emanuel's aftermath, the actions and words of folks across Charleston and South Carolina are the most enduring.

Looking ahead, we have come so far, but we certainly still face many challenges. It is going to take a lot of effort and strength to stand together in times of division. It is going to be hard sometimes in a world that is too often so full of hate to know that we are still taking steps forward, and it is going to require a continuing conversation on issues that are uncomfortable for some but necessary for all.

So where are we headed from here? Three words show where I believe that we, as a nation, are headed. These three words show where I believe we, as a nation, must head. They are simple words—words found in 1 Corinthians 13: faith, hope, and love. We saw these in abundance throughout South Carolina over the past year, and they remain our final goal.

As I head back to Charleston tonight, I will be thinking about the events honoring the Emanuel nine tomorrow. I am certain there will be tears—lots of tears. There will be moments, as there have been in the last few minutes, when it will be hard to speak, to truly show what all of this means to all of us, but the world will also see this from Charleston, SC: They will see that you cannot destroy love with hate and that you cannot kill the spirit. We

have not been torn down by this fury of hate, but instead we will continue to build a bridge, brick by brick, to a future without hate, a future filled with faith, hope, and love.

I will close by asking one more time, as I did a little more than a year ago in this very same place for a moment of silence to remember Cynthia Hurd, Susie Jackson, Ethel Lee Lance, Depayne Middleton-Doctor, Tywanza Sanders, Daniel Simmons, Sharonda Coleman-Singleton, Myra Thompson, and my good friend and former State Senator, the Reverend Clementa Pinckney.

You are forever in our hearts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I wish to thank Senator SCOTT for his eloquent words on behalf of our State and the leadership he has provided since this horrible tragedy a year ago.

What can I add? I will just remind people who might not remember why he did it that his goal was to start a race war. Well, he failed miserably. Quite the opposite happened in my State. I have never seen anything quite like it.

We have had our fair share of problems in South Carolina, and still do, but churches all over the State were filled. Black, White, rich, poor—all came together to help each other. So this young man's dream of starting a race war was a miserable failure.

I am sure this guy who attacked the nightclub in Orlando wanted to break our will and try to get us to kowtow to a radical form of religion. Well, you are not going to break a will. We will all stand behind the folks in Orlando and come together as a nation as best we can.

Senator SCOTT said it is hard to understand the hate that someone has to do what these two people did. What blows my mind is how someone can go and sit in a Bible study for an hour, after being welcomed in off the street to discuss the Word of God, and then get up and shoot the people you have been praying with. I don't know how you get there. Only God knows that. And what this man did in Orlando was beyond vicious.

Here is a question that I have asked myself a thousand times, and I am beginning to understand the answer: Why was it different in South Carolina? We have had shootings throughout the country where people took to the streets. There were riots, sores were exposed, and scabs were pulled off old wounds. What was it about South Carolina that was different? I promise you that we are not a perfect people. I promise you that under the right circumstances, what you saw in other places in the country would have happened in South Carolina.

Here is the difference: We were all in such a state of shock that somebody could come into a church and just randomly kill the people they prayed with. It was hard to get our heads around the

thought of somebody being able to do that. But what woke us up was the way the families behaved.

Senator SCOTT indicated that within 48 hours of the killing, there was an arraignment of the accused, and all the family members appeared in court. Instead of taking to the streets and showing their frustration with a system that I am sure can always be made better and is far from perfect, they decided to channel their grief into something constructive, not destructive, and I promise you I could not have done this. If this had been one of my family members, I know LINDSEY GRAHAM well enough to know I could not have done this. I consider myself person of faith but lacking when it comes to folks at Mother Emanuel AME Church. Nadine Collier, the daughter of Ethel Lance, who was 70 years old, said the following, as her voice was breaking:

You took something very precious from me. I will never talk to her again. I will never, ever hold her again. But I forgive you. And have mercy on your soul.

That is what is different. That is why the people of South Carolina followed her lead. She and the victims touched our hearts. They appealed to our better nature and reminded us of what humanity is all about. It is about love and forgiveness. Politicians—we can take all the credit we want, but if these people had not done this, it would have been a different result. I could have talked until I was blue in the face. If people had chosen to be angry, there was no way in hell I could have talked them into not being angry because they have every right to be angry. But because these people did what they did in open court, the rest of us followed behind and followed their lead.

A year later I am here to tell you that the reason South Carolina handled this so well, in my view, is that the people in that church chartered a path for the rest of us, and we were smart enough to follow their lead. It would be nice if, in the future, when we get mad at each other here in this body and other places throughout the country over something maybe not as important as losing a loved one, we could slow down for just a moment and try to imagine how things would be different if we could draw upon the example of the families of the fallen.

Look what we argue about. Look how we interact in America today over things not quite as significant as having your loved one gunned down. If you really want to honor what happened in South Carolina, as an individual and a society, whenever you can, remember what the people in that church did after losing their loved ones, and try to follow their lead. That would be the greatest respect you could pay to those families and the greatest honor you could give to those who died for no good reason.

I need to follow my own advice. There is no better feeling in the world

than being petty and thinking of a reason you were wronged. It feels good. But every now and then I catch myself. I go back to last year and wake up and realize that there is a better way.

To those who showed us that better way, I know your pain is as real as it was on the day this happened. I know you will never get over it, but I hope you realize that your loved ones did not die in vain because, through their tragic deaths, you gave us—not just in South Carolina but throughout the world—the way forward. Whether we choose it or not is up to us. You have done all you could do and then some.

To the people of South Carolina: I am proud of the way we handled this tragedy, but we have a long way to go. This weekend will be tough throughout our State, and as we look back, let's make sure that we learn from the past and apply it to the future. If we can take that love and forgiveness and apply it in a constructive way to future problems in South Carolina, then we will have honored these victims and their families. If we go back to our petty ways, they will have died for nothing.

Here is my bet: South Carolina is never going to go back because the people of Mother Emanuel AME Church showed us the way. It is up to us to follow them, and I will do my best to follow their lead.

To the people throughout the country who have been generous to this church, thank you for the dollars that have been raised. It is appreciated. Thank you for your prayers and the support you have given. It was essential. You helped us in our time of greatest need.

On behalf of the people of South Carolina to the people of this great land, thank you for having us in your prayers and for your support and for being there for us a year ago when we needed you the most.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

PIPES ACT

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, this week I was pleased that the Senate acted unanimously to pass a pipeline safety bill that will help ensure the safety of our Nation's vast energy pipeline network.

The bipartisan bill, known as the PIPES Act of 2016, now heads to the President's desk to be signed into law. Safely transporting energy to our communities and businesses is a goal that we all share. It was encouraging to see my colleagues come together on both sides of the aisle and on both sides of the Capitol, as well, to come up with a final product that will improve pipeline safety and oversight.

With more than 2.6 million miles of oil and gas pipelines across this Nation, the energy industry must work together at all levels of government in order to protect lives, communities, and our environment. Pipelines can be one of the safest ways to move oil and gas products; however, we have seen

truly devastating explosions and spills with pipelines, including in my home State of Michigan. The cost to clean up an oil spill from a pipeline break near Marshall, MI, into the Kalamazoo River has totaled over \$1.2 billion. A similar spill in the Great Lakes would be devastating to our economy, environment, and drinking water supply.

The transition to a clean energy economy is one of my top priorities, but in the meantime, as we push this transition forward, we cannot accept that pipeline spills are simply the cost of doing business. Our safety regulators must be equipped with the tools and equipment to better prevent pipeline accidents, protect public safety, and demand accountability when things invariably go wrong.

Our pipeline transportation system must be more transparent, and technology will continue to provide better insight into the pipeline network without compromising national security and proprietary information. Our land, air, water, and wildlife must be safeguarded against leaks and spills. By enhancing safety standards, we can reduce waste and cleanup costs while making sure we can proudly pass down a strong outdoor heritage to the next generation. We can also create jobs for our construction workers, pipefitters, steelworkers, and utility workers as we upgrade pipelines and fit them with state-of-the-art technology.

The PIPES Act will make strides in these and many other areas. I was especially focused on creating measures to safeguard against the catastrophic consequences of an oil spill in our precious waterways, especially the Great Lakes. Thanks to a provision I originally worked on with my colleague Senator STABENOW, the entire Great Lakes Basin will be designated as an unusually sensitive area. This will make any pipeline that could spill in and around the Great Lakes area subject to higher standards for operating safety. The bill also adds coastal beaches and maritime coastal waters as areas that should be considered when making an "unusually sensitive" determination.

We also must recognize the unique regional challenges our Nation's far-reaching pipeline network present. In Michigan, we get serious winters. Lakes and rivers freeze, and even the Great Lakes end up under very thick ice cover. To address these challenges, I worked to include a provision requiring pipeline operators to prepare response plans that address cleanup of an oilspill in ice-covered waters. The Coast Guard has stated that it does not have the technology or the capacity for worst-case discharge cleanup under solid ice and that its response activities are not adequate in ice-choked waters. We need to address this problem now before a spill under ice-covered water happens.

Any oil pipeline that is deeper than 150 feet underwater will be required to undergo an inspection every year as a result of this bill. This requirement

would be especially relevant for pipelines running through the Great Lakes, especially the twin oil pipelines resting on the lakebed in the Straits of Mackinac. The bill also establishes emergency order authority so that PHMSA can take quick action to ensure safety when pipelines pose an imminent threat.

This bill goes beyond just addressing pipelines; it also directs the Department of Transportation to issue minimum safety standards for underground natural gas storage facilities. The dangers of a leak from an underground storage facility was illustrated in a massive methane leak at a facility in California just a few short months ago which resulted in evacuations and an emergency declaration. These new standards are especially important for my home State of Michigan because we have more underground natural gas storage facilities than almost any other State in the Union.

Other sections of the PIPES Act encourage collaboration on research, development, mapping, and technology between Federal agencies, public stakeholders, and industry leaders. All of these constituencies were key to providing input into this bill.

I would like to thank Senators FISCHER, BOOKER, and DAINES, and of course Chairman THUNE and Ranking Member NELSON for their hard work on the PIPES Act. The Energy and Commerce Committee and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in the House were also instrumental in making changes and important improvements.

As we continue to move forward and find better ways to meet our energy needs, it is my hope that we can learn from past catastrophes and prevent future ones before they ever occur.

The bipartisan PIPES Act can be a model for how we work together to improve performance and raise our standards in the energy sector.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOVERING MISSING CHILDREN ACT

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the Recovering Missing Children Act. This bill provides law enforcement with an important tool to help find missing or exploited children.

Each year more than 200,000 children are abducted by their parents or other close relatives, according to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. In many of these cases, the IRS has information that could aid law enforcement in locating a child who has been abducted by a family member.

A study by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration found that in more than a third of the cases reviewed, the IRS has tax returns on file which used the Social Security number of a missing child. Of those, 46 percent had a new address on file, for a 13.4-percent total. However, the IRS cannot share this protected, confidential information with law enforcement officials since the Tax Code prevents the IRS from sharing the information unless specifically authorized as an exception to nondisclosure.

Senator ENZI and Senator KLOBUCHAR and I have introduced bipartisan legislation, the Recovering Missing Children Act, to aid in the recovery of missing children by providing a new tool to help law enforcement officials locate missing children and their alleged abductors. The bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to permit the disclosure of relevant tax information explicitly for the purpose of aiding criminal investigations into missing or exploited children. Specifically, the act ensures that select taxpayer information will only be released to law enforcement officials as part of a legitimate investigation or a judicial proceeding under the orders of a Federal judge.

The act amends the law to allow for Federal law enforcement to share information on a limited basis with State and local law enforcement that are part of the team directly involved in investigating and prosecuting such cases. Many investigations into missing and exploited children are conducted at the State and local level.

The act provides a commonsense fix that maintains an existing balance between taxpayer privacy and judicious release of information that will make a meaningful difference to a child's safety. For the families who are affected, the reality that their child is missing is devastating. If there is a step we can take to increase the likelihood that the missing child will be returned home, then we have an obligation to act. This is such a step.

I proudly have worked with both Senators KLOBUCHAR and ENZI on this important issue since 2011, and I am glad to have the endorsement of both the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and the National Association of Police Organizations.

If the provisions in this bill can bring one child back to their rightful families safe and sound, it is worth it. This will assist those who have been searching and spending sleepless nights worried about their missing children and do it in a way that doesn't undermine Americans' privacy.

With that, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3209 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3209) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the disclosure of certain tax return information for the purpose of missing or exploited children investigations.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CASEY. I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3209) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CASEY. Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate all who have worked on this bill but particularly Senator CASEY's leadership and Senator KLOBUCHAR's leadership on this issue that just passed.

Here is a terrible thought: Every year, thousands of children are abducted and taken away from their homes. This bill provides new tools to connect missing and exploited children with their families, while also respecting important and appropriate safeguards of taxpayer privacy.

Senators CASEY, KLOBUCHAR, and I have worked together on this matter for several years. We worked with outside groups such as the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and the National Association of Police Organizations, and we are proud that both organizations have endorsed this legislation.

With new tools and better collaboration between Federal and State authorities, law enforcement agencies can send a strong signal to those who are perpetrating this type of crime. I hope this act will help law enforcement officials solve these cases more quickly for the benefit of the youth who have been exploited.

I yield the floor to my colleague from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I am proud to join my colleagues Senator CASEY from Pennsylvania and Senator ENZI from Wyoming to speak in support of our bipartisan legislation, the Recovering Missing Children Act, something we have been working on for so long.

I remember hearing about this in a Judiciary Committee hearing and learning about the surprising number of cases that can be solved when this information from the IRS is shared with law enforcement. It sounds almost absurd that information is sitting in government files of where a child who has been abducted is living, but in fact

it is. Oftentimes the abductor claims the child on taxes or has their address on their taxes and it is as easy as looking at a file. A family can be reunited, and a child who wasn't supposed to be taken from their home can be brought back to their home.

As my colleagues have noted, our bill would give law enforcement officers important tools to solve some of the most heartbreaking cases. To accomplish this, the bill will offer information sharing by Federal law enforcement officers on a limited basis. It was something we discussed at length in the Judiciary Committee, and I know we also discussed it in the Finance Committee with the State and local law enforcement officials who are involved in the investigation and prosecution of a case. Under current law, the IRS is barred from sharing its taxpayer information with local law enforcement, even though in many cases the IRS actually has the location of the child. Imagine a hardworking local police officer out trying to find a kid, looking everywhere, following up on every lead, and our own government has the information in their files. This is a narrow exception that allows this information to be shared.

As a former prosecutor, I know firsthand that returning missing children to their families is one of the most important tasks law enforcement officers have, and they need every resource available to do their job. The faster law enforcement can locate the child, the greater the likelihood the child can be returned to their family unharmed, and they can go on to live a normal life.

I do want to mention one person who has been someone I talk to about missing and exploited children issues, and that is Patty Wetterling from the State of Minnesota. There was a horrible case in which her son Jacob was abducted years and years ago and never found. She served as the chair on the board of the missing and exploited children group. She has done so much work nationally and locally. While we don't believe this would have helped in Jacob's case, she did it for all those other children who are still out there. So this one is for you, Patty. Thank you.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016—Continued

MASS SHOOTING IN ORLANDO AND STANDING AGAINST HATRED AND INTOLERANCE

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise to offer my heartfelt condolences to

the victims and the families of the terrorist attack in Orlando. As a mother, my heart breaks for the parents of the victims. As an American, I share in a profound sense of sorrow for the loss of innocent life.

Many questions remain unanswered. Did the terrorist communicate with foreign terrorist groups? If so, how did they interact and what level of support or direction did they provide? What was his path to radical Islamism and what lessons can we learn to stop others on this path to violence? Was his association with jihadist groups simply a superficial one to mask deep personal hatred?

In the coming days, investigators will compile evidence to answer these and many other questions. While there is much we do not know about the attacks in Orlando, there are a few very important things we do know. We know 49 people were killed, and 53 others were injured. We know their families are suffering and we grieve with them. We know the gay community was specifically targeted. There is something else we know. This attack was brought against innocent people.

While knowledge of the specific circumstances of this tragedy will hopefully help us improve our efforts to fight terrorism and radicalization, for the victims of this horrific attack—indeed, for many Americans—such information can seem irrelevant. This is because the attack is an assault on the age-old Western value of social pluralism. These are American values—ones we hold dear. These are the principles which forbid violence on others, no matter how strongly you may disagree with them. This is a basic conviction that unites Americans.

We have many disagreements in our country. We have them in this Chamber, we have them at work, and we have them around the dinner table. Sometimes our words are harsh, sometimes our words are heated, but we don't kill people who disagree with us. We protect their rights to think differently. This is a key part of our identity as Americans.

The attack in Orlando reminds us that we are in the middle of a global battle between two ways of life: one of open democracy and one of violent jihadism. Our way—the American way—values pluralism. It permits dissent from dominant social and political views. It protects the freedom of expression and the freedom of religion. It defends our shared human dignity. In our society, the value of your life is not determined by your views. Here, your life has value because you exist. That is good enough for us.

That is not good enough for radical Islam. Its followers do not believe these things. They impose uniformity and destroy dissent. For radical Islamists, there is no "live and let live."

Their ideology demands obedience. It allows only one way to live your life

and demands that people who think differently, live differently, or pray differently stop thinking, living, and praying as they do. Radical Islamism does not use words to get what it wants. We observe its methods in Syria through ISIL. There, they stone women and throw men from buildings for violating their code.

This contempt for other cultures drives them to destroy historical artifacts and ancient holy sites. They are exterminating entire communities of people for practicing a different set of religious beliefs, and they celebrate it. They are posting gruesome videos of their heinous acts online. They are using this combination of violence and twisted ideology as propaganda. They are seducing disaffected individuals to join their perverse quest.

While the extent to which the Orlando shooter was influenced by this incitement is unclear, he clearly identified with ISIL's barbaric glorification of violence.

This is why we must unite to ensure ISIL's lasting defeat. Defeat on the battlefield will greatly diminish the rhetorical power of their calls to butcher, to pillage, and to defile.

However, responding to this terror is the shared responsibility of all Americans and not reserved only for the military or law enforcement. This was an assault on our belief in pluralism, an attack against each of us. We all have a role in the response. Our law enforcement and intelligence communities will no doubt lead the way, but individual Americans can and should answer this attack.

I conclude with a call to action for every American, no matter where they may be. Find someone with whom you deeply disagree and let them know you value them. Seek that person out. Tell them you respect them for who they are, regardless of your deeply held differences. We can do this at work or at home, in the grocery store or at the doctor's office. In our day-to-day lives, we can deliver a direct challenge to radical Islamists. By treating each other with dignity and respect, we can play our part in responding to this tragedy.

Basic human rights, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and freedom of assembly are endowed to all of us. By asserting our value of pluralism confidently, we can stand against the forces of hatred and intolerance.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE-REPORTED AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Appropriations Committee, I withdraw the committee-reported amendment to H.R. 2578.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT NO. 4685

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I offer amendment No. 4685 as a committee-reported substitute amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] proposes an amendment numbered 4685.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in the RECORD of June 15, 2016, under "Text of Amendments.")

AMENDMENT NO. 4720 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4685

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I call up the Feinstein amendment No. 4720 to the substitute amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], for Mrs. FEINSTEIN, proposes an amendment numbered 4720 to amendment No. 4685.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To authorize the Attorney General to deny requests to transfer a firearm to known or suspected terrorists)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Hereafter, the Attorney General may deny the transfer of a firearm if the Attorney General determines, based on the totality of the circumstances, that the transferee represents a threat to public safety based on a reasonable suspicion that the transferee is engaged, or has been engaged, in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism, or providing material support or resources therefor. For purposes of sections 922(t)(1), (2), (5), and (6) and 925A of title 18, United States Code, and section 103(g) of Public Law 103-159 (18 U.S.C. 922 note), a denial by the Attorney General pursuant to this provision shall be treated as equivalent to a determination that receipt of a firearm would violate section (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, or State law. A denial described in this section shall be subject to the remedial procedures set forth in section 103(g) of Public Law 103-159 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) and the intended transferee may pursue a remedy for an erroneous denial of a firearm under section 925A of title 18, United States Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such remedial procedures and judicial review shall be subject to procedures that may be developed by the Attorney General to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of information that reasonably could be expected to result in damage to national security or ongoing law enforcement operations, including but not limited to procedures for submission of information to the court ex parte as appropriate, consistent with due

process. The Attorney General shall establish, within the amounts appropriated, procedures to ensure that, if an individual who is, or within the previous 5 years has been, under investigation for conduct related to a Federal crime of terrorism, as defined in section 2332b(g)(5) of title 18, United States Code, attempts to purchase a firearm, the Attorney General or a designee of the Attorney General shall be promptly notified of the attempted purchase.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4749 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4720

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I call up the Cornyn amendment No. 4749 to the Feinstein amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], for Mr. CORNYN, proposes an amendment numbered 4749 to amendment No. 4720.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To Secure our Homeland from radical Islamists by Enhancing Law enforcement Detection ("SHIELD"))

At the end add the following:

SEC. 5 _____. Hereafter, the Attorney General shall establish a process by which—

(1) the Attorney General and Federal, State, and local law enforcement are immediately notified, as appropriate, of any request to transfer a firearm or explosive to a person who is, or within the previous 5 years was, investigated as a known or suspected terrorist;

(2) the Attorney General may delay the transfer of the firearm or explosive for a period not to exceed 3 business days and file an emergency petition in a court of competent jurisdiction to prevent the transfer of the firearm or explosive, and such emergency petition and subsequent hearing shall receive the highest possible priority on the docket of the court of competent jurisdiction and be subject to the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

(3) the transferee receives actual notice of the hearing and is provided with an opportunity to participate with counsel and the emergency petition shall be granted if the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the transferee has committed, conspired to commit, attempted to commit, or will commit an act of terrorism, and if the petition is denied, the Government shall be responsible for all reasonable costs and attorneys' fees;

(4) the Attorney General may arrest and detain the transferee for whom an emergency petition has been filed where probable cause exists to believe that the individual has committed, conspired to commit, or attempted to commit an act of terrorism; and

(5) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation annually reviews and certifies the identities of known or suspected terrorists under this section and the appropriateness of such designation.

MOTION TO COMMIT WITH AMENDMENT NO. 4750

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to commit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] moves to commit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 4750.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4751

(Purpose: To address gun violence and improve the availability of records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System)

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a Grassley amendment to the instructions to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], for Mr. GRASSLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 4751 to the instructions of the motion to commit.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4752 TO AMENDMENT NO. 4751

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a second-degree amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 4752 to amendment No. 4751.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end add the following:

This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the Grassley amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Senate amendment No. 4751, to the instructions of the motion to commit H.R. 2578, an act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Roger F. Wicker, Thad Cochran, Tom Cotton, Thom Tillis, John Boozman, Richard C. Shelby, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, Joni Ernst, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, John Barrasso, Deb Fischer, Johnny Isakson, David Vitter, James M. Inhofe.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the motion to commit with instructions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the McConnell motion to commit H.R. 2578 to the Judiciary Committee with instructions (Murphy amendment No. 4750).

Harry Reid, Jeff Merkley, Jeanne Shaheen, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Amy Klobuchar, Claire McCaskill, Debbie Stabenow, Charles E. Schumer, Sherrod Brown, Mark R. Warner, Richard Blumenthal, Tom Udall, Tammy Baldwin, Jack Reed, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Angus King, Jr., Brian E. Schatz.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the Cornyn amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Senate amendment No. 4749 to amendment No. 4720 to Calendar No. 120, H.R. 2578, an act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Mitch McConnell, Tom Cotton, Thom Tillis, John Boozman, Richard C. Shelby, John Hoeven, Pat Roberts, James M. Inhofe, David Vitter, Joni Ernst, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, John Barrasso, Deb Fischer, Cory Gardner, Shelley Moore Capito, Johnny Isakson.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk for the Feinstein amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Feinstein amendment No. 4720 to Shelby amendment No. 4685 to H.R. 2578.

Harry Reid, Jeff Merkley, Jeanne Shaheen, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Amy Klobuchar, Claire McCaskill, Debbie Stabenow, Charles E. Schumer, Sherrod Brown, Mark R. Warner, Richard Blumenthal, Tom Udall, Tammy Baldwin, Jack Reed, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Angus King, Jr., Brian E. Schatz.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorums for the cloture motions be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO MARION FLETCHER

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I would like to recognize Marion Fletcher of Hot Springs, AR, as this week's Arkansan of the Week, for 53 years of service to agriculture education in Arkansas. Marion recently retired, and I would like to take a few moments to recognize his legacy and his impact.

Arkansas is a rural State, and for Arkansans agriculture isn't just an industry. It is a way of life. Over the last five decades, Marion has been a fixture in the Arkansas agriculture community, serving in dozens of roles in countless organizations, impacting every person he met.

To say he is passionate about agriculture education is an understatement. Since 1997, Marion worked as the State supervisor and program manager of agricultural education at the Arkansas Department of Workforce Education, and before that he spent 30 years in numerous roles with the Arkansas Department of Education, Vocational and Technical Education Division. He also had a 3-year stint as an ag

instructor at Desha Central Schools. Locally, he has been a dedicated board member of the Garland County Farm Bureau for over 30 years.

But Marion's service isn't just limited to Arkansas. He has also played an important role in the National FFA, where he has been a member of the board of directors, served as national treasurer, and has been a part of various task and action force committees. To quote longtime friend Keith Stokes, "there is not a young person who went through the FFA program that was not influenced in a positive way by Mr. Fletcher."

His hard work hasn't gone unnoticed, and he was honored with the first-ever National FFA Advisor's Golden Owl Award. He has also received the FFA VIP Award, recognition in the Arkansas Agriculture Hall of Fame, Arkansas's "service to citizens" award, and a litany of others on a long list of well-deserved commendations.

The honors, distinctions, and accolades earned by Marion are endless. Like those before me, I am proud to honor Marion's work and legacy. He is an outstanding Arkansan, and our State agriculture industry is better because he committed his life to agriculture education.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

USA FREEDOM ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, in the aftermath of the horrific tragedy in Orlando, Americans are understandably concerned about whether law enforcement and intelligence officials have the tools they need to keep our people safe. I share these concerns and have for quite some time.

In 2013, I proposed that the government be authorized to obtain phone, email, and other records immediately in emergency situations and then after the fact come back for court review. That proposal I made in 2013 became law as part of the USA FREEDOM Act—it is section 102 of the USA FREEDOM Act—and as of today, that legislation I authored gives the FBI more authority to move immediately when they believe it is essential to protect the safety and well-being of Americans and our families.

I don't take a backseat to anybody when it comes to supporting efforts that are going to do everything possible to make Americans safer in their communities. So right now—and this is so often the case after a tragedy—when Americans want to be safer and they want their liberties, all too often proposals are advanced that in so many instances don't do much of either.

It is for that reason that I have come to the floor to express my concern about the sweeping surveillance amendment that was proposed this morning by the senior Senator from Texas. In my view, it is important for colleagues to see that this proposal would dramatically and unnecessarily expand the government's ability to conduct surveillance of Americans without court oversight.

In my judgment, it would not make our country any safer. The real implications are that it could significantly undermine the constitutional rights of law-abiding Americans, largely to save some paperwork for law enforcement officials.

As was described on the Senate floor this morning, this amendment would authorize individual FBI field offices to demand Americans' email and Internet records simply by issuing what is called a national security letter, which means there really is no court oversight whatsoever.

This authority currently exists for phone records, and law enforcement officials have repeatedly suggested that it would be convenient for email and Internet records to be collected in the same way. The FBI has not suggested that they are currently unable to obtain these records in counterterrorism investigations. Law enforcement officials have simply been arguing that it would be more convenient to operate without judicial oversight. I find this position very troubling because I don't see anything in the writings of the Founding Fathers that says convenience alone should justify a dramatic erosion of the constitutional rights of law-abiding Americans.

It is important to understand that this sweeping expansion of surveillance authorities is not necessary. If FBI officials have reason to suspect an individual is connected to terrorism or espionage, they already have the ability to access that person's email and Internet records by simply obtaining an order in the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. These orders can be issued in secret and require relatively little evidence. The FBI just needs to assert that the records are "relevant to an investigation," and that is not difficult to do. But requiring the approval of an independent judge provides an important chapter against the abuse or misuse of this authority. By contrast, national security letters are not reviewed by a judge unless a company that receives one attempts to challenge it.

As I indicated earlier this afternoon, I appreciate the FBI's interest in obtaining records about potential suspects quickly, but my view is that Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court judges in the typical situation are very capable of reviewing and approving requests for court orders in a timely fashion, and that is why I made mention of it.

If the government thinks that there is an emergency situation and that

time is so critical, the government can use that section of the USA FREEDOM Act that I authored, Section 102, to obtain records immediately in an emergency situation and then go seek court review after the fact.

As I indicated, I have been supportive of this for quite some time, but I think giving the government the authority to move in emergency situations is very different from giving the government substantial new surveillance authority just because some officials don't like doing paperwork. If the FBI's own process for reviewing orders is too slow, then the appropriate solution is administrative reforms, not a major expansion of government surveillance authorities.

While this amendment would not apply to the text of emails, it would allow the FBI a wide variety of information, including records of whom individuals exchange emails with and when, as well as individuals' log-in history, IP addresses, and Internet browsing history. This sort of surveillance can clearly reveal an extensive amount of information about individual Americans. Our Founding Fathers rightly argued that these kinds of intrusive searches ought to be approved by independent judges.

At this point, I believe it is worth noting that President George W. Bush's administration reached the same conclusion that I have described this afternoon. In November of 2008, the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel advised the FBI that national security letters could only be used to obtain certain types of records, and this list did not include electronic communication records. The FBI has, unfortunately, not adhered to this guidance and has at times continued to issue national security letters for electronic communications records. A number of companies that have received these overly broad national security letters have rightfully challenged them, as I have indicated, as improper. Broadening the national security letter statute to include electronic communication transaction records would be a significant expansion of warrantless surveillance authority.

Unfortunately, the government's track record with its existing national security letter authorities includes a substantial amount of abuse and misuse. These problems were extensively documented by the Justice Department's inspector general in 2007, 2008, 2010, and 2014. In my judgment, it would be reckless to expand this particular surveillance authority when the government has so frequently failed to use its existing authorities responsibly.

In 2013, President Obama's surveillance review group looked at the national security letter statute. This group included a number of distinguished national security leaders, including former White House counterterrorism adviser Richard Clarke and former Acting CIA Director Mike Morell. They determined—and I think

what is so noteworthy is that at a time when the President assembled practically an NBA All-Star team of counterterror leaders, this group determined that national security letter authority ought to be narrowed, not expanded. They were making a judgment to counter to the senior Senator from Texas, and they felt they ought to go the other way and be more cautious about how it is used.

These leading national security officials, the names of whom I have just given, stated in their report that national security letters have been, in their view, highly controversial and noted that there have been “serious compliance issues on the part of the government.” They concluded the following: “For all the well-established reasons for requiring neutral and detached judges to decide when government investigators may invade an individual’s privacy”—their words and not mine—“there is a strong argument that [national security letters] should not be issued by the FBI.”

National security letters was what the description of the issue was all about. In the judgment of these experts, the government should seek the approval of a judge the way our Founding Fathers intended.

I want it understood that I would strongly oppose the surveillance amendment filed this morning. My view is that it would erode our core constitutional rights without making our country safer.

All over the country right now, Americans are asking what can be done to make our country safer. This morning, for example, we had the CIA Director, Mr. Brennan, in the Intelligence Committee, and I pointed out that one of the things that help Americans be as safe as possible is strong encryption for their smartphones. Those smartphones have people’s different transactions, such as medical and financial information. Their whole life is in those smartphones. If you weaken strong encryption and require companies—as several of our colleagues want to do—to build back doors into these digital products, Americans are going to be less safe.

For example, a number of the smartphones have a location tracker so parents can keep tabs on their youngster. Well, if you weaken encryption and weaken the location tracker, you are pretty much giving a gift to pedophiles because it will be easy to track youngsters as a result of weakening encryption.

We had a discussion about it this morning. The comment I was concerned about in particular this morning was when I said “Hey, if we weaken encryption in the United States, the reality is that terrorists, hackers, and others will go overseas, where there are hundreds of products with strong encryption,” it was the view of the CIA Director that that was “theoretical.” So I was forced to correct that later in the course of the day to say that some

of the leading experts in cyber security said that this is not theoretical.

The reality is that there are hundreds of products overseas with strong encryption. So think about that one. What we would be doing if we weakened encryption is we would be adopting a policy that would leave our people less secure and their liberties more at risk right at the time when they are saying, after the horrific tragedy in Orlando, that they want better policies to promote their safety and make sure their liberties are kept.

This is a debate we are going to have in several forms. We will have them in committee rooms and on the floor of the Senate. I just want it understood that the reason I am opposing what the senior Senator from Texas talked about today is that I think it flies right in the face of what I have described. It does nothing to make us safer, and it puts our liberties at risk, much as the distinguished panel that was put together by the President—all these outstanding counterterror officials—said when they expressed concern about the whole future of national security letters.

There is a way to do this right, and I would submit that is what we did in Section 102 of the USA FREEDOM Act. It was something I had talked about with the President on several occasions. I am willing to say what I said but not what the President said.

I have repeatedly said to the government that if the government doesn’t have enough authority in emergency situations to protect the American people, I will use my ability as a senior member of the Intelligence Committee to make sure they have that authority. We did that in the USA FREEDOM Act. The government can move immediately to collect phone and email records and then come back later to go through the court review process. That is the kind of model we ought to use, not what we heard about this morning from the senior Senator from Texas that would expand government surveillance authority, put our liberties at risk, and not make our country safer.

I am sure this will be a topic of extensive discussion on the Senate floor next week. I just wanted to take this opportunity to outline my views on the topic.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I am coming to the floor today to join so many of my colleagues who have spoken over the last day to encourage bipartisan

cooperation on commonsense legislation to address the gun violence epidemic that plagues our Nation and my home State of Delaware. I want to thank my colleagues, Senators MURPHY and BLUMENTHAL, for their consistent and unwavering commitment in addressing this very real national crisis.

In the aftermath of the tragic mass shooting of Orlando, I have been filled with many emotions, as have so many of my colleagues—grief for the victims and their families, concern for the city of Orlando, grief for the greater LGBTQ community across our Nation and world, anger toward the perpetrator and the extremists who spread hatred, violence, and fear around the world, and a powerful, deep-seated frustration that our government, our Congress, this Senate, has not taken needed steps to keep dangerous and unstable individuals from getting access to guns. The atrocity that took place at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, FL, was more than just a cowardly act of terrorism and a despicable, violent rampage of hate against our LGBTQ brothers and sisters; it was also an attack on the very freedoms in our way of life. From the brave first responders and law enforcement officers who rushed to the scene, to the hundreds, even thousands, of Floridians who lined up in the days since to donate blood, tragedies like these so often showcase the very best and worst of humanity in the same heartbreaking moment.

This mass shooting—the worst mass shooting in American history—should force us to confront a number of powerful but unanswered questions: Are we going to be a nation that celebrates our diversity or one that stokes fear, division, and hatred? Are we going to engage the American Muslim community in pursuing our shared goal of defeating the scourge of terrorism, or are we going to malign and alienate 1.6 billion people from one of the world’s great religions? Are we together going to pass commonsense safety measures addressing gun violence, or is this Senate, yet again, going to accept the status quo?

Our Nation, my State, my constituents, my neighbors, are crying out for the Members of this body to have the courage of our convictions and to address this moment. Regardless of the Orlando attacker’s intentions or his background, Congress must act to prevent known or suspected terrorists from having the unfettered ability to purchase high-powered military grade weaponry. That means ensuring that we have a universal system of background checks when a firearm is purchased. It also means ensuring that the U.S. Department of Justice gets notified when a known or suspected terrorist goes to buy a gun so that the Department can investigate or stop a transaction that might immediately endanger citizens’ lives.

Today an estimated 40 percent of all gun sales are sold by unlicensed dealers who are not required to conduct any

criminal background checks under Federal law. In the aftermath of the atrocity in Orlando, Deputy Attorney General Yates noted that the Justice Department “would have liked to have known” that Omar Mateen had gone to purchase an assault rifle.

Our Constitution protects the fundamental individual right to bear arms, but no freedom is absolute, and no one amendment can subvert all the others. Orlando deserved to have the security of a functioning universal background check system that keeps guns out of the hands of people known to be dangerous. So, too, do the people of my hometown of Wilmington.

Earlier this week, late Tuesday night, in my hometown of Wilmington, less than a block away from a business owned by one of my treasured staff members, four young teenagers, ages 12, 13, 15, and 16, were shot. The 15-year-old boy remains in critical condition in Christiana Hospital. He was shot in the stomach, hand, and leg.

Earlier this week in Wilmington, a 15-year-old girl was shot during an argument at a party. There have been so many instances of gun violence on the streets of my hometown in the weeks and months of this year, last year, and the year before that we have become numb to it. We have almost lost count of them. Yet this daily carnage continues in my hometown and in towns all across this country.

Orlando deserves the amount of attention it has received as one of the worst mass American atrocities occurring in history. Yet we cannot forget the week-in and week-out tragedies where one, two, and three individuals are shot in what now seems to be, sadly, routine gun violence all across this country.

We have heard in speeches given by my colleagues about incidents all over our country. From Orlando to San Bernardino to Newtown, from Wilmington to Chicago to Los Angeles, Americans fall victim to gun violence each and every day. It doesn't have to be this way.

Americans are 25 times more likely to be murdered with a gun than people in any other developed country. We can and we must do more to prevent senseless acts of gun violence.

So today, this week, we mourn the lives taken from us too soon in Orlando, and I mourn and many of my neighbors and constituents mourn the lives lost in Wilmington. But we all pray that the families and friends grieving the loss of their loved ones will find strength and purpose in the days to come and will bring encouragement from actions by this Senate.

Tragedies like these don't just draw our attention, don't just hold our gaze, and don't just break our hearts; they also challenge our values as a nation. In response to the atrocities in Orlando, America's message to the world must not be one of fear and anger and isolation as some propose. Instead, I think we can and should take action to

protect all of our citizens of any ethnicity, any faith, and any sexual orientation with commonsense gun legislation. I am encouraged to know there have been filed bills that this body will take up and act upon next week and that my colleagues, Senators MURPHY and FEINSTEIN, have been able to submit for consideration by this body—bills relating to background checks and to closing the terror gap that I look forward to supporting next week when we return.

I would like to thank all of my colleagues of both parties who have advanced proposals or have come to the floor to participate in an important effort to show the people across the country that we can work across the aisle, that we can listen to each other, and that we can, I hope, legislate.

I specifically thank my colleague Senator MURPHY for his discipline, his engagement, and his work in an important filibuster to show the people of our country that we are listening, we are paying attention, we are working, and we will soon take action.

With that, I thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING MARY D. FERGUSON

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to share with my colleagues the very sad news that Mary D. Ferguson, a legendary Kentucky journalist and a good friend of mine, has passed away. She departed this life last Thursday, June 9, in the town of Hopkinsville, KY, at the age of 82. She will be remembered and greatly missed by her family, many friends, and journalists throughout the Commonwealth.

Mary was a pioneer as a female journalist in an era when women were not expected to enter that profession, but she did not let that deter her from doing what she had dreamed of since childhood. She got her first job in journalism when she was a freshman in college, working as the society editor at the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle.

She also served as the news director for a Hopkinsville radio station, WHOP, before being hired as a reporter by the Kentucky New Era in 1962. There she remained for more than 50 years—as a reporter, columnist, and eventually as an unofficial historian for the region and fount of institutional knowledge for the newspaper. By the time she passed away, of course, she had been working there since before most of her coworkers were born.

Mary touched the lives of thousands in Kentucky and beyond with her work

for the New Era. Her stories gave voice to the people of her community, and she brought events of the world home for her readers. In covering events at Fort Campbell, KY, she wrote about Presidents spanning from Lyndon Johnson to George W. Bush. She covered gubernatorial inaugurations, crime, the courts, elections, and the arts.

I got to know Mary back when I was first elected to statewide office. She interviewed me and was a part of editorial board meetings, which I frequently held with the New Era. Mary was a rarity in the fact that she was one of the few journalists who leaned Republican, although she always kept her reporting balanced. I certainly appreciated her support and encouragement throughout the years and grew to have great admiration and respect for this woman who was not afraid to chart her own path.

Mary was the heart of the New Era newspaper and will be deeply missed by her colleagues and the hundreds of journalists who passed through that publication's offices over the five decades of her tenure. The paper established in 2005 the Mary D. Ferguson Award, given annually to the employee most committed to the quality of the newspaper. That tradition will continue after her death.

Kentucky has lost one of its leading lights in journalism, and I have lost a friend. Elaine and I want to express our deepest condolences to Mary's family. She is survived by her husband, retired Kentucky State Police Trooper Russell Ferguson, her daughter Lee Ellen Ferguson Fish, and two grandchildren. Along with the Hopkinsville community, we stand by the Ferguson family and support them in their time of grief.

The newspaper Mary Ferguson wrote for for 54 years, the New Era, published a remarkable article detailing her life and career. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Kentucky New Era, June 10, 2016]

TRAILBLAZING JOURNALIST, MARY D.

FERGUSON, DIES AT 82

(By Jennifer P. Brown)

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—Mary D. Ferguson, a Kentucky New Era staff writer and columnist who covered stories about farmers, housewives, Army generals, American presidents and much more in a career lasting more than 50 years, died Thursday morning at a Hopkinsville nursing home. She was 82.

A native of Trenton and longtime resident of Pembroke Road, she lived just a few miles from the newspaper. She is survived by her husband, retired Kentucky State Police Trooper Russell Ferguson, and their daughter, Lee Ellen Ferguson Fish.

Ferguson was a trailblazer for women in news reporting.

A 1952 graduate of Trenton High School in Todd County, she moved to Clarksville when she started college at Austin Peay State University. In the spring of her freshman year, she applied for the society editor's job at the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle newspaper

and was hired on the spot. Years later, she said she was shocked to get the job, but she stayed with the newspaper until a year after she graduated.

She then became the news director for WHOP. Walking from store to store in downtown Hopkinsville, she delivered the radio station's daily Shell-O-Gram, a promotional flyer for Shell Oil that featured news headlines of the day. The radio station, which was on South Virginia Street, had a mobile unit set up in a station wagon, and Ferguson also broadcast live stories from the field.

The New Era hired her on February 5, 1962, to cover crime, courts and Fort Campbell. She was the first female reporter in the newsroom.

Although the paper's owners had recruited her, it took a while for the men in the newsroom to accept Ferguson. Reminiscing last fall about her start at the New Era, she remembered how her news judgment and writing style were frequently criticized early on. Things began to shift in her favor one day when a local judge publicly praised one of her stories.

Ferguson was on a first-name basis with several commanding generals, and their family members, at Fort Campbell. She also covered Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush at Fort Campbell or nearby communities. She filed stories from the inaugurations of two Kentucky governors, Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt and Louie B. Nunn.

She loved the arts and was granted a backstage interview with the opera singer Marian Anderson at Fish University in Nashville. Ferguson was so overcome with appreciation that she broke down and cried as she approached the celebrity.

As a general assignment reporter, Ferguson wrote a wide range of stories, including murder investigations, businesses opening and closing, fatal crashes, hospital expansions, lawsuits, tobacco auctions, elections, floods, fires, high school graduations, concerts and the deaths of many friends.

Ferguson was among the New Era reporting team that covered the aftermath of the Gander, Newfoundland, crash in December 1985 that killed 248 soldiers headed back to Fort Campbell after a six-month deployment to the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt. She was at Fort Campbell the day President Ronald Reagan and first lady Nancy Reagan came to the post to console the families.

She rejected the idea of ever retiring, although she did eventually scale back her hours and devoted her time mainly to writing daily obituaries and a popular human-interest column that ran on Saturdays. Even when cancer treatments made it difficult for her to type, she continued to dictate a weekly column to another staff member.

She was rare among journalists with a career spanning more than 60 years at two newspapers and the radio station.

No one working in the New Era's newsroom today had been born when Ferguson started working for the paper at its old offices in downtown Hopkinsville. She experienced numerous changes in the newspaper industry. She gave up her typewriter for computers but never really accepted the internet as a useful tool.

New Era Publisher Taylor Hayes said he thought of Ferguson as the newspaper's "matriarch." Employees counted on her frank opinion and advice.

"This classy lady provided such a footing to our company, particularly in the newsroom, and her absence cannot be easily grasped," Hayes said. "She was a rock."

Ferguson drove a red Cadillac, voted Republican, loved big friendly dogs, fed bread to fat squirrels in her yard, laughed often,

cooked like a pro and remembered names and old tales that others forgot. She missed restaurants like Charlie's Steakhouse and Bartholomew's when they closed. She was partial to the Whistle Stop's chocolate glazed doughnuts. Sushi and egg rolls were not her thing.

She wore tailored dresses, cardigan sweaters, high heels and pearls to work. When the newsroom eventually went smoke-free, she took her cigarette breaks wearing a mink coat on the newspaper's loading dock, where she was likely to collect a few story ideas from the pressmen or a truck driver.

While the newsroom became younger and increasingly reliant on the internet, she packed her desk drawers with old city directories, history books and paper files. She could put her hands on a photograph of an old general before a young editor could even begin the search on Google.

No one covering news in Hopkinsville today—not at the newspaper and not at any of the radio stations—could match her institutional knowledge of people and events that shaped southern Pennyrile communities over the past 80 years.

"There are a rare class of people who, when they come into your life, however it may be, you just feel lucky to have known them," Editor Eli Pace said. "Mary D. was tough as nails, classy beyond description and just wonderful—and I was lucky."

She was opinionated too. Once, when a new editor announced that the New Era would begin re-running obituaries every time the newspaper or a funeral home made a mistake because readers liked to clip them out for family records, Ferguson snapped, "What are we, a newspaper or a scrapbook company?"

Ferguson, who sometimes prayed for friends and co-workers from her front porch swing in the evening, believed that her best writing at the New Era came in a Christmas Eve column she wrote about her father's dairy barn.

The column included this: "My memories were born in a stable located on a hill just north of Trenton near the Todd-Christian county line. The wide front door opened to the southwestern sky, and at night there was a star spectacle that outshone the blinking of multi-colored Christmas lights wrapped around a tree and bushes . . . The warmth, the smells, the sound of a soft wind and stars in the sky—no greater peace could be enjoyed."

Ferguson's last column was about the arrival of the first hummingbird to her house at 2:30 p.m. April 16. Ever the reporter, she had recorded the exact time and day.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID MEDINE

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, for the past 3 years, David Medine has served as chairman of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, PCLOB—the first chairman finally to be confirmed after Congress reestablished the PCLOB as an independent agency and strengthened its authority. Under his leadership, the PCLOB has worked diligently to review surveillance programs and make recommendations to protect individual privacy and civil liberties. Mr. Medine recently announced that he will be leaving government service to join a nonprofit organization that serves low-income and disadvantaged individuals. He will be missed.

Mr. Medine was confirmed at a critical time, just a month before the first Snowden revelations in June 2013. In response to reports that the NSA had

been collecting Americans' phone records in bulk for years under section 215 of the USA PATRIOT Act, he guided the PCLOB's work in reviewing that program and releasing a comprehensive report in January 2014. The recommendations in that landmark report included ending the bulk collection of Americans' phone records, installing an amicus at the FISA Court, and instituting a number of other privacy protections. Many of these recommendations were subsequently enacted into law in the bipartisan USA FREEDOM Act of 2015.

Under Mr. Medine's leadership, the PCLOB also released a detailed unclassified report in July 2014 on surveillance conducted pursuant to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which is slated to expire at the end of next year. This report includes a valuable unclassified explanation of the implementation of section 702. These reports and Mr. Medine's related testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee have been tremendously beneficial to Congress and the American people in examining government surveillance programs.

Mr. Medine's public service spans more than 20 years. Over the course of his career, he has earned a reputation as a thoughtful and well-respected authority on privacy and data security issues. I commend Mr. Medine for his dedicated public service and efforts to protect the privacy and civil liberties of the American people, and I wish him well in this new chapter.

(At the request of Mr. BURR, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, I am a proud cosponsor of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, or CARA, a bill that would help Americans in the fight against the opioid and heroin epidemic sweeping across our Nation. Due to the Orlando tragedy that took place on Sunday, I was unable to be present today to vote in favor of going to conference on CARA to finalize the legislation and further assist Americans in their battle against addiction. If I were present during the vote, I would have voted in favor of going to conference on CARA. •

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I wish to enter into a colloquy with my colleague from Arizona.

The National Defense Authorization Act which the Senate passed this week is the most critical piece of legislation for our national security that we debate each year, and I thank my colleague from Arizona, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, for his hard work on this legislation.

One important provision that should be in the final NDAA is the elevation of

Cyber Command. Cyber warfare is taking place every day. It is a domain of war that our Nation must dominate just as we do on land, at sea, and in the air. At the rate electronic warfare is growing, I believe elevating Cyber Command to a combatant command is vital to ensuring that the United States is fully prepared for cyber warfare and has unparalleled capabilities in that domain.

Does my colleague from Arizona feel the same?

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I strongly agree with my friend from Montana.

Elevating Cyber Command is one of the most critical pieces to ensuring our Nation is at the forefront of the rising threats abroad. Earlier this year in the Armed Services Committee, I held a hearing on Cyber Command. I was told by the commander of Cyber Command, ADM Mike Rodgers, that this elevation would make them faster, generating better mission outcomes. These are the individuals we have leading the fight against ISIS on the newly established online battlefield—better mission outcomes is something we need.

At a time when we are also debating what the entire combatant command structure should look like, one thing is clear: Cyber is growing, and its command structure needs to grow as well. I look forward to ensuring this debate is settled in conference and Cyber Command is elevated to a combatant command.

Does my colleague from Montana agree?

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I do share my colleague from Arizona's commitment to elevate Cyber Command to a combatant command in conference. The House NDAA includes a provision to elevate Cyber Command, and I stand with eight bipartisan Members of the Senate, including my colleague from Arizona, who support this effort. It is paramount that the final fiscal year 2017 NDAA that goes to the President's desk includes this provision.

Can my colleague from Arizona further describe the value that elevating Cyber Command would bring?

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, for years, our enemies have been setting the norms of behavior in cyber space while the White House sat idly by hoping the problem will fix itself. With the elevation of Cyber Command, we are able to ensure we set ourselves on the right course for this new form of warfare. And we will do it without creating a hollow force. Just as it would be unacceptable to send a soldier to battle without a rifle, it is unacceptable to deprive our cyber forces the basic tools they need to execute their missions. We must remain committed to ensuring Cyber Command has the authority, the funding, and the tools it needs to succeed.

I look forward to the continued work on this issue with my colleague from Montana and to working in conference to ensure this elevation. I understand

my colleague from Montana has ensured the Defense appropriations legislation complements our efforts in cyber command.

Can you elaborate on your efforts?

Mr. DAINES. My colleague from Arizona is correct. My provisions in the Defense appropriations legislation states that the Department of Defense has the funding needed to elevate Cyber Command to a combatant command this year. We cannot wait for our enemies to outmaneuver us on this new battlefield. Elevating Cyber Command to a combatant command is one of the best ways we can ensure our troops have the authority they need to succeed.

I want to thank my colleague from Arizona for his commitment to a continued effort on the elevation of Cyber Command and thank him for his continued hard work on behalf of the men and women of our Armed Forces.

(At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

GUN VIOLENCE

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from June 15, 2016, in the Huffington Post, regarding the Orlando shooting and the urgent need for the Senate to take action on gun control.

The material follows:

[The Huffington Post, June 15, 2016]

ON GUN VIOLENCE—LET'S COME TOGETHER
AND STOP THE HEARTBREAK

(By Senator Barbara Boxer, Ranking Member, Senate Environment and Public Works Committee)

Columbine. Virginia Tech. Fort Hood. Tucson. Aurora. Newtown. Navy Yard. Isla Vista. Charleston. Umpqua. Colorado Springs. San Bernardino.

And now Orlando is etched into the list of places in America that have been forever scarred by gun violence.

In the aftermath of each of these deadly mass shootings, we express our horror, our prayers for the victims and survivors, our condolences, our thanks to the courageous first responders—and of course, we must and we should. But words are not enough.

After the horrific tragedy at Sandy Hook Elementary School four years ago, I was convinced that Congress would finally take action to address that epidemic of gun violence that kills more than 30,000 Americans every year. But only four Republicans were willing to join with 51 Democrats and independents, and so commonsense gun safety legislation was once more derailed.

That's why I am so proud that Senator Chris Murphy—joined by his Connecticut colleague, Senator Richard Blumenthal—took to the Senate floor with a simple message: Enough is enough. The Senate must address this issue with a vote.

We may not be able to prevent every tragedy, but there is so much we can do to save lives and protect our communities. And we can do it while still protecting the Second Amendment. We should start by taking these six commonsense steps right now:

We can pass legislation to prevent a suspected terrorist from buying firearms or explosives.

We can pass legislation to keep military-style weapons off our streets. These are

weapons of war, and they do not belong in our communities.

We can expand background checks—an idea supported by almost 90 percent of the American people and a majority of NRA members—which will help keep guns out of the hands of criminals and the mentally ill.

We can pass the Gun Violence Intervention Act, which would allow families to go to court to seek a "gun violence prevention order" to temporarily stop someone who poses a threat to themselves or others from purchasing or possessing a gun.

We can increase funding for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), an important grant program that helps communities plan how best to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism.

We can protect our children by investing in the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative, which helps schools develop school safety plans and provide critical safety training to school personnel.

We need a layered defense to protect our communities from criminals and terrorists who want to inflict mass casualties, and that is what these proposals would provide.

We know that tough gun safety laws work. We have seen it in other countries, like Australia. And we have seen it in my state of California which—after passing sensible laws—saw a 56 percent drop in gun violence between 1993 and 2010, according to the Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence.

People deserve to feel safe in their communities. They deserve to feel safe at work, at school, at a shopping mall, at a movie theater, at a health clinic, at a night club.

As elected officials, we take an oath to protect and defend the American people. Right now, we are failing at our most basic task—keeping our children and our families safe from harm.

It isn't enough for us to keep lamenting these tragedies. The people of Orlando, San Bernardino, Isla Vista, Newtown and so many other communities want more than words. They want action. And they want it now. •

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. BENNY GOODEN

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Fort Smith School District superintendent Dr. Benny Gooden, who will retire at the end of June after a lifetime of dedication to education.

Dr. Gooden has led the Fort Smith School District since 1986, and in those 30 years, he has proven himself to be a driving force in education at the local, State, and national level.

He made a career out of helping students and creating a solid education, to pave the way for a successful future for them. During his 50 years in education, he always put students first and fought to ensure the community created opportunities in their best interest.

Dr. Gooden has remarked to the School Superintendents Association that his best professional day was when Fort Smith voters approved a 20 percent tax increase to guarantee the district's financial stability.

He has been recognized for his career as a school administrator earning the American Association of School Administrators' Arkansas Superintendent

of the Year award and was ranked in the top 100 Outstanding School Administrators in North America by Executive Educator magazine. He was named Administrator of the Year by the Arkansas PTA in 1995, received the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Outstanding Educator award from the National PTA in 1999, and a year later was the recipient of the Dr. Dan Pilkington Award by the Arkansas School Boards Association. These accolades are all well deserved.

Dr. Gooden is actively engaged in the legislative process at the State and national levels on behalf of education. He has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Association of School Administrators and served as the organization's president from 2012–2103. Dr. Gooden has served his community, State, and Nation in a remarkable way in pursuit of better education opportunities for Arkansas students.

He has been a resource for me over the years to keep up with the needs and challenges of our education system. Whether pursuing opportunities for students of diverse backgrounds, cheering the accomplishments of adult education graduates, or paving the way for advanced technology in the classroom, Dr. Gooden's dedication to the young people of Fort Smith has made a positive impact on the community. Because of this, Fort Smith will continue to benefit from Dr. Gooden's work long after his retirement.

I congratulate Dr. Gooden for his outstanding achievements in his career and thank him for his dedication to education, students and the community. I appreciate his friendship and enjoyed supporting his efforts to improve education. I wish him all the best in retirement and know that his wife Martha and the rest of his family will enjoy the opportunity to spend more time with him.●

TRIBUTE TO JIM ROWLAND

● Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor Fort Smith School District athletics director Jim Rowland who will retire in June after serving the school district for over half a century. Rowland's dedication to education and athletics in Fort Smith is nearly unprecedented.

Jim Rowland has been involved in Fort Smith's school district since 1963. He began work at Darby Junior High School as the head coach for track and football. In 1966, Rowland became an assistant coach to the football team at Northside High School and, in 1970, was named head coach at crosstown rival, Southside High School.

After a successful coaching career, Coach Rowland moved to the administrative sector becoming assistant principal in 1982 at Southside High School. Nine years later, Coach Rowland assumed the role of athletics director for Fort Smith Public School District.

Under his watch, both Northside and Southside High School won a combined

six State championships in football—more than any other school district in the 7A classification.

During Rowland's time as athletics director, he oversaw an extensive growth in athletics. Under his leadership, both Northside and Southside High school won State championships in track, volleyball, bowling, and golf.

His passion helped improve athletics in Fort Smith to a level not seen before. In 2009, Fort Smith School Board, in a unanimous vote, renamed Southside High School's stadium, Jim Rowland Stadium as thank you for his services.

I congratulate Coach Rowland for his outstanding achievements in athletics and education. I thank him for his service to the Fort Smith School District and the countless students he impacted, including me. I was on the Darby Rangers football team in eighth grade when he started his coaching career in Fort Smith, and I was a member of the Northside Grizzlies when he became an assistant coach at the high school. Coach Rowland was a role model and one of the most positive influences in my life, as well as so many others.

His efforts to foster growth in the district and enhance athletics in Fort Smith have become reality. I greatly appreciate his commitment to the schools and athletic programs, his guidance and friendship, and I wish him continued success in all of his endeavors. Fort Smith is fortunate to have had someone with his passion and dedication to the schools.●

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES DOLEZAL

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, on January 9, 1915, the Dolezal family scurried around a humble homestead in Hingham, MT. The house had no heat, no plumbing, and no modern conveniences to combat the bitter Montana cold. Jerry and Grace Dolezal had just welcomed a brand-new baby girl—Frances. Her brother Bob Dolezal says, “My father used to say, she was so small, she could have worn a ring as a bracelet.” Frances was a premature breach birth, and the family took turns huddling around her crib, a small dresser drawer, refilling a hot water bottle each hour to keep the newborn warm. Frances would survive that night and many more. She celebrated her 101st birthday this last January.

I would like to take this time to recognize and honor her service to our country and her contribution to the children of Montana. We are the land of the free because of the brave, and as we continue to face foreign and domestic threats I am humbled by the service men and women who have protected and served. In 1942 the United States faced a shortage of military personnel due to World War II. In an effort to fill the void, the Women Accepted for Emergency Volunteer Service program, or WAVES, was created and allowed women to enlist in the U.S. Navy.

After her brother George Dolezal survived the attack on Pearl Harbor, Frances was anxious to do her part and graciously enlisted in July of 1943. She was stationed on Terminal Island in San Pedro, CA, for the next 2 years, serving as a second class aviation machinist mate, preparing airplanes before they were shipped overseas.

When the war ended, Frances returned to Montana and earned her bachelor's degree in education from the Western Montana College of Education, now University of Montana Western, in Dillon. Frances would go on to be a first grade teacher and serve the communities of Cutbank, Malta, Havre, Zortman, Ledger and Browning for over 25 years.

Frances was a tough teacher but fair. In Browning, where class attendance was low, Frances created an innovative cotton ball calendar tactic to motivate class participation. Her classes held the highest attendance rates and many of her schoolchildren would exit first grade with third grade reading levels. Her brother Bob says: “Her ability to motivate little ones was what I was always impressed with. She instilled in them to never quit; keep trying until you can succeed.”

On Frances' 100th birthday she was showered with letters, cards, and gifts from her former students. One student, now a successful businessman in Billings, MT, made it a priority to be in attendance for the celebration. The young man thanked Frances and said that, among all of his teachers and college professors, Mrs. Ordway was his favorite.

In an effort to ensure all female World War II veterans receive their World War II service medals, Frances was recently honored by the Montana American Legion in Chinook, MT. Frances was pinned with her World War II Victory Medal in honor of her service from 1943 to 1945.

It is stories like Frances's, the Dolezal family, and numerous others that remind us of the importance of preserving these stories through efforts like the Veterans History Project. Though many people may never know her name, Montanans and Americans owe her our appreciation. Thank you, Frances, for your patriotism and commitment to the education of young Montana minds.●

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINA ARAGON

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I would like to call your attention to Christina Aragon, a recent graduate of Billings Senior High School. While in high school, Christina competed in track and field, gymnastics, was an active member of the National Honors Society and concert band, and was named the Gatorade Montana Track and Field athlete of the year in 2015. Christina is the youngest daughter of Chuck and Kathy Argon and is running her way into the record books.

Christina, known as Teeny by friends and family, is a remarkable track and

field athlete whose events include the 400m, 800m, 1500m, 1600m, and the 3,200m. Over the course of her high school career, Christina earned nine State champion titles; three of those titles were earned while running with a broken elbow.

On June 5, Christina attended the Payton Jordan Invitational at Stanford and completed the 1500m in 4:11.24. Competing in a packed race with multiple professionally sponsored runners, this 18-year-old surprised everyone in attendance. On June 12, at the Portland Track Festival, Christina defied expectations yet again and set a national record of 4:09.27, becoming the third fastest 1500m high schooler in history, while simultaneously qualifying for the Olympic time trials. This weekend, she will compete in the Brooks PR Invitational in Renton, WA, where she holds the record for the 800m at 2:04.00. Christina will also attend the Olympic time trials in Oregon on July 1, 2016.

Christina represents the youngest of the Aragon track and field legacy. Her father was the first Notre Dame runner to break the 4-minute mile in 1981. Her mother competed in her third Olympic time trial in 2004, and her older sisters, Danielle and Alexa, hold multiple State champion titles and run together as All-Americans at Notre Dame. Christina will attend Stanford University this fall and continue her track and field career.

When asked about the Olympic time trials, Christina commented, "I'm obviously going to be pretty nervous, but I'm just going to try to channel that nervousness into more excitement because that's just an awesome opportunity and I'm really lucky to be able to have that so I'm just going to go out there and have fun and run fast, hopefully."

William Shakespeare wrote, "Though she be but little, she is fierce," a quote that I feel resonates all too well with this determined and fearsome young lady. I ask that you join me in wishing Christina the best of luck in the coming weeks. I have no doubt that she will continue to make her family and Montana proud.●

TRIBUTE TO BRENDA KADRMAS

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a Havre Police Department dispatcher, Brenda Kadrmass. Originally from Conrad, Brenda is a 10-year veteran to the department. She acted in a swift and steadfast manner during a terrifying situation and put her extensive training to work in order to prevent a suicide.

Brenda has taken full advantage of training opportunities—thankfully, she did; she was able to save a life. Thank you, Brenda, for your commitment to the department and the city of Havre. You have shown tremendous leadership and dedication, and for that, I am proud of you. Keep up the great work, and thank you for your service.●

TRIBUTE TO DAVE WICHMAN

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Dave Wichman, superintendent and assistant professor of agronomy at Montana State University. He has dedicated 35 years of his life working in the agricultural research centers for the State of Montana.

Dave has worked with Montana Agricultural Experiment Stations since 1976, serving at both the Southern Ag Research Center in Huntley and Central Ag Research Center in Moccasin, MT. Dave has impacted forage crops, pulse crops, oil seed crops, cereal agronomy, and foundation seed.

Dave, thank you for your passion, your knowledge, and your dedication. Montana thanks you for a job well done and wishes you the best.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. STEPHEN WELLS

● Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Dr. Stephen Wells for his service with the Desert Research Institute, or DRI, after being a significant team member for 16 years. It gives me great pleasure to recognize his years of hard work and commitment to making this institute the best it can be.

Dr. Wells earned his master's degree and doctorate in geology from the University of Cincinnati in Ohio. He later served as a professor of geomorphology and chair of the graduate program in the Department of Earth Sciences at the University of California, Riverside, jumpstarting his academic career. In 1976, he joined the University of New Mexico, serving as chair of the Department of Geology from 1989 to 1991. In both roles, Dr. Wells built internationally recognized research and graduate programs and enrolled 34 students into the programs.

Beginning in 1995, Dr. Wells began his lengthy tenure with the DRI as executive director of the Quaternary Sciences Center. Throughout the next 16 years, he worked diligently to climb the ladder and became president of DRI, one of the world's largest multidisciplinary environmental research organizations, located in our great State. The institute has 500 scientists, technologists, students, and other staff working to further develop nationally recognized research. Dr. Wells led the institute with three core divisions and four interdisciplinary science centers, which serve Nevada and regions across the globe with innovative research. Dr. Wells also helped to build the institute to a \$50 million per year operation, compared to the \$23.8 million in 1998. Residents across the State are fortunate to have had someone of such dedication working on behalf of the institute.

During his time in Nevada, he emerged as a true leader within our community. Dr. Wells served as a graduate faculty member in the hydrological sciences program and the

Department of Geological Sciences at the University of Nevada, Reno. He also served as a board member of the Economic Development Authority of Western Nevada and the Nevada Development Authority. In addition, he spearheaded various initiatives in unmanned aircraft systems technology, as well as helping position Nevada as a frontrunner in advanced technologies. I have worked with him personally on various Nevada priorities and am thankful to have had him as an ally in these initiatives.

Dr. Wells has received three national awards in recognition of his work: the Geological Society of America Kirk Bryan Award, the Gladys Cole Award, and the Geological Society of America Farouk El-Baz Award. These accolades are a tremendous honor, and without a doubt, Dr. Wells' work warrants this recognition.

I ask my colleagues and all Nevadans to join me in thanking Dr. Wells for his dedication to DRI throughout the past 16 years. He exemplifies the highest standards of leadership and service and should be proud of his meaningful career. I wish him well in all of his future endeavors and in his new role with the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.●

TRIBUTE TO AMBER PARSONS

● Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Amber Parsons, an outstanding and accomplished young woman from Wheeling, WV.

Amber, a recent graduate of Wheeling Park High School, graduated in May with honors and with an outstanding 4.0 GPA. She has received numerous Presidential Award Scholarships because of her outstanding effort and hard work and also attended the Global Youth Leadership Conference last summer with individuals from more than 30 countries.

The Global Youth Leadership Summit is both an academic and professional opportunity for young men and women to not only enhance their academic abilities, but grow personally and professionally as well. The summit immerses students in various cultures and gives them the opportunity to interact with policy officials, lobbyists, journalists, and other industry leaders. It is a wonderful opportunity for young men and women to learn and grow on a professional and personal level.

Amber is the only individual ever from West Virginia to be selected to attend this prestigious conference. While being selected from 3,700 applicants is an accomplishment in itself, she was also selected to return again this year. Less than 10 percent of previous attendees are asked to return, and Amber was included in that small percentage.

Aside from her outstanding academic work, Amber also helped to establish

St. Baldrick's Day in Wheeling, a premiere childhood cancer research fundraiser that is prominent throughout the State and has been for 13 years.

Alongside all of her accomplishments, Amber also enjoys performing in stage productions and has performed in several, including "Scrooge," "Foot-loose" among others.

Amber Parsons is not only an outstanding student, but an accomplished individual as well. Being a member of National Honor Society, graduating from Wheeling Park with honors, and being selected to attend the Global Youth Leadership Summit, I am extremely proud of this young woman for representing my State of West Virginia.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANSING ROTARY CLUB

● Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the Lansing Rotary Club's centennial. For 100 years, the Lansing Rotary has been a cornerstone of fellowship and service for those in the greater Lansing community. Throughout that time, it has remained committed to the core value of all Rotarians, "Service Above Self," by enhancing the quality of life of the City's residents and helping shape business leaders into community leaders.

Founded on May 29, 1916, the Lansing Rotary was the 232nd club in the world and the seventh in Michigan. Its commitment to service was demonstrated almost immediately; within the first 6 months, the club contributed funds to help erect a barrier at a dangerous curve on Okemos Road, generated enthusiastic support for a citywide vote to establish municipal garbage collection for Lansing residents, donated footballs to the poorly equipped Lansing Boys Industrial School, and began the tradition of hosting annual Christmas parties for children in need.

What truly thrust Lansing Rotary into the spotlight was its organizing of the Cabaret Charity Ball in 1917. Created to pay for the paving of the road connecting Lansing and East Lansing, the State Journal called the Ball, "easily the most talked of social event in the history of the city . . . it will be the marking of the growth of Lansing from a little city to the ways and habits of larger and more progressive cities." In a remarkable display for a club still less than a year old, the ball attracted hundreds of attendees and funded the paving of the road known today as Michigan Avenue, the road that leads directly to Michigan's Capitol building.

Like many rotary clubs around the world, Lansing Rotary gained a reputation for its emphasis on providing unique services. Continuing the main trend of its work during that immensely successful first year, Lansing Rotarians became best known for their efforts in assisting disadvantaged children. In the decades that followed, the club purchased a 12-acre campsite and

donated it to Boy Scouts; established an educational loan fund to send young people to college; created a dental program for children and youth; donated \$10,000 for the establishment of Camp Ingham, a facility for troubled boys between the ages of 14 and 17; and, in 2002, it contributed \$100,000 to Lansing's Helping Other People Excel, HOPE, scholarship program for Lansing at-risk youth.

Today Lansing Rotary boasts a membership of nearly 300 and continues to fulfill its mission of "Service Above Self." Since its establishment 100 years ago, it has donated millions of dollars to Lansing-based organizations and continues to give through annual grants to organizations like the Greater Lansing Food Bank, the Mother Teresa House, and Lifetech Academy, Michigan's cyber school. Moreover, it provides similar services internationally, including grants for small projects in the Philippines, India, and Mexico, and larger projects like the construction of a school in Sri Lanka after the tsunami. Through its generous service to Lansing and helping shape business leaders and community leaders alike, Lansing Rotary is truly a pillar of mid-Michigan.

I am honored to ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the Lansing Rotary Club's 100th anniversary and its service to the greater Lansing community. As the organization moves into the future, I am confident it will continue to demonstrate the same high standard it set so profoundly 100 years ago.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 2:20 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 2276. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 812. An act to provide for Indian trust asset management reform, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2137. An act to ensure Federal law enforcement officers remain able to ensure

their own safety, and the safety of their families, during a covered furlough.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1475. An act to authorize a Wall of Remembrance as part of the Korean War Veterans Memorial and to allow certain private contributions to fund that Wall of Remembrance; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 16, 2016, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 2276. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-5778. A communication from the Chair of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to the Congress on the Profitability of Credit Card Operations of Depository Institutions"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5779. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The 2015 Evaluation Report to the U.S. Congress on the Effectiveness of Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Projects"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5780. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Advisory Committee; Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies Advisory Committee; Termination" (Docket No. FDA-2016-N-0001) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2016; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5781. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "2012 and 2014 Regional Partnership Grants to Increase the Well-Being of and to Improve the Permanency Outcomes for Children Affected by Substance Abuse: Third Annual Report to Congress"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5782. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to Congress on the Food Processing Sector Study"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5783. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of

Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Medicaid Incentives for Prevention of Chronic Diseases (MIPCD) Evaluation: Second Report to Congress"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-5784. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revised Medical Criteria for Evaluating Respiratory System Disorders" (RIN0960-AF58) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2016; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-5785. A communication from the Director of the Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Inspector General's Semiannual Report for the period of October 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5786. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 21-411, "School Attendance Clarification Amendment Act of 2016"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-5787. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "FY 2014 Outcome Evaluations of Administrator for Native Americans (ANA) Projects Report to Congress"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-5788. A communication from the President of the United States to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, transmitting, consistent with the War Powers Act, a report relative to deployments of United States Armed Forces equipped for combat (OSS-2016-0856); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-5789. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the current and future military strategy of Iran (OSS-2016-0807); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 104. A resolution to express the sense of the Senate regarding the success of Operation Streamline and the importance of prosecuting first time illegal border crossers (Rept. No. 114-279).

By Mr. BOOZMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 3067. An original bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-280).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 3068. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 114-281).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Donald Karl Schott, of Wisconsin, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit.

Stephanie A. Finley, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

Claude J. Kelly III, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Winfield D. Ong, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KING, Mr. FRANKEN, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. COONS):

S. 6. A bill to reform our government, reduce the grip of special interest, and return our democracy to the American people through increased transparency and oversight of our elections and government; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 3063. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to discontinue using Social Security account numbers to identify individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 3064. A bill to provide for the award of medals or other commendations to handlers of military working dogs and military working dogs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 3065. A bill to amend parts B and E of title IV of the Social Security Act to invest in funding prevention and family services to help keep children safe and supported at home, to ensure that children in foster care are placed in the least restrictive, most family-like, and appropriate settings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 3066. A bill to protect taxpayers from liability associated with the reclamation of surface coal mining operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOZMAN:

S. 3067. An original bill making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI:

S. 3068. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. TOOMEY:

S. 3069. A bill to prevent terrorists from obtaining firearms or explosives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKEN (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3070. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to address the increased burden that maintaining the health and hygiene of infants and toddlers places on families in need, the resultant adverse health effects on children and families, and the limited child care options available for infants and toddlers who lack sufficient diapers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 3071. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7802 37th Avenue in Jackson Heights, New York, as the "Jeanne and Jules Manford Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 3072. A bill to combat terrorist recruitment in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3073. A bill to establish a commission to ensure a suitable observance of the centennial of the passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution providing for women's suffrage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3074. A bill to authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish a Climate Change Education Program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 3075. A bill to establish programs related to prevention of prescription opioid misuse, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. Res. 495. A resolution recognizing the Boy Scouts of America on the 100th anniversary of the organization being granted a Federal charter and for the long history of heritage and service of the Boy Scouts of America; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. REID, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN,

Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 496. A resolution condemning the terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub, honoring the memory of the victims of the attack, offering condolences to and expressing support for their families and friends and all those affected, and applauding the dedication and bravery of law enforcement, emergency response, and counterterrorism officials in responding to the attack; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. PETERS):

S. Res. 497. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Gordon "Gordie" Howe; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. HELLER):

S. Res. 498. A resolution designating June 15, 2016, as "World Elder Abuse Awareness Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. Res. 499. A resolution congratulating the Pittsburgh Penguins for winning the 2016 Stanley Cup hockey championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REID, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. Res. 500. A resolution designating June 19, 2016, as "Juneteenth Independence Day" in recognition of June 19, 1865, the date on which slavery legally came to an end in the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. ERNST (for herself and Mrs. BOXER):

S. Con. Res. 41. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the Peshmerga of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 804

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 804, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to specify coverage of continuous glucose monitoring devices, and for other purposes.

S. 1555

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. AYOTTE), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1555, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the Filipino veterans of World War II, in recognition of the dedicated service of the veterans during World War II.

S. 2213

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2213, a bill to prohibit firearms dealers from selling a firearm prior to the completion of a background check.

S. 2218

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2218, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care.

S. 2311

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2311, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, to make grants to States for screening and treatment for maternal depression.

S. 2373

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mrs. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2373, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for Medicare coverage of certain lymphedema compression treatment items as items of durable medical equipment.

S. 2604

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Ms. HEITKAMP) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2604, a bill to establish in the legislative branch the National Commission on Security and Technology Challenges.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2736, a bill to improve access to durable medical equipment for Medi-

care beneficiaries under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 2873

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2873, a bill to require studies and reports examining the use of, and opportunities to use, technology-enabled collaborative learning and capacity building models to improve programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, and for other purposes.

S. 2912

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2912, a bill to authorize the use of unapproved medical products by patients diagnosed with a terminal illness in accordance with State law, and for other purposes.

S. 2924

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2924, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to former United States Senator Max Cleland.

S. 3053

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3053, a bill to prevent a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor hate crime, or received an enhanced sentence for a misdemeanor because of hate or bias in its commission, from obtaining a firearm.

S. 3059

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3059, a bill to reauthorize and amend the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue and Response Grant Program and for other purposes.

S. 3060

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3060, a bill to provide an exception from certain group health plan requirements for qualified small employer health reimbursement arrangements.

S. RES. 482

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 482, a resolution urging the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization and to increase pressure on the organization and its members to the fullest extent possible.

AMENDMENT NO. 4691

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4691 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2578, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice,

“(ii) the practitioner, during the applicable registration period, will not prescribe such controlled substances in amounts in excess of a 72-hour supply (for which no refill is available); and

“(B) the practitioner has registered with the prescription drug monitoring program of the State in which the practitioner practices, if the State has such program.

“(2) A training program described in this paragraph is a training program that—

“(A) follows the best practices for pain management, as described in the ‘Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain’ as published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2016, or any successor thereto;

“(B) includes information on—

“(i) recommending non-opioid and non-pharmacological therapy;

“(ii) establishing treatment goals and evaluating patient risks;

“(iii) prescribing the lowest dose and fewest number of pills considered effective;

“(iv) addictive and overdose risks of opioids;

“(v) diagnosing and managing substance use disorders, including linking patients to evidence-based treatment;

“(vi) identifying narcotics-seeking behaviors; and

“(vii) using prescription drug monitoring programs; and

“(C) is approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.”.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON PRESCRIBER EDUCATION COURSES FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL STUDENTS.

Each school of medicine, school of osteopathic medicine, and school of dentistry participating in a program under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a et seq.), as a condition for such participation, shall submit an annual report to Congress on any prescriber education courses focused specifically on pain management and responsible opioid prescribing practices that such school requires students to take, and whether such courses are consistent with the most recently published version of the “Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain” of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SEC. 7. REQUIREMENTS UNDER PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, each State that receives funding under the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program established under the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-77; 115 Stat. 748), the controlled substance monitoring program under section 3990 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-3), or the Prescription Drug Overdose: Prevention for States program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shall—

(1) require practitioners, or their designees, in the State to consult the database of the prescription drug monitoring program before writing prescriptions for controlled substances (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) in schedule II, III, or IV under section 202 of such Act (21 U.S.C. 812);

(2) require dispensers of controlled substances in schedule II, III, or IV, or their designees, to input data into the database of the prescription drug monitoring program within 24 hours of filling a qualifying prescription, as required by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, including patient identifier information, the national drug code of the dispensed drug, date of dispensing the drug, quantity and dosage of the drug dispensed, form of payment, Drug Enforcement Administration registration number of the practitioner, Drug Enforcement Administration registration number of the dispenser;

(3) allow practitioners and dispensers to designate other appropriate individuals to

act as agents of such practitioners and dispensers for purposes of obtaining and inputting data from the database for purposes of complying with paragraphs (1) and (2), as applicable;

(4) provide informational materials for practitioners and dispensers to identify and refer patients with possible substance use disorders to professional treatment specialists;

(5) establish formal data sharing agreements to foster electronic connectivity with the prescription drug monitoring programs of each State (if such State has such a program) with which the State shares a border, to facilitate the exchange of information through an established technology architecture that ensures common data standards, privacy protection, and secure and streamlined information sharing;

(6) notwithstanding section 3990(f)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-3(f)(1)(B)), authorize direct access to the State's database of the prescription drug monitoring program to all State law enforcement agencies, State boards responsible for the licensure, regulation, or discipline of practitioners, pharmacists, or other persons authorized to prescribe, administer, or dispense controlled substances; and

(7) in order to enhance accountability in prescribing and dispensing patterns, not fewer than 4 times per year, proactively provide informational reports on aggregate trends and individual outliers, based on information available through the State prescription drug monitoring program to—

(A) the State entities and persons described in paragraph (6); and

(B) the Medicaid agency, workers compensation programs, and the department of public health of the State.

(b) TRANSPARENCY IN PRESCRIBING PRACTICES AND INTERVENTION FOR HIGH PRESCRIBERS.—

(1) STATE REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Each State that receives funding under the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program established under the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-77; 115 Stat. 748), the controlled substance monitoring program under section 3990 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g-3), or the Prescription Drug Overdose: Prevention for States program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shall, twice per year, submit to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration—

(A) a list of all practitioners and dispensers who, in the applicable reporting period, have prescribed or dispensed schedule II, III, or IV opioids in the State;

(B) the amount of schedule II, III, or IV opioids that were prescribed and dispensed by each individual practitioner and dispenser described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) any additional information that the Secretary and Administrator may require to support surveillance and evaluation of trends in prescribing or dispensing of schedule II, III, or IV opioids, or to identify possible non-medical use and diversion of such substances.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Director of the Indian Health Service, shall submit to Congress, and make public, a report identifying the geographic areas with the highest rates of opioid prescribing in the Nation, by zip code.

(3) DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLAN.—

(A) INITIAL PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Director of the Indian Health Service, shall submit to Congress a plan of action, including warning letters and enforcement mechanisms, for addressing outliers in opioid prescribing practices and ensuring an adequate Federal response to protect the public health.

(B) UPDATED PLAN.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to Congress updates to the plan of action described in subparagraph (A), as such Secretary, in consultation with the heads of agencies described in such subparagraph, determines appropriate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “dispenser” and “practitioner” have the meanings given such terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other amounts appropriated to carry out the Prescription Drug Overdose: Prevention for States program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for purposes of enhancing the utilization, interoperability, and integration of State prescription drug monitoring programs, there are authorized to be appropriated \$70,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.

SEC. 8. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PAIN-RELATED MEASURES UNDER THE MEDICARE HOSPITAL VALUE-BASED PURCHASING PROGRAM TO ELIMINATE FINANCIAL INCENTIVES TO OVER-PRESCRIBE OPIOIDS.

Section 1886(o)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(o)(2)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)(II), by inserting “, subject to clause (iii),” after “shall”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PAIN-RELATED MEASURES.—

“(I) MORATORIUM UNTIL NEW MEASURES APPLICABLE.—For value-based incentive payments made with respect to discharges occurring during fiscal year 2018 and each subsequent fiscal year (before the first fiscal year in which new measures are applicable under subclause (II)(cc)), the Secretary shall ensure that measures selected under subparagraph (A) (such as measures related to the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems survey) do not include measures based on any assessments by patients, with respect to hospital stays of such patients, of—

“(aa) the need of such patients, during such stay, for medicine for pain;

“(bb) how often, during such stay, the pain of such patients was well controlled; or

“(cc) how often, during such stay, the staff of the hospital in which such stay occurred did everything they could to help the patient with the pain experienced by the patient.

“(II) DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MEASURES.—

“(aa) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this clause, the Secretary shall develop measures of patient experience of care with respect to pain management that balance the breadth of effective pain management tools with awareness for the role of over-prescribing (including, if appropriate, opioid-seeking behaviors) in the prescription opioid epidemic.

“(bb) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with relevant stakeholders in developing measures under item (aa).

“(cc) APPLICATION FOR VALUE-BASED INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—For value-based incentive payments made with respect to discharges

occurring during a fiscal year beginning on or after the date on which the Secretary develops new measures under item (aa), the Secretary shall ensure that measures selected under subparagraph (A) (such as measures related to the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems survey) include such new measures.”.

SEC. 9. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Medicine to carry out a study on the addition of coverage under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act of alternative treatment modalities (such as integrative medicine, including acupuncture and exercise therapy, neural stimulation, biofeedback, radiofrequency ablation, and trigger point injections) furnished to Medicare beneficiaries who suffer from acute or chronic lower back pain. Such study shall, pursuant to the contract under this paragraph, include an analysis of—

(1) scientific research on the short-term and long-term impact of the addition of such coverage on clinical efficacy for pain management of such beneficiaries;

(2) whether the lack of Medicare coverage for alternative treatment modalities impacts the volume of opioids prescribed for beneficiaries; and

(3) the cost to the Medicare program of the addition of such coverage to treat pain and mitigate the progression of chronic pain, as weighed against the cost of opioid use disorder, overdose, readmission, subsequent surgeries, and utilization and expenditures under parts B and D of such title.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, pursuant to the contract under subsection (a), the National Academy of Medicine shall submit to Congress a report on the study under subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

SEC. 10. EXCISE TAX ON OPIOID PAIN RELIEVERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter E of chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 4192. OPIOID PAIN RELIEVERS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby imposed on the manufacturer or producer of any taxable active opioid a tax equal to the amount determined under subsection (b).

“(b) AMOUNT DETERMINED.—The amount determined under this subsection with respect to a manufacturer or producer for a calendar year is 1 cent per milligram of taxable active opioid in the production or manufacturing quota determined for such manufacturer or producer for the calendar year under section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 826).

“(c) TAXABLE ACTIVE OPIOID.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘taxable active opioid’ means any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this section) manufactured in the United States which is opium, an opiate, or any derivative thereof.

“(2) EXCLUSIONS.—

“(A) OTHER INGREDIENTS.—In the case of a product that includes a taxable active opioid and another ingredient, subsection (a) shall apply only to the portion of such product that is a taxable active opioid.

“(B) DRUGS USED IN ADDICTION TREATMENT.—The term ‘taxable active opioid’ shall not include any controlled substance (as so

defined) which is used exclusively for the treatment of opioid addiction as part of a medication-assisted treatment.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of subchapter E of chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “Medical Devices” and inserting “Other Medical Products”.

(2) The table of subchapters for chapter 32 of such Code is amended by striking the item relating to subchapter E and inserting the following new item:

“SUBCHAPTER E. OTHER MEDICAL PRODUCTS”.

(3) The table of sections for subchapter E of chapter 32 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 4192. Opioid pain relievers.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to calendar years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 11. OPIOID CONSUMER ABUSE REDUCTION PROGRAM.

(a) OPIOID TAKE-BACK PROGRAM.—Section 302 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 822) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h)(1) The Attorney General shall establish a national take-back program for the safe and environmentally responsible disposal of controlled substances.

“(2) In establishing the take-back program required under paragraph (1), the Attorney General—

“(A) shall consult with the Secretary and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

“(B) may coordinate with States, law enforcement agencies, water resource management agencies, manufacturers, practitioners, pharmacists, public health entities, transportation and incineration service contractors, and other entities and individuals, as appropriate.

“(3) The take-back program established under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall—

“(i) ensure appropriate geographic distribution so as to provide—

“(I) reasonably convenient and equitable access to permanent take-back locations, including not less than 1 disposal site for every 25,000 residents and not less than 1 physical disposal site per town, city, county, or other unit of local government, where possible; and

“(II) periodic collection events and mail-back programs, including public notice of such events and programs, as a supplement to the permanent take-back locations described in subclause (I), particularly in areas in which the provision of access to such locations at the level described in that subclause is not possible;

“(ii) establish a process for the accurate cataloguing and reporting of the quantities of controlled substances collected; and

“(iii) include a public awareness campaign and education of practitioners and pharmacists; and

“(B) may work in coordination with State and locally implemented public and private take-back programs.

“(4) From time to time, beginning in the second calendar year that begins after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the general fund of the Treasury an amount equal to one-half of the total amount of taxes collected under section 4192 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to the Attorney General to carry out this subsection. Amounts transferred under this subparagraph shall remain available until expended.”.

(b) FUNDING OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS.—From time to time, beginning in the second calendar year that begins after the

date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the general fund of the Treasury an amount equal to one-half of the total amount of taxes collected under section 4192 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this Act, to the Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for programs of the Center, including the Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse program under subpart II of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–21 et seq.) and Programs of Regional and National Significance. Amounts transferred under this subsection shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 12. GAO STUDY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study evaluating the various State laws, commercial insurance methods, and existing research on requirements that place limitations on opioid prescribing practices and provide analysis on best practices to address over-prescribing of opioids, while ensuring that individuals who need such opioids can access them safely. Such study shall provide recommendations, including with respect to—

(1) limiting first-time opioid prescriptions to a patient for acute pain to a 72-hour supply;

(2) allowing patients or practitioners to request that a prescription for a schedule II opioid be partially filled by a pharmacist; and

(3) pain management treatment contracts between practitioners and patients that establish informed consent regarding the expectations, risks, long-term effects, and benefits of the course of opioid treatment, treatment goals, the potential for opioid misuse, abuse, or diversion, and requirements and responsibilities of patients, such as submitting to a urine drug screening.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 495—RECOGNIZING THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION BEING GRANTED A FEDERAL CHARTER AND FOR THE LONG HISTORY OF HERITAGE AND SERVICE OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 495

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America was founded on February 8, 1910, in Washington, D.C. by Chicago publisher William D. Boyce after the “unknown scout” aided a lost Mr. Boyce through a dense London fog and refused a tip for the assistance;

Whereas the birth of the Boy Scouts of America was based on the principles of the Scout Movement founded by famed British retired General Lord Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell;

Whereas the Federal charter of the Boy Scouts of America was passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, and was

signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson, the Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, on June 15, 1916;

Whereas, with the enactment of the Federal charter, the Boy Scouts of America became the preeminent Scout organization for boys and was granted exclusive use of the name, "Boy Scouts of America";

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America, with a Federal charter, joins other distinguished organizations with a similar charter for service to the community, including the American Red Cross, the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, and the American Legion;

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America continues to prepare young people to make ethical and moral choices by teaching them the values of the Scout Oath and Scout Law;

Whereas the Boy Scouts of America continues to pursue the mission of "patriotism, courage, self-reliance, and kindred values" and the goal of providing "citizenship, service and leadership";

Whereas both youth and adult members strive to fulfill the Scout Motto of "Be Prepared" and the Scout Slogan of "Do a Good Turn Daily";

Whereas more than 2,400,000 youth and 1,000,000 adult volunteers are active members of the Boy Scouts of America, and more than 110,000,000 people in the United States have participated as members since 1910;

Whereas the Cub Scouts is a family-oriented program of the Boy Scouts of America that has been designed specifically to address the needs of younger boys since its origin in 1930;

Whereas youth and adult members of the Cub Scouts strive to fulfill the Cub Scout Motto of "Do Your Best";

Whereas the Venturing Program, the co-ed portion of the Boy Scouts of America, and the Exploring Program, the career initiative-based portion of the organization, continue to serve older youth;

Whereas special programs, including Scoutreach, the "History Of Scouting Trail", and the national High Adventure Bases, continue to bring Scouting to inner-city youth, educate people about the important history and heritage of the Scout Program, and provide outdoor challenges and experiences for members of the Boy Scouts of America; and

Whereas Boy Scouts and Eagle Scouts of the Boy Scouts of America organization provide more than 28,000,000 hours of community service every year throughout cities and neighborhoods in the United States, including its territories: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes more than 100 years of service and leadership development by the Boy Scouts of America;

(2) encourages the continued emphasis of the Boy Scouts of America on character building, responsible citizenship, and outdoor stewardship;

(3) applauds the Boy Scouts of America for instilling the values of the Scout Oath and the Scout Law in young people of the United States; and

(4) congratulates the Boy Scouts of America on the 100th anniversary of the granting of a Federal charter on June 15, 1916.

SENATE RESOLUTION 496—CONDEMNING THE TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE PULSE ORLANDO NIGHTCLUB, HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE ATTACK, OFFERING CONDOLENCES TO AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS AND ALL THOSE AFFECTED, AND APPLAUDING THE DEDICATION AND BRAVERY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, EMERGENCY RESPONSE, AND COUNTERTERRORISM OFFICIALS IN RESPONDING TO THE ATTACK

Mr. NELSON (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. REID, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. AYOTTE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. GARDNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. HELLER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mr. KIRK, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MORAN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. RISK, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SHELBY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WARNER, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 496

Whereas, in the early hours of Sunday, June 12, 2016, a 29-year-old man from Ft. Pierce, Florida, killed 49 and wounded 53 innocent people in a horrific terrorist attack on Pulse Orlando, a lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender nightclub, during Latin night;

Whereas the gunman, who was investigated in 2013-2014 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (in this preamble referred to as the "FBI") for possible connections to terrorism, pledged his allegiance to the leader of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (in this preamble referred to as "ISIL");

Whereas President Barack Obama called the attack an act of both terror and hate as well as an attack on all of the people of the United States and the fundamental values of equality and dignity;

Whereas the attack is the deadliest mass shooting in the modern history of the United States and the worst terrorist attack on United States soil since September 11, 2001;

Whereas the law enforcement professionals of the city of Orlando and Orange County, Florida, the Florida Department of Law En-

forcement, the FBI, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and other emergency and health care professionals responded to the attack bravely and admirably and in a coordinated manner, saving many lives;

Whereas following the attack hundreds of people stood in long lines to donate blood for those injured in the attack, and the people of Orlando, the State of Florida, and the United States expressed overwhelming support for the victims and their families regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, sex, or sexual orientation; and

Whereas the threat of terrorist attacks against the United States and the people of the United States persists, including the threat posed by homegrown terrorists inspired by foreign terrorist organizations like ISIL: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the horrific terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub on June 12, 2016, in which 49 innocent people were killed and 53 injured;

(2) honors the memory of the victims killed in the attack and offers heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies for their families, loved ones, and friends;

(3) expresses hope for a full and speedy recovery by and pledges continued support for those injured in the attack;

(4) applauds the dedication and bravery of local, State, and Federal law enforcement and counterterrorism officials for their efforts to respond to the attack and secure communities;

(5) stands together with all people of the United States, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, sex, or sexual orientation, in the face of terror and hate; and

(6) reaffirms the commitment of the United States and its allies to defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and other terrorist groups at home and abroad and to address the threat posed by homegrown terrorism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 497—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF GORDON "GORDIE" HOWE

Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 497

Whereas Gordon Howe (in this preamble referred to as "Gordie Howe") was born in Floral, Saskatchewan, Canada, on March 31, 1928, and was invited to his first tryout with a professional hockey team at 15 years of age;

Whereas Gordie Howe entered the National Hockey League (in this preamble referred to as the "NHL") in 1946 at 18 years of age when he joined the Detroit Red Wings and scored a goal in his very first game;

Whereas Gordie Howe played right wing on the "Production Line", the most productive offensive scoring unit in the NHL from the late 1940s through the mid-1950s;

Whereas Gordie Howe played 25 seasons with the Detroit Red Wings and led the team to 4 Stanley Cup championships;

Whereas, in 1972, Gordie Howe was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame;

Whereas, in 1973, Gordie Howe joined the Houston Aeros of the World Hockey Association (in this preamble referred to as the "WHA") to fulfill a dream of playing hockey on the same professional team as his sons;

Whereas Gordie Howe proceeded to win the Most Valuable Player award of the WHA and lead the Houston Aeros to the WHA championship;

Whereas Gordie Howe retired from professional hockey in 1980, having scored 1,850 career points in the NHL, which are the third most of all time;

Whereas Gordie Howe appeared in 23 NHL All-Star games, led the NHL in scoring 6 times, and won the Hart Memorial Trophy as the most valuable player in the league 6 times;

Whereas, in 1997, at the age of 69, Gordie Howe came out of retirement to join the Detroit Vipers of the International Hockey League and became the first player ever to play professional hockey in 6 different decades;

Whereas the “Gordie Howe hat trick”, a goal, an assist, and a fight in the same game, is named after Gordie Howe, though he had only 2 such games in his career;

Whereas Gordie Howe is considered one of the greatest hockey players of all time and to millions of fans worldwide will always be known as “Mr. Hockey”;

Whereas Gordie Howe was predeceased by his wife of 56 years, Colleen Howe, who died in 2009 and was affectionately known as “Mrs. Hockey”;

Whereas Gordie Howe is so beloved throughout the United States and Canada that a new international bridge connecting Detroit and Windsor has been named in his honor;

Whereas, on June 10, 2016, Gordie Howe died at 88 years of age, after a long career enjoyed by millions; and

Whereas Gordie Howe is survived by his 4 children, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, a sister, and by hockey fans across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and legacy of Gordon “Gordie” Howe for his significant contributions to the sport of hockey and the city of Detroit;

(2) expresses its deepest sympathies and condolences to the family of Gordie Howe on his passing; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Gordie Howe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 498—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2016, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. HELLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 498

Whereas Federal Government estimates show that more than 1 in 10 persons over age 60, or 6,000,000 individuals, are victims of elder abuse each year;

Whereas the vast majority of the abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults in the United States goes unidentified and unreported;

Whereas only 1 in 44 cases of financial abuse of older adults is reported;

Whereas at least \$2,900,000,000 is taken from older adults each year due to financial abuse and exploitation;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines;

Whereas older adults who are abused are 3 times more likely to die earlier than older adults of the same age who are not abused;

Whereas ½ of all older adults with dementia will experience abuse;

Whereas providing unwanted medical treatment can be a form of elder abuse and exploitation;

Whereas public awareness has the potential to increase the identification and reporting of elder abuse by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention;

Whereas private individuals and public agencies must work together on the Federal, State, and local levels to combat increasing occurrences of abuse, neglect, and exploitation crime and violence against vulnerable older adults and vulnerable adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; and

Whereas 2016 is the 11th anniversary of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2016, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement officers, long-term care ombudsmen, social workers, health care providers, professional guardians, advocates for victims, and other professionals and agencies for the efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse; and

(3) encourages members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies, long-term care ombudsman programs, and the National Center on Elder Abuse, and by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse.

SENATE RESOLUTION 499—CONGRATULATING THE PITTSBURGH PENGUINS FOR WINNING THE 2016 STANLEY CUP HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 499

Whereas on June 12, 2016, the Pittsburgh Penguins won the 2016 Stanley Cup hockey championship;

Whereas the Penguins, in their 49th year playing in the National Hockey League (NHL), won their fourth Stanley Cup;

Whereas the Penguins defeated the Western Conference Champion San Jose Sharks in the Stanley Cup Finals, clinching the series with 4 wins and 2 losses;

Whereas the Penguins endured 3 tough opponents en route to the championship, defeating the New York Rangers, the Washington Capitals, and the Tampa Bay Lightning to clinch the Eastern Conference title and win their fifth Prince of Wales Trophy;

Whereas the city of Pittsburgh is fittingly nicknamed “The City of Champions”, highlighting the success of Pittsburgh professional sports teams, which have tallied 15 championships;

Whereas the Penguins have an active sell-out streak of 431 games, illustrating the love of the fans for the Penguins team and players;

Whereas Mike Sullivan took over as Penguins head coach on December 12, 2015, turning around the Penguins season and leading the team to a second-place finish in the Metropolitan Division and a spot in the playoffs;

Whereas NHL Hall of Famer Mario Lemieux and Ron Burkle have jointly owned the team for 17 years, saving the Penguins

from relocation and maintaining the team for the city of Pittsburgh;

Whereas Penguins General Manager Jim Rutherford made several critical trades to acquire talented players that fit perfectly into the Penguins upbeat style of play, including forwards Phil Kessel, Carl Hagelin, and Nick Bonino, who form the trio affectionately known as the “HBK” line;

Whereas longtime Penguins radio announcer Mike Lange is beloved by loyal fans of the team for such expressions as “Lord Stanley, Lord Stanley, get me the brandy”;

Whereas Penguins Captain Sidney Crosby, who has shown immense leadership, commitment to the team, and unparalleled skill throughout his outstanding career, was awarded the Conn Smythe Trophy as the 2016 NHL Playoffs Most Valuable Player;

Whereas goaltender Matt Murray dazzled throughout the playoffs, maintaining his unbelievably cool composure as a rookie on the biggest stage of hockey while compiling a 15–6 record, a 2.08 goals-against average, and a 0.923 save percentage; and

Whereas the entire Penguins roster contributed to the Stanley Cup victory, including Matt Cullen, Pascal Dupuis, Eric Fehr, Patric Hornqvist, Tom Kuhnhackl, Chris Kunitz, Evgeni Malkin, Bryan Rust, Conor Sheary, Oskar Sundqvist, Ian Cole, Trevor Daley, Brian Dumoulin, Justin Schultz, Kris Letang, Ben Lovejoy, Olli Maatta, Derrick Pouliot, Marc-Andre Fleury, and Jeff Zatkoff: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Pittsburgh Penguins and the loyal fans of the Penguins for becoming the 2016 NHL Stanley Cup champions; and

(2) respectfully directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the co-owners of the Pittsburgh Penguins, Mario Lemieux and Ron Burkle;

(B) the President of the Pittsburgh Penguins, David Morehouse; and

(C) the Head Coach of the Pittsburgh Penguins, Mike Sullivan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 500—DESIGNATING JUNE 19, 2016, AS “JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF JUNE 19, 1865, THE DATE ON WHICH SLAVERY LEGALLY CAME TO AN END IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURRE, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REID, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 500

Whereas news of the end of slavery did not reach the frontier areas of the United States, in particular the State of Texas and the other Southwestern States, until months after the conclusion of the Civil War, more than 2 ½ years after President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863;

Whereas, on June 19, 1865, Union soldiers, led by Major General Gordon Granger, arrived in Galveston, Texas, with news that the Civil War had ended and that the enslaved were free;

Whereas African-Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest celebrated June 19, commonly known as “Juneteenth Independence Day”, as inspiration and encouragement for future generations;

Whereas African-Americans from the Southwest have continued the tradition of observing Juneteenth Independence Day for over 150 years;

Whereas 45 States and the District of Columbia have designated Juneteenth Independence Day as a special day of observance in recognition of the emancipation of all slaves in the United States;

Whereas Juneteenth Independence Day celebrations have been held to honor African-American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures;

Whereas the faith and strength of character demonstrated by former slaves and the descendants of former slaves remain an example for all people of the United States, regardless of background, religion, or race;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in December 1865; and

Whereas, over the course of its history, the United States has grown into a symbol of democracy and freedom around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 19, 2016, as “Juneteenth Independence Day”;

(2) recognizes the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day to the United States;

(3) supports the continued nationwide celebration of Juneteenth Independence Day to provide an opportunity for the people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(4) recognizes that the observance of the end of slavery is part of the history and heritage of the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 41—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE PESHMERGA OF THE KURDISTAN REGION OF IRAQ

Mrs. ERNST (for herself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 41

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Peshmerga of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq have been one of the most effective fighting forces in the military campaign against the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS);

(2) the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham poses an acute threat to the Iraqi people and territorial integrity of Iraq, including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and the security and stability of the Middle East;

(3) the severe budget shortfalls faced by both the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government are hindering the stability of Iraq and have the potential to undermine long-term efforts to bring about the sustainable defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham;

(4) the \$415,000,000 pledged by the United States Government to the Kurdish

Peshmerga in April of 2016, in coordination with the Government of Iraq, in addition to the \$65,000,000 already provided from the Iraq Train and Equip Fund, should remain a priority for the United States as part of the continued support for Iraqi Security Forces, including the Peshmerga, in the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham;

(5) the Peshmerga should receive all weapons and equipment that the United States, in coordination with the Government of Iraq, agrees to provide in an expeditious and in a timely manner;

(6) the Peshmerga require equipment that will allow them to defend themselves and their coalition advisers against the increased use of vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices by the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham;

(7) the Peshmerga are vital partners in the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham; and

(8) in coordination with the Government of Iraq, the United States will endeavor to increase assistance to Iraqi Kurdish Forces to enhance their combat medicine and logistical capabilities, to defend internally displaced persons and refugees, and to defend the Peshmerga and their coalition advisers.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4721. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4722. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4723. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4724. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4725. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4726. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4727. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LANKFORD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2577, to protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA and other forensic evidence samples to improve and expand the forensic science testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of forensic evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to support accreditation efforts of forensic science laboratories and medical examiner offices, to address training and equipment needs, to improve the performance of

counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

SA 4728. Mr. KIRK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4729. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4730. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4731. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4732. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4733. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4734. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4735. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4736. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4737. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4738. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LEE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4739. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4740. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4741. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4742. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4743. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4744. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4745. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4746. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4747. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4748. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4749. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4720 proposed by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. REID, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. KAINE) to the amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra.

SA 4750. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2578, supra.

SA 4751. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4750 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN)) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra.

SA 4752. Mr. McCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4751 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 4750 proposed by Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN)) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra.

SA 4753. Mr. SHELBY (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4754. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4755. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4756. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4757. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4758. Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4759. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4760. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4761. Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4762. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4763. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4764. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4765. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4766. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4767. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4721. Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. THUNE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 217, insert the following:

SEC. 2 _____. (a) Of amounts made available by this title for the Office of Justice Programs to be used for tribal criminal justice assistance, the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs shall use not more than \$25,000,000 to replace outdated detention facilities located on Indian land that the United States has determined to be unfit for detention purposes and beyond rehabilitation.

(b) In conducting activities described in subsection (a), the Assistant Attorney Gen-

eral for the Office of Justice Programs shall give priority to detention facilities located on the land of Indian tribes with not fewer than 10,000 members and that demonstrate readiness and preparedness to commence construction.

SA 4722. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 68, between lines 20 and 21, insert the following:

SEC. 218. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to require or coerce an educational institution to enforce, or suggest an educational institution enforce, a more strict actionable harassment standard than that provided under subsection (b); and

(2) by the Department of Justice to take action against an educational institution or State for not implementing guidance, instruction, or a rule promulgated by the Department of Education regarding a more strict actionable harassment standard than that provided under subsection (b).

(b) Speech shall constitute actionable harassment only if the speech—

(1) is directed at an individual; and

(2)(A) is part of a pattern of targeted, unwelcome conduct that is discriminatory on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, religion, age, sex, or gender;

(B) is severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive; and

(C) so undermines and detracts from the victim's educational experience that the victim is effectively denied equal access to the institution's resources and opportunities.

SA 4723. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 80, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

GENERAL PROVISION—NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 301. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to prepare a budget request for fiscal year 2018 that does not maintain development milestones and launch schedules for human exploration missions and programs to which the Administration is formally committed or as otherwise identified by this Act.

SA 4724. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related

Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 52, line 1, strike “\$13,500,000” and insert “\$25,000,000, of which \$12,500,000 is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)),”.

SA 4725. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. ____ COLLECTION OF PAY DATA THROUGH EMPLOYER INFORMATION REPORT EEO-1.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (referred to in this section as the “Commission”) is responsible for enforcing title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), including section 701(k) of that title (commonly known as the “Pregnancy Discrimination Act”) (42 U.S.C. 2000e(k)), section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1963 (commonly known as the “Equal Pay Act of 1963”) (29 U.S.C. 206(d)), title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12111 et seq.), the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 2000ff et seq.), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794), the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), and other Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment.

(2) Employment discrimination can manifest in many ways including firing an employee, paying an employee less, failing to promote an employee, or demoting an employee, because of the employee’s race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

(3) Today, on average, women make just 79 cents for every dollar that men make. African-American and Hispanic women are paid just 60 cents and 55 cents, respectively, for every dollar that non-Hispanic White men are paid.

(4) For 50 years, the Commission has collected employment data through the Employer Information Report EEO-1, which provides workforce profiles from private sector employers, categorized by race, ethnicity, sex, and job category.

(5) Pursuant to section 709(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-8(c)), the Commission has the authority to collect pay data (including W-2 earnings and hours worked by employees) from employers.

(6) The Commission recently proposed, and has the authority to finalize, a new rule supplementing the information collected through the Employer Information Report EEO-1 to collect pay data from employers in order to obtain insight into pay disparities across industries and occupations and strengthen Federal efforts to combat discrimination.

(7) The data will help employers better understand their pay practices and voluntarily address gender-based pay imbalances, as well as identify pay disparities that may warrant further examination by the Commission.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall transfer \$1,000,000 of the funds made available by this Act from the appropriations account under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT” of the Department of Commerce, to the appropriations account under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” of the Commission. Such transferred funds may only be used to finalize and implement the regulation referred to in the notice entitled “Agency Information Collection Activities: Revision of the Employer Information Report (EEO-1) and Comment Request”, published by the Commission (81 Fed. Reg. 5113 (February 1, 2016)).

SA 4726. Mrs. MURRAY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. ____ COLLECTION OF PAY DATA THROUGH EMPLOYER INFORMATION REPORT EEO-1.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (referred to in this section as the “Commission”) is responsible for enforcing title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), including section 701(k) of that title (commonly known as the “Pregnancy Discrimination Act”) (42 U.S.C. 2000e(k)), section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1963 (commonly known as the “Equal Pay Act of 1963”) (29 U.S.C. 206(d)), title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12111 et seq.), the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 2000ff et seq.), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794), the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), and other Federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in employment.

(2) Employment discrimination can manifest in many ways including firing an employee, paying an employee less, failing to promote an employee, or demoting an employee, because of the employee’s race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

(3) Today, on average, women make just 79 cents for every dollar that men make. African-American and Hispanic women are paid just 60 cents and 55 cents, respectively, for every dollar that non-Hispanic White men are paid.

(4) For 50 years, the Commission has collected employment data through the Employer Information Report EEO-1, which provides workforce profiles from private sector employers, categorized by race, ethnicity, sex, and job category.

(5) Pursuant to section 709(c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-8(c)), the Commission has the authority to collect pay data (including W-2 earnings and hours worked by employees) from employers.

(6) The Commission recently proposed, and has the authority to finalize, a new rule supplementing the information collected through the Employer Information Report EEO-1 to collect pay data from employers in order to obtain insight into pay disparities across industries and occupations and strengthen Federal efforts to combat discrimination.

(7) The data will help employers better understand their pay practices and voluntarily address gender-based pay imbalances, as well as identify pay disparities that may warrant further examination by the Commission.

(b) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION.—The Secretary of Commerce shall transfer \$1,000,000 of the funds made available by this Act from the appropriations account under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT” of the Department of Commerce, to the appropriations account under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” of the Commission. Such transferred funds may only be used to finalize and implement the regulation referred to in the notice entitled “Agency Information Collection Activities: Revision of the Employer Information Report (EEO-1) and Comment Request”, published by the Commission (81 Fed. Reg. 5113 (February 1, 2016)).

SA 4727. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. LANKFORD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2577, to protect crime victims’ rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA and other forensic evidence samples to improve and expand the forensic science testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of forensic evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to support accreditation efforts of forensic science laboratories and medical examiner offices, to address training and equipment needs, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 6, line 2, strike “Of the amounts” and insert “(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts”.

On page 6, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(b) REPORTING.—

(1) REPORT BY GRANT RECIPIENTS.—With respect to amounts made available to the Attorney General for a DNA Analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities under the heading “STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT” under the heading “OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE”, the Attorney General shall require recipients of the amounts to report on the effectiveness of the activities carried out using the amounts, including any information the Attorney General needs in order to submit the report required under paragraph (2).

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 month after the last day of each even-numbered fiscal year, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, for each recipient of amounts described in paragraph (1)—

(A) the amounts distributed to the recipient;

(B) a summary of the purposes for which the amounts were used and an evaluation of the progress of the recipient in achieving those purposes;

(C) a statistical summary of the crime scene samples and arrestee or offender samples submitted to laboratories, the average

time between the submission of a sample to a laboratory and the testing of the sample, and the percentage of the amounts that were paid to private laboratories; and

(D) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the grant amounts in increasing capacity and reducing backlogs.

On page 37, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

(10) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this Act, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with other grants awarded under this Act to determine whether duplicate grants are awarded for the same purpose.

(B) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same purpose, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(i) a list of all duplicate grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and

(ii) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicate grants.

On page 40, line 25, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 41, line 7, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 41, line 15, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 41, line 22, insert “or the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.)” after “this title”.

On page 42, lines 21 and 22, strike “sections 3663 and 3663A” and insert “each provision of this title and the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) that authorizes restitution”.

On page 43, line 3, insert “the” before “date”.

SA 4728. Mr. KIRK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In the matter under the heading “BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES” under the heading “FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE” in title II, strike “and of which” and insert “of which \$6,000,000 shall be available to test methods and procedures to prevent illegal inmate telecommunications covering all commercial networks through managed access while not interfering with the legitimate use of the spectrum, and of which”.

SA 4729. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . REPORT REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL BIOSECURITY PLAN FOR MICRONESIA AND HAWAII.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—The Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, at the time the President’s budget for fiscal year 2018 is submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, an annual report on the activities carried out by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to implement the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an update of the activities carried out by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to implement the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii in the previous fiscal year;

(2) a description of activities that the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration intends to implement to carry out such Plan; and

(3) an estimate of the funds needed to carry out the activities referred to in paragraph (2).

SA 4730. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . Amounts provided by this Act or by any prior appropriations Act that remain available for obligation, for necessary expenses of the programs of the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Department of Justice, shall be available to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with, public agencies, institutions of higher education, private organizations, or private individuals to disaggregate local, State and Federal criminal justice statistics to the extent possible by Hispanic origin and the racial group categories in the decennial census. The total amount of grants made under this section in any fiscal year may not be greater than \$1,000,000.

SA 4731. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 113, insert the following:

SEC. 114. The Secretary of Commerce shall use funds made available by this Act to carry out a prize competition as authorized by section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) to address coral reef health.

SA 4732. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making ap-

propriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____ —KEEP OUR COMMUNITIES SAFE ACT OF 2016

SEC. ____ .01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Keep Our Communities Safe Act of 2016”.

SEC. ____ .02. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Constitutional rights should be upheld and protected;

(2) Congress intends to uphold the Constitutional principle of due process; and

(3) due process of the law is a right afforded to everyone in the United States.

SEC. ____ .03. DETENTION OF DANGEROUS ALIENS DURING REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.

Section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226) is amended—

(1) by striking “Attorney General” each place such term appears (except in the second place it appears in subsection (a)) and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security or” before “the Attorney General—”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “conditional parole” and inserting “recognizance”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “PAROLE” and inserting “RECOGNIZANCE”; and

(B) by striking “parole” and inserting “recognizance”;

(4) in subsection (c)(1), by striking the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) and inserting the following:

“any time after the alien is released, without regard to whether an alien is released related to any activity, offense, or conviction described in this paragraph; to whether the alien is released on parole, supervised release, or probation; or to whether the alien may be arrested or imprisoned again for the same offense. If the activity described in this paragraph does not result in the alien being taken into custody by any person other than the Secretary, then when the alien is brought to the attention of the Secretary or when the Secretary determines it is practical to take such alien into custody, the Secretary shall take such alien into custody.”;

(5) in subsection (e), by striking “Attorney General’s” and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security’s”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) LENGTH OF DETENTION.—

“(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an alien may be detained under this section for any period, without limitation, except as provided in subsection (i), until the alien is subject to a final order of removal.

“(2) The length of detention under this section shall not affect a detention under section 241.

“(g) ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—

“(1) LIMITATION.—The Attorney General’s review of the Secretary’s custody determinations under subsection (a) shall be limited to whether the alien may be detained, released on bond (of at least \$1,500 with security approved by the Secretary), or released with no bond. Any review involving an alien described in paragraph (2)(D) shall be limited to a determination of whether the alien is properly included in such category.

“(2) CLASSES OF ALIENS.—The Attorney General shall review the Secretary’s custody determinations for the following classes of aliens:

“(A) Aliens in exclusion proceedings.

“(B) Aliens described in sections 212(a)(3) and 237(a)(4).

“(C) Aliens described in subsection (c).

“(D) Aliens in deportation proceedings subject to section 242(a)(2) (as in effect between April 24, 1996, and April 1, 1997).

“(h) RELEASE ON BOND.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An alien detained under subsection (a) may seek release on bond. No bond may be granted except to an alien who establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the alien is not a flight risk or a risk to another person or the community.

“(2) CERTAIN ALIENS INELIGIBLE.—No alien detained under subsection (c) may seek release on bond.”.

SEC. 4. ALIENS ORDERED REMOVED.

Section 241(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears, except for the first place it appears in paragraph (4)(B)(i), and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by amending subparagraphs (B) and (C) to read as follows:

“(B) BEGINNING OF PERIOD.—The removal period begins on the latest of—

“(i) the date on which the order of removal becomes administratively final;

“(ii) the date on which the alien is taken into such custody if the alien is not in the custody of the Secretary on the date on which the order of removal becomes administratively final; and

“(iii) the date on which the alien is taken into the custody of the Secretary after the alien is released from detention or confinement if the alien is detained or confined (except for an immigration process) on the date on which the order of removal becomes administratively final.

“(C) SUSPENSION OF PERIOD.—

“(i) EXTENSION.—The removal period shall be extended beyond a period of 90 days and the Secretary may, in the Secretary’s sole discretion, keep the alien in detention during such extended period, if—

“(I) the alien fails or refuses to make all reasonable efforts to comply with the removal order, or to fully cooperate with the Secretary’s efforts to establish the alien’s identity and carry out the removal order, including making timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to the alien’s departure or conspires or acts to prevent the alien’s removal that is subject to an order of removal;

“(II) a court, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or an immigration judge orders a stay of removal of an alien who is subject to an administratively final order of removal;

“(III) the Secretary transfers custody of the alien pursuant to law to another Federal agency or a State or local government agency in connection with the official duties of such agency; or

“(IV) a court or the Board of Immigration Appeals orders a remand to an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals, during the time period when the case is pending a decision on remand (with the removal period beginning anew on the date that the alien is ordered removed on remand).

“(ii) RENEWAL.—If the removal period has been extended under clause (i), a new removal period shall be deemed to have begun on the date on which—

“(I) the alien makes all reasonable efforts to comply with the removal order, or to fully cooperate with the Secretary’s efforts to es-

tablish the alien’s identity and carry out the removal order;

“(II) the stay of removal is no longer in effect; or

“(III) the alien is returned to the custody of the Secretary.

“(iii) MANDATORY DETENTION FOR CERTAIN ALIENS.—The Secretary shall keep an alien described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 236(c)(1) in detention during the extended period described in clause (i).

“(iv) SOLE FORM OF RELIEF.—An alien may only seek relief from detention under this subparagraph by filing an application for a writ of habeas corpus in accordance with chapter 153 of title 28, United States Code. No alien whose period of detention is extended under this subparagraph shall have the right to seek release on bond.”;

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “or is not detained pursuant to paragraph (6)” after “the removal period”; and

(B) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

“(D) to obey reasonable restrictions on the alien’s conduct or activities that the Secretary prescribes for the alien—

“(i) to prevent the alien from absconding;

“(ii) for the protection of the community; or

“(iii) for other purposes related to the enforcement of Federal immigration laws.”;

(4) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking “paragraph (2)” and inserting “subparagraph (B)”;

(5) by amending paragraph (6) to read as follows:

“(6) ADDITIONAL RULES FOR DETENTION OR RELEASE OF CERTAIN ALIENS.—

“(A) DETENTION REVIEW PROCESS FOR COOPERATIVE ALIENS ESTABLISHED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an administrative review process to determine whether an alien who is not otherwise subject to mandatory detention, who has made all reasonable efforts to comply with a removal order and to cooperate fully with the Secretary of Homeland Security’s efforts to establish the alien’s identity and carry out the removal order, including making timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to the alien’s departure, and who has not conspired or acted to prevent removal should be detained or released on conditions.

“(ii) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall make a determination whether to release an alien after the removal period in accordance with subparagraph (B), which—

“(I) shall include consideration of any evidence submitted by the alien; and

“(II) may include consideration of any other evidence, including—

“(aa) any information or assistance provided by the Secretary of State or other Federal official; and

“(bb) any other information available to the Secretary of Homeland Security pertaining to the ability to remove the alien.

“(B) AUTHORITY TO DETAIN BEYOND REMOVAL PERIOD.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may continue to detain an alien for 90 days beyond the removal period (including any extension of the removal period under paragraph (1)(C)). An alien whose detention is extended under this subparagraph shall not have the right to seek release on bond.

“(ii) SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may continue to detain an alien beyond the 90 days authorized under clause (i)—

“(I) until the alien is removed, if the Secretary determines that there is a significant likelihood that the alien—

“(aa) will be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future;

“(bb) would be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future; or

“(cc) would have been removed if the alien had not—

“(AA) failed or refused to make all reasonable efforts to comply with the removal order;

“(BB) failed or refused to cooperate fully with the Secretary’s efforts to establish the alien’s identity and carry out the removal order, including making timely application in good faith for travel or other documents necessary to the alien’s departure; or

“(CC) conspired or acted to prevent removal;

“(II) until the alien is removed, if the Secretary of Homeland Security certifies in writing—

“(aa) in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, that the alien has a highly contagious disease that poses a threat to public safety;

“(bb) after receipt of a written recommendation from the Secretary of State, that release of the alien is likely to have serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States;

“(cc) based on information available to the Secretary of Homeland Security (including classified, sensitive, or national security information, and without regard to the grounds upon which the alien was ordered removed), that there is reason to believe that the release of the alien would threaten the national security of the United States; or

“(dd) that the release of the alien will threaten the safety of the community or any person, conditions of release cannot reasonably be expected to ensure the safety of the community or of any person; and

“(AA) the alien has been convicted of 1 or more aggravated felonies (as defined in section 101(a)(43)(A)) or of 1 or more crimes identified by the Secretary of Homeland Security by regulation, or of 1 or more attempts or conspiracies to commit any such aggravated felonies or such identified crimes, if the aggregate term of imprisonment for such attempts or conspiracies is at least 5 years; or

“(BB) the alien has committed 1 or more crimes of violence (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code, but not including a purely political offense) and, because of a mental condition or personality disorder and behavior associated with that condition or disorder, the alien is likely to engage in acts of violence in the future; or

“(III) pending a certification under subclause (II), if the Secretary of Homeland Security has initiated the administrative review process not later than 30 days after the expiration of the removal period (including any extension of the removal period under paragraph (1)(C)).

“(iii) NO RIGHT TO BOND HEARING.—An alien whose detention is extended under this subparagraph shall not have a right to seek release on bond, including by reason of a certification under clause (ii)(II).

“(C) RENEWAL AND DELEGATION OF CERTIFICATION.—

“(i) RENEWAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may renew a certification under subparagraph (B)(ii)(II) every 6 months after providing an opportunity for the alien to request reconsideration of the certification and to submit documents or other evidence in support of that request. If the Secretary does not renew a certification, the Secretary may not continue to detain the alien under subparagraph (B)(ii)(II).

“(ii) DELEGATION.—Notwithstanding section 103, the Secretary of Homeland Security may not delegate the authority to make or renew a certification described in item (bb),

(cc), or (dd) of subparagraph (B)(ii)(II) below the level of the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

“(iii) HEARING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may request that the Attorney General or the Attorney General’s designee provide for a hearing to make the determination described in subparagraph (B)(ii)(II)(dd)(BB).

“(D) RELEASE ON CONDITIONS.—If it is determined that an alien should be released from detention by a Federal court, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or if an immigration judge orders a stay of removal, the Secretary of Homeland Security may impose conditions on release as provided under paragraph (3).

“(E) REDETENTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, without any limitations other than those specified in this section, may detain any alien subject to a final removal order who is released from custody if—

“(I) removal becomes likely in the reasonably foreseeable future;

“(II) the alien fails to comply with the conditions of release or to continue to satisfy the conditions described in subparagraph (A); or

“(III) upon reconsideration, the Secretary determines that the alien can be detained under subparagraph (B).

“(ii) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply to any alien returned to custody pursuant to this subparagraph as if the removal period terminated on the day of the redetention.

“(F) REVIEW OF DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—A determination by the Secretary under this paragraph shall not be subject to review by any other agency.”.

SEC. 05. SEVERABILITY.

If any of the provisions of this title, any amendment made by this title, or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid for any reason, the remainder of this title, the amendments made by this title, and the application of the provisions and amendments made by this title to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected by such holding.

SEC. 06. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) APPREHENSION AND DETENTION OF ALIENS.—The amendments made by section 03 shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this title. Section 236 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by section 03, shall apply to any alien in detention under the provisions of such section on or after such date of enactment.

(b) ALIENS ORDERED REMOVED.—The amendments made by section 04 shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this title. Section 241 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by section 04, shall apply to—

(1) all aliens subject to a final administrative removal, deportation, or exclusion order that was issued before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this title; and

(2) acts and conditions occurring or existing before, on, or after such date of enactment.

SA 4733. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to relinquish the responsibility of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration with respect to Internet domain name system functions, including responsibility with respect to the authoritative root zone file and the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions.

SA 4734. Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to relinquish the responsibility of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration with respect to Internet domain name system functions, including responsibility with respect to the authoritative root zone file and the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority functions unless Congress affirmatively votes to authorize such relinquishment.

SA 4735. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act for the establishment and management of national marine sanctuaries may be used to prohibit commercial cargo vessel operations within the boundaries of any national marine sanctuary that preserves shipwrecks or maritime heritage in the Great Lakes, except that vessel anchoring outside of United States Coast Guard approved anchorages may be restricted to preserve historical underwater artifacts within such sanctuary.

SA 4736. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. TAX RETURN IDENTITY THEFT PROTECTION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Tax Return Identity Theft Protection Act of 2016”.

(b) IDENTITY THEFT FOR PURPOSES OF TAX RETURN FRAUD AND OTHER FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—Section 1028(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) during and in relation to a felony under section 7206 or 7207 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

“(E) during and in relation to a violation of section 286, 287, or 641;”.

(c) SENTENCING GUIDELINES ENHANCEMENTS FOR VULNERABLE VICTIMS.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this subsection, the United States Sentencing Commission shall amend and review the Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statements to ensure that the guidelines provide for a penalty enhancement of not less than 2 offense levels for a violation of subsection (a) of section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, if—

(1) the offense is punishable under subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(3) of that section, as added by subsection (b) of this section; and

(2) the defendant victimized or targeted not less than 5 individuals who were—

(A) deceased;

(B) over the age of 55;

(C) citizens of territories or possessions of the United States;

(D) under the age of 14;

(E) not required to file a Federal income tax return due to not meeting income criteria levels necessitating filing; or

(F) active duty members of the Armed Forces.

(d) STATE OF MIND PROOF REQUIREMENT FOR IDENTITY THEFT.—Section 1028 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) STATE OF MIND PROOF REQUIREMENT.—In a prosecution under subsection (a)(7) or section 1028A, the Government shall not be required to prove that the defendant knew the means of identification was of another person.”.

SA 4737. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 217, insert the following:

SEC. 218. (a) PENALTIES FOR MARITIME OFFENSES.—

(1) PENALTIES FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST MARITIME NAVIGATION.—Section 2280a(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended, in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (E), by inserting “punished by death or” before “imprisoned for any term”.

(2) PENALTIES FOR OFFENSES AGAINST MARITIME FIXED PLATFORMS.—Section 2281a(a)(1) of such title is amended, in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (C), by inserting “punished by death or” before “imprisoned for any term”.

(b) PENALTIES FOR ACTS OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM.—Section 2332i(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(c) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates this section shall be punished as provided under section 2332a(a).”.

(c) PROVIDING MATERIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORISTS PREDICATES.—

(1) MARITIME OFFENSES.—Section 2339A(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting “2280a,” after “2280,”; and

(B) by inserting “2281a,” after “2281,”.

(2) ACTS OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM.—Section 2339A(a) of such title, as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by inserting “2332i,” after “2332f.”

(d) WIRETAP AUTHORIZATION PREDICATES.—(1) MARITIME OFFENSES.—Section 2516(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—
(A) in paragraph (p), by striking “or” at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (q), by inserting “, section 2280, 2280a, 2281, or 2281a (relating to maritime safety),” after “weapons”).

(2) ACTS OF NUCLEAR TERRORISM.—Section 2516(1)(q) of such title, as amended by subsection (a)(2), is further amended by inserting “, 2332i,” after “2332h.”

SA 4738. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LEE, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SEC. 539. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a civil settlement agreement on behalf of the United States that includes a term requiring that any donation be made to any nonparty by any party-defendant to such agreement.

SA 4739. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 90, line 18, strike “fiscal year” and all that follows through “*Provided, That*” on line 20 and insert “fiscal year shall remain in the Fund and be available for obligation and expenditure for grants under such Act without fiscal year limitation: *Provided, That*, for fiscal year 2017, and each fiscal year thereafter, the greater of \$2,957,000,000 or the 3-year average of deposits into the Fund, shall be available for obligation during such fiscal year: *Provided further, That*”.

SA 4740. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . FIGHTING TERRORISM AND UPHOLDING DUE PROCESS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Fighting Terrorism and Upholding Due Process Act”.

(b) PREVENTING THE TRANSFER OF A FIREARM AND THE ISSUANCE OR MAINTENANCE OF A FIREARMS OR EXPLOSIVES LICENSE OR PERMIT TO DANGEROUS TERRORISTS.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 922 the following:

“922A. Attorney general’s discretion to prohibit transfer of a firearm and deny or revoke a license or permit

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court’ has the meaning given the term in section 701 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881);

“(2) the term ‘material support or resources’ shall include all actions prohibited by section 2339A;

“(3) the term ‘terrorism’ shall include ‘international terrorism’ and ‘domestic terrorism’, as defined in section 2331; and

“(4) the term ‘Terrorism Firearm Screening List’ means the list developed by the Attorney General under subsection (b)(4).

“(b) DEVELOPMENT OF TERRORISM FIREARM SCREENING LIST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may develop a list of persons for whom the Attorney General determines, for each person, that—

“(A) there is probable cause to believe the person is or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or in support of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism; and

“(B) there is reason to believe the person may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Attorney General shall submit to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court—

“(A) the list of persons developed under paragraph (1); and

“(B) the information and documents, in unredacted form, supporting the Attorney General’s determinations as to which persons are included on the list.

“(3) DETERMINATION.—Using the list, information, and documents submitted under paragraph (2), the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court shall determine, for each person on the list, whether—

“(A) there is probable cause to believe the person is or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or in support of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism; and

“(B) there is reason to believe the person may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

“(4) CONSOLIDATED LIST.—The Attorney General shall establish a list of persons whom the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court determines meet the criteria described in paragraph (3), to be known as the ‘Terrorism Firearm Screening List’.

“(c) PERIODIC UPDATING AND REVIEW OF TERRORISM FIREARM SCREENING LIST.—

“(1) UPDATES TO THE LIST.—The Attorney General may, after the development of the Terrorism Firearm Screening List, add additional persons to the Terrorism Firearm Screening List by following the procedures set forth in subsection (b) for each person to be added.

“(2) PERIODIC JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and once every year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court the Terrorism Firearm Screening List.

“(B) REVIEW.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court shall review the Terrorism Firearm Screening List submitted under subparagraph (A) to determine whether any person on the list should be removed by reason of no longer satisfying the requirements described in subsection (b)(3).

“(C) PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION.—Upon request of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, the Attorney General shall provide to the Court any information the Court determines necessary to conduct the review required under subparagraph (B).

“(D) REMOVAL OF NAMES.—In conducting a review under subparagraph (B), if the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court determines that a person should be removed from the Terrorism Firearm Screening List because the person no longer satisfies the requirements described in subsection (b)(3), the Attorney General shall remove such person from the Terrorism Firearm Screening List.

“(d) AUTHORITY TO PROHIBIT FIREARM TRANSFERS AND TO DENY OR REVOKE LICENSES AND PERMITS.—In accordance with subsection (e), the Attorney General may prohibit a person who is listed on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List in accordance with subsections (b) and (c), or for whom there is probable cause to believe the person is or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or in support of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism, and there is reason to believe the person may use a firearm in connection with terrorism, from—

“(1) participating in the transfer of a firearm under section 922;

“(2) receiving or maintaining a firearms license under section 923; and

“(3) receiving or maintaining a license or permit for explosive materials under section 843.

“(e) PROCEDURE FOR PROHIBITING FIREARM TRANSFER OR DENYING OR REVOKING A LICENSE OR PERMIT.—

“(1) PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO PERSONS INCLUDED ON THE TERRORISM FIREARM SCREENING LIST.—If the Attorney General prohibits the transfer of a firearm or denies or revokes a license or permit for firearms or explosive materials under subsection (d) for a person who is listed on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List—

“(A) the Attorney General shall—

“(i) not later than 7 days after the prohibition, denial, or revocation, file a petition to sustain the prohibition, denial, or revocation in the district court of the United States for the district in which—

“(I) the firearm transfer was attempted;

“(II) the licensee or permit holder is located; or

“(III) the applicant for a license or permit is located;

“(ii) submit to the district court of the United States in which the petition described in clause (i) is filed, the evidence the Attorney General relied upon in determining that the person should be added to Terrorism Firearm Screening List and any exculpatory evidence that the Attorney General possesses or has access to;

“(B) the person to whom the prohibition, denial, or revocation applies, shall be entitled to—

“(i) a hearing at which the person may be represented by counsel and a final judgment by the district court of the United States not later than 60 days after the date on which the attempted transfer of a firearm occurred or the Attorney General denied or revoked a license or permit for firearms or explosive materials; and

“(ii) in the case of an appeal of the decision of the district court of the United States, a decision by the reviewing court not later than 90 days after the date on which the district court of the United States issues the decision; and

“(C) the district court of the United States in which the petition described in clause (i) is filed—

“(i) shall allow the Attorney General, for information the United States has determined would likely compromise national security, to submit summaries and redacted versions of documents;

“(ii) shall review any summaries and redacted versions of documents to ensure that the person to whom the prohibition, denial,

or revocation applies is receiving fair and accurate representations of the underlying information and documents;

“(iii) shall ensure that any summaries and redacted versions of documents accepted into evidence are fair and accurate representations of the underlying information and documents;

“(iv) shall provide copies of any summaries and redacted versions of documents to the person to whom the prohibition, denial, or revocation applies; and

“(v) shall not consider the full, undisclosed information or documents in deciding whether to sustain the Attorney General’s decision to include the person on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List; and

“(vi) shall issue an order that the Attorney General’s action prohibiting the transfer of a firearm or denying or revoking a license or permit for a firearm or explosive material was not authorized unless the Attorney General demonstrates—

“(I) there is probable cause to believe the person is or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or in support of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism; and

“(II) there is reason to believe the person may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

“(D) RELIEF.—If a person who was subject to a prohibition, denial, or revocation described in this paragraph prevails in a proceeding under this paragraph, including on appeal, the person shall be entitled to all costs, including reasonable attorney’s fees, and the Attorney General shall immediately remove the individual from the Terrorism Firearm Screening List.

“(2) PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO PERSONS NOT ON THE TERRORISM FIREARM SCREENING LIST.—If the Attorney General prohibits the transfer of a firearm or revocation of a license or permit for firearms or explosive materials under subsection (d) for a person who is not listed on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List, the following procedures shall apply:

“(A) TEMPORARY EX PARTE ORDER PROHIBITING TRANSFER OR SUSTAINING REVOCATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General—

“(I) may deny the firearm transfer or revoke the license or permit for the period described in section 922(t)(1)(B)(ii);

“(II) shall file an emergency petition to temporarily prohibit the attempted transfer or sustain the revocation of a license or permit for 7 additional days, with such petition being filed with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court or a Federal district court (provided that if the Attorney General files with a Federal district court, the Attorney General can and will comply with all the requirements of this paragraph, including the requirement to submit to the court the information and documents, in unredacted form, that support the Attorney General’s petition);

“(III) as part of the petition described in subclause (II), shall submit to the court the information and documents, in unredacted form, that support the Attorney General’s petition.

“(ii) COURT REQUIREMENTS.—The court shall deny an emergency petition filed by the Attorney General under clause (i) unless the Attorney General demonstrates—

“(I) there is probable cause to believe the person is or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or in support of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism; and

“(II) there is reason to believe such person may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

“(iii) TRANSFER ALLOWED.—If an order is not issued under this paragraph within the

period described in section 922(t)(1)(B)(ii), the firearm transfer may proceed or the revocation of the license or permit shall be cancelled.

“(B) ADVERSARIAL COURT PROCEEDING TO OBTAIN A FINAL ORDER PROHIBITING TRANSFER OF A FIREARM OR REVOKING A LICENSE OR PERMIT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Attorney General wishes to extend an order that is issued under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II)—

“(I) the Attorney General shall—

“(aa) within 7 days after the order was granted under subparagraph (A)(ii)(II), file a petition for a final order prohibiting the transfer of a firearm or sustaining the revocation of a license or permit, with such petition being filed in the district court of the United States in which the firearm transfer was attempted or the licensee or permit holder is located;

“(bb) submit to the district court of the United States in which the petition described in item (aa) is filed, the evidence supporting the Attorney General’s petition and any exculpatory evidence that the Attorney General possesses or has access to;

“(II) the person whose attempted firearm transfer was blocked shall be entitled to—

“(aa) a hearing at which the person may be represented by counsel and a final judgment by the district court of the United States not later than 60 days after the date on which the attempted transfer of a firearm occurred or Attorney General revoked a license or permit for firearms or explosive materials; and

“(bb) in the case of an appeal of the decision of the district court of the United States, a decision by the reviewing court not later than 90 days after the date on which the district court of the United States issues the decision; and

“(III) the district court of the United States in which the petition described in subclause (I) was filed—

“(aa) shall allow the Attorney General, for information the United States has determined would likely compromise national security, to submit summaries and redacted versions of documents

“(bb) shall review any summaries and redacted versions of documents to ensure that the person to whom the prohibition or revocation applies is receiving fair and accurate representations of the underlying information and documents;

“(cc) shall ensure that any summaries and redacted versions of documents accepted into evidence are fair and accurate representations of the underlying information and documents;

“(dd) shall provide copies of any summaries and redacted versions of documents to the person to whom the prohibition or revocation applies; and

“(ee) shall not consider the full, undisclosed information or documents in deciding whether to sustain the Attorney General’s prohibition or revocation; and

“(ff) shall issue an order rejecting the Attorney General’s petition unless the Attorney General demonstrates there is probable cause to believe the person is or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or in support of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism, and there is reason to believe such person may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

“(ii) EFFECT.—The temporary, ex parte order issued under paragraph (A) shall remain in effect until the proceeding under this paragraph is resolved.

“(iii) RELIEF.—If a person who was prohibited from participating in the transfer of a firearm or had a license or permit for firearms or explosive materials revoked prevails

in a proceeding under clause (i), including on appeal, the person shall be entitled to all costs, including reasonable attorney’s fees, and the Attorney General shall immediately remove the individual from the Terrorism Firearm Screening List.

“(iv) ADDITION TO TERRORISM FIREARM SCREENING LIST.—If the Attorney General prevails in a proceeding under clause (i), including on appeal, the Attorney General may add the person to the Terrorism Firearm Screening List.”

(c) TRANSPARENCY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report providing the following information:

(1) The number of persons added to the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established under section 922A of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act, during the reporting period.

(2) The number of persons whose names the Attorney General submitted to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court pursuant to section 922A(b)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act, during the reporting period.

(3) The number of persons described in paragraph (2) whom the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court determined, pursuant to section 922A(b)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act, that there was not—

(A) probable cause to believe the person is or has been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or in support of terrorism, or providing material support or resources for terrorism; or

(B) reason to believe the person may use a firearm in connection with terrorism.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 922 the following:

“922A. Attorney general’s discretion to prohibit transfer of a firearm and deny or revoke a license or permit.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 922(t) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) 3 business days (meaning a day on which State offices are open) have elapsed since the licensee contacted the system; and

“(iii) the system has not notified the licensee that—

“(I) the receipt of a firearm by such other person would violate subsection (g) or (n) of this section or State law; or

“(II) that the transfer has been prohibited pursuant to section 922A of this title;”;

(B) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and the transfer has not been prohibited pursuant to section 922A of this title” after “or State law”;;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i)—

(I) in subclause (I), by striking “and” at the end; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) was issued after a check of the system established pursuant to paragraph (1);”;

and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) the State issuing the permit agrees to deny the permit application if the applicant is included on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established by section 922A of this title or to revoke the permit if a court order is entered pursuant to section 922A(e) of this title.”;

(D) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, or that the person is prohibited from participating in a firearm transfer pursuant to section 922A of this title” after “or State law”; and

(E) in paragraph (5), by inserting “, or that the person is prohibited from participating in a firearm transfer pursuant to section 922A of this title” after “or State law”.

(3) UNLAWFUL SALE OR DISPOSITION OF FIREARM BASED UPON ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL.—Section 922(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) is prohibited from participating in a firearm transfer pursuant to section 922A of this title.”.

(4) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL AS PROHIBITOR.—Section 922(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the comma at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) who has received actual notice of an order entered by a court pursuant to section 922A(e) of this title.”.

(5) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSES.—Section 923(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end of clause (iii);

(B) in subparagraph (G), by striking “device)” and inserting “device); and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) the applicant is not on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established by section 922A of this title or subject to an order entered by a court pursuant to section 922A(e) of this title.”.

(6) DISCRETIONARY REVOCATION OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSES.—Section 923(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by inserting “(1)” after “(e)”; and

(B) by striking “revoke any license” and inserting: “revoke—

“(A) any license;”;

(C) by striking “. The Attorney General may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, revoke the license” and inserting the following:

“(B) the license; and”; and

(D) by striking “. The Secretary’s action” and inserting: “; or

“(C) any license issued under this section if the Attorney General determines that the holder of such license (including any responsible person) is on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established by section 922A of this title.

“(2) The Attorney General’s action”.

(7) PROVISION OF GROUNDS UNDERLYING INELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION BY THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.—Section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (f), by striking “date of the request” and inserting “date of the request, provided that if the individual is ineligible by virtue of being included on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established under section 922A of title 18, United States Code or being subject to a court order under

section 922A(e) of title 18, United States Code, the system shall state only that the individual is barred by section 922A of title 18, United States Code.”; and

(B) in subsection (g), in the first sentence, by inserting “or that the individual is prohibited from engaging in a firearm transfer pursuant to section 922A of title 18, United States Code,” after “or State law.”.

(8) UNLAWFUL DISTRIBUTION OF EXPLOSIVES BASED UPON ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL.—Section 842(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (9), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) who has received actual notice of an order entered by a court pursuant to section 922A(e) of this title.”.

(9) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL AS PROHIBITOR.—Section 842(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (7), by inserting “; or” at the end; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) who has received actual notice of an order entered by a court pursuant to section 922A(e) of this title.”.

(10) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY DENIAL OF FEDERAL EXPLOSIVES LICENSES AND PERMITS.—Section 843(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (6) by striking “and”; and

(B) in paragraph (7) by striking “valid.” And inserting “valid; and”

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) the applicant is not disqualified pursuant to section 922A of this title.”.

(11) ATTORNEY GENERAL DISCRETIONARY REVOCATION OF FEDERAL EXPLOSIVES LICENSES AND PERMITS.—Section 843(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after “is included on the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established by section 922A of this title or subject to an order entered by a district court of the United States pursuant to section 922A(e) of this title,” after “this chapter.”.

(12) ATTORNEY GENERAL’S ABILITY TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION IN EXPLOSIVES LICENSE AND PERMIT DENIAL AND REVOCATION SUITS.—Section 843(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in paragraph (1), by inserting after the first sentence the following: “However, if the denial or revocation is based upon the person being disqualified pursuant to section 922A of this title any information which the Attorney General relied on for adding the person to the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established by section 922A of this title or obtaining a court order under section 922A(e) of this title, this determination may be withheld from the petitioner if the Attorney General determines that disclosure of the information would likely compromise national security.”.

(13) ABILITY TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION IN COMMUNICATIONS TO EMPLOYERS.—Section 843(h)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “or in subsection (j) of this section (on grounds of terrorism)” after “section 842(i)”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “or in subsection (j) of this section,” after “section 842(i)”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting “, except that any information that the Attorney General relied on for adding the person to the Terrorism Firearm Screening List established by section 922A of this title or obtaining a court order under section 922A(e) of this title may be withheld if the Attorney General concludes that disclosure of the information would likely compromise national security” after “determination”.

SA 4741. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by an agency of the Government of the United States to establish or implement a policy that discourages or prohibits the selection of a location for travel, an event, a meeting, or a conference because the location is perceived to be a resort or vacation destination.

SA 4742. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5 _____. Hereafter, the Attorney General shall establish a process by which—

(1) the Attorney General and Federal, State, and local law enforcement are immediately notified, as appropriate, of any request to transfer a firearm or explosive to a person who is, or within the previous 5 years was, investigated as a known or suspected terrorist;

(2) the Attorney General may delay the transfer of the firearm or explosive for a period not to exceed 3 business days and file an emergency petition in a court of competent jurisdiction to prevent the transfer of the firearm or explosive, and such emergency petition and subsequent hearing shall receive the highest possible priority on the docket of the court of competent jurisdiction and be subject to the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

(3) the transferee receives actual notice of the hearing and is provided with an opportunity to participate with counsel and the emergency petition shall be granted if the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the transferee has committed, conspired to commit, attempted to commit, or will commit an act of terrorism, and if the petition is denied, the Government shall be responsible for all reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees;

(4) the Attorney General may arrest and detain the transferee for whom an emergency petition has been filed where probable cause exists to believe that the individual has committed, conspired to commit, or attempted to commit an act of terrorism; and

(5) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation annually reviews and certifies the identities of known or suspected terrorists under this section and the appropriateness of such designation.

SA 4743. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce

and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Pretrial services programs receiving funds through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.) or any other Department of Justice grant program shall report annually—

(1) the names of all persons participating in pretrial release programs administered by the pretrial services program;

(2) whether those persons appeared for trial and other post-release court dates;

(3) any previous arrests of program participants; and

(4) any previous failures by program participants to appear for trial or other post-release court dates.

SA 4744. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5 _____. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration to make, or to report to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, a determination that an individual has been adjudicated as a mental defective for purposes of subsections (d)(4) and (g)(4) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System to receive information from the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration regarding a determination described in subsection (a).

SA 4745. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. No funds made available by this Act may be used to prosecute crimes that do not require any proof of criminal intent unless it is clear from the text of the statute or regulation defining the crime that proof of criminal intent is not required.

SA 4746. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending Sep-

tember 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) It is the sense of Congress that when a statute or regulation defining a criminal offense fails to specify the state of mind required for conviction, a court should read a default standard of willfulness into the statute or regulation unless it is clear from the text of the statute or regulation that Congress or the agency affirmatively intended not to require the Government to prove any state of mind.

(b) In this section, the term “willfulness” means acting with knowledge that one’s conduct is unlawful.

SA 4747. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. **SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO INTERNATIONAL DATA PRIVACY.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) When the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (Public Law 99-508; 100 Stat. 1848) (in this section referred to as “ECPA”) was enacted in 1986, no one could have envisioned the globalization of the Internet and electronic communications.

(2) Today, multinational companies serve their customers around the world by storing and transferring data through a complex network of global data centers.

(3) Because ECPA never contemplated the global networks that technology companies operate today, ECPA presents unique challenges for a number of industries that increasingly face a conflict between Federal law in the United States and the laws of other countries. For example, when a technology company receives a demand from a Federal law enforcement agency to turn over data on behalf of foreign customers, that company is forced to make a difficult decision: either comply with the demand and satisfy Federal law or risk violating the privacy laws of the host country. The same is true in reverse because when foreign governments compel global providers to disclose information, even information about the citizens of those governments, Federal law in the United States sometimes prohibits the providers from complying.

(4) Modernizing ECPA to better reflect the truly global nature of global technology will—

(A) better serve the interests of law enforcement, both in the United States and abroad;

(B) protect individual privacy; and

(C) promote innovation and the free flow of information.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government—

(1) must safeguard data throughout the world from unauthorized access by law enforcement agencies; and

(2) should—

(A) require law enforcement agencies in the United States to obtain a warrant for all electronic content;

(B) create a clear international legal framework that provides law enforcement

agencies with an efficient process to obtain information while—

(i) protecting the privacy of all individuals; and

(ii) respecting the laws of other countries; and

(C) strengthen the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty process by providing greater efficiency, accessibility, transparency, and accountability.

SA 4748. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. **SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO WILLFUL INFRINGEMENT IN PATENT CASES.**

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds the following:

(1) On June 13, 2016, the Supreme Court of the United States held in *Halo Electronics, Inc. v. Pulse Electronics, Inc.* (in this section referred to as “*Halo*”), that the 2-part test for awarding enhanced damages under section 284 of title 35, United States Code, as articulated in *In re Seagate Technology, LLC*, 497 F.3d 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (en banc) (in this section referred to as “*Seagate*”), was inconsistent with the intent of that section.

(2) In 2011, when Congress enacted Public Law 112-29, the standard articulated by the Federal Circuit for willful infringement under *Seagate* was the established judicial interpretation of section 284 of title 35, United States Code, with respect to awarding enhanced damages in a patent case. The legislative history of section 284 after *Seagate* was decided shows that Congress was well aware of the *Seagate* standard and explored the impact of *Seagate* on the issue of enhanced damages.

(3) Ultimately, Congress did not substantively amend section 284 of title 35, United States Code, knowing that no action from Congress would be required to ensure that the standard established in *Seagate* would remain in place and continue to govern the enhancement analysis under that section.

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

(1) the *Seagate* standard has governed and continues to govern the enhanced damages analysis under section 284 of title 35, United States Code; and

(2) this intent of Congress should be considered in any decisions interpreting that section.

SA 4749. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. CORNYN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4720 proposed by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. NELSON, Mr. REID, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. KAINE) to the amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R.

2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. 5. Hereafter, the Attorney General shall establish a process by which—

(1) the Attorney General and Federal, State, and local law enforcement are immediately notified, as appropriate, of any request to transfer a firearm or explosive to a person who is, or within the previous 5 years was, investigated as a known or suspected terrorist;

(2) the Attorney General may delay the transfer of the firearm or explosive for a period not to exceed 3 business days and file an emergency petition in a court of competent jurisdiction to prevent the transfer of the firearm or explosive, and such emergency petition and subsequent hearing shall receive the highest possible priority on the docket of the court of competent jurisdiction and be subject to the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

(3) the transferee receives actual notice of the hearing and is provided with an opportunity to participate with counsel and the emergency petition shall be granted if the court finds that there is probable cause to believe that the transferee has committed, conspired to commit, attempted to commit, or will commit an act of terrorism, and if the petition is denied, the Government shall be responsible for all reasonable costs and attorneys' fees;

(4) the Attorney General may arrest and detain the transferee for whom an emergency petition has been filed where probable cause exists to believe that the individual has committed, conspired to commit, or attempted to commit an act of terrorism; and

(5) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation annually reviews and certifies the identities of known or suspected terrorists under this section and the appropriateness of such designation.

SA 4750. Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE VI—FIXING GUN CHECKS

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Fix Gun Checks Act of 2016".

Subtitle A—Ensuring That All Individuals Who Should Be Prohibited From Buying a Gun Are Listed in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System

SEC. 611. PENALTIES FOR STATES THAT DO NOT MAKE DATA ELECTRONICALLY AVAILABLE TO THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.

Section 102(b) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Attorney General, in coordination with the States, shall establish, for each State or Indian tribal government, a plan to ensure maximum coordination and automation of the reporting of records or making of records

available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, during a 4-year period specified in the plan.

"(2) BENCHMARK REQUIREMENTS.—Each such plan shall include annual benchmarks, including qualitative goals and quantitative measures, to enable the Attorney General to assess implementation of the plan.

"(3) PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—During the 4-year period covered by such a plan, the Attorney General shall withhold the following percentage of the amount that would otherwise be allocated to a State under section 505 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3755) if the State does not meet the benchmark established under paragraph (2) for the following year in the period:

"(i) 10 percent, in the case of the 1st year in the period.

"(ii) 11 percent, in the case of the 2nd year in the period.

"(iii) 13 percent, in the case of the 3rd year in the period.

"(iv) 15 percent, in the case of the 4th year in the period.

"(B) FAILURE TO ESTABLISH A PLAN.—A State with respect to which a plan is not established under paragraph (1) shall be treated as having not met any benchmark established under paragraph (2)."

SEC. 612. REQUIREMENT THAT FEDERAL AGENCIES CERTIFY THAT THEY HAVE SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM ALL RECORDS IDENTIFYING PERSONS PROHIBITED FROM PURCHASING FIREARMS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

Section 103(e)(1) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(F) SEMIANNUAL CERTIFICATION AND REPORTING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The head of each Federal department or agency shall submit to the Attorney General a written certification indicating whether the department or agency has provided to the Attorney General the pertinent information contained in any record of any person that the department or agency was in possession of during the time period addressed by the certification demonstrating that the person falls within a category described in subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

"(ii) SUBMISSION DATES.—The head of a Federal department or agency shall submit a certification under clause (i)—

"(I) not later than July 31 of each year, which shall address any record the department or agency was in possession of during the period beginning on January 1 of the year and ending on June 30 of the year; and

"(II) not later than January 31 of each year, which shall address any record the department or agency was in possession of during the period beginning on July 1 of the previous year and ending on December 31 of the previous year.

"(iii) CONTENTS.—A certification required under clause (i) shall state, for the applicable period—

"(I) the number of records of the Federal department or agency demonstrating that a person fell within each of the categories described in section 922(g) of title 18, United States Code;

"(II) the number of records of the Federal department or agency demonstrating that a person fell within the category described in section 922(n) of title 18, United States Code; and

"(III) for each category of records described in subclauses (I) and (II), the total number of records of the Federal department

or agency that have been provided to the Attorney General."

SEC. 613. ADJUDICATED AS A MENTAL DEFECTIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(36) The term 'adjudicated as a mental defective' shall—

"(A) have the meaning given the term in section 478.11 of title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto; and

"(B) include an order by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority that a person, in response to mental illness, incompetency, or marked subnormal intelligence, be compelled to receive services—

"(i) including counseling, medication, or testing to determine compliance with prescribed medications; and

"(ii) not including testing for use of alcohol or for abuse of any controlled substance or other drug.

"(37) The term 'committed to a mental institution' shall have the meaning given the term in section 478.11 of title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto."

(b) LIMITATION.—An individual who has been adjudicated as a mental defective before the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act may not apply for relief from disability under section 101(c)(2) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) on the basis that the individual does not meet the requirements in section 921(a)(36) of title 18, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(c) NICS IMPROVEMENT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2007.—Section 3 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) MENTAL HEALTH TERMS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the terms 'adjudicated as a mental defective' and 'committed to a mental institution' shall have the meanings given the terms in section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code.

"(B) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of sections 102 and 103, the terms 'adjudicated as a mental defective' and 'committed to a mental institution' shall have the same meanings as on the day before the date of enactment of the Fix Gun Checks Act of 2016 until the end of the 2-year period beginning on such date of enactment."

SEC. 614. CLARIFICATION THAT FEDERAL COURT INFORMATION IS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.

Section 103(e)(1) of the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note), as amended by section 612 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(G) APPLICATION TO FEDERAL COURTS.—In this paragraph—

"(i) the terms 'department or agency of the United States' and 'Federal department or agency' include a Federal court; and

"(ii) for purposes of any request, submission, or notification, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall perform the functions of the head of the department or agency."

Subtitle B—Requiring a Background Check for Every Firearm Sale

SEC. 621. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to extend the Brady Law background check procedures to all sales and transfers of firearms.

SEC. 622. FIREARMS TRANSFERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (s) and redesignating subsection (t) as subsection (s);

(2) in subsection (s), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (3)(C)(ii), by striking “(as defined in subsection (s)(8))”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) In this subsection, the term ‘chief law enforcement officer’ means the chief of police, the sheriff, or an equivalent officer or the designee of any such individual.”; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (s), as so redesignated, the following:

“(t)(1) It shall be unlawful for any person who is not a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to transfer a firearm to any other person who is not so licensed, unless a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer has first taken possession of the firearm for the purpose of complying with subsection (s). Upon taking possession of the firearm, the licensee shall comply with all requirements of this chapter as if the licensee were transferring the firearm from the inventory of the licensee to the unlicensed transferee.

“(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

“(A) a transfer of a firearm by or to any law enforcement agency or any law enforcement officer, armed private security professional, or member of the armed forces, to the extent the officer, professional, or member is acting within the course and scope of employment and official duties;

“(B) a transfer that is a loan or bona fide gift between spouses, between domestic partners, between parents and their children, between siblings, or between grandparents and their grandchildren;

“(C) a transfer to an executor, administrator, trustee, or personal representative of an estate or a trust that occurs by operation of law upon the death of another person;

“(D) a temporary transfer that is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm, if the possession by the transferee lasts only as long as immediately necessary to prevent the imminent death or great bodily harm;

“(E) a transfer that is approved by the Attorney General under section 5812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

“(F) a temporary transfer if the transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in a crime or is prohibited from possessing firearms under State or Federal law, and the transfer takes place and the transferee’s possession of the firearm is exclusively—

“(i) at a shooting range or in a shooting gallery or other area designated and built for the purpose of target shooting;

“(ii) while hunting, trapping, or fishing, if the hunting, trapping, or fishing is legal in all places where the transferee possesses the firearm and the transferee holds all licenses or permits required for such hunting, trapping, or fishing; or

“(iii) while in the presence of the transferor.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) SECTION 922.—Section 922(y)(2) of such title is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, (g)(5)(B), and (s)(3)(B)(v)(II)” and inserting “and (g)(5)(B)”.

(2) SECTION 925A.—Section 925A of such title is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “subsection (s) or (t) of section 922” and inserting “section 922(s)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a)(4) shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 623. LOST AND STOLEN REPORTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(aa) It shall be unlawful for any person who lawfully possesses or owns a firearm

that has been shipped or transported in, or has been possessed in or affecting, interstate or foreign commerce, to fail to report the theft or loss of the firearm, within 48 hours after the person discovers the theft or loss, to the Attorney General and to the appropriate local authorities.”.

(b) PENALTY.—Section 924(a)(1)(B) of such title is amended to read as follows:

“(B) knowingly violates subsection (a)(4), (f), (k), (q), or (aa) of section 922;”.

SA 4751. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4750 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN)) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE —PROTECTING COMMUNITIES AND PRESERVING THE SECOND AMENDMENT

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Protecting Communities and Preserving the Second Amendment Act of 2016”.

SEC. 02. DEFINITIONS.

In this title—

(1) the term “agency” has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term “NICS” means the National Instant Criminal Background Check System; and

(3) the term “relevant Federal records” means any record demonstrating that a person is prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 03. REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO NICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f) and amending such subsection to read as follows:

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$125,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2020.”; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) ACCOUNTABILITY.—All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this section shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

“(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ‘unresolved audit finding’ means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date when the final audit report is issued.

“(2) AUDITS.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this section to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees. The Inspector General shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

“(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not

have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this section.”.

(b) MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended—

(1) in section 102(b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “subparagraph (C)” and inserting “subparagraph (B)”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B);

(2) in section 103(a)(1), by striking “and subject to section 102(b)(1)(B)”;

(3) in section 104(d), by striking “section 102(b)(1)(C)” and inserting “section 102(b)(1)(B)”.

SEC. 04. AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS TO NICS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue guidance regarding—

(1) the identification and sharing of relevant Federal records; and

(2) submission of the relevant Federal records to NICS.

(b) PRIORITIZATION OF RECORDS.—Each agency that possesses relevant Federal records shall prioritize providing the relevant information contained in the relevant Federal records to NICS on a regular and ongoing basis in accordance with the guidance issued by the Attorney General under subsection (a).

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the Attorney General issues guidance under subsection (a), the head of each agency shall submit a report to the Attorney General that—

(1) advises whether the agency possesses relevant Federal records; and

(2) describes the implementation plan of the agency for making the relevant information contained in relevant Federal records available to NICS in a manner consistent with applicable law.

(d) DETERMINATION OF RELEVANCE.—The Attorney General shall resolve any dispute regarding whether—

(1) agency records are relevant Federal records; and

(2) the relevant Federal records of an agency should be made available to NICS.

SEC. 05. DEFINITIONS RELATING TO MENTAL HEALTH.

(a) TITLE 18 DEFINITIONS.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 921(a), by adding at the end the following:

“(36)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the term ‘has been adjudicated mentally incompetent or has been committed to a psychiatric hospital’, with respect to a person—

“(i) means the person is the subject of an order or finding by a judicial officer, court, board, commission, or other adjudicative body—

“(I) that was issued after—

“(aa) a hearing—

“(AA) of which the person received actual notice; and

“(BB) at which the person had an opportunity to participate with counsel; or

“(bb) the person knowingly and intelligently waived the opportunity for a hearing—

“(AA) of which the person received actual notice; and

“(BB) at which the person would have had an opportunity to participate with counsel; and

“(II) that found that the person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, mental impairment, mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease—

“(aa) was a danger to himself or herself or to others;

“(bb) was guilty but mentally ill in a criminal case, in a jurisdiction that provides for such a verdict;

“(cc) was not guilty in a criminal case by reason of insanity or mental disease or defect;

“(dd) was incompetent to stand trial in a criminal case;

“(ee) was not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility under section 850a of title 10 (article 50a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

“(ff) required involuntary inpatient treatment by a psychiatric hospital for any reason, including substance abuse; or

“(gg) required involuntary outpatient treatment by a psychiatric hospital based on a finding that the person is a danger to himself or herself or to others; and

“(ii) does not include—

“(I) an admission to a psychiatric hospital for observation; or

“(II) a voluntary admission to a psychiatric hospital.

“(B) In this paragraph, the term ‘order or finding’ does not include—

“(i) an order or finding that has expired, has been set aside, has been expunged, or is otherwise no longer applicable because a judicial officer, court, board, commission, adjudicative body, or appropriate official has found that the person who is the subject of the order or finding—

“(I) does not present a danger to himself or herself or to others;

“(II) has been restored to sanity or cured of mental disease or defect;

“(III) has been restored to competency; or

“(IV) no longer requires involuntary inpatient or outpatient treatment by a psychiatric hospital, and the person is not a danger to himself, herself, or others; or

“(ii) an order or finding with respect to which the person who is subject to the order or finding has been granted relief from disabilities under section 925(c), under a program described in section 101(c)(2)(A) or 105 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note), or under any other State-authorized relief from disabilities program of the State in which the original commitment or adjudication occurred.

“(37) The term ‘psychiatric hospital’ includes a mental health facility, a mental hospital, a sanitarium, a psychiatric facility, and any other facility that provides diagnoses or treatment by licensed professionals of mental retardation or mental illness, including a psychiatric ward in a general hospital.”; and

(2) in section 922—

(A) in subsection (d)(4)—

(i) by striking “as a mental defective” and inserting “mentally incompetent”; and

(ii) by striking “any mental institution” and inserting “a psychiatric hospital”; and

(B) in subsection (g)(4)—

(i) by striking “as a mental defective or who has” and inserting “mentally incompetent or has”; and

(ii) by striking “mental institution” and inserting “psychiatric hospital”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended—

(1) by striking “as a mental defective” each place that term appears and inserting “mentally incompetent”;

(2) by striking “mental institution” each place that term appears and inserting “psychiatric hospital”;

(3) in section 101(c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “to the mental health of a person” and inserting “to whether a person is mentally incompetent”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “to the mental health of a person” and inserting “to whether a person is mentally incompetent”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “to the mental health of a person” and inserting “to whether a person is mentally incompetent”; and

(4) in section 102(c)(3)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “AS A MENTAL DEFECTIVE OR COMMITTED TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION” and inserting “MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OR COMMITTED TO A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL”; and

(B) by striking “mental institutions” and inserting “psychiatric hospitals”.

SEC. 06. CLARIFICATION THAT FEDERAL COURT INFORMATION IS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.

Section 103(e)(1) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(F) APPLICATION TO FEDERAL COURTS.—In this paragraph—

“(i) the terms ‘department or agency of the United States’ and ‘Federal department or agency’ include a Federal court; and

“(ii) for purposes of any request, submission, or notification, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall perform the functions of the head of the department or agency.”.

SEC. 07. REPORTS AND CERTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.

(a) NICS REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2016, and every year thereafter, the head of each agency that possesses relevant Federal records shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a description of the relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that can be shared with NICS in a manner consistent with applicable law;

(2) the number of relevant Federal records the agency submitted to NICS during the reporting period;

(3) efforts made to increase the percentage of relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that are submitted to NICS;

(4) any obstacles to increasing the percentage of relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that are submitted to NICS;

(5) measures put in place to provide notice and programs for relief from disabilities as required under the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) if the agency makes qualifying adjudications relating to the mental health of an individual;

(6) measures put in place to correct, modify, or remove records available to NICS when the basis on which the records were made available no longer applies; and

(7) additional steps that will be taken during the 1-year period after the submission of the report to improve the processes by which relevant Federal records are—

(A) identified;

(B) made available to NICS; and

(C) corrected, modified, or removed from NICS.

(b) CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The annual report requirement in subsection (a) shall not apply to an agency that, as part of a report required to be submitted under subsection (a), provides certification that the agency has—

(A) made available to NICS relevant Federal records that can be shared in a manner consistent with applicable law;

(B) a plan to make any relevant Federal records available to NICS and a description of that plan; and

(C) a plan to update, modify, or remove records electronically from NICS not less

than quarterly as required by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) and a description of that plan.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Each agency that is not required to submit annual reports under paragraph (1) shall submit an annual certification to Congress attesting that the agency continues to submit relevant Federal records to NICS and has corrected, modified, or removed records available to NICS when the basis on which the records were made available no longer applies.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON FIREARMS PROSECUTIONS.—

(1) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Beginning on February 1, 2017, and on February 1 of each year thereafter through 2026, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary and Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report of information gathered under this subsection during the fiscal year that ended on September 30 of the preceding year.

(2) SUBJECT OF ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall require each component of the Department of Justice, including each United States Attorney’s Office, to furnish for the purposes of the report described in paragraph (1), information relating to any case presented to the Department of Justice for review or prosecution, in which the objective facts of the case provide probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) ELEMENTS OF ANNUAL REPORT.—With respect to each case described in paragraph (2), the report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include information indicating—

(A) whether in any such case, a decision has been made not to charge an individual with a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any other violation of Federal criminal law;

(B) in any case described in subparagraph (A), a description of why no charge was filed under section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(C) whether in any case described in paragraph (2), an indictment, information, or other charge has been brought against any person, or the matter is pending;

(D) whether, in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(E) in any case described in subparagraph (D) in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, whether a plea agreement of any kind has been entered into with such charged individual;

(F) whether any plea agreement described in subparagraph (E) required that the individual plead guilty, to enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise caused a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(G) in any case described in subparagraph (F) in which the plea agreement did not require that the individual plead guilty, enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise cause a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section

5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, identification of the charges to which that individual did plead guilty;

(H) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the result of any trial of such charges (guilty, not guilty, mistrial);

(I) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), in which the charging document did not contain a count or counts alleging a violation of section 922 or 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the nature of the other charges brought and the result of any trial of such other charges as have been brought (guilty, not guilty, mistrial);

(J) the number of persons who attempted to purchase a firearm but were denied because of a background check conducted in accordance with section 922(t) of title 18, United States Code; and

(K) the number of prosecutions conducted in relation to persons described in subparagraph (J).

SEC. 08. LIMITATION ON OPERATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice, and any of its law enforcement coordinate agencies, shall not conduct any operation where a Federal firearms licensee is directed, instructed, enticed, or otherwise encouraged by the Department of Justice to sell a firearm to an individual if the Department of Justice, or a coordinate agency, knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such an individual is purchasing on behalf of another for an illegal purpose unless the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division personally reviews and approves the operation, in writing, and determines that the agency has prepared an operational plan that includes sufficient safeguards to prevent firearms from being transferred to third parties without law enforcement taking reasonable steps to lawfully interdict those firearms.

SEC. 09. STUDY BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF JUSTICE AND NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON THE CAUSES OF MASS SHOOTINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall instruct the Director of the National Institutes of Justice to conduct a peer-reviewed study to examine various sources and causes of mass shootings, including psychological factors, the impact of violent video games, and other factors. The Director shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct this study jointly with an independent panel of 5 experts appointed by the Academy.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the study required under paragraph (1) begins, the Director shall submit to Congress a report detailing the findings of the study.

(b) ISSUES EXAMINED.—The study conducted under subsection (a)(1) shall examine—

- (1) mental illness;
- (2) the availability of mental health and other resources and strategies to help families detect and counter tendencies toward violence;
- (3) the availability of mental health and other resources at schools to help detect and counter tendencies of students towards violence;
- (4) the extent to which perpetrators of mass shootings, either alleged, convicted, de-

ceased, or otherwise, played violent or adult-themed video games and whether the perpetrators of mass shootings discussed, planned, or used violent or adult-themed video games in preparation of or to assist in carrying out their violent actions;

(5) familial relationships, including the level of involvement and awareness of parents;

(6) exposure to bullying; and

(7) the extent to which perpetrators of mass shootings were acting in a “copycat” manner based upon previous violent events.

SEC. 10. REPORTS TO CONGRESS REGARDING AMMUNITION PURCHASES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Chairs and Ranking Members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

(1) details of all purchases of ammunition by each Federal agency;

(2) a summary of all purchases, solicitations, and expenditures on ammunition by each Federal agency;

(3) a summary of all the rounds of ammunition expended by each Federal agency and a current listing of stockpiled ammunition for each Federal agency; and

(4) an estimate of future ammunition needs and purchases for each Federal agency for the next fiscal year.

SEC. 11. INCENTIVES FOR STATE COMPLIANCE WITH NICS MENTAL HEALTH RECORD REQUIREMENTS.

Section 104(b) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(3) in paragraph (2), as redesignated, by striking “of paragraph (2)” and inserting “of paragraph (1)”; and

(4) by inserting before paragraph (2), as redesignated, the following:

“(1) INCENTIVES FOR PROVIDING MENTAL HEALTH RECORDS AND FIXING THE BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM.—

“(A) DEFINITION OF COMPLIANT STATE.—In this paragraph, the term ‘compliant State’ means a State that has—

“(i) provided not less than 90 percent of the records required to be provided under sections 102 and 103; or

“(ii) in effect a statute that—

“(I) requires the State to provide the records required to be provided under sections 102 and 103; and

“(II) implements a relief from disabilities program in accordance with section 105.

“(B) INCENTIVES FOR COMPLIANCE.—During the period beginning on the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of the Protecting Communities and Preserving the Second Amendment Act of 2016 and ending on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of such Act, the Attorney General—

“(i) shall use funds appropriated to carry out section 103 of this Act, the excess unobligated balances of the Department of Justice and funds withheld under clause (ii), or any combination thereof, to increase the

amounts available under section 505 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3755) for each compliant State in an amount that is not less than 2 percent nor more than 5 percent of the amount that was allocated to such State under such section 505 in the previous fiscal year; and

“(ii) may withhold an amount not to exceed the amount described in clause (i) that would otherwise be allocated to a State under any section of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) if the State—

“(I) is not a compliant State; and

“(II) does not submit an assurance to the Attorney General that—

“(aa) an amount that is not less than the amount described in clause (i) will be used solely for the purpose of enabling the State to become a compliant State; or

“(bb) the State will hold in abeyance an amount that is not less than the amount described in clause (i) until such State has become a compliant State.

“(C) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Protecting Communities and Preserving the Second Amendment Act of 2016, the Attorney General shall issue regulations implementing this paragraph.”

SEC. 12. NOTIFICATION OF PROSPECTIVE FIREARM TRANSFERS TO KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TERRORISTS.

The Attorney General shall establish a process by which the Attorney General and Federal, State, and local law enforcement are immediately notified, as appropriate, of any request to transfer a firearm or explosive to a person who is, or within the previous 5 years was, investigated as a known or suspected terrorist.

SA 4752. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4751 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 4750 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN)) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end add the following:

This Act shall take effect 1 day after the date of enactment.

SA 4753. Mr. SHELBY (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. NELSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act, or any contributed or non-Federal funds, may be used—

(1) to study reallocation of water within the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa or Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint river basins until the Secretary of the Army has executed a Partnering Agreement—

(A) with—

(i) in the case of the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa basin, each of the States of Alabama and Georgia; and

(ii) in the case of the Apalachicola-Chat-tahoochee-Flint basin, each of the States of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; and

(B) that outlines the participation of each State in separate water reallocation studies for each basin; or

(2) to reallocate water within the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa or Apalachicola-Chat-tahoochee-Flint river basins until the Secretary of the Army executes a final agreement with each State through which the relevant river basin flows that provides the explicit consent of each relevant State to any reallocation.

SA 4754. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 85, strike lines 8 through 11 and insert the following:
United States Code, \$50,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities of the United States Trade Representative authorized by section 611 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4405), including transfers, \$15,000,000, to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of such section shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated in title I of this Act under the heading “RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION” under the heading “DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE” shall be reduced by \$6,224,000.

SA 4755. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. In order to carry out the purposes of the POWER Program, the Economic Development Administration shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Appalachian Regional Commission that establishes a process by which an applicant may receive a 100-percent federally funded grant.

SA 4756. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes;

which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Section 501(a)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3751(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(H) State and local programs that are equivalent to the Fugitive Safe Surrender program of the United States Marshals Service authorized under section 632 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16989).”.

SA 4757. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 26, line 10, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for any hearing or review conducted by the Executive Office for Immigration Review, including appellate reviews and administrative hearings, for an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))) unless the child is represented by legal counsel, which may be appointed by the Executive Office for Immigration Review if the child is otherwise unrepresented.”.

SA 4758. Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to take any action to prevent a State from implementing any law that makes it lawful to possess, distribute, or use cannabidiol or cannabidiol oil.

SA 4759. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) Congress finds that not addressing appeals of determinations made by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (commonly referred to as “NICS”) deprives law-abiding citizens of their—

(1) right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

(2) due process rights under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(b) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (referred to in this section as the “FBI”), in accordance with the commitment of the President to hire more than 230 new NICS examiners and staff, announced on January 4, 2016, shall use amounts made available for salaries and expenses of the Bureau, and may not use any other amounts made available to the Bureau—

(1) to pay NICS examiners to process new appeals of NICS determinations and make a final disposition of each appeal not later than 90 days after the date of receipt of the appeal; and

(2) to pay NICS examiners to—

(A) eliminate the current backlog of appeals not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) continue to add individuals to the voluntary appeal file (commonly referred to as the “VAF”) to prevent subsequent delays and erroneous denials.

(c) The FBI may not cease the review or final disposition of appeals of NICS determinations on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) The FBI shall submit to Congress an annual report on the disposition of appeals of NICS determinations during the previous year that includes—

(1) the number of NICS checks on individuals that were—

(A) conducted by the FBI; or

(B) conducted by a Point of Contact (commonly referred to as “POC”) State or local agency;

(2) with respect to the NICS checks described in paragraph (1), the number of denials of firearm transfers that resulted from checks—

(A) conducted by the FBI; or

(B) conducted by a POC State or local agency;

(3) with respect to the denials of firearm transfers described in paragraph (2), the number of denials resulting from NICS checks conducted by—

(A) the FBI that were appealed; or

(B) a POC State or local agency that were appealed—

(i) to the POC State or local agency; or

(ii) to the FBI;

(4) with respect to the appeals described in—

(A) subparagraph (A) or (B)(ii) of paragraph (3), that number that were reversed by the FBI for—

(i) FBI denials; or

(ii) POC State or local agency denials; or

(B) subparagraph (B)(i) of paragraph (3), the number that were reversed by the POC State or local agency; and

(5) the number of FBI denials that involved a VAF application without a preceding appeal of a NICS denial.

SA 4760. Mr. BOOZMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available under this Act or any other Act may be used to—

(1) mandate the use of authorized user recognition (commonly known as “smart gun”) technology by any Federal, State, local, or tribal law enforcement agency; or

(2) require any State, local, or tribal law enforcement agency to obtain or utilize authorized user recognition technology as a condition of receiving Federal grant funding, except in the case of a grant for research of authorized user recognition technology.

SA 4761. Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) None of the amounts in the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (referred to in this section as the "Fund"), whether deposited in the Fund before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act, may be—

(1) reprogrammed, diverted, or used as an offset for non-law enforcement purposes; or

(2) otherwise used by a non-criminal justice agency that does not participate in the Department of Justice Equitable Sharing Program.

(b)(1) The Attorney General may not temporarily or permanently suspend or defer any payments from the Fund to State and local law enforcement agencies through the Department of Justice Equitable Sharing Program.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to authorize the Attorney General to prioritize payments described in that paragraph over other authorized uses of amounts in the Fund under the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Program.

(c) The Attorney General shall—

(1) ensure enforcement of the Department of Justice Equitable Sharing Program policies with respect to participants in the Program; and

(2) submit an annual report to Congress that describes—

(A) each participant that was audited, had funds temporarily or permanently frozen or deferred, or was subject to any other form of suspension or penalty due to a violation of the Program's policies during the previous year; and

(B) the current status within the Program of each participant described in subparagraph (A).

SA 4762. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. COONS, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) Congress finds the following:

(1) Equal treatment and protection under the law is one of the most cherished constitutional principles of the United States.

(2) Laws in many parts of the country still fail to explicitly prohibit discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and

transgender (hereafter in this section referred to as "LGBT") individuals.

(3) The failure to actively oppose and prohibit discrimination leaves LGBT individuals vulnerable, based on who the LGBT individuals are or whom LGBT individuals love, to being—

(A) evicted from their homes;

(B) denied credit or other financial services;

(C) refused basic services in public places such as restaurants or shops; or

(D) terminated from employment, or otherwise discriminated against in employment.

(4) To allow discrimination to persist is incompatible with the founding principles of this country.

(5) Failure to ensure that all people of the United States are treated equally allows a culture of hate against some people in the United States to fester.

(6) This hate culture includes continuing physical assaults and murders committed against LGBT individuals, and particularly against transgender individuals, in the United States.

(7) The events that transpired on June 12, 2016, in Orlando, Florida, were a horrifying and tragic act of hate and terror that took the lives of 49 innocent individuals and injured 53 more. The victims were targeted because of who they were, whom they loved, or whom they associated with.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is time to end discrimination against LGBT individuals and stand against the culture of hatred and prejudice that such discrimination allows;

(2) it is incumbent on policymakers to ensure that LGBT individuals benefit from the full protection of the civil rights laws of the Nation; and

(3) Congress commits to take every action necessary to make certain that all people of the United States are treated and protected equally under the law.

SA 4763. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 85, line 11, strike the period and insert: "Provided further, That \$9,376,000 shall be transferred to the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund established under section 611 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4405), to be used for enforcement, monitoring, investigation, and capacity-building activities related to free trade agreements: *Provided further*, That any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and amounts so transferred shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in accordance with such section 505."

SA 4764. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. TERRORIST REFUGEE INFILTRATION PREVENTION.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the "Terrorist Refugee Infiltration Prevention Act of 2016".

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COUNTRY CONTAINING TERRORIST-CONTROLLED TERRITORY.**—The term "country containing terrorist-controlled territory" means—

(A) Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen; and

(B) any other country designated by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 4(a).

(2) **REFUGEE.**—The term "refugee" has the meaning given the term in section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)).

(3) **SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The term "substantial assistance" means a level of assistance without which the United States could not achieve the purposes for which the assistance was provided or sought.

(4) **VICTIM OF GENOCIDE.**—The term "victim of genocide" has the meaning given the term in Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, opened for signature in Paris on December 9, 1948.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON REFUGEES FROM TERRORIST-CONTROLLED TERRITORIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2) and notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien may not be admitted to the United States under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) if the alien is a national of, has habitually resided in, or is claiming refugee status due to events in any country containing terrorist-controlled territory.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien otherwise prohibited from admission to the United States under paragraph (1) may be admitted to the United States under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) if the alien clearly proves, beyond doubt, that he or she—

(i) satisfies the requirements for admission as a refugee; and

(ii) is a member of a group that has been designated by the Secretary of State or by an Act of Congress as a victim of genocide.

(B) **NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT.**—An alien may not be admitted under subparagraph (A) unless—

(i) the alien has undergone the highest level of security screening of any category of traveler to the United States, including assessments by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation Terrorist Screening Center, and the National Counterterrorism Center;

(ii) full multi-modal biometrics of the alien have been taken, including face, iris, and all fingerprints; and

(iii) the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of National Intelligence certify that such alien is not a threat to the national security of the United States.

(3) **APPLICABILITY.**—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to any alien seeking admission under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) if the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence certify that the alien—

(A) provided substantial assistance to the United States; and

(B) would face a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury because of that assistance if not admitted to the United States.

(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES.—In addition to the countries listed in subsection (b)(1)(A), the Secretary of State may designate, as a “country containing terrorist-controlled territory”, any country containing territory that is controlled, in substantial part, by a Foreign Terrorist Organization, as designated by the Secretary of State under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189), to the exclusion of that country’s recognized government.

(2) LIST OF COUNTRIES CONTAINING TERRORIST-CONTROLLED TERRITORY.—The Secretary of State shall—

(A) maintain and continually update a list of the countries containing terrorist-controlled territory; and

(B) continuously make available the list described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) on the Secretary’s website;

(ii) to the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(iii) to Congress; and

(iv) to the public.

(3) VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE.—The Secretary of State shall—

(A) identify all groups that are victims of genocide;

(B) maintain and continually update a list of the groups that the Secretary or Congress has identified as victims of genocide; and

(C) continuously make available the list described in subparagraph (B)—

(i) on the Secretary’s website;

(ii) to the Secretary of Homeland Security;

(iii) to Congress; and

(iv) to the public.

(4) NATIONAL SECURITY THREAT.—The Secretary of State may refuse to designate a group for the exception under subsection (c)(2)(A)(ii) if the Secretary determines that the group poses a substantial security risk to the United States.

(e) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

(1) RULEMAKING.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue regulations to implement subsection (c) as soon as practicable.

(2) LIMIT OF ALIEN ASSERTIONS.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may not admit any alien into the United States under this section solely based on the assertions of such alien.

(3) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Director of National Intelligence to substantiate, as much as reasonably practicable, the assertions made by aliens seeking admission to the United States.

(f) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—This section shall be effective during the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 4765. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. KIRK) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. FIREARMS TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 932. Trafficking in firearms

“(a) OFFENSES.—It shall be unlawful for any person, regardless of whether anything of value is exchanged—

“(1) to ship, transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose to a person, 2 or more firearms in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such use, carry, possession, or disposition of the firearm would be in violation of, or would result in a violation of any Federal, State, or local law punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 1 year;

“(2) to receive from a person, 2 or more firearms in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the recipient knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such receipt would be in violation of, or would result in a violation of any Federal, State, or local law punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding 1 year;

“(3) to make a statement to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer relating to the purchase, receipt, or acquisition from a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer of 2 or more firearms that have moved in or affected interstate or foreign commerce that—

“(A) is material to—

“(i) the identity of the actual buyer of the firearms; or

“(ii) the intended trafficking of the firearms; and

“(B) the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe is false; or

“(4) to direct, promote, or facilitate conduct specified in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

“(b) PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates, or conspires to violate, subsection (a) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.

“(2) ORGANIZER ENHANCEMENT.—If a violation of subsection (a) is committed by a person in concert with 5 or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management, such person may be sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment of not more than 5 consecutive years.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘actual buyer’ means the individual for whom a firearm is being purchased, received, or acquired; and

“(2) the term ‘term of imprisonment exceeding 1 year’ does not include any offense classified by the applicable jurisdiction as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or less.”

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“932. Trafficking in firearms.”

(c) DIRECTIVE TO THE SENTENCING COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend the Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statements applicable to persons convicted of offenses under section 932 of title 18, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Commission shall—

(A) review the penalty structure that the guidelines currently provide based on the number of firearms involved in the offense and determine whether any changes to that

penalty structure are appropriate in order to reflect the intent of Congress that such penalties reflect the gravity of the offense; and

(B) review and amend, if appropriate, the guidelines and policy statements to reflect the intent of Congress that guideline penalties for violations of section 932 of title 18, United States Code, and similar offenses be increased substantially when committed by a person who is a member of a gang, cartel, organized crime ring, or other such enterprise or in concert with another person who is a member of a gang, cartel, organized crime ring or other such enterprise.

SA 4766. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 13, line 8, strike “*Provided,*” and insert “*Provided,* That not more than \$8,000,000 may be used to fill gaps in the national surface current mapping network using high frequency radar technology and to allow fleet acquisition for autonomous underwater and surface vehicles for near real-time data collection: *Provided further,*”.

SA 4767. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4685 proposed by Mr. SHELBY (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI) to the bill H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, line 24, insert “\$5,000,000 is for emergency law enforcement assistance, as authorized by section 609M of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10513),” after “subpart 1.”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 16, 2016, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 16, 2016, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Our Evolving Understanding and Response to Transnational Criminal Threats.”

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized

to meet during the session of the Senate on June 16, 2016, at 10 a.m., in room SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 16, 2016, at 11 a.m., in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a hearing entitled "Keeping the American Dream Alive: The Challenge to Create Jobs Under the NLRB's New Joint employer Standard."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on June 16, 2016, at 9 a.m., in room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two members of my staff, J Francis and Chelsea Moser, both from Wilmington, DE, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of this Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jason Bast, a Defense Legislative Fellow in the office of Senator COCHRAN be granted privileges of the floor for the remainder of the calendar year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONGRATULATING THE PITTSBURGH PENGUINS FOR WINNING THE 2016 STANLEY CUP HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 499, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 499) congratulating the Pittsburgh Penguins for winning the 2016 Stanley Cup hockey championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SASSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 499) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 500, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 500) designating June 19, 2016, as "Juneteenth Independence Day" in recognition of June 19, 1865, the date on which slavery legally came to an end in the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 500) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 465, S. 2808.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2808) to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2808) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2808

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 2016".

SEC. 2. 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)—

"(1) \$24,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

"(2) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

"(3) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2019; and

"(4) \$26,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

"(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1)—

"(1) \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 2017;

"(2) \$13,000,000 for fiscal year 2018;

"(3) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2019; and

"(4) \$14,000,000 for fiscal year 2020."

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 17,
2016, AND MONDAY, JUNE 20, 2016

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11 a.m., Friday, June 17, for a pro forma session only with no business being conducted; further, that when the Senate adjourns on Friday, June 17, it next convene at 3 p.m., Monday, June 20; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; further, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 2578; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the pending cloture motions ripen at 5:30 p.m., Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SASSE. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator STABENOW and Senator CARPER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING GEORGE
VOINOVICH

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I come here with a solemn message today, and I come here remembering a Republican colleague who served in this body for 12 years—George Voinovich.

George was a former Governor of Ohio and a former mayor of Cleveland. I think, in his time, he was county auditor. He was Lieutenant Governor, I believe, and mayor of Cleveland. He was the chairman of the National League of Cities. As a two-term Governor of Ohio, he was also chairman of

the National Governors Association. I had the privilege of serving as his vice chairman and, later on, as his successor, as the chairman of the NGA.

Then George came here. He was elected in 1998, and he took office here in the Senate in 1999. He served for two terms and is, I am sure, remembered by everybody who served with him as smart, kind, principled, hard-working, and straight-talking. He was everything an elected official should be and could be.

He and I went to Ohio State together but not at the same time. He was in law school and a year or two older than me. I was an undergraduate, and so I never got to know him at that point in time. But we shared a lot of bonds. I got to know his family well, his wife Janet. She and my wife Martha, as we were Governors together, were spouses together and were very good and close friends.

I liked George. You know sometimes when you meet someone and you just like them right away? I don't believe anybody in Ohio history ever won all 84 counties, and with something like almost two-thirds of the vote. He did that. That was in 2004. I think in 2006, I won every county in Delaware. We have three. He has 80 or so counties. I would joke with him: Well, we both won every county in our State. It was a little harder for him.

He impacted this place, as I think relatively few people do. We served together on the Environment and Public Works Committee. We served together on the committee that was initially called Governmental Affairs and later Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. He was one of the leaders in each of those committees.

George was one of those people who had the courage to keep out of step when everyone else was marching to the wrong tune. As a Republican, at a time when we had a Republican President—and by 2007 the war in Iraq was not going well—he very bravely, within his own caucus, called on President George W. Bush to begin a phased withdrawal of our troops. He basically said the Iraqis ought to be able to do a little more for themselves, fend for themselves. We will help them, but they should do more for themselves.

He was one who believed we needed to match revenues with expenditures, and he was a guy who really knew how to squeeze a dime. He was very fiscally very responsible. He was a big believer that States should be fiscally responsible—and cities. He became mayor of Cleveland when they were basically bankrupt. He helped guide them back to prosperity and helped to rekindle the economy there and helped to foster an extremely strong economy. That is how he won every single county in Ohio.

George was a guy who would actually vote against a tax break when he thought it wasn't fiscally responsible to do, if it would further erode our revenue base and enlarge our budget def-

icit. He was a very courageous—very courageous—elected official and someone you just liked.

You know sometimes you meet people and it is all about them? Well, it was never all about George. He was a guy who had every reason to be pompous and proud and everything, but he was not that way at all. How do I describe him? He had the heart of a servant. He understood that his job was to serve, not be served. He was humble, not haughty. He came from a humble background and never had a lot of money—he and his wife Janet—until the day he died.

George died in his sleep earlier this week, almost at the age of 80, just 2 days before my wife and I were supposed to have dinner with him and his wife here in Washington, and with other friends, to celebrate his impending 80th birthday.

I said earlier that George had the courage to keep out of step when everyone else was marching to the wrong tune. How do I say this? When faced with the dilemma of maybe voting with his caucus or voting with the President on something he just thought was wrong, he was amazingly brave. He would say: What is the right thing to do? I heard him say this more than a few times, as Governor, chairman of the National Governors Association, and here. He would say: What is the right thing to do? He wouldn't say: What is the easy thing to do? What is the expedient thing to do? But what is the right thing to do?

He was a person of deep faith. We have a Bible study group that meets here every Thursday, just upstairs, not far from this floor. There are about seven or eight of us, who, I like to say, need the most help. It is Democrats and Republicans. It is not just all one religion or the other. It is a meeting he came to just about every Thursday. He was a person of deep faith.

George felt that the most important rule of law for us to follow, regardless of what religion we were—whether Protestant or Catholic or Jewish or Muslim or Hindu or Buddhist—they all have some version of the golden rule. Even Confucius in China had something like the golden rule 2,500 years ago, which goes something like this: Don't do to others what you don't want to have done to you. But George was really the embodiment of the golden rule: Treat other people like you want to be treated.

He had a temper, but, frankly, he lost it when he should have. He lost it when he should have.

Today we had a roundtable, and the roundtable included someone from the Government Accountability Office. Every 2 years, as the Presiding Officer knows, GAO puts out a high-risk list. I describe it as high-risk ways of wasting taxpayer money. They lay out all these different things that should be done in agencies and that, if done, would not only provide better service for citizens of this country but also do so in a more cost-effective way.

George was always really interested in how we get better results with less money. He was always interested in that.

At this roundtable today, when we convened it, I said: Let's hold this roundtable today with the Government Accountability Office and with representatives from across the Federal Government who are working to get off GAO's high-risk list. In order to do that, you have to figure out how to address the concerns raised by GAO and their reviews of agency operations. We talked about some of the areas where Senator George Voinovich worked—in one case with Senator Danny Akaka from Hawaii—to address a number of areas of expenditures and practices that needed to be addressed.

Subsequent to the roundtable, I left there and came here to the Capitol Building and went to the office of the President pro tempore, Senator ORRIN HATCH, where he was signing a document relating to the adoption of legislation the Presiding Officer and I and others had worked on, which is focused on how we do a better job in this country when we transition from one administration—this President, the current administration, President Obama—to the next administration. How do we do that in a way that we just don't drop the ball and get further behind, stop making progress in particular areas, and undermine our national security? How do we transition in smarter ways?

That legislation has been named after two people—in honor of two people. One is Senator Ted Kaufman, who was JOE BIDEN's successor here. Ted was our Senator here for 2 years following Joe's departure to become Vice President and before CHRIS COONS was elected and joined us here in the Senate. During the 2 years Ted Kaufman was our Senator from Delaware, one of the pieces of legislation he offered was to make possible better transitions, more effective transitions, and smoother transitions from one administration to the other.

Another person who had thought about that a whole lot was a fellow named Mike Leavitt, former Governor of Utah and later a Cabinet Secretary in George W. Bush's administration, and a friend of mine. I succeeded George Voinovich as chairman of the National Governors Association, and Mike Leavitt was the vice chairman, and he then became the chairman. We were all very close friends and colleagues then and right up until George's death.

But we went over, literally, to the President pro tempore's office and signed the documentation. We had Senator Kaufman there, Governor Leavitt there, and we remembered George Voinovich, because when the first version of that legislation was passed, Ted Kaufman was the Democratic lead and George Voinovich was the Republican lead.

That is just one of dozens of examples where he provided leadership for

this country, as he did for Ohio in the roles he held there.

I really loved George Voinovich. I just loved the guy. I think when we think of leaders, sometimes people in leadership positions say to others: Do as I say. George actually said: Do as I do. He was a big believer in leading by example.

The other thing I loved and respected about him was that he was very tenacious. We have all met people who could have done something, gotten something done, and been somebody, and they gave up. They gave up. George never gave up. He was one of those people who, when he knew he was right and he was sure he was right, he never gave up.

Tomorrow, people from all over Ohio—actually from around the country—will gather in Cleveland not far from the home where George and Janet and their family were raised and where they lived for many years—where Janet still lives. It will be sad, but there will also be a sense of joy. There are probably not many good ways to die—but to die at the age of almost 80 and to die in your sleep without pain and suffering, and to have a legacy of wonderful children—children any of us would be proud to call our own—and a bunch of grandchildren—the same thing, whom any of us would be proud to call our own. That is a great legacy if you just stopped right there. But the legacy goes well beyond that in terms of the way Ohio is governed today by Governor John Kasich, who is another close friend.

John Kasich and I came to the House together in 1983, and I am delighted he has had the opportunity to serve as Governor there—a worthy successor to George Voinovich. Frankly, I might add—and I will probably get in trouble with my caucus for saying this—he would have been a great nominee for our friends in the Republican Party. But apparently that is not in the cards.

So I won't go on much further, but when people say bad things about elected officials or unkind things about elected officials, I think it is too bad they didn't know the Presiding Officer and they didn't know George Voinovich, because they wouldn't feel that way if they knew him or had any idea of his commitment and his dedication and his sacrifice and his leadership.

I will close with this. A fellow who used to serve here was a fellow named Alan Simpson. He was a Senator from Wyoming. We remembered him today because he was the coauthor of the Bowles-Simpson plan, the fiscally responsible deficit reduction plan of probably about 6 or 7 years ago. It was established by President Obama. It was a good roadmap then, and I still think it is a good roadmap today. Alan Simpson was the Republican part of that, in tandem with Erskine Bowles.

Alan Simpson used to say a lot of very funny things. He was probably as humorous as anybody who ever served here, but he also said some serious

things here too, and one of them reminds me of George Voinovich. Senator Alan Simpson used to talk about integrity, and he would say: Integrity—if you have it, nothing else matters. Integrity—if you don't have it, nothing else matters. Think about that. Integrity, if you have it, nothing else matters. Integrity, if you don't have it, nothing else matters. George Voinovich did not have a partisan bone in his body, but he had a world of integrity—just a world of integrity inside that body of his.

The other thing I would say, I like to think that as important as integrity is—and it is—the other thing that is as critically important for the success of any organization, whether it is a State or county or business or school, this body, the most important ingredient for the success of that entity, any of them, is leadership, principled leadership, committed leadership, enlightened leadership, and George Voinovich embodied those.

So to the people of Delaware who supported—not Delaware. Delaware is a little town just north of Columbus, OH. When I was a student at Ohio State, I used to think Delaware was a town just north of Columbus. I later found out it was a whole State. When I got out of the Navy, I moved there. They were good enough to let me serve in a couple different capacities, including here.

The people of Ohio were smart to elect him and smart to share him with us. We were just blessed that they did that, really blessed that they did that.

I felt the presence of George Voinovich today at our roundtable working on the issues he loved. I felt his presence at the signing ceremony in the President pro tempore's office, when we signed into law the transition legislation he originally cosponsored a number of years ago with Senator Ted Kaufman, and I feel his presence here today, and it is a good presence. While we mourn his loss and his death, we just appreciate so much his life.

9/11 MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, on a totally different subject, my wife and I had the opportunity to go to New York last Saturday. We were invited up by our oldest son to visit with him and his roommate. We visited the 9/11 Memorial Museum. For anybody who has a chance to go to New York City and visit that memorial, I urge that they do that. It was a walk back in time to 9/11 and the horrors of that day and the days and the weeks that followed, but out of that terrible disaster, our country came together.

Our country came together in rather remarkable ways. Instead of pointing fingers at each other, we decided to join hands and work together under the leadership of George W. Bush, and we created a 9/11 Commission, chaired by Republican Tom King of New Jersey and cochaired by Lee Hamilton, Congressman from Indiana, former chair of

the House Foreign Relations Committee. It was a bipartisan Commission. There were 9 or 11 people. They went to work. They had a great staff, and they worked for months to drill down on what went wrong, what led to 9/11—that catastrophe and how could it happen—and came up with a whole host of recommendations. I think there were about 40 recommendations. They were unanimous. They adopted them unanimously and gave them to us. They came before us and came before our committee, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, and we adopted about 80 percent of them pretty much unanimously. It was a time that rather than us being divided as a country, it was a time we came together on the heels of a terrible disaster.

When I look at the political back and forth that seems to flow out of the tragedy in Orlando and I compare that with what existed when we lost maybe 60 times as many lives 15 years ago, I would hope we would remember, as a people—I hope those of us who serve in this body and those who would like to lead our country will remember the words right over the Presiding Officer's head. I don't know a lot of Latin, but the Latin words inscribed over the chair where the Presiding Officer sits, “E pluribus unum,” from many, one. From many, one. We are strong when we are united, and we need to be united just as we were 15 years ago. We need to be united as a nation today. George Voinovich, if he were here, would remind us of that. Since he is not, I wanted to.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:15 p.m., adjourned until Friday, June 17, 2016, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

KAMALA SHIRIN LAKHDHIR, OF CONNECTICUT, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO MALAYSIA.

ANDREW ROBERT YOUNG, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BURKINA FASO.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

MARK D. ACTON, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 14, 2022. (REAPPOINTMENT)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

SHIRLEY WOODWARD, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, VICE DAVID B. BUCKLEY, RESIGNED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AIR FORCE AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 8034 AND 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. STEPHEN W. WILSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. VERALINN JAMIESON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

NATHAN J. ABEL
ADAM D. ACKERMAN
JASON M. ADAMS
ROBIN E. ADAMS
JASON M. AFTANAS
ALLEN Y. AGNES
BRADFORD K. AIKENS
MICHAEL JOHN ALBRECHT
SALVADOR ALEMAN
SHANE W. ALFAR
DAVID K. ALLAMANDOLA
SEAN R. AMES
MATTHEW P. ANASTAS
ALISON M. ANDERS
ANDREW D. ANDERSON
DAVID M. ANDERSON
JOHN P. ANDERSON
KEITH M. ANDERSON
MATTHEW K. ANDERSON
ROBERT JAMES ANDREE
SCOTT ANDRESEN
NATHAN P. ANDREWS
IONIO Q. ANDRUS
JUSTIN A. ANHALT
JASON F. ANNIS
TONY S. APONTE
MATTHEW AFRICENO
JONATHAN L. ARD
JOSHUA O. ARKI
PAUL M. ARKWEILL
GABRIEL S. ARRINGTON
JOHNATHAN M. ARTIS
WILLIAM C. ATKINS
KEVIN P. AUGER
ANDREW J. BABIARZ
CHRISTIAN BACKHAUS
RUSSELL S. BADOWSKI
JONATHAN B. BAIZA
BRADLEY CHARLES BAKER
BRIAN J. BAKER
JACOBY L. BAKER
EDWARD R. BALZER
THOMAS J. BANASZAK
DANE M. BANNACH
GREGORY R. BARBER
RICHARD BARBER
KAREN D. BARBOUR
KIMBERLY N. BARR
ARTHUR C. BARTON
STEVEN F. BARYZA
RUSSELL D. BASTIAN
LUKE A. BATES
BYRON F. BATEY
DANIEL P. BEALL
MEREDITH A. BEAVERS
ANDREW I. BECKETT
CARL F. BECKEY
KENNETH B. BEEBE III
RYAN M. BEHRINGER
GARY SCOTT BEISNER II
KRISTIN A. BEITZ
JOSEPH P. BELLUCCI
DEAR BELOVED
CHRISTOPHER P. BENDIG
JOHN T. BENGTSON
ANDRES BENITEZ
BRANDON S. BENNETT
DANIEL RAY BENTLEY
BRIAN D. BENTON
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JEFFREY RYAN ROSENBERRY
MATTHEW C. ROSS
TIMOTHY J. ROTT
METODI V. ROULEV
RAYMOND K. ROUNDS
NICHOLAS G. ROWE
KEVIN P. ROWLETTE
EDWIN RUCKWARDT
JULIE ANNE RUDY
JUSTIN R. RUPA
ANDREW D. RULE
RICHARD G. W. RULIFFSON
DAVID G. RUNELS
RAYMOND M. RUSCOE
BRIAN M. RUSSELL
ERIC J. RUSSELL
JERIMIAH D. RUSSIAN
REBECCA F. RUSSO
ETHAN A. RUTELL
JAMES L. RUTLEDGE
KATHERINE ANNE RYAN
SCOTT D. RYDER
ETHAN E. SABIN
JERMAINE S. SAILSMAN
TODD J. SALZWEDEL
GERARDO SANCHEZ
NICHOLAS B. SANDERS
WILLIAM D. SANDERS
CHARLES S. SANDUSKY
JAMES MICHAEL SATTTLER
NICHOLAS R. SAUCIER
ZACHARY T. SCHAFER
KYLE S. SCHLEWINSKY
JOHN W. SCHMIDTKE
KEITH M. SCHNEIDER
CHRISTOPHER A. SCHNIPKE
STEVEN A. SCHOEBELEN
MICHAEL W. SCHREINER
TYLER B. W. SCHROEDER
DAVID W. SCHUR
LAWRENCE F. SCHUTZ
JOHN R. SCHWARTZ
ERIK W. SCHWARTZ
SETH PETER SCHWESINGER
JESSE M. SCOTT
LISA R. SCOTT
MICHAEL D. SEAL
KEVIN A. SEAY
RYAN N. SEEKINS
CHARLES D. SENDRAL
CHAD A. SESSLER
ANAND D. SHAH
THEODORE JOHN SHANKS
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL SHARP

BENJAMIN A. SHAUB
KELLY W. SHELTON
SAMUAL P. SHIMP
BRANDY ANN SHIRLEY
DENNY R. SHOFNER
BRANDON R. SHROYER
MATTHEW G. SIKKINK
YONG C. SIM
JAMES S. SIMMONS
JASMINE MARIE SIMMS
JONATHAN ALEXANDER SIRARD
THANE A. SISSON
RYAN DANIEL SKAGGS
STEVEN B. SKIPPER
FRANK T. SKRYPAK
ANDREW SLAUGHTER
JON P. SLAUGHTER
RYAN A. SLAUGHTER
JAMES N. SLEAR
JONATHAN M. SLINKARD
DENNIS R. SLOWINSKI
ADAM J. SMITH
ALLEN SMITH
BENJAMIN M. SMITH
CALEB T. SMITH
CHRISTOPHER C. SMITH
GENE T. SMITH
JAMES DANIEL SMITH
JEREMY R. SMITH
LAWRENCE A. SMITH II
PATRICK S. SMITH
RIKKI D. SMITH
RYAN G. SMITH
EDWARD W. SMITHER
JENNIFER JEAN SNOW
SCOTT A. SNYDER
ERIC M. SOBECKI
SARA N. SOMERS
DANIEL K. SORENSON
JUSTIN EDWARD SORICE
ELIZABETH D. SORELLS
JOHN WILLARD SOUTHARD
JEREMY S. SPARKS
LUCAS D. P. SPATHS
MICHAEL B. SPECK
ALEC THOMAS SPENCER
DAVID M. P. SPITLER
KATHRYN A. SPRINGER
TODD J. SPRINGER
WESLEY N. SPURLOCK III
ROBERT S. ST CYR
GREGORY R. STACK
CARRIE R. STAFFORD
BENJAMIN G. STALLARD
RYAN L. STALLSWORTH
LEE W. STANFORD
TODD EDWARD STANIEWICZ
JOSHUA P. STANTON
SHAWN M. STAPPEN
NIKOLAOS P. STATHOPOULOS
ADAM R. STAUBACH
RYAN L. STEBBINS
GREGORY M. STEENBERGE
EDWARD R. STEINFORT
ADRAIN E. STEMPLER II
MICHELLE L. STERLING
SHAWN P. STERMER
DAVID B. STEVENSON
MARCUS U. STEVENSON
ANDREW B. STEWART
GRAHAM R. STEWART
JATSON STEWART
TONY J. STIBRAL
BRIAN A. STILES
MICHAEL T. STONE
SAMMY E. STOVER
MICHAEL K. STREET
AARON JOSEPH STRODE
NATHAN C. STUCKEY
MATTHEW P. STUECK
ROBERT W. STURGILL, JR.
MICHAEL WILLIAM SUDEN
MATTHEW SUHRE
FWAMAY L. SULLIVAN
THOMAS RICHARD SULLIVAN
KONSTANTIN SYVERKOUNOV
JOHN R. SWANSON
PETER M. SWEENEY
KYLE A. SWOPE
ADAM N. SYLVAN
DEREK J. SYSWERDA
GIORGIO AUGUSTIN SZABO
JOHN T. SZCZEPANSKI
KYLE A. TAKAMURA
BRIAN C. TALIAFERRO
JUSTIN M. TARLTON
EDWARD R. TAYLOR
MATTHEW SCOTT TAYLOR
MICHELLE L. TAYLOR
TIFFANY S. TAYLOR
TIMOTHY A. TENDALL
CHRISTOPHER J. TERRY
CHRISTOPHER M. THACKABERRY
MILES PEYTON THAEMERT
RYAN JAMES THEISEN
FRANK A. THEISING
GREGORY C. THERIOT
MARY A. THIGPEN
DUSTIN T. THOMAS
JEROME SAMUAL TERRELL THOMAS
KELIE A. THOMAS
STEVEN C. THOMAS
LINWOOD A. THOMPSON
MICHAEL J. THOMPSON
ROBERT E. THOMPSON
MATTHEW B. THRIFT
RYAN C. THULIN

CHRISTOPHER A. THUOTTE
 RENEE Z. THUOTTE
 ANDREW CHARLES TIDGELL
 AARON P. TILLMAN
 NELSON E. TIRADO
 WENDELL R. TONEY
 LEONARDO A. TONGKO
 ELIUD E. TORRES
 STEPHEN A. TOTH
 JONATHAN M. TOWNSEND
 JOHN M. TRAVIESO
 CATHERINE J. TREDWAY
 CHARLES M. TRICKEY
 STEVEN E. TRNKA
 DAVID D. TROXELL
 CHRISTOPHER M. TROYER
 STEVEN A. TRUEBLOOD
 MAUREEN A. TRUJILLO
 BRENT GERALD TSCHIKOF
 REBECCA A. TUBMAN
 JASON L. TUCKER
 BRYAN BERFENTI TUINMAN
 GRANT M. TULLIUS
 MICHAEL R. TURNER
 RICHARD J. TURNER
 JAMES M. TUTHILL
 JOSEPH BRIAN TUZZOLINO
 MARK ALLEN TYLER
 RYAN T. TYPOLT
 FRANCIS C. TYSON IV
 CHRISTOPHER D. UHLAND
 ANDREW GALO ULAT
 DAVID B. UNDEUTSCH
 CASEY L. UTTERBACK
 ANDREW J. VAIL
 MARKYVES J. VALENTIN
 JOSEPH S. VALENTINO
 JAMES M. VALPIANI
 GREGORY K. VAN DYK
 PETER A. VANAGAS
 MATTHEW J. VANIGLDER
 DONALD E. VANSLYKE
 DANIEL MOISES VEGA
 GREGORY A. VICE
 MATTHEW BENJAMIN VICKERS
 JESSE O. VIG
 MICHAEL A. VOLKERDING
 STACIE L. VOORHEES
 DREW T. J. VOSS
 NATHAN P. VOSTERS
 CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL WADDELL
 KRISTOPHER L. WAECHTER
 RUSSELL E. WAIGHT
 RYAN G. WALINSKI
 EDWARD Y. WALKER
 HUGH E. WALKER III
 JASON DOUGLAS WALKER
 KRYSTAL M. WALKER
 VIRGINIA S. WALKER
 WILLIAM M. WALKER II
 JAMES A. WALL
 JOHN D. WALLACE
 JONATHON C. WALLER
 KEVIN WALSH
 THOMAS ALAN WALSH
 DANIEL P. WALTERS
 ANDRE M. WALTON
 LAWRENCE C. WARE
 RYAN E. WARTMAN
 DANIEL C. WASSMUTH
 ZACHARY R. WATERTMAN
 JOSHUA CHRISTMAN WATKINS
 WILLIAM J. WATKINS
 JONATHAN N. WATSON
 JOSEPH A. WATSON
 TODD MICHAEL WATSON
 KEVIN L. WATTS
 BEACHER R. WEBB III
 BRIAN RICHARD WEBB
 JASON D. WEBB
 MICHAEL L. WEBBER
 BRIAN E. WEBSTER
 CHRISTOPHER J. WEDEWER
 SCOTT ALLEN WEED
 AARON W. WEEDMAN
 PAUL R. WEME
 HEATHER A. WEMPE
 DANIELLE D. WEMYSS
 MATTHEW J. WEMYSS
 MICHAEL F. WENDELKEN
 BRANDON D. WENGERT
 JAMES T. WESTFALL
 JACOB M. WESTWOOD
 TYSON KRISTOPHER WETZEL
 PHILLIP A. WHEELER
 MARK D. WHISLER
 GEOFFREY N. WHITAKER
 JONATHAN L. WHITTAKER
 JOSHUA T. WHITE
 KEITH S. WHITE
 KEVIN E. WHITE
 MARCUS J. WHITE
 THOMAS D. WHITE
 TIM RAY WHITELOCK
 BISHANE ANTHONY WHITMORE
 JONATHAN L. WHITTAKER
 DANIEL PHILLIP WIESNER
 JOSHUA D. WIITALA
 MATTHEW S. WILCOXEN
 JOSHUA D. WILD
 BROOKS A. WILKERSON
 DAVID S. WILLIAMS
 JUSTIN J. WILLIAMS
 KEVIN CHARLES WILLIAMS, JR.
 DANIEL CLYDE WILLIS
 WARD G. WILLIS
 CARL B. WILSON

CHIRIGA O. WILSON
 DAVID C. WILSON
 NEAL M. WILSON
 RICHARD N. WINFREY, JR.
 CHRISTOPHER L. WINKLEPLECK
 ALEXANDER D. WINN
 NICHOLAS G. WISNEWSKI
 WARREN ERIC WITHROW
 PATRICK WOLVERTON
 RYAN T. WONG
 CHRISTOPHER C. WOOD
 JASON LEWIS WOODRUFF
 ABRAM M. WOODY
 GREGORY A. WOOLEY
 SCOTT P. WUENSTEL
 WILLIAM L. WUNSCHER
 LAWRENCE WYATT, JR.
 MING XU
 AARON M. YAGER
 VUE YANG
 ALAN YEE
 CHRISTOPHER W. YENGO
 MICHAEL D. YOUNG
 BENJAMIN D. YOUNGQUIST
 PETER D. YULE
 DENNIS A. ZABKA
 MATTHEW D. ZAKRI
 JOSE L. ZAMBRANO
 ARIC L. ZEESE
 BAI LAN ZHU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
 FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

DANIEL J. BESSMER
 IMELDA M. CATALASAN
 ANDREW A. CRUZ
 DAVID H. DICKEY
 MARK R. DUFFY
 MELANIE J. ELLIS
 LARRY S. KROLL
 MARTIN W. LAFRANCE
 DAVID J. LINKH
 CHERIE ANNE C. MAUNTEL
 MICHAEL B. PEAKE
 SCOTT M. SONNEK
 CHRISTINE L. STABILE
 BERNARD L. VANPELT
 CHRISTIE BARTON WALTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
 FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID B. BARKER
 DANISHIA A. BARTON
 MELISSA J. BEASLEY
 RANDOLPH T. BOSCH
 JAMES M. CAMILLERI
 BRIAN M. CARUTHERS
 MARIABETHY PULIDO CASH
 JOSHUA S. CURTIS
 KELLY LYNN DETERING
 JOI BLYTHE DOZIER
 IAN C. ERSKINE
 DAVID A. FERGUSON
 STEVEN M. FOX
 RYAN A. GABEL
 EMIRZA G. GRADIZ
 LISA FLORES GUZMAN
 FRED L. HARRIS
 ADAM G. HENSON
 KIRK D. HUNTSMAN
 PERRY J. JOHNS
 VANESSA A. JOHNSON
 ALEXEI KAMBALOV
 SYLVIA CHIHUN KIM
 JOSHUA J. LESLIE
 WENDY J. MORENO
 LINDSEY KAY OLESON
 JOSHUA D. PETER
 KEVIN S. RAMSEY
 DANIEL J. RIVAS
 TODD M. ROMAN
 JOSEPH H. ROUNTREE
 TANYA M. SIMULICK
 STATWELL G. SINCLAIR, JR.
 JAMES A. STEWART
 LEWIS RANDOLPH TAYLOR
 THOMAS JASON TELFER
 ALISON M. THOMAS
 JASON T. TOMPKINS
 NEVA J. VANDERSCHAEGEN
 GLORIA JEN WALSKI
 TOBIE A. WETHINGTON
 JOCELYN M. WHALEN
 TANYA R. YELVERTON
 ANGELA M. YUHAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
 FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

EBON S. ALLEY
 JEFFREY D. ANDREOLI
 JOHN C. BATKA
 PAUL W. BOTT
 MECAN S. BRANDT
 ROBERT S. BROWN
 KAREN J. BUIKEMA
 BELINDA P. COLIE
 WARREN G. CONROW
 SCOTT A. COREY
 JAMIE D. CORNETT

AMANDA L. DENTON
 MATTHEW R. FERRERI
 JENNIFER M. GIOVANNETTI
 ELISA AMANTIAD HAMMER
 JARRETT R. JACK
 PAUL Y. KIM
 ADAM B. KLEMENS
 KEYE S. LATIMER
 JUNG B. LEE
 MONIKA LUNN
 TRAVIS J. MEIDINGER
 MIKEL M. MERRITT
 CAROLANN MILLER
 JEFFREY A. NEWSOM
 CHRISTOPHER S. PECHACEK
 JOSEPH N. PUGLIESE
 CHRISTOPHER M. PUTNAM
 CARY C. REGISTER
 ALLISON R. ROGERS
 TOMAO L. ROSE
 ELLEN A. ROSKA
 EMBER RYALS
 SEAN D. SARSFIELD
 JASON B. SHIRAH
 JENNIFER L. SHIRLEY
 JOHN E. STUBBS
 TISHA D. SUTTON
 BRIAN K. SYDNOR
 MATTHEW T. TARANTO
 CHRISTINE L. TOLBERT
 CHARLES B. TOTH
 DAVID E. WAGNER
 ERICH W. WANAGAT
 DANIEL J. WATSON
 AARON D. WEAVER
 DAVID C. WRIGHT
 RICHARD Y. K. YOO
 KENDRA S. ZBIR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
 TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR
 FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

OLUJIMISOLA M. ADELANI
 JOSHUA P. ADILI
 DANIELLE N. ANDERSON
 SCOTT R. ANDERSON
 ERIN D. ARCHER
 RICHARD S. BAKER, JR.
 SCOTT A. BAKER
 JEFFREY N. BARNES
 TIMOTHY W. BATTEN
 NIKKI L. BEADLE
 SEAN W. BERENSEN
 MARCUS B. BOONE
 JOANNA BORAWSKI
 ANDREW J. BOSTIC
 JOHN A. BOUCHARD
 TIFFANY A. BRAKEFIELD
 CRYSTAL A. BROWN SCOTT
 CODY R. BUTLER
 DANIELLE BUTLER
 RYAN D. BUTTON
 NICOLE M. CAMPBELL
 GABRIEL A. CANTU
 DANIEL E. CATRAMBONE
 LEAH D. CHAPMAN
 TODD J. CHRISTENSEN
 LEVI E. COLE
 DEBORAH E. COLON
 PATRICK D. CORDING
 AMILEAH R. DAVIS
 MINDY A. DAVIS
 NANCY B. DJANANEY
 NICOLE C. DJANBATIAN
 JOHN S. DOLESKI
 ALICIA M. DUDLEY
 KYLE HUNTER EAST
 RYAN G. EISWERTH
 IRENA F. FARLIK
 RUDOLPH T. FRANCIN
 SHARA N. FRANCIN
 SHEONTTEE C. FRANK
 SHELTON J. FRASER
 LESLEY ANN FRIEDHOFF
 IVETH A. GALVEZ GUZMAN
 JASON M. GARCIA
 RYAN G. GARRISON
 BRIANNE J. GEORGE
 TIMOTHY R. GEORGE
 JULIANNE J. GILLESPIE
 JOSEPH GUTERSONKE
 NATHAN W. GOEKE
 JOSHUA M. HALL
 CHASE M. HAMILTON
 ROCHELLE K. HASE
 GLORIA J. HEATER
 JEFFREY R. HERCHLER
 CHRISTOPHER G. HERMAN
 EMILY N. HEWETT
 BRANDON M. HEY
 RODNEY A. HO, JR.
 ADAM M. HOLLINGSWORTH
 CHARLES R. HOLT III
 NATHAN H. HOWARTH
 MICHAEL J. HSU
 DANA M. HUBBARD
 STEVEN M. HYER
 ADAM P. IRVIN
 KAMY C. JENKINS
 DAVID M. JOHNSON
 LURA E. JOHNSON
 PHILLIP J. KARSEN
 ROBERT S. KENNEDY
 ERIC J. KIRWAN
 MICHAEL R. KLINGSHIRN

MARQUITA F. KNIGHT
SHAWN P. KNIGHT
SARA E. KOEPKE
BENJAMIN F. KOLLE
NATHAN A. KRZYANIAK
KATHIUSKA M. LAMBRODRIGUEZ
JAMES HAROLD LANDSBERGER
KIMBERLY A. LANE
GREGORY J. LATHBURY
RYAN M. LEPPERT
MAIRA G. MALHABOUR
BRYDON K. MANNING
DANIEL MARCIEL
MARGARET E. MARTIN
JOHN W. MARUHN
JONATHAN B. MCQUAIG
PATRICK M. MEADE
JULIE L. MENEGAY
JACOB A. MOCK
JAMES NATHANAEL MOORE
PATRICK M. MUDIMBI
MAYRIN C. MUNGUIA
GERALD J. NOVACK
KATHRYN H. OJA
ERIC A. OWENS
BECKY L. PEDERSON
DANIELLE N. PENDER
VICTOR I. PERRI, JR.
JULIANNA M. PETRONE
JOHN P. PISTELLO
JESSICA H. RACKLEY
JAMES W. RAFINER
TIMOTHY E. RALSTON
KARLA J. RAMIREZVIGIL
KIMBERLY M. RANIERI

KRISTEN E. REDD
ELLIOT N. REED
PRESTON CARNELL REED
ERICA N. ROBINSON
AMBER N. RODGERS
MICHELLE M. RODRIGUEZ
MELANIE R. ROSERIE
JESSICA J. SAN FELIPPO
TRAVIS W. SCHMITT
ANDREA B. SCHULTZ
DANNY A. SECOR
RYAN B. SHAVER
MICHAEL A. SHAW
HEIDI L. SHELSTAD
JORDAN L. SIMONSON
TREVOR W. SLEIGHT
TIFFANY V. SOMMERS
NATHAN VINCENT STAFFORD
NICHOLAS ALLYN STASSEN
CHARU STOKES WILLIAMS
JAMES GAYLE STOUFFLET, JR.
STELA S. STRILIGAS
MICHAEL P. SWEENEY
JUSTIN C. SZAJNECKI
JOYANNE E. TESEI
HEATHER M. TEVEBAUGH
KATHRYN MARIE TIDWELL
JOSHUA J. VAN WYNGAARDEN
SEE S. VANG
MICHAEL A. VERNALE
JERRY V. WALKER III
AMANDA R. WALSH
JENNIFER P. WANG
MADELYN F. WAYCHOFF
BRIAN J. WELCH

BRIAN HUNTER WELLS
JUSTIN G. WHITAKER
RACHEL E. WILEY
RYAN W. WILKES
ANN E. WILKINS
JOSHUA D. WILSON
LORA WOLSKI
HUETTE C. WONG
JAMIE MEREDITH WOODSON
KELLIE J. ZENTZ

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRIAN C. GARVER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

EDWARD J. FISHER

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINT-
MENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY
UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

THOMAS W. LUTON

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF FARM CREDIT

SPEECH OF

HON. BRAD ASHFORD

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 14, 2016

Mr. ASHFORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to the Farm Credit System as its cooperative owners and employees celebrate one hundred years of service. The Farm Credit System has provided a dependable source of financing for farmers, ranchers, and farm cooperatives throughout the years to ensure the agriculture industry can continue to feed America and serve as the backbone of our economy. I am also honored to serve as a cosponsor of House Resolution 591 to formally commend the Farm Credit System for their one hundred years of service to America's farmers and ranchers since the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson.

Today in the second district of Nebraska, Farm Credit Services of America has been actively supporting the next generation of the agriculture workforce through its ongoing financial support for organizations like 4-H and Future Farmers of America. In addition to these groups, they are a key player in an industry-wide partnership to support Omaha Bryan High School's Urban Agriculture Academy. This innovative and important program allows students to study leadership skills, explore agriculture related careers, and gain a sense of community in the agriculture industry. One in three jobs in Nebraska is agriculture-related, and there is a strong demand for skills suited to those industries. Omaha Bryan is filling this demand with students who would otherwise not be aware of what a job in the agriculture industry can look like. Investment in the Omaha Bryan program by Farm Credit and many other Omaha businesses has been instrumental in getting the program, now in its fourth year, through the crucial, early development stages.

Thank you, Farm Credit, for your leadership and support of Nebraska agriculture and rural communities.

REMEMBERING COL. WILLIAM BREEZE

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and memory of Col. William Breeze of Cedar Grove, North Carolina, a dear friend, dedicated patriot, and one of the most civic-minded individuals I have ever known. Col. Breeze died on June 7 at the age of 97 at the Croasdaile Retirement Community in Durham. My wife Lisa and I remember Bill

fondly and want to extend our best wishes to his family.

Bill grew up in northern Orange County and studied agriculture at the North Carolina State University—the start of a lifetime of loyalty and support (Bill had a full supply of red NCSU blazers.). In 1943, he married Elizabeth McKnight, beginning a sixty-year partnership that ended with her death in 2003.

Bill joined the Army Air Corps during World War II, serving as a skilled bomber pilot, and completed his career in the Air Force thirty years later. He was awarded the Legion of Merit and Distinguished Flying Cross.

I first got to know Bill when he returned to North Carolina after his military retirement, becoming a highly successful farmer and taking on one civic, church, or political leadership role after another. For years, he was Governor Jim Hunt's main liaison in northern Orange County, and when I first ran for Congress in 1986, Bill helped me immensely in getting around that territory. He made politics personal and enjoyable. It was quite an experience going to a rural church supper with Bill Breeze: he knew everyone, and could engage people from all walks of life with wit and warmth. Beneath it all, he was a committed citizen who looked at personal engagement and community betterment as the heart of politics. My admiration for his generosity and dedication knows no bounds.

As Bill eased out of active farming, he donated a portion of his land to North Carolina State University to be used as an incubator for young farmers, encouraging them to pursue sustainable farming—the Breeze Farm project. He also established a scholarship program for agriculture students at NCSU.

As Bill Breeze's full, rich, and caring life comes to an end, many North Carolinians have reason to give thanks for his many contributions and the lives he has touched. I am pleased to join in this tribute, for Bill Breeze exemplified love of country, service to community, and politics at its best in ways that will inspire me and many others for the rest of our lives.

RECOGNIZING HAYNIE JOAQUIN JACKSON

HON. WILL HURD

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. H. Joaquin Jackson of Alpine, Texas.

It saddens me to share that Mr. Jackson passed away in the early morning of June 16th, 2016, leaving behind family, friends, and all those who had the fortune to cross paths with him. I extend my condolences to the loved ones who will mourn his passing, but also would like to take the time to recognize the life of this extraordinary Texan. Mr. Jackson was born in 1935 in the Panhandle on his

grandfather's farm, was married for nearly 50 years, and was a proud father to two sons. He led an extraordinary life, most notably serving as a Texas Ranger for 27 years, with postings across the West Texas desert, including 21 years at his first post in Uvalde, Texas.

Mr. Jackson personified the Texas spirit of rugged resilience. As a Texas Ranger, Mr. Jackson was tasked with protecting citizens from serial killers, drug smugglers, international gangs, prison revolts, and thieves. Mr. Jackson became a legend among law enforcement officials due to his exceptional investigative abilities, innovative approaches to law enforcement, and tremendous commitment to enforcing the law. Mr. Jackson served for 27 years as a Texas Ranger, served on the Board of Directors for the National Rifle Association, served his community as a private investigator, and even acted in several movies. Mr. Jackson leaves behind two sons, Don Joaquin and Lance, and grandchildren. While Mr. Jackson is no longer with us, his spirit will live on in West Texas.

IN HONOR OF COLONEL PAUL W. FELLINGER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished career of an outstanding soldier and public servant, Colonel Paul W. Fellingner. On June 23, 2016, he will relinquish his command of the United States Army Garrison, Presidio of Monterey, and retire from the Army later this year.

I have had the great pleasure of working with Colonel Fellingner during his tenure as the Garrison Commander of the Presidio of Monterey beginning in 2013. The Presidio garrison plays host to several thousand students and faculty of the Defense Language Institute as well as several other Army missions. Paul effectively served as the city manager of these dynamic communities. And it is in that capacity that I and my staff came to understand and rely on Paul's deep professionalism and problem solving skills in many different instances. He was the driving force behind gaining approval of an Intergovernmental Service Agreement, which was the first of its kind and set the standard for the Department of Defense. He was always highly involved in developing and maintaining partnerships with local organizations and immersed himself in the community. He helped steer several significant new construction projects to completion and has deftly managed his facilities relationship with the surrounding communities. He never failed to combine an understanding of the issue at hand with a deft personal diplomacy. It is a testament to his superlative leadership skills that Colonel Fellingner could perform so well both on the battlefield and in the base operations world.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

Colonel Fellingner was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. As part of a military family, he moved often during his childhood. Commissioned into the infantry from Xavier University in 1990, his first duty assignment was as platoon leader and company executive officer in the 3rd Battalion (Mechanized), 15th Infantry at Fort Stewart, Georgia. During his next operational assignment he served as a company commander and assistant operations officer in 2nd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. During command, he deployed the company to Haiti in support of the United States Support Group—Haiti.

He later returned to the 82nd Airborne Division, where he served as a battalion operations officer and executive officer during Operation Iraqi Freedom I. He then served in the newly formed Asymmetric Warfare Group as a Troop Commander deploying in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. He later assumed command of 1st Squadron (Airborne), 91st Cavalry, Schweinfurt, Germany, and deployed the unit to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for the whole House in extending our most sincere gratitude for Colonel Fellingner's service to our Nation. The United States is a more secure and fruitful place as a consequence of his efforts. I want to wish Colonel Fellingner all the best as he transitions from active duty to a new career, in what will surely be an active and fruitful retirement.

SUPPORTING THE GOAL OF ENSURING ALL HOLOCAUST VICTIMS LIVE WITH DIGNITY, COMFORT, AND SECURITY

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 129, which passed the House of Representatives earlier this month. This resolution urges the Federal Republic of Germany to reaffirm itself to its goal of guaranteeing that all Holocaust victims live with dignity, comfort, and security throughout the rest of their lives. The tragedies and hardships that Holocaust survivors have endured in their lifetime are undeniable and we should do everything in our power to ensure they should face no such hardships again. But, despite this, many survivors throughout the country and world are living in poverty and require assistance and specific services that they cannot afford on their own.

There are approximately 500,000 remaining Holocaust survivors today, and more than 60,000 of them are in need of home care services. The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) has devoted itself to negotiating with the German Government to provide payments to assist these survivors. Since its first agreement in 1952, \$70 billion has been distributed to more than 800,000 Holocaust survivors and the 60,000 survivors still in need of care today means these efforts must continue. That is why I support the work of the Claims Conference, why I co-sponsored and voted in favor of H. Con. Res. 129, and why I will con-

tinue to support such efforts to ensure survivors have the support and financial assistance to live out their lives with dignity, comfort, and security.

SYLVIE LAMONTAGNE

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Sylvie Lamontagne for her fourth place finish at the 2016 Scripps National Spelling Bee.

Sylvie Lamontagne is an 8th grader at Creighton Middle School in Lakewood, Colorado. She is the first back-to-back winner of the Colorado State Spelling Bee in decades—a tremendous feat. Last year, she finished ninth place at the 2015 Scripps National Spelling Bee and returned this year by spending countless hours preparing for the competition.

The dedication demonstrated by Sylvie Lamontagne is exemplary of the type of achievement that can be attained with hard work and perseverance. Sylvie is a role model for other students to strive to make the most of their education and develop a strong work ethic.

I extend my deepest congratulations to Sylvie Lamontagne for her fourth place finish at the Scripps National Spelling Bee and for proudly representing the great State of Colorado on a national level. I have no doubt she will exhibit the same dedication and character in all of her future accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO CAROL FULTON YEATES

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Carol Fulton Yeates, a remarkable woman in California to whom we all owe a deep gratitude for her leadership in protecting California's wildlife.

Because of her tireless work, California sea otters and mountain lions are protected.

With wildlife advocates, like the late Margaret Owings and my late father, California Senator Fred Farr, Carol helped launch "Friends of the Sea Otter."

Carol became the executive director of Friends of the Sea Otter in 1981, a role she would lead with distinction and accomplishment until 1989.

During that period, sea otter population went from near extinction to numbers in the thousands.

Because of Carol's passionate management it has become a great success with global attention.

Soon after the sea otter effort, Carol turned her attention to protecting the California mountain lion.

Like her work on protecting sea otters, Carol achieved success in safeguarding mountain lions.

Carol is one of the brightest, most creative and charming activists to grace California. She

won over elected officials on both sides of the aisle and from across all levels of government, and often was the only woman in the room.

Her voice remains heard above others because of her extraordinary ability to build consensus and her ability to drive a compelling narrative based on facts.

During her work, she met my friend, Bill Yeates of Sacramento State Capitol fame.

It was said by all their many friends on both sides of the wedding aisle, that their marriage was made in heaven by all God's creatures who they both worked so hard to save.

Carol and Bill raised their son Zachary to follow in their footsteps into political advocacy for animals. He is now heavily engaged in local politics in Sacramento.

Carol's legacy is grounded in empowering women to speak out for the humane treatment of wildlife and pioneering advocacy strategies.

She supported women like Margaret Owings in carrying out her dreams.

And Carol incorporated women into organizations like Defenders of Wildlife, the Humane Society of the United States and the ASPCA.

While her work has helped wildlife and communities throughout California, a major part of her legacy is in Big Sur, protecting wildlife on the wild coast.

The Sea Otter, the California Condors, the mountain lions—the wonders of the wilderness.

I know the whole House joins me in saluting the great work of a great woman in a great state to protect and preserve the wonders of land and sea.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Carol Fulton Yeates and her family during this challenging time.

HONORING COMMUNITY CHAMPION J. GARY DECOMO

HON. MIKE KELLY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize one of my constituents from Western Pennsylvania, Mr. J. Gary DeComo. Since 1994, Gary has honorably served as Magisterial District Judge for the 33rd District in Armstrong County. However, his dedication to the community goes far beyond the judicial system.

Also in 1994, after seeing and sentencing countless drug offenders, Judge DeComo began his crusade against drug use and established the Drugs Kill Dreams program, in order to educate and distribute his drug prevention messages. The mission of the Drugs Kill Dreams program is to make our youth and community aware of the dangers and destruction of drug usage.

Driven by the belief that if we increase prevention we will decrease addiction and crime, Judge DeComo strives to reach as many individuals as possible. Remarkably, the Drugs Kill Dreams program has become a collective effort throughout the entire community. This success can be attributed to Judge DeComo's dedication to creating partnerships that promote the Drugs Kill Dreams mission and contribute to its overall success. Drugs Kill Dreams has flourished due to collaborations

with various schools, churches, treatment centers, law enforcement agencies and hospitals—including the Armstrong County Memorial Hospital (ACMH), which has been the program's most significant and influential relationship.

Throughout the years, Judge DeComo has adapted and updated the Drugs Kill Dreams program, to ensure the content is relevant and that the needs of the community are addressed. Although the program continues to be modified and altered appropriately, Judge DeComo's sincere passion for this initiative remains the same.

In serving the judicial system, the community, and all of those in need, Judge DeComo is an absolute inspiration. His compassion and generosity has positively influenced the lives of so many, and will continue to do so for years to come. Therefore, on behalf of the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, I would like to express sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Honorable J. Gary DeComo, an admirable professional, a selfless individual, and a true Community Champion.

HONORING MUHAMMAD ALI

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Louisville, Kentucky's Muhammad Ali.

Muhammad was born Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., to the late Mr. Cassius Marcellus Clay, Sr., and Mrs. Odessa Grady Clay. In 1954, at the age of twelve, Muhammad Ali began his boxing career, and at the age of 18 he won a gold medal at the 1960 Rome Olympics.

At age 22, Muhammad Ali defeated Charles "Sonny" Liston and became the youngest World's Heavyweight Champion. He announced to the world two days following that fight that he had adopted the beliefs and traditions of the Islam and had become a member of the Nation of Islam.

Cassius Clay soon took the name "Muhammad Ali" on March 6, 1964. The name was given to him by Elijah Muhammad. His conversion to Islam soon caused criticism from many white Americans and in response he stated, "I am America. I am the part you won't recognize. But get used to me. Black, confident, cocky; my name, not yours; my religion, not yours; my goals, my own; get used to me."

Due to his religious beliefs, Ali refused induction into the United States Armed Forces; consequently being sentenced to five years in prison. In 1971, his conviction was overturned; however, he was stripped of his title and banned from fighting causing him to think he would never be allowed the opportunity to box again. However, three years later he was permitted to return to the boxing ring.

Muhammad Ali's acceptance of the Islamic philosophies impacted the mindsets of many Americans especially those in opposition of the Vietnam War and those in opposition to white supremacy.

He altered the teachings of Elijah Muhammad by embracing all people and preparation for his own afterlife. He proclaimed that the separatist doctrine was no longer a belief of

the Nation of Islam for it represented the time of their struggle in the dark and a time of confusion in them.

As an athlete, Muhammad Ali rarely received the respect owed due to his conviction and strong commitment to what was perceived as an unorthodox religion. He stood proud and did not allow the criticism of the American people to deter his will to serve within his religion and to reign as a champion in the ring.

Muhammad Ali's actions influenced the image of black Americans by giving them courage to overcome their fear by addressing racism and demanding respect as a people.

Muhammad Ali is a recipient of many awards including: National Golden Gloves Light Heavyweight Champion, National Amateur Athletic Union champion, National Golden Gloves Light Heavyweight Champion, National Amateur Athletic Union champion, Gold medal in the Rome Olympics, World Heavyweight Champion, Dr. Martin Luther King Memorial Award, Sportsman of the Year for Sports Illustrated, Fighter of the Year from the Boxing Writers Association, Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from Texas Southern University, and countless other awards and distinctions.

Muhammad Ali leaves behind a host of family and friends and nine children: Maryum, Jamillah, Rasheda, Laila, Hana, Miya, Khaliyah, Muhammad Ali, Jr. and Asaad Amin. In his death we find few people who do not admire him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the boxing icon, Muhammad Ali, for his courageous convictions.

FORT BEND SHERIFF CAPTAIN PAUL MOSLEY RETIRES AFTER 30 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Captain Paul Mosley on retiring with more than 30 years of service with the Fort Bend County Sheriffs Department.

In April of 1986, Captain Mosley became a full-time deputy at the Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office. He began working with the local jail, moved over to the warrants unit and later to patrol. Mosley has now been a Captain over the Internal Affairs Division for three and a half years. Prior to Mosley's 30 years of service, he played baseball for six years with the then Los Angeles Angels minor league team. Between baseball seasons, Mosley also acted in shows such as "Combat" and "My Favorite Martian". Fort Bend County has been safer thanks to Mosley's decades of service and protection.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations again Captain Paul Mosley on his retirement after 30 years of dedicated service to Fort Bend County. Thank you for stepping up to protect and serve.

HONORING ASHLEY HOBSON ON BEING ACCEPTED BY THE NA- TIONAL ACADEMY OF FUTURE PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL SCI- ENTISTS AS A DELEGATE TO THE CONGRESS OF FUTURE MEDICAL LEADERS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Neosho High School student Ashley Hobson for her being accepted as a delegate to the Congress of Future Medical Leaders by the National Academy of Future Physicians and Medical Scientists.

The Congress of Future Medical Leaders is an honors-only program that is designed to motivate and engage the top students in the United States. Specifically, it's designed for students aspiring to become physicians or medical researchers, and provides a path and mentorship for students to accomplish their goals.

To be considered for acceptance as a delegate, applicants are either recommended by a teacher or member of the Academy based on a proven track record of academic excellence. Delegates represent all 50 states plus Puerto Rico, and must have a minimum 3.5 GPA. Students like Ashley who qualify for this incredibly selective honor exemplify top-tier diligence and academic talent.

Mr. Speaker, Ashley Hobson has not only demonstrated that she is qualified to represent Missouri through her strong academic performance, but has also displayed a true passion for medical science and medicine that will serve her well in future endeavors. I wish Ashley the best of luck in all her future endeavors. On behalf of Missouri's Seventh Congressional District, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for this achievement.

HONORING THE TOWN OF MIDDLE- FIELD, CONNECTICUT AS THEY CELEBRATE THEIR SESQUI- CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to rise today to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the communities of Middlefield and Rockfall, Connecticut as they celebrate the Town's 150th Anniversary. This is a very special milestone for this small community of just over four thousand residents. Over the course of the year, celebratory activities have been organized by a dedicated group of volunteers. Though small in number, the community is mighty in spirit—working together every day to meet the changing needs of its residents while preserving the unique, quintessentially New England, rural character of the Town.

Originally a part of Middletown, in 1744 the Connecticut General Assembly recognized Middlefield as a separate religious society but it was not until 1866 that it was officially incorporated as a separate town. In fact it was one of the last of Connecticut's 169 cities, towns,

and boroughs. From the Millers and Lymans to the Hubbards, Coes, and Augurs, the community is still home to many descendants of its founding members—one of the many things that makes this community a special place to live.

Middlefield has a rich agricultural and industrial history that continues to today. In its earliest years, it was settled by farmers and in fact it remains home to one of the oldest family-run businesses in the United States, Lyman Orchards. In time, light industry came to town with a paper mill and later a powder mill coming into operation, followed by factories for nail cutting and pistol making as well as a grist and saw mill. Today, Middlefield is home to the Cooper Atkins Corporation as well as Zygo Corporation and the Cahill & Sons companies.

The Town is also full of beautiful natural resources and protected open spaces. Wadsworth State Park offers a beach and small lake for swimming as well as trails for hiking. It is also home to Wadsworth Falls, one of the largest and finest waterfalls in Connecticut, where the West River falls thirty-five feet and when the river is running high the roar of the falls can be heard for miles around. Pekham Park offers residents and visitors a wide variety of year round activities including ice-skating, baseball, basketball, soccer, and a wonderful jungle gym. On Lake Beseck you can often find the locals fishing or simply enjoying the water. And, of course, at Lyman Orchards you can pick your own fruit in the summer and fall and enjoy apple-picking, the corn and sunflower mazes, and pumpkin fields in the fall.

It has been an honor for me to serve as Middlefield's U.S. Representative these last twenty-five years and I am proud to have this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to every member of this special community as they celebrate their 150th Anniversary.

CORPORAL, UNITED STATES
ARMY, SUSAN J. YOUNGWORTH

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Susan J. Youngworth, Corporal, United States Army, for her service to our country.

Corporal Youngworth served in the United States Army from May 1990 to May 1994. As an Army Medical Specialist, Corporal Youngworth had the opportunity to serve as a combat medic while on active duty, supporting Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, with service in Iraq and Kuwait.

Corporal Youngworth participated in the 2015–2016 Veterans History Project documentary film produced by the students and Westminster High School in conjunction with our office. The film is part of the Library of Congress' Veterans History Project (VHP), a congressionally chartered project that works to collect, preserve and make accessible personal accounts of American war veterans. As a result, my office had the honor and privilege of getting to know Corporal Youngworth and hearing about her experiences as a combat medic. Corporal Youngworth's stories will be submitted to the Library of Congress to forever be preserved in our nation's history.

Corporal Youngworth's courageous service has charted the path for future generations of men and women to serve in the military. I extend my deepest appreciation to Corporal Susan J. Youngworth for her dedication, integrity and outstanding service to the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF PERRY

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Perry, Iowa for its recognition as a 2015 Tree City USA sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry program (the Forest Service).

The City of Perry has met the core standards for tree care during the past year. Over 135 million Americans live in Tree City USA communities. In its 40th year of celebration, the Tree City USA program is critical to the U.S. Forest Service. This federal partner delivers technical and financial resources to states, cities and communities across the nation with each community adhering to a State Action Plan, guiding investments in each state while accomplishing local projects and programs.

The U.S. Forest Service and Arbor Day Foundation cooperate with communities to establish healthy forests, improve air and water quality and contribute to important national energy conservation goals. These local investments create long term major environmental improvements nationwide. When communities like Perry are recognized it makes me proud to represent our great state in the United States Congress.

I commend the City of Perry and urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating them for receiving this award and in wishing the city nothing but continued success.

HONORING UNITED SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the United Senior Citizens Center as they celebrate 42 years of dedicated service to the Sunset Park neighborhood.

Since 1974, this organization has enriched the minds, bodies and souls of seniors in our community.

I'd also like to extend heartfelt congratulations to my good friend Grisel Amador, who has devoted her time and energy to running this center for over 28 years through many challenges. Grisel has truly helped shepherd this institution into a valuable anchor of the community and she should be applauded for all that she does. Grisel and all the Center's workers understand the importance of caring for our senior citizens and treating them with the utmost care and respect.

During these challenging fiscal times when many federal, state and city services are being scaled back, community organizations like the United Senior Citizens Center are all the more important.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the staff and all those involved with the United Senior Citizens Center for their dedication to the seniors of Brooklyn. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating them on 42 years of service.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CENTER FOR FATHERS AND FAMILIES' 14TH ANNUAL SALUTE TO FATHERHOOD BANQUET

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Center for Fathers and Families as friends and supporters gather to celebrate those being honored at the 14th Annual Salute to Fatherhood Banquet. I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring the Center for Fathers and Families and these fine fathers.

Founded over two decades ago, the Center for Fathers and Families focuses on promoting the roles that fathers and father-figures play in their families and in our community as a whole. The Center offers many programs and services that aim to enrich and empower fathers and their families. Classes for parents include parenting classes for men, co-parenting classes, anger management classes, and GED preparation and completion, as well as individual personal assistance sessions. Each of these services and transformational programs make the Center for Fathers and Families a cornerstone of our community.

At this year's gala, four men will be honored for their contributions to our community as fathers, father-figures, and mentors. I would like to recognize each of these men, Frankie McDermott, Kevin Ridgle, Peterson Latortue, and Micah Simmons, for their commitment to parenting and mentoring our youth. These men truly model the Center's motto, "Fatherhood is Forever."

Mr. Speaker, as friends and families of the Center for Fathers and Families gather to recognize this year's honorees, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring them for their unwavering commitment to family and to strengthening our community.

CONGRATULATING WAYZATA BOYS TRACK AND FIELD

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Wayzata High School Boys Track and Field team on winning their second consecutive Minnesota State championship.

The Trojans defended their title led by first place finishes by Jaret Carpenter in both the sixteen-hundred meter and thirty-two-hundred meter races, and strong performances from the relay teams. Wayzata used a complete team effort to win the title and I commend them for their accomplishments.

These athletes spend countless hours practicing to reach their personal bests. They understand the value of teamwork and sportsmanship to not only become better athletes and teammates, but better students, members of the community, and future leaders.

In addition, they manage their time to excel at school, as well as fulfill and exceed family and social obligations.

Mr. Speaker, the families, teachers, friends, and our entire community are very proud of these high school champs. Congratulations to the Wayzata High School Boys Track and Field team on a job well done.

PEARLAND DETECTIVE JOHN
DESPAIN RECEIVES DISTIN-
GUISHED HONOR

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Pearland Detective John DeSpain for receiving Officer of the Year Honors for his exceptional service to the community.

John DeSpain was named the Texas/Louisiana Gulf Coast District Exchange Club's Officer of the Year at their annual banquet. DeSpain has been with the Pearland Police Department since 2003, and was promoted to Detective in 2012. In addition to his detective work, DeSpain is the current President of the Pearland Police Officer's Association. Pearland residents are better protected thanks to his dedication to protect and serve.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations again to Detective John DeSpain for receiving this distinguished honor and for helping to keep Pearland safe.

HONORING THE LIFE OF LOUIS
JOSEPH FISHER

HON. BARBARA COMSTOCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Louis "Lou" Joseph Fisher who passed away at the age of 78 on May 2nd, 2016 in McLean, Virginia.

Lou was born in New York City, New York on September 4, 1937 and moved to the Washington, D.C. area at a young age. He attended St. Mary's Academy in Alexandria, Virginia and graduated from St. John's College High School in Washington, D.C. Following his graduation from St. John's, Lou attended Virginia Military Institute and George Washington University, where he graduated with a business degree.

Mr. Fisher spent most of his life working at International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), where he loyally served for 28 years. Prior to joining IBM, Lou worked for California Satellite Company, and even developed and sold two companies, Federal Computer Corporation and Condor Tech. His dedication to both his work and his family was known to all, and his commitment to those around him is a loss for us all. His passion and service to our community was unparalleled.

Lou will be sincerely missed by all those who had the pleasure of knowing him both on a personal and a professional level. I know that he has impacted many in his life, and we are all grateful for having known him. He is survived by his wife, Mary; his sister, Lois Hamilton, many nieces and nephews, and countless friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in celebrating the life of, and bidding farewell to, Louis Fisher. May he rest in peace, and his family be comforted.

COMMITTEE VOTES ON DENYING TRANSFERS OF FIREARMS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following:

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: July 17, 2013

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2014

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To allow the Attorney General to deny transfers of firearms to persons known or suspected to be engaged in conduct related to terrorism.

Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 29 nays.

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Mr. Cuellar	Mr. Aderholt
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Alexander
Mr. Farr	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Bonner
Mr. Honda	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Carter
Ms. Lee	Mr. Cole
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Crenshaw
Ms. McCollum	Mr. Culberson
Mr. Moran	Mr. Dent
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Ms. Pingree	Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Price	Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Ms. Granger
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Graves
Mr. Schiff	Dr. Harris
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Joyce
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Kingston
	Mr. Latham
	Mr. Nunelee
	Mr. Owens
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Rooney
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: May 20, 2015

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To allow the Attorney General to deny transfers of firearms to persons known or suspected to be engaged in conduct related to terrorism.

Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Farr	Mr. Amodei
Mr. Fattah	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Honda	Mr. Calvert
Mr. Israel	Mr. Carter
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Cole
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Crenshaw
Ms. Lee	Mr. Cuellar
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Culberson
Ms. McCollum	Mr. Dent
Ms. Pingree	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Price	Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Fortenberry
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Ruppelberger	Ms. Granger
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Graves
Mr. Serrano	Dr. Harris
Mr. Visclosky	Ms. Herrera Beutler
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Jenkins
	Mr. Jolly
	Mr. Joyce
	Mr. Palazzo
	Mr. Rigell
	Mrs. Roby
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Rooney
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder
	Mr. Young

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: May 24, 2016

Measure: Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2017

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To allow the Attorney General to deny transfers of firearms to persons known or suspected to be engaged in conduct related to terrorism.

Results: Defeated 17 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea	Members Voting Nay
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Farr	Mr. Amodei
Mr. Honda	Mr. Bishop
Mr. Israel	Mr. Calvert
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Carter
Mr. Kilmer	Mr. Cole
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Crenshaw
Ms. McCollum	Mr. Cuellar
Ms. Pingree	Mr. Culberson
Mr. Price	Mr. Dent
Mr. Quigley	Mr. Diaz-Balart
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Ruppelberger	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Ryan	Mr. Graves
Mr. Serrano	Dr. Harris
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Jenkins
Ms. Wasserman Schultz	Mr. Jolly
	Mr. Joyce
	Mr. Palazzo
	Mr. Rigell
	Mrs. Roby
	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Rooney
	Mr. Simpson
	Mr. Stewart
	Mr. Valadao
	Mr. Womack
	Mr. Yoder
	Mr. Young

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 10, I missed Roll Call Votes 289 through 296 due to the necessity of my attending to representational duties on behalf of my congressional district. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

On Roll Call 289 I would have voted Yes. (H.R. 5325—Legislative Branch Appropriations

Act, 2017—Ellison of Minnesota Amendment No. 2)

On Roll Call 290 I would have voted No. (H.R. 5325—Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2017—Blackburn of Tennessee Amendment No. 6)

On Roll Call 291 I would have voted Yes. (H.R. 5325—Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2017—Takano of California Amendment No. 11)

On Roll Call 292 I would have voted No. (H.R. 5325—Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2017—Pearce of New Mexico Amendment No. 13)

On Roll Call 293 I would have voted Yes. (H.R. 5325—Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2017—On Motion to Recommit with Instructions)

On Roll Call 294 I would have voted No. (H.R. 5325—Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2017—On Passage)

On Roll Call 295 I would have voted No. (H. Con. Res. 89—Expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the United States economy (Scalise—Ways and Means))

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF PLEASANT HILL

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Pleasant Hill, Iowa for its recognition as a 2015 Tree City USA sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry program (the Forest Service).

The City of Pleasant Hill has met the core standards for tree care during the past year. Over 135 million Americans live in Tree City USA communities. In its 40th year of celebration, the Tree City USA program is critical to the U.S. Forest Service. This federal partner delivers technical and financial resources to states, cities and communities across the nation with each community adhering to a State Action Plan, guiding investments in each state while accomplishing local projects and programs.

The U.S. Forest Service and Arbor Day Foundation cooperate with communities to establish healthy forests, improve air and water quality and contribute to important national energy conservation goals. These local investments create long term major environmental improvements nationwide. When communities like Pleasant Hill are recognized it makes me proud to represent our great state in the United States Congress.

I commend the City of Pleasant Hill and urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating them on receiving this award and in wishing the city nothing but continued success.

HONORING MR. KENNETH H.
HOFMANN

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Kenneth Hofmann, owner of the Rancho Esquon Wildlife Area and wetlands steward par excellence, for his commitment to community development and wildlife preservation.

Mr. Hofmann, a lifelong Californian, has spent most of the past three decades working to promote philanthropy, educational and artistic initiatives, and wildlife conservation. In 1990, Mr. Hofmann purchased Rancho Esquon, a sprawling agricultural property in Butte County, and began working to restore its natural habitat. Today, the ranch boasts over 900 acres of wetlands, is home to more than 20,000 trees and 173 species of birds, and serves as a valuable educational resource. Over 4,000 students have taken class field trips to Rancho Esquon, many of whom have returned to visit the site's egg salvage facility.

Today, to further expose and educate regarding the importance of our wetlands, Mr. Hofmann is in the process of building the Pacific Flyway Center, a world-class museum and zoo facility in Suisun Marsh. The Center is dedicated to inspiring conservation of the Pacific Flyway, a critical migratory route stretching from Alaska to Patagonia. Every year, at least one billion birds migrate along the Flyway, and its importance to waterfowl populations cannot be overstated. Upon completion, the Center will offer educational opportunities for local students and citizens.

Mr. Hofmann's charitable organization, The Hofmann Family Foundation (HFF), has worked for over 20 years to help young people in need. In 1995, a \$1 million donation from the HFF created the Concord Community Youth Center, which today provides educational and athletic opportunities for 1,900 underprivileged young people. And in 2014, Mr. Hofmann donated funds to create the De La Salle Academy, a division of De La Salle High School dedicated to providing high-quality education for boys whose financial circumstances would otherwise prevent private schooling. By the end of 2016, the Academy will have 80 students enrolled in the fifth and sixth grades.

Mr. Speaker, Kenneth Hofmann has dedicated his time and resources for nearly 40 years to enriching the lives of California's young people and protecting its environment. Mr. Hofmann's efforts have benefitted our community enormously, and it is fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

CONGRATULATING COLE WILLIAM
MCCLINTIC ON ACHIEVING THE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA'S
(BSA) TOP RANK OF EAGLE
SCOUT

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Cole William McClintic, of Hollister,

Missouri, on his recent achievement of the Boy Scouts of America's (BSA) top rank of Eagle Scout.

The rank of Eagle Scout is the highest rank attainable in the Boy Scouts of America. It is the culmination of many years of hard work and dedication, requiring countless hours of service, training and learning. An extremely exclusive honor, especially when considering that less than two percent of the 112 million scouts since the BSA's founding in 1910 have achieved the Eagle Scout distinction.

Cole has been a member of the BSA since first grade, and has been involved ever since. He has held 5 elected positions across his years in the scouts, with roles ranging from troop historian, to quartermaster, to troop leader. Due to his impressive career as a scout, Cole is also a member of the Order of the Arrow, which is the BSA's National Honor Society, a group made up of those scouts deemed to truly embody the ideals that Boy Scouts strive to display.

Mr. Speaker, by attaining the rank of Eagle Scout, Cole has set himself on the path to achieve future success, and I'm proud to count him among my constituents. His dedication in completing the required benchmarks and community service requirements to reach the Eagle Scout rank are indicative of his ability to accomplish whatever goals he sets his mind to. I wish Cole luck with all his future endeavors, and urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on this momentous achievement.

SUPPORTING THE GOAL OF EN-
SURING ALL HOLOCAUST VIC-
TIMS LIVE WITH DIGNITY, COM-
FORT AND SECURITY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support for House Concurrent Resolution 129, which allows all Holocaust victims to live with dignity, comfort, and security in their remaining years. I want to congratulate as well as urge the Federal Republic of Germany to continue to reaffirm its commitment to this goal through a financial commitment to comprehensively address the health and welfare needs of vulnerable victims, including healthcare and other medically prescribed needs.

For over 45 years I have proudly served in the House of Representatives for one of the most diverse constituencies in our great country. Among these wonderful people are a large number of Jewish people that have suffered and survived one of the worst crimes in the history of humanity. Despite severe health problems and burdened sometimes with poverty and limited income, these proud people continue to survive their nightmare and continue to make major contributions to our community and our country.

The House of Representatives has on June 7, 2016 overwhelmingly passed this bill and now awaits the consideration in the other body.

The German people are to be praised for supporting this Claims Conference and recognizing that the atrocities committed should never be forgotten. Much more has to be done

and I want to thank the Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty, The United Jewish Council, the UJA Federation of New York, and other social service organizations providing care across our own country.

I applaud the Claims Conference for its tireless advocacy on behalf of Holocaust survivors worldwide in order to provide them with a small measure of justice and the funding necessary for them to live with dignity, comfort, and security.

IN RECOGNITION OF RANDY
TAYLOR

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Randy Taylor who is retiring after more than thirty years of dedicated public service with the Lewisville Fire Department. Beginning his career in 1985, Mr. Taylor has served within the Lewisville Fire Department in multiple capacities. He is recognized as a dedicated firefighter and as a knowledgeable mentor to those who have been privileged to work with him. Captain Taylor has been an integral part of the Lewisville Fire Department, and leaves a lasting legacy of excellence and leadership.

Mr. Taylor began his career as a volunteer firefighter and was eventually hired full time by the department. After serving 8 years, he was promoted to driver and engineer. His commitment to the department never wavered and after twenty years he earned the rank of captain. He has served at 5 of the 7 LFD stations and he retires as head of station four. He has been a positive influence on the firefighters he has worked with over the years and his service to the city of Lewisville will not soon be forgotten.

I am honored to represent Captain Taylor and the city of Lewisville in the U.S. House of Representatives. I salute Captain Taylor for his exemplary career and extend him my best wishes upon his retirement and future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE YMCA OF
CAPE COD

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize YMCA Cape Cod on the joyous occasion of its 50th Anniversary.

For generations, over ten thousand neighborhoods and local communities around the country have been enriched by the presence and services provided by the YMCA. The Y, as the YMCA is affectionately known, is a center from which community life has radiated for over 160 years. It serves not only as a health and fitness club but also as a place where neighbors gather and young people find valuable mentors. This exceptional organization is recognized both nationally and internationally for its commitment to its mission of youth development, healthy living and social responsi-

bility, while strengthening communities, and promoting lifelong wellness.

The celebration of YMCA Cape Cod's landmark 50th anniversary gives us reason to reflect on the far-reaching influence this center has had on the Cape Cod community. Since its incorporation in 1966 following a meeting of community members in Hyannis, YMCA Cape Cod has continued to grow and thrive, and the organization now proudly operates numerous successful facilities across Cape Cod. A highlight of YMCA Cape Cod is Camp Lyndon—a day camp that provides boating lessons, arts and crafts, family nights and countless other exciting summer activities for young people around Cape Cod to enjoy in an environment that encourages a spirit of adventure and cultivates core values of caring, honesty, respect and responsibility. Another standout program is the Teen Achievers Program, a mentorship program that encourages teens to pursue higher education opportunities. Additionally, it provides a range of essential services—from excellent childcare centers to organized youth sports year-round.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating YMCA Cape Cod, its enthusiastic staff and dedicated volunteers on the celebration of 50 years of service to the Cape Cod Community. I look forward to seeing all that this outstanding organization is going to accomplish in the next 50 years.

STAFFORD HIGH SCHOOL MOURNS
THE LOSS OF COACH MICHAEL
MESA

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Stafford High School head baseball coach Michael Mesa.

At only 25 years old, Michael Mesa died unexpectedly on May 13, 2016. His death was unexpected and the cause is still unknown. Mesa was a Stafford High School 2008 graduate who in his senior year was an all-district catcher. Michael Mesa was a respected teacher and coach, and will be sorely missed. He is survived by his fiancée and a two year old son.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, we offer our condolences to the friends and family of Michael Mesa and the Stafford High School community. His leadership and dedication will be missed.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL
ROGER L. MCCREERY

HON. CHRIS STEWART

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Colonel Roger L. McCreery, a close friend of mine, who has faithfully served the United States Army and the Tooele Army Depot for three years, and will now be relinquishing command. It is my honor to recognize the many sacrifices and years of service

Colonel McCreery has given to our great nation. I have had the opportunity to work with Colonel McCreery on a variety of issues and I have appreciated his openness and willingness to partner together to help the people of Utah.

I offer my sincerest thanks for all those who serve at the Tooele Army Depot, and especially those who have had the privilege to serve with Colonel McCreery. I understand the sacrifices our service men and women make on behalf of our nation. I am humbled by the work Colonel McCreery and these individuals do every day to protect not only my freedom but our nation's freedom as well.

Defending honor, duty, and country is the greatest accomplishment one can achieve in the U.S. Army. Colonel McCreery's courage and dedication has helped make our armed forces the most respected in the world.

COMMEMORATING ECUMENICAL
PATRIARCH BARTHOLOMEW FOR
CONVENING THE GREAT AND
HOLY COUNCIL OF ORTHODOX
CHURCHES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the Orthodox Christian Churches, which make up the second largest Christian Church in the world, who will be gathering in a Holy and Great Council June 19–26. This is an extraordinary, historic moment in time for Orthodox Christianity. For nearly 300 million Christians, many of whom live in the United States, this Council is of extraordinary historic significance. The adoption of the Nicene Creed in the year 325, a prayer that is recited in virtually every Christian Church in the world, remains the most well-known result of such a Council.

Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is convening this Great and Holy Council of Orthodox Churches around the world. The Ecumenical Patriarch is the 269th direct successor of the “first-called” Apostle Andrew who established his Holy See in that region. Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew is a renowned person and is no stranger to America where he has been recognized many times for his noteworthy accomplishments. Many will recall that he brought about the world's first statement by Muslim and Christian leaders denouncing the 9/11 attacks as an “anti-religious” act.

Among other recognitions of great consequence, the U.S. Congress awarded the Ecumenical Patriarch the Congressional Gold Medal in 1997. We welcome this gathering and congratulate our three million Orthodox Christians in America and the 300 million around the world.

TRIBUTE TO KYLEE MUYSKENS

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Kylee

Muyskens, of Panorama High School in Panora, Iowa. Kylee was recently honored for outstanding academic achievement at the Fourteenth Annual Governor's Scholar Recognition on May 1, 2016.

This statewide program is sponsored by the Iowa Governor's Office, the Iowa High School Athletic Association and the Iowa Farm Bureau. Each Iowa high school was invited to select a senior with the highest academic ranking. Not only are they academically gifted, but the selected students are often the youth who succeed in extra-curricular activities and community endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Kylee Muyskens in the United States Congress. It is with great pride that I recognize and applaud her for utilizing her talents to reach her goals. I invite my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Kylee on receiving this esteemed designation, and wishing her the best of luck in all her future endeavors.

HONORING THE DURHAM FAIR ON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS CEN- TENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the community of Durham, Connecticut as well as a host of surrounding communities in extending my heartfelt congratulations to the Durham Fair Association as they mark the 100th Anniversary of the Durham Fair, Connecticut's largest agricultural fair and a cherished local legacy.

Each year, on the last full weekend of September, thousands converge on the historic Durham Fairgrounds for this wonderful celebration of Connecticut's rich agricultural history. Before the gates open each day, the national anthem is sung; down in the Cow Palace and Animal Buildings, farms from across the state showcase a variety of animals including beef and dairy cattle, horses, llamas, pigs, rabbits, chickens, goats, and sheep; in the Commercial Building the vendors offer everything from farm equipment to vacuum cleaners; and in the Crafts Tent you can enjoy the works of local artists selling wares from handmade pottery, clothing, and jewelry to some of the world's best fudge.

Art, baking, canning, crafts & collections, needlework and photography—there is no shortage of categories for the skills of adults and youth showcased throughout the "Best in Show" exhibits. Entries from quilts and wood-working to jams, pies and cakes, as well as pumpkin carving are on display competing for the coveted blue ribbon awards. Each extraordinary exhibit harkens back to the heritage and hallmarks of a true country fair.

And you cannot miss the Farm Museum where their vast collection of antique farm equipment and collectibles will transport you back to the days of hand-cranked tractors, blacksmiths, and pot-bellied stoves. The Midway offers a variety of classic amusement rides and games and on the four different stages throughout the fairgrounds, musical entertainment from favorite local bands to major

headliners comes with your admission ticket. And, of course, there are also the annual favorites—the tractor pull and demolition derby. It is nothing short of an extraordinary experience.

Of course, one cannot talk about the Durham Fair without mentioning the incredible variety of food one can enjoy throughout the fairgrounds. And while there are private vendors that contract with the Fair, much of the fare offered is from local nonprofit organizations that the Association has opened the Fair to over the years. Ears of corn-on-the-cob, corn muffins, and popcorn are available from the PTA of Lyman Elementary School; the Coginchauug Benchwarmers have burgers and hotdogs; the Middlefield Lions have sausage and pepper grinders and fantastic donuts on their menu; the Portland Fire Department offers up the Fair's best french fries; Lime Rickeys are on tap at the Durham United Churches booth; and the Middletown Elks always have an extensive menu—and those are just a sampling of the more than two dozen local non-profits that participate in this event every year.

The Durham Fair Association takes great pride in distributing profits from the fair back to the community through scholarships and support of numerous projects and events. In fact, proceeds from the Durham Fair have allowed the Association to award over \$500,000 in academic scholarships, make more than \$50,000 in charitable donations, and assist in community projects such as fencing and maintaining the Old Cemetery, help with the repairs to the Durham Library and contribute to other library building projects, and purchase the Durham Fire Company's first Jaws of Life.

Over its 100-year history, what began as a single-day event has grown into a four-day celebration of agriculture past and present. What makes the Durham Fair particularly unique is that it remains a completely volunteer-run event—a testament to the special place it holds in the hearts of community members in Durham and neighboring communities. The Durham Fair is a local legacy that contributes to the enrichment of the Durham community in countless ways. Today, as they mark their centennial anniversary, I am proud to stand and extend my heartfelt congratulations and very best wishes for another century of continued success.

HONORING MRS. MARILYN D. ADAMS-COX

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable history maker, Mrs. Marilyn D. Adams-Cox, a resident of Cleveland, Mississippi.

Mrs. Adams-Cox is the daughter of Ms. Minnie Adams-Moore, and her paternal grandparents are the late Jack and Savannah Carlize, Sr. Mrs. Adams-Cox was born into a history making lineage. Her paternal grandparents had no problem being the first African Americans in the City of Cleveland, Mississippi to become prosperous entrepreneurs with numerous businesses, and her paternal grandmother being one of the first Bolivar County Head Start teachers.

Mrs. Adams-Cox saw the work ethic in her mother and parental grandparents and knowing that they did not allow anything to stop them from pursuing their life objectives as they demonstrated to family members that all things are possible if you believe in God.

She was fortunate to attend school in the Cleveland School District where Mrs. Minnie Evans and Mr. Nathan Tharp, who were teachers at B.L. Bell Elementary, had a profound impression on her when they taught on the importance and power of voting. When she attended Eastwood Junior High, the principal, Mr. Walter Robinson, instilled in her the importance of getting an education by constantly enforcing his motto: "You can always learn something." Upon entering East Side High School she was met with a powerful government class educator, Mr. Ned Tolliver who stresses the importance of knowing how government works and how one's vote has influence. During her senior year of high school she registered to vote and has casted her vote in every election. After high school she attended Alcorn State University and met others who had a positive influence in her life.

Due to the strong motivators in her life, her goal early in her youth was to be an asset in society. In 1993 she was blessed with a position with the City of Cleveland, and after three years of employment became the first African American Manager/Director of the Water Department which serves over 6,000 water customers. The City of Cleveland was chartered in 1886 and after 110 years in existence she made history and carried on her family lineage.

Furthermore, she is always willing to do the unthinkable to ensure that each and every life she touched would be touched in a positive way. Mrs. Cox is active in civic and social organizations and has received numerous awards.

Mrs. Adams-Cox is married to Michael Cox and they have one daughter, Elisha, in whom she has instilled the importance of getting an education and making sure she understands the power and influence within her vote.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mrs. Marilyn Adams-Cox, an amazing history maker in serving others.

SEVEN LAKES HIGH SCHOOL'S ALEX PRATT WINS SECOND PLACE IN STATE ESSAY CON- TEST

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Seven Lakes High School senior Alex Pratt for winning second place in our state essay contest.

In addition to playing football and running track for his school, Alex received the second-place award in the editorial contest of the annual Law Day competition. This contest is sponsored by the State Bar of Texas. The theme of the state essay contest derived from the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court case, *Miranda v. Arizona*. His essay titled, "Miranda: More Than Words: How the Sins of the Past Have Shaped a Better Present", explores the procedural protections

granted to everyone by the U.S. Constitution. The competition was open to all state bar associations, that selected local winners in each of three competition categories. The Katy Bar Association chose Alex's composition for its editorial submission.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations again to Alex Pratt for winning second place in the annual Law Day competition. Thank you for bringing this prestigious honor to Seven Lakes High School. We expect more great things from Alex in the future.

HISTORIC MEETING OF ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the events taking place on the Greek island of Crete, where Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of Constantinople has called a historic meeting of Orthodox Christian Churches.

This meeting, known as the Holy and Great Council, is the first of its kind in over a millennium. The fourteen Orthodox Christian Churches together have over 300 million followers around the world, including over a million Americans. These churches are self-governing but united by common dogma, faith, liturgy, and moral conviction, with the Ecumenical Patriarch serving as the "first among equals."

Three hundred and fifty leaders will attend this meeting, which is set to begin on Sunday and continue through June 26. They will discuss key issues facing Orthodox Christians, including the church's mission in today's world, the Orthodox diaspora, and relations with other Christian churches.

Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew was elected in October 1991 as the 270th Archbishop of his 2000-year-old Church. He holds numerous doctorates, including from Georgetown and Yale, and was awarded a Gold Medal by Congress in 1997.

The Patriarch has a record of reaching out and working for peace and reconciliation among all faiths and has fostered dialogue among Christians, Jews, and Muslims. After the September 11, 2001 attacks, the Patriarch organized a gathering of religious leaders including Muslim Imams to condemn the attacks as an anti-religious act.

Mr. Speaker, the over one million Orthodox Christians in the United States represent diverse backgrounds and cultures. I join them in celebrating this historic meeting.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF JOHNSTON

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Johnston, Iowa for its recognition as a 2015 Tree City USA sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in co-

operation with the National Association of State Foresters and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry program (the Forest Service).

The City of Johnston has met the core standards for tree care during the past year. Over 135 million Americans live in Tree USA communities. In its 40th year of celebration, the Tree City USA program is critical to the U.S. Forest Service. This federal partner delivers technical and financial resources to states, cities and communities across the nation with each community adhering to a State Action Plan, guiding investments in each state while accomplishing local projects and programs.

The U.S. Forest Service and Arbor Day Foundation cooperate with communities to establish healthy forests, improve air and water quality and contribute to important national energy conservation goals. These local investments create long term major environmental improvements nationwide. When communities like Johnston are recognized it makes me proud to represent our great state in the United States Congress.

I commend the City of Johnston and urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating them on this award and in wishing the city nothing but continued success.

CONGRATULATING FAITH WEN ON BEING NAMED A MEMBER OF THE 52ND CLASS OF THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Faith Wen, of Strafford, Missouri, for recently being named a member of the 52nd Class of the U.S. Presidential Scholars.

The U.S. Presidential Scholars program was established in 1964 with the intent of honoring the top high school graduates in the nation. It is an extremely prestigious award that is only granted to 161 graduating seniors, who are considered for admittance based on their proven track record of academic excellence. Applications to the Presidential Scholars program are by invite only, as applicants are either nominated by earning exceptional standardized test scores or by being specifically nominated by a Chief State School Officer.

Faith had to pass a rigorous selection process on her way to receiving this honor. As one of 4,000 initial candidates from over 3.3 million graduating seniors, Faith had already distinguished herself as a high achieving student. By being selected as one of 800 semifinalists, and then finally as one of the 161 award recipients, Faith has proven to be worthy of one of the highest academic honors attainable by a high school student.

Mr. Speaker, Faith Wen has earned the honor of being a U.S. Presidential Scholar through a combination of tireless effort, dedication to her studies and impressive intelligence. I'm proud to count such a remarkable young woman among my constituents. On behalf of Missouri's Seventh Congressional District, I urge my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to Faith, and wishing her luck in all her future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING COLONEL PAUL BALASH III

HON. JEFF DENHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor DLA Distribution San Joaquin Deputy Director Colonel Paul Balash III on his retirement. I would also like to personally thank him for his many years of profound service to our Country and to San Joaquin County.

Colonel Balash was born on May 19, 1948 in Fremont, California. After obtaining his degree from San Diego State University, he attended the Marine Corps War College and the National Defense University. Col. Balash dedicated 34 years of service to the Marine Corps, beginning as a Private and retiring at the rank of Colonel. His outstanding leadership allowed him to serve as a logistician, strategic military planner, and a national security specialist.

Throughout his time in service he was involved in over 50 studies, analyses, and gaming events aiding the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff and Secretary of Defense. Events under his supervision included the Comprehensive Material Response Plan, DLA and USTC efforts for material positional, distribution for a national defense strategy, and PRIME CHALLENGE III.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and commending Colonel Paul Balash for his service and dedication to our great country.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO TOM SNYDER FOR HIS 9 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE AS PRESIDENT OF IVY TECH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tom Snyder on the occasion of his retirement from Ivy Tech Community College. For the past nine years, Tom has devoted his life to providing an exceptional educational experience to the students of Ivy Tech. Ivy Tech flourished immensely under Tom's strong leadership, and the Hoosier community is forever grateful for his dedication to our state and country's future leaders.

Tom has demonstrated a lifetime passion for serving his community and country. As a lifelong resident of Anderson, Indiana, Tom graduated St. Mary's High School. He attended Kettering University in Flint, Michigan, and graduated in 1967 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He later earned a master's degree in business administration from Indiana University after having served as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Air Force for 6 years. He applied his passion for learning and education to his service in the Air Force, working in research and development at various locations such as Vandenberg and Andrews Air Force Bases as well as the Pentagon.

Before serving as President of Ivy Tech, Tom worked as a business executive in the

engineering sector. He was CEO of Anderson-based auto-parts maker Remy International Inc., which in 1994 spun off from General Motors Corp., where he'd spent the previous 20 years. Tom became President of Ivy Tech in 2007, right as our country was headed into the Great Recession of 2008. Though he did not have a long history in the higher education world, Tom was uniquely qualified for the job as his years of leading manufacturing companies gave him a pronounced understanding of the critical importance of preparing a trained workforce for the Hoosier economy.

Under Tom's leadership, Ivy Tech Community College grew exponentially, both in student enrollment and programming. Ivy Tech, which serves more than 175,000 students annually at 32 campuses across Indiana, is now the largest institution of higher education in Indiana and the nation's largest singly-accredited statewide community college system. Throughout his tenure as President, Tom redefined the educational experience provided at Ivy Tech. He reengineered and enhanced the college experience by implementing numerous program expansions and initiatives allowing for more educational pathways for students. Ivy Tech's dual credit program, which allows students to get a jump start on college by earning college credits while still in high school, has vastly grown under his guidance, increasing from 8,000 dual credit enrollments to over 50,000 enrolled today. Tom was able to fully develop new pathways for higher education for students including transfer credits between Ivy Tech and many four-year institutions. The number of students transferring from Ivy Tech Community College to public institutions in Indiana increased by 165 percent, equating to about 13,000 students per year.

Tom's wife, Bobbette, who is also a proud Anderson native, shares Tom's passion for education. She served as Executive Director of the Leadership Academy of Madison County for more than 22 years until she retired in 2014. She's also served as Co-Chair of the Circle of Ivy, a women's philanthropy circle at Ivy Tech aimed at cultivating and celebrating women as philanthropists and has been hugely influential in ensuring the program's success. Tom and Bobbette display a clear dedication and love for the entire Hoosier community, especially their hometown of Anderson. They have been instrumental in providing excellence in education for decades and in doing so have positively impacted the lives of countless Hoosiers.

Tom's success as a leader and astonishing dedication to higher education in Indiana has not gone unnoticed. He's received numerous awards, most notably the prestigious Sagamore of the Wabash from Governor Mike Pence (2016), Orr-O'Bannon Lifetime Achievement Award from the Indiana Economic Development Association (2014), Outstanding Achievement Award from The Greater Indianapolis Branch NAACP 3053 (2014), and was selected as a 2015 Champion of Diversity by Indiana Minority Business Magazine. He's engaged with non-profits and is a member of the Tocqueville Society of United Way, was selected to serve on numerous educational boards including the Community College Advisory Panel, Midwestern Higher Education Compact, the Indiana Career Council, and Academic Advisory Council, as well as boards focused on the growth of the community and manufacturing workforce such as Conexus,

Energy Systems Network, Manufacturing Skill Standards Council, Auto Communities Network, Enerl, Rebuilding America's Middle Class, Central Indiana Corporate Partnership, Lightweight Innovations for Tomorrow, and the National Workforce Solutions Advisory Board. Additionally, he's a member of the Executive Committee for the Indiana State Chamber, the Executive Council of the Saint Theodore Guerin High School in Noblesville, the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and serves on the board of the Paramount Theater in Anderson. In 2008, the Manufacturing Institute selected Tom to serve on their Education Council, the first-ever national education council focused on expanding and enhancing the manufacturing workforce, and most recently in 2015, he was appointed by President Barack Obama to serve on the College Promise Advisory Board, which is a coalition focused on promoting ideas for free community college.

I had the pleasure of working with Tom when I served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel for Ivy Tech from 2007 to 2012. His leadership and passion for helping others succeed was truly inspirational and I feel fortunate to call him a dear friend. Tom has left a lasting impact on the lives of students, faculty, and the Ivy Tech community. He and Bobbette have made a remarkable impression throughout the state of Indiana and left a legacy of success that will be built upon for years to come. On behalf of Indiana's Fifth Congressional District, I'd like to congratulate Tom on his notable career and extend a huge thank you for all the wonderful contributions he has made to the Hoosier community. I wish the very best to Tom, Bobbette, their four children, and ten grandchildren the best as they begin their next adventure in our community they have worked so hard to make a wonderful place.

JEAN SHELEDY NOMINATED AS THE WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jean Shelledy of Missouri City, Texas for being nominated as the 2016 Woman of the Year by The Woman's Club of Missouri City.

The Woman's Club of Missouri City is the oldest social and civil club in the city, serving the community for the past 60 years. Among the WCMC charitable donation recipients are the Butterfield Education Foundation, Historical Dew House, Habitat for Humanity, Friends of the Missouri City Animal Shelter and annual legacy scholarship awards to Missouri City high school graduates. For almost a decade, Jean has been dedicated to the compassionate and community-driven mission of the WCMC. Proving herself time and time again, Jean has now served as the organization's president for the past two years and has contributed to the success of The Woman's Club of Missouri City.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations again to Jean Shelledy for being recognized as The Woman's Club of Missouri City's 2016 Woman of the Year. We thank her for her continued

dedication and support of the community and are confident her contributions to Missouri City will continue.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE HANNAH B.G. SHAW HOME

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the Hannah B.G. Shaw Home and in appreciation of its work in establishing a permanent home to benefit seniors who are in need of assistance.

It is because of the generous donations of Hannah B.G. Shaw that this beautiful home was established. Hannah Shaw dedicated her life to philanthropic work, most notably leaving 55 acres of land and a sum of money to open the Shaw Home in 1941. This beautiful facility has been recognized as one of the top twenty-five facilities in the nation by the US News and World Report and as second in the state by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health customer satisfaction surveys.

In its 75 year history, the implementation of Hannah Shaw's vision has grown. Since opening in 1941, the Shaw Home has had five major renovations which have expanded residential spaces, modernized wellness facilities, and added a state-of-the-art rehabilitation gym and café.

Today, the Shaw Home houses a forty bed residential care facility along with a sixty-seven bed skilled nursing facility, fulfilling Hannah's goal of giving senior citizens of Massachusetts the ability to continue to maintain the highest quality of life. Through events such as Sports Day and luaus in celebration of National Nursing Homes Week, creation of care packages for troops overseas, and a "Rhythms of Life" concert by Hannah's Chorus, residents of the Shaw Home are able to enjoy their golden years in a loving community that goes beyond the standards of clinical care.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues join me in honoring the Hannah B.G. Shaw Home as it celebrates this milestone. The 75th Anniversary of the Shaw Home provides us with an opportunity to reflect on the significance of maintaining the quality of life for the elderly in the United States. May the Shaw Home continue to provide exemplary care and remain a pillar of the community in the next 75 years.

TRIBUTE TO ROLAND AND VIRLANE ROTHFUS

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Virlane and Roland Rothfus of Carlisle, Iowa, on the very special occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. They were married on June 4, 1966.

It is always inspiring to hear of a marriage spanning five decades, especially when you contemplate everything those years have

seen, all of the changes in every facet of public and private life, yet that commitment remains. Virlane and Roland's lifelong commitment to each other and their family truly embodies Iowa values. As they reflect on their 50th anniversary may their commitment grow even stronger, as they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this great couple on their 50th year together and I wish them many more. I ask that my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

IN RECOGNITION OF DANNY
THOMAS

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Fire Chief Danny Thomas who is retiring after 34 years of public service within the town of Trophy Club. The town has benefited immeasurably from his unfaltering dedication, unfailing commitment, and unwavering devotion to the residents he served. Chief Thomas has served in several different capacities and played an integral role in the growth of the Trophy Club Fire Department.

Chief Thomas began his career in 1982 as a volunteer firefighter. In 1999 he was hired as a lieutenant and within one month rose to the rank of captain. In 2006 he was promoted to chief and has proudly served the Trophy Club community ever since. Along with his promotion to fire chief he became the emergency management coordinator and fire marshal for the town. Chief Thomas had a vision of growth and safety for this small community and has stayed true to that vision from the beginning.

When Chief Thomas began his career Trophy Club only had a volunteer fire department. Today, it is a full time department providing emergency medical and fire rescue services; boasting 16 full-time employees and four volunteers. Much of the significant expansion and the many improvements the fire station has seen can be attributed to Chief Thomas. He oversaw the construction of MUD 1 Fire Station in 2011 and implemented the Citizens Fire Academy and Citizens Emergency Response Team. Chief Thomas brought professional insight and wisdom to his team. His legacy will not be forgotten and his service will have a lasting impact within the department, as well as the Trophy Club community.

As Chief Thomas retires, he is highly esteemed by his colleagues and the community he has served for over 30 years. It is my privilege to honor such an outstanding citizen and to serve the town of Trophy Club in the U.S. House of Representatives.

RECOGNIZING THE HOLY AND
GREAT COUNCIL

HON. LEE M. ZELDIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Holy and Great Council of the Orthodox Church.

Christianity and Orthodox Christianity, in particular, have suffered greatly in recent years. This negative development is the result of the Islamic fanaticism perpetuated by the Islamic State and other terror groups using the war in Syria as an excuse to "ethnically cleanse" Orthodox Christians from their villages. One such horror was the international broadcast of Islamic State members simultaneously beheading twenty-one Egyptians because they would not convert to Islam when ordered to denounce their Coptic Orthodox Christian faith.

Several Orthodox Christian Churches from around the world will gather in what is called a Great and Holy Council for the first time in over 1,000 years. The focus of the Council will be internal activities of the various Orthodox Churches; the current crisis for Christians in the Middle East is also a danger for so many Orthodox Christians and should not go unobserved at this history meeting.

All Christians and all men and women of faith and peace should focus on this Great and Holy Council and the individual who convened the various hierarchs, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew. He possibly more than any other Christian leader understands the Muslim world; during his life he has seen Muslim cruelty toward Christians, which has greatly diminished the number of Christians in the Republic of Turkey.

The Ecumenical Patriarch experienced the 1955 pogrom carried out against the large Greek Orthodox community in Turkey. The pogrom resulted in many unnecessary Greek deaths and the destruction of thousands of Greek Orthodox businesses, homes, and cemeteries. Thousands upon thousands of Greeks fled the country in the aftermath.

The Greek Orthodox community in Turkey has been reduced to a fraction of what it once was, yet in light of such violence, the confiscation of thousands of Ecumenical Patriarchal properties, and restrictions of religious freedom of the Ecumenical Patriarch, His All-Holiness has found ways to cooperate and work constructively with the Muslim majority in his homeland of Turkey. The Ecumenical Patriarch has much to bring to the table regarding today's crisis for Christians in Muslim majority countries.

RECOGNIZING COLONEL VICTOR
GABRIEL GARCIA

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Colonel Victor Gabriel Garcia, Information Operations Chief for CENTCOM, for his work combatting the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). In

the last two years, ISIL has developed and implemented never before seen tactics by using social media to recruit foreign fighters and the internet to propagate and instill fear. With the emergence of this continually evolving threat, Colonel Garcia has overhauled and expanded the CENTCOM J39 directorate to counter ISIL's internet propaganda machine.

Currently, he is spearheading an effort for the Department of Defense to train and equip a joint force capable of addressing emerging terrorist threats on the internet and social media. They plan to develop a permanent and suitable solution to incorporate the policy, personnel, training, and facilities for all military commanders across the Department of Defense to better understand the tactics of ISIL as well as engage and influence their target audience.

Additionally, Colonel Garcia and his team are in the process of developing a Web Operations Center for the Department of Defense. For the first time, the Department of Defense plans to have a centralized location where hostile internet activity can be monitored and addressed accordingly. This will provide an early warning system to assist military commanders with a variety of operations and allow them to react quickly, possibly saving the lives of our troops.

I am grateful for Colonel Garcia's admirable service and dedication in developing countermeasures against ISIL.

TRIBUTE TO SHAREF AL NAJJAR
FOR HIS EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS ON BEHALF OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE 18TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS AND
THE UNITED STATES

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is no exaggeration to say that the past several years have been among the most challenging in our nation's history. The collapse of the housing market, the turmoil on Wall Street and the ensuing financial crisis, the severe economic downturn of 2008 which saw the loss of millions of middle-class jobs, and the ever present threat of terrorist attacks on our homeland are enough to make many question whether the American Dream is still attainable and to conclude that our best days are behind us.

I do not share this view. The future of our country is bright and I firmly believe that our best days lay ahead. One of the reasons I am so optimistic that the 21st century will be known as the second "American Century" is the extraordinary quality, talent, commitment, and energy of the young people who will in time assume the responsibility of leadership.

Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress we know well, perhaps better than most, how blessed our nation is to have in reserve such exceptional young men and women who will go on to become leaders in their local communities, states, and the nation in the areas of business, education, government, philanthropy, the arts and culture, and the military.

We know this because we see them and benefit from their contributions every day.

Many of them work for us in our offices as junior staff members, congressional fellows, or interns and they do amazing work for and on behalf of the constituents we are privileged to represent.

I rise today to pay tribute and bid fond farewell to Sharef Al Najjar, an exceptional young man who has done incredible work in my office in service to my constituents in the Eighteenth Congressional District of Texas. Sharef's, who joined my team in 2011, will be relocating to Atlanta, Georgia with his fiancée, Gillian Robinson, where they will both pursue graduate studies at Emory University's Goizueta Business School.

From the moment he joined my staff, Sharef's talents and aptitude for logistics, information technology, project management, and administration were apparent for all to observe. These gifts, combined with Sharef's winning personality and cooperative spirit made him an invaluable teammate, mentor, and valued friend to his colleagues, who all will miss his good cheer and Zen but wish him and Gillian well in their future endeavors, which I am confident will include continued service in furtherance of the public interest.

Mr. Speaker, I believe there is no higher calling than the call to serve a cause larger than ourselves. That is why I sought public office. I was inspired to serve by President Kennedy who said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country," and by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who said:

"Everybody can be great because anybody can serve. . . . You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love."

By this measure, there are many other great young men and women who served as volunteers this year in my offices. They may toil in obscurity but their contributions to the constituents we serve are deeply appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, the energy, intelligence, and idealism of young people like Sharef Al Najjar, and those working in the offices of my colleagues, help keep our democracy vibrant. The insights, skills, and knowledge of the governmental process they gain from their experiences will last a lifetime and prove invaluable to them as they go about making their mark in this world.

Because of persons like Sharef Al Najjar and Gillian Robinson the future of our country is bright and its best days lie ahead. I wish them well.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that such thoughtful committed young men and women like Sharef Al Najjar and Gillian Robinson can be found working in my office, those of my colleagues, and in every community in America. Their good works will keep America great, good, and forever young.

CONGRATULATING EDEN PRAIRIE SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ERIK PAULSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of the Eden Prairie Girls' Synchronized Swimming Team, who recently won the Minnesota High School State Championship.

The Eagles triumphed at Friday's state meet, where two Eden Prairie routines—short trio team and long team—were rewarded first-place finishes. It was a close competition, but Eden Prairie's excellent figure scores put them over the edge to secure both wins.

This Eden Prairie team was determined to defy odds from the start of the season. They competed in a number of close battles this spring, including one against Hopkins High School where they won by 0.02 points. They ended the season with a strong stroke to bring home a championship for the school and for the community.

Mr. Speaker, this synchronized swimming team is fortunate to have so many talented members who have worked hard to get to this point. But even more than that, we commend these student athletes for living up to their obligations in both the classroom and in our community.

Congratulations again to the athletes, coaches, families, and fans of the Eden Prairie High School Synchronized Swimming Team.

TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF GLENWOOD

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Glenwood, Iowa for its recognition as a 2015 Tree City USA sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry program (the Forest Service).

The City of Glenwood has met the core standards for tree care during the past year. Over 135 million Americans live in Tree City USA communities. In its 40th year of celebration, the Tree City USA program is critical to the U.S. Forest Service. This federal partner delivers technical and financial resources to states, cities and communities across the nation with each community adhering to a State Action Plan, guiding investments in each state while accomplishing local projects and programs.

The U.S. Forest Service and Arbor Day Foundation cooperate with communities to establish healthy forests, improve air and water quality and contribute to important national energy conservation goals. These local investments create long term major environmental improvements nationwide. When communities like Glenwood are recognized it makes me proud to represent our great state in the United States Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the City of Glenwood and urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating them for receiving this award and wishing them nothing but continued success.

HONORING RYAN GATTERMEIR ON BEING NAMED PRESIDENT OF THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ryan Gattermeir, who has recently been named President of the Missouri Association of REALTORS.

The president serves as a part of the 5-member leadership council for the Missouri Association of REALTORS, which is an advocacy group representing the interests of realtors in our state. The president serves on a volunteer basis for a one year term, and is a role that is instrumental in the day-to-day operations and policy goals of the organization.

Ryan has long been an influential force in the Missouri real estate community. Growing up as the son of a realtor, he has been immersed in the industry since he was young. After graduating from Westminster College in 1996, he went to work with his father's real estate business. Eight years later, he struck out on his own and was met with great success. In addition to his thriving real estate business, Ryan is on the Board of Directors for the National Association of REALTORS, as well as chairing five committees in the local Missouri chapter.

Mr. Speaker, Ryan Gattermeir has built a long and successful career in the real estate industry, and has proven to be a capable leader among his peers. I'm confident that he will represent the realtors of Missouri to the very best of his ability and will spare no effort in advocating on their behalf. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ryan on his appointment, and wish him luck over his term as president.

HONORING MR. PAUL SCHAPIRO

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Paul Schapiro, who passed away on June 3, 2016, after 58 remarkable years.

Paul left an indelible mark on our Napa Valley community with his friendly demeanor and profound generosity. He volunteered his time for civic causes with the American Canyon Lions Club, and was a leader in the local Democratic community, serving as Treasurer for the Napa County Democratic Central Committee. He was an outspoken activist and regularly attended peace vigils to bring awareness to causes close to his heart.

Paul's dedication to bringing about meaningful change in our society set an impressive example that we should all strive to emulate. A passionate proponent of sustainability, Paul rode his bike to work every day, eventually winning the Napa County Bicycle Coalition's Bicycle Commuter of the Year Award in 2014. Impressively, his bike had more mileage on it than his car.

Those close to Paul agree he was a joy to be around and had a welcoming and gentle

nature. Paul loved baseball and as a native New Yorker, he cheered for the New York Mets, and for his adopted home team, the San Francisco Giants.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Schapiro led by example when it came to making a difference in our community, and in doing so, he inspired others to do the same. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that we honor Paul Schapiro here today.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT CONSTANCE CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Saint Constance Catholic Church on their 50th anniversary. The accomplishments of this long-standing institution exemplify the importance and strength of community, fellowship, and service.

Founded in 1966 by father Emil Dussia, Saint Constance Catholic Church came from humble beginnings. Weekday mass was held at the homes of its parishioners and weekend mass at a middle school on William Street. Ground was broken on the new Kinyon Street church that same year, and in 1967 the Archbishop of Detroit, Cardinal Dearden, dedicated the building.

Soon after the official opening, church leaders and parish volunteers began work on the building and grounds. With a permanent place of worship ready for service, St. Constance Catholic Church continued to build its parish and welcome new members to their organization. In the 50 years since its founding, there are now 1150 families that are registered as members of the parish, demonstrating the significance of the church within the Taylor community.

The parish community of St. Constance Catholic Church provides much-needed services to the Taylor community, including financial assistance for parishioners facing economic hardship, alcoholics and narcotics anonymous support groups, and various community service projects. In the spirit of faith and fellowship, Saint Constance Catholic Church has held itself to the highest standard to ensure that local residents would always have somewhere to turn during both good times and bad. As a sanctuary of spiritual and social support, it has served as a pillar of the local community for half a century and will continue to do so for many years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today to honor Saint Constance Catholic Church on their 50th anniversary and wish them many more years of faith, fellowship, and success.

TRIBUTE TO SUMMER HALL

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Summer

Hall of Milo, Iowa for recognition as a Delegate at the Congress of Future Medical Leaders, sponsored by The National Academy of Future Physicians and Medical Scientists. Summer is one of six State of Iowa honor students selected to attend.

Summer is an exceptional student, high-achieving in academics and all-around service. This Congress of Future Medical Leaders is an honors-only program for high school students who will seek to become physicians or enter the medical research field. The Congress of Future Medical Leaders honors, inspires and motivates high school students like Summer Hall as a luminary in the advanced study of medicine.

Summer Hall is a student at Southeast Warren High School in Liberty Center, Iowa. She was nominated by school officials and The National Academy of Future Physicians and Medical Scientists because of academic excellence and civic-minded responsibilities.

Summer makes a difference by serving others. It is with great honor that I recognize her today. I know that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in honoring her accomplishments. Summer Hall will obtain the goals and dreams of many medical professionals.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, if I were present I would have voted yes on roll call number 297 to H.R. 4939.

JAMES WATSON JR.—KATY'S SENIOR CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate James Watson Jr. for being named Katy's 'Senior Citizen of the Year' by a unanimous vote from the advisory board for the W.D and Argie Lee Fussell Senior Citizens Center.

This award is given by the city of Katy to an older American in recognition of their contributions and positive impact on the community. James works as a pharmacist in the city of Katy with his wife, Joan, and has no plans to retire anytime soon because he still enjoys the job. James was born in Katy, attended schools there, and even met his wife in Katy, Texas. He left for a brief period to earn his Bachelor of Science degree in pharmacy from the University of Texas at Austin. James follows in the footsteps of his mother who won the very same award 21 years ago.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations again to James Watson Jr. for being named Katy's 'Senior Citizen of the Year.' Keep up the great work.

HONORING KELLY M. DARDEN, JR.

HON. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Kelly M. Darden, Jr. as he retires after 32 years of service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ASAC Darden has devoted his career to protecting the citizens of the United States, working in various capacities within the Bureau, and tirelessly contributing to our nation's most critical intelligence and security programs. ASAC Darden has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to serving the American public and most recently, our South Florida community as the Assistant Special Agent in Charge within the Miami Division of the FBI.

It is with great pleasure that I thank ASAC Darden for his dedication to South Florida and our nation.

TRIBUTE TO O'LEARY FUNERAL & CREMATION SERVICES

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize O'Leary Funeral & Cremation of Norwalk, Iowa for being honored with the Award of Excellence in Funeral Service at the 136th annual Iowa Funeral Directors Association Convention.

Though they have only been in operation since 2014, owner Eric O'Leary and the O'Leary Funeral & Cremation staff brings years of experience to serve the Norwalk community, assisting families in saying goodbye to their loved ones with the utmost respect and dignity.

The Award of Excellence was established to recognize the importance of funeral directors playing an active role in their communities and promoting their profession through those relationships. The award requires a funeral home to excel in four of the following five areas: presentation of public information, active membership in the state association, sponsorship of community events or services, professional development, and personal development.

Founded in 1880, the Iowa Funeral Directors Association represents over 700 licensed funeral directors and 413 funeral homes in Iowa, providing members with leadership, direction and resources for providing the best care and services to families with pre-planning arrangements.

I commend Eric O'Leary and the O'Leary Funeral & Cremation staff for their award, and the service and care they provide for the residents of the Norwalk area. I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating O'Leary Funeral & Cremation for winning the Award of Excellence in Funeral Service. I wish them nothing but continued success.

HONORING PRUTHVI PATEL ON BEING ACCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FUTURE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS AS A DELEGATE TO THE CONGRESS OF FUTURE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGY LEADERS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pruthvi Patel, of Springfield, Missouri, who has been accepted by the National Academy of Future Scientists and Technologists as a delegate to the Congress of Future Scientists and Technology Leaders.

The Congress of Future Science and Technology Leaders is an honors-only program that is designed to motivate and direct the top students in the United States. It is specifically for students who aspire to be scientists, engineers and technologists, and helps to provide a path and mentorship for students to accomplish those dreams. It takes place in the University of Massachusetts over 3 days, and helps to spark meaningful dialogues and exchanges of ideas between future leaders in the fields of science and technology.

To be considered for acceptance as a delegate, applicants must be recommended by either a teacher or member of the Academy based on a proven track record of academic excellence. Students must have a minimum of a 3.5 GPA and represent all 50 states and Puerto Rico. It is an incredibly selective opportunity, and those students who qualify for selection have done so because of their hard work and diligence to their studies, not to mention their impressive intellect.

Mr. Speaker, Pruthvi Patel, who attends Greenwood Laboratory School, has shown that he excels in his studies, and has demonstrated a passion for a career in science. He will soon be representing the future of the state of Missouri at this conference, and I have the utmost confidence that he will do an excellent job. On behalf of Missouri's Seventh Congressional District, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for this achievement and wish him luck in all his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF
CHARLES P. CLARK

HON. BARBARA COMSTOCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of one of my constituents, Charles P. Clark, a World War II veteran and a beloved member of the Purcellville community. Mr. Clark passed away on May 31st, 2016, at the age of 108 years old. He was born in Hamilton, Virginia in 1907 to a tightknit family, and remained in his hometown until he went on to complete his military training at Ft. Lee, Virginia, in 1944.

Mr. Clark was deployed to the U.S. Army's 3238 Quartermaster Service Company, of the all-African American 9th Armored Division, to

France, Belgium, and Germany. During his two year service, Mr. Clark provided much needed supplies to the front line and was one of the 125,000 African-American men to serve overseas during World War II.

Mr. Clark married his wife Clarissa when he returned from serving his country and moved to Purcellville, Virginia, where they had a son, Charlie. He continued to serve his community through his job as a school bus driver; a position in which he was admired as a friendly face to students for twenty-five years. Not content to do just his day job, he became an active and dedicated member of the community, serving on the Loudoun County Emancipation Association, as the Honorary Chairman in Purcellville parades, and even throwing the first pitch at a Babe Ruth World Series event.

Mr. Clark lived his final year at the Veterans Medical Center in Martinsburg, West Virginia, where he was recognized with a Certificate of Appreciation for his service in the U.S. Army. The medical center director, Timothy Cooke, described him as "extraordinary" and said that it was "a privilege to have him at our medical center". While his wife and son both passed before him, he is survived by his granddaughter, Rhea S. Clark and daughter-in-law, Della N. Clark.

People like Mr. Clark uphold the freedom and the values for which this country stands, and I am honored to recognize him today for his life of service, kindness, and dedication to our great nation. We are fortunate to have citizens like Mr. Clark who positively impact so many people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in celebrating the life of, and bidding farewell to, Charles P. Clark. May he rest in peace, and his family be comforted.

IN RECOGNITION OF ANNE AND
JAMES CARNEY

HON. WILLIAM R. KEATING

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of James and Anne Carney, of Sharon, Massachusetts, upon the joyous occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Jim and Anne's marriage has been one full of family, service, and adventure. Though they were acquaintances in childhood—attending high schools less than a mile apart from each other in the Boston area—fate brought them together when both attended Boston College.

Following their time at Boston College, the couple was married in 1966 and left their Massachusetts roots for Illinois so Jim could serve as a blind rehabilitation counselor at the Hines Veteran Medical Center. It was in Illinois where they began their family, with Andrea born in 1967, Erin in 1969, and Michael in 1970.

But the Carneys couldn't stay away from the Commonwealth for long. They settled down in Sharon in 1974 where both furthered the careers they established in Illinois—Jim with the Department of Veterans Affairs and Anne in education. In the early 1980s, Anne transitioned from teaching to assessing, eventually becoming the Chief Assessor in Easton, Massachusetts—a position she held until her retirement.

The Carneys have continued to dedicate themselves to the betterment of the Sharon community, organizing various neighborhood events and giving their time to work for causes they care deeply about. Since they have retired, they enjoy spending time with their family and friends. Though Sharon will always be home for Anne and Jim, since their retirement they enjoy traveling to the warmer destinations—Anne in search of a new adventure and Jim for the perfect place to fish.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Anne and Jim Carney on the joyous occasion of their 50th anniversary. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing them many more years of happiness.

HONORING IAN COCHRAN ON BEING ACCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FUTURE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS AS A DELEGATE TO THE CONGRESS OF FUTURE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGY LEADERS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ian Cochran, of Rogersville, Missouri, who has been accepted by the National Academy of Future Scientists and Technologists as a delegate to the Congress of Future Scientists and Technology Leaders.

The Congress of Future Science and Technology Leaders is an honors-only program that is designed to motivate and direct the top students in the United States. It is specifically for students who aspire to be scientists, engineers and technologists, and helps to provide a path and mentorship for students to accomplish those dreams. It takes place in the University of Massachusetts over 3 days, and helps to spark meaningful dialogues and exchanges of ideas between future leaders in the fields of science and technology.

To be considered for acceptance as a delegate, applicants must be recommended by either a teacher or member of the Academy based on a proven track record of academic excellence. Students must have a minimum of a 3.5 GPA and represent all 50 states and Puerto Rico. It is an incredibly selective opportunity, and those students who qualify for selection have done so because of their hard work and diligence to their studies, not to mention their impressive intellect.

Mr. Speaker, Ian Cochran, who attends Springfield Catholic High School, has shown that he excels in his studies, and has demonstrated a passion for a career in science. He will soon be representing the future of the state of Missouri at this conference, and I have the utmost confidence that he will do an excellent job. On behalf of Missouri's Seventh Congressional District, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for this achievement and wish him luck in all his future endeavors.

RETIREMENT OF LT. GENERAL
JEFFREY TALLEY

HON. BRAD R. WENSTRUP

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the United States Army Reserve, I congratulate our chief, Lt. General Jeffrey Talley, on his retirement and thank him for 34 years of service to our country.

Lt. General Talley truly exemplifies the Reserve motto, Twice the Citizen. After 30 years of military service, he returned to active duty in 2012 to lead the U.S. Army Reserve, a nod to his unparalleled leadership.

Since his return in 2012, Lt. General Talley has led the Army Reserve through one of the most battle-tested and operational times in its history. His vast knowledge and experience has positively shaped the Reserve into a strong, fighting force ready to answer their country's call.

Lt. General Talley will be greatly missed and long remembered. I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF SUMNER
LODGE NUMBER 5

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize one of Springfield, Massachusetts' most well-known institutions, the Grand Sumner Lodge Number 5 of the Prince Hall Masonic Temple, which is celebrating its 150th anniversary.

The Grand Sumner Lodge was founded on June 24, 1866 by eleven Master Masons living in Springfield, who felt it was time for the city's African-American community to host a fraternal organization. The Master Masons chose to name their lodge after Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. Senator Sumner dedicated his life to serving his country as a member of the United States Senate from 1851 until his death in 1874. He was a long time champion of the abolitionist and civil rights movements. In fact, he was beaten on the floor of the United States Senate for the cause of equality in 1856. The members of Grand Sumner Lodge Number 5 have dedicated themselves to following the example set by their illustrious namesake. The Lodge has been at the forefront of the battle for civil rights in this country. They have broken down many barriers, including in 1955 when the members of the Lodge became the first African-American fraternal organization to erect their own meeting hall in Massachusetts.

Sumner Lodge has been a force for good in the Springfield community for 150 years and has shown no signs of slowing down. The group currently donates time and money to causes that include the Martin Luther King Day Center, American Cancer Society, CDC Rehabilitation Springfield, and Jane Doe, Inc. Sumner Lodge provides positive role models for the young men of Springfield to ensure that they do not fall victim to substance abuse. The Lodge also seeks to educate young men on

the horrific consequences of sexual assault and domestic violence, so that they learn healthy respect for the women in their lives. Additionally, they serve all of the youth of Springfield by toiling to construct safe areas for after school recreation activities. Organizations such as the Sumner Lodge are vital pillars of the American community and must be commended for their tireless dedication to service. I have full confidence that they will continue to do phenomenal work for the next 150 years.

Mr. Speaker, as Springfield celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Grand Sumner Lodge, let us all acknowledge the outstanding work that this group has done on behalf of the people of Springfield, and let us all wish them the best of luck in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO LAUREN PHILIPS

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Lauren Philips of Council Bluffs, Iowa for recognition as a Delegate at the Congress of Future Medical Leaders, sponsored by The National Academy of Future Physicians and Medical Scientists. Lauren is one of six State of Iowa honor students selected to attend.

Lauren Philips is an exceptional student, high-achieving in academics and all-around service. This Congress of Future Medical Leaders is an honors-only program for high school students who will seek to become physicians or enter the medical research field. The Congress of Future Medical Leaders honors, inspires and motivates high school students like Lauren Philips as a luminary in the advanced study of medicine.

Lauren is a student at Marian High School in Omaha, Nebraska. She was nominated by school officials and the National Academy of Future Physicians and Medical Scientists because of academic excellence and civic-minded responsibilities.

Lauren Philips makes a difference by serving others. It is with great honor that I recognize her today. I know that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in honoring her accomplishments. Lauren Philips will obtain the goals and dreams of many medical professionals.

IN HONOR OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY
OF GENERAL MILLS

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 150th anniversary of General Mills, a company that helped build the state of Minnesota and feed our nation. With humble roots beginning in 1866 on the banks of the Mississippi River near St. Anthony Falls in Minneapolis, General Mills has grown into one of the largest food companies in the world, employing thousands of Minnesotans, and other workers throughout the world. The Gen-

eral Mills story goes hand-in-hand with our state history and the growth of our nation.

After serving as a general in President Lincoln's Army, Cadwallader Washburn moved to Minnesota where he saw the potential of the largest waterfall on the Mississippi River to power a major flour mill. It was here that the company now known internationally as General Mills was born when Washburn built the "B Mill"—the largest mill west of Buffalo, New York, towering 6 stories above the frontier and bountiful wheat fields. Tragedy rocked the city when an explosion destroyed Washburn's "A Mill", killing the entire 14 man night crew. During the rebuilding process, Washburn pioneered new safety measures that he shared with competitors, so that they may avoid such a tragedy themselves.

On the opposite side of the river, and using the last of his money that remained from a previous failed business venture, Charles Pillsbury established his own mill. Pillsbury and General Mills would become strong competitors, that years later merged into a single great company.

During the depths of the Great Depression, another visionary leader at General Mills ushered in a new era of prosperity for the company. Under the leadership of James Ford Bell, General Mills created blockbuster products like Cheerios, Kix cereal, and Bisquick, which achieved his goal of delivering innovations that were embraced by American consumers. It was also during this time that Americans met a remarkable woman and began sending thousands of letters seeking her advice on wholesome cooking. Because of her meteoric rise and enduring popularity, it's still a surprise to many she isn't a real person, but another invention from the creative minds at General Mills: Betty Crocker.

WWII brought a new era to General Mills and focused the pioneering spirit of the company toward the cause of freedom. Engineers who once worked on packaging and manufacturing were now producing the most cutting edge war time technologies, including the "jitterbug" torpedo. This sophisticated advance in naval warfare contributed greatly to the Allied victory at sea. These innovations also had the unintended effect of creating a cottage-industry of well-respected Minnesota precision engineering and technology firms.

Today, General Mills continues to make major contributions to the greater good. Through the General Mills Foundation, important work on sustainability, food security, and protecting our natural resources is demonstrating the best of corporate leadership and responsibility to the communities it serves. In 2014 alone, all charitable giving from General Mills totaled \$150 million; nearly \$30 million in grants came directly from the General Mills Foundation.

From its modest beginnings to its global reach today, General Mills has shaped the way that Americans and people the world over interact with food. These innovations have become some of the most iconic brands in the world. From innovating new products, to developing wartime technologies, and the historic merger with Pillsbury, General Mills has always been a source of pride for the State of Minnesota and the nation. Here is to another groundbreaking 150 years.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF JASON
BENJAMIN JOSAPHAT BÉBÉ

HON. KYRSTEN SINEMA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember Jason Benjamin Josaphat Bébé, a 2014 graduate of Skyline High School in Mesa, Arizona. Jason was the oldest son of Myrlande Bébé and Jackson Josaphat and a beloved nephew, brother, and friend.

On Sunday, June 12, 2016, Jason's life was cut tragically short in a hateful act of terror at Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida that claimed his life and 48 others. He was just 19 years old. We join all Americans in grieving this senseless loss.

At Skyline High School, Jason was a popular and active student, involved in both the hip-hop dance club and the spirit squad. Friends and classmates described him as a goofball, full of energy and optimism, and with a contagious and persistent smile that could light up a room. He was computer savvy, had a passion for physical fitness, and took a great interest in photography.

Jason was a bright and talented student that strived to help others succeed academically. After graduating from Skyline, he enrolled at Southern Technical College in Florida. He graduated from their business office specialist program just two weeks before his death. Jason had enrolled at Valencia College to continue his education by studying computer science.

Friends, family, former classmates, and hundreds of community members gathered on Wednesday in Mesa to celebrate Jason's life. In the years he spent in Arizona, it is clear he made a positive impact on so many. We were fortunate to have him for the short time that we did.

Mr. Speaker, Jason deserved a long, fulfilling life with the richness of experience that the rest of us hope for for ourselves and for our children. We stand together with Jason's family and friends in solemn remembrance.

RECOGNIZING MS. KYLA MARTIN
AS A 2016 RECIPIENT OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL
AWARD

HON. LOU BARLETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Ms. Kyla Martin of Paxinos, Pennsylvania as a recipient of the 2016 Congressional Gold Medal Award. She is a 2013 graduate of Shamokin Area High School in my district, and now attends Wilson College where she majors in equine journalism with a minor in communications. Kyla has made a real difference in my district through her volunteer work, and I am confident that she will continue to be a role model for the next generation of leaders in northeastern Pennsylvania.

The Congressional Gold Medal Award is presented, regardless of ability or circumstance, to any young person between the

ages of 14 and 24. This award is the highest honor that Congress presents to outstanding young individuals and requires participants to set goals in voluntary public service, personal development, physical fitness, and expedition. Kyla showed great perseverance in meeting these criteria and continues to affect the lives of constituents in my district through her extensive charitable work.

Kyla completed several hundred volunteer hours to meet the voluntary public service requirement. Through the charity that she co-founded, Angels at Work, Kyla has organized several food and clothing drives to help provide basic necessities to those most in need in northeastern Pennsylvania. She is a coach for her local equestrian vaulting team and used this experience to complete her volunteer work, personal development, and physical fitness requirements. Kyla spent countless hours outside of practice working on her own vaulting skills, and competed nationally at the highest level of any vaulter from Pennsylvania at the time. For the expedition portion of the award, she camped for several nights at a local campground where she was able to familiarize herself with native plant and animal life. These experiences speak directly to Kyla's character and I am confident that she will carry these skills with her as she continues to grow both personally and professionally.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Ms. Kyla Martin for receiving the 2016 Congressional Gold Medal Award. Kyla has consistently demonstrated the devotion necessary to achieve her goals, and countless lives in my district have been impacted by her actions throughout this journey. On behalf of my congressional district, I wish to congratulate Kyla and wish her the best in her future endeavors.

HONORING MARK AND JOANNA
BURNS FOR THEIR 50TH WED-
DING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JACKIE WALORSKI

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mark and Joanna Burns of Mishawaka, Indiana for their 50th wedding anniversary.

Having married in 1966, Mark and Joanna now celebrate the very special occasion of their golden anniversary. Fifty years of marriage is a marvelous accomplishment and speaks volumes about the love and compassion that they share with one another, and their tremendous foundation of faith.

It is obvious to all who spend time with them that they cultivated a truly beautiful life together. Their lasting commitment not only to one another, but also to their family is a shining example of devotion and faithfulness in our very own Hoosier community. As public school teachers, they touched the lives of thousands of students. As youth leaders in their church, they impacted mine as well. They embody the very values of what it means to be husband and wife.

On behalf of Hoosiers in the Second Congressional District, it is my honor to congratulate them on their anniversary and celebrate in this milestone. In addition, I would like to ex-

tend my sincerest congratulations to Mark, Joanna, and their entire family. It is my hope that their love continues to grow stronger with each passing year.

HONORING MARK ARNCE ON BEING
ACCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF FUTURE SCI-
ENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS
AS A DELEGATE TO THE CON-
GRESS OF FUTURE SCIENTISTS
AND TECHNOLOGY LEADERS

HON. BILLY LONG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mark Arnce, of Joplin, Missouri, who has been accepted by the National Academy of Future Scientists and Technologists as a delegate to the Congress of Future Scientists and Technology Leaders.

The Congress of Future Science and Technology Leaders is an honors-only program that is designed to motivate and direct the top students in the United States. It is specifically for students who aspire to be scientists, engineers and technologists, and helps to provide a path and mentorship for students to accomplish those dreams. It takes place in the University of Massachusetts over 3 days, and helps to spark meaningful dialogues and exchanges of ideas between future leaders in the fields of science and technology.

To be considered for acceptance as a delegate, applicants must be recommended by either a teacher or member of the Academy based on a proven track record of academic excellence. Students must have a minimum of a 3.5 GPA and represent all 50 states and Puerto Rico. It is an incredibly selective opportunity, and those students who qualify for selection have done so because of their hard work and diligence to their studies, not to mention their impressive intellect.

Mr. Speaker, Mark Arnce, who attends Carl Junction High School, has shown that he excels in his studies, and has demonstrated a passion for a career in science. He will soon be representing Missouri at this conference, and I have the utmost confidence that he will do an excellent job. On behalf of Missouri's Seventh Congressional District, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating him for this achievement and wish him luck in all his future endeavors.

LADY EAGLES SOFTBALL TEAM
ARE STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Lady Eagles softball team of Fort Bend Christian Academy in Sugar Land, Texas for winning the Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools (TAPPS) 4A state championship.

The Lady Eagles won their fifth state championship in program history, all occurring in the past 10 years. The team from Fort Bend

Christian Academy won their previous state titles in 2007, 2009, 2010, and 2013, while being the state runner-up in 2008, 2011, and 2014. This year, at the state tournament, the ladies defeated Corpus Christi Incarnate Word 7–4 in a rallying come from behind victory to earn a berth into the championship game. The Lady Eagles defeated Dallas Christian in a resounding manner by a score of 6–1 to win the state title. They did not lose a single game to a private school this season, and even triumphed over six University Interscholastic League (UIL) playoff teams. The team finished their championship season with an impressive 23–6–1 record.

On behalf of the Twenty-Second Congressional District of Texas, congratulations again to the Lady Eagles softball team of Fort Bend Christian Academy for winning the TAPPS 4A state title. Keep up the great work.

GRAYSON AMENDMENT TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AP-
PROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a statement regarding the passage of H.R. 5293, the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 2017. Specifically I would like to make a statement about my amendment, Grayson Number 58. My amendment moved \$5 million from the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide account to the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army Account's Advanced Concepts and Simulation program.

These funds allow universities to focus on advancing component technologies required for real time modeling and simulation training. A promising use of this program is the development of a more effective protocol for treating combat-related post-traumatic stress disorder for active duty, retired, and discharged personnel and their families. The use of modeling and simulation technology has enabled new innovative and immersive therapies to be developed, which can extend trauma management therapy protocol.

I support the use of modeling and simulation and thank my colleagues for their support of my amendment.

HONORING JOHN R. "JACK"
HEALY, PRESIDENT & CEO OF
THE UNITED WAY OF GREATER
NEW HAVEN, ON THE OCCASION
OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today marks the end of an era at the United Way of Greater New Haven as family, friends, and colleagues gather to thank Jack Healy, the organization's President and CEO, as he cele-

brates his retirement after two decades of dedicated service.

A native of New Haven, Jack's early professional career took him to many other parts of the country yet his focus always followed his passion—human resources and philanthropy. In fact, much of his time away from Connecticut was spent at United Way branches in other communities. Returning to New Haven in 1996, Jack took on the position of Executive Vice President at the United Way of Greater New Haven and was promoted to President & CEO in 2006. His time at the United Way of Greater New Haven has been focused on guiding the organization through a shift in the fundamental way it supports the community. Jack's leadership and vision has enabled the United Way of Greater New Haven to grow in its positive community impact by transforming from an organization that fundraised for non-profits to becoming a driving force in collectively tackling such issues as income inequality, homelessness, and early childhood education.

It has been under this new model of operation that the United Way of Greater New Haven has been able to make some real differences in our community. Most recently, the ALICE, "Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed" report released by the United Way of Greater New Haven has demonstrated the unique challenges faced by our working families. By identifying the areas in which families are struggling, the results of the ALICE report are enabling our social service agencies and non-profit organizations to better direct their resources, programs, and services to meet these needs. Perhaps Jack's proudest accomplishment is the United Way of Greater New Haven's active involvement in the development and implementation of "BOOST!"—a partnership with New Haven Public Schools and the City of New Haven to provide wrap-around services to our community's most vulnerable children. This initiative is currently serving more than seven thousand students in sixteen schools and is making sure that those children are not only achieving academically while in school, but are also receiving the supportive services they and their families need to thrive in the community.

I would be remiss if I did not also take a moment to extend a personal note of thanks to Jack for his many years of friendship and support. I am honored to rise today to join the many family, friends, colleagues and community leaders who have gathered today to extend sincere thanks and appreciation to Jack Healy for two decades of dedicated service to the United Way of Greater New Haven. I wish him, his wife, Barbara; his two sons, Dan and wife Ashley as well as Ryan and wife Rebecca; and granddaughter Lettie, many more years of health and happiness as he enjoys his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO CAROL AND LYNDALL
STREEBIN

HON. DAVID YOUNG

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Carol and

Lyndell Streebin on the very special occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary.

Lyndell and Carol Streebin were married on June 3, 1956 and reside in Blockton, Iowa. Their lifelong commitment to each other and their children, Mike, David and Joni, truly embodies Iowa's values. As the years pass, may their love continue to grow even stronger and may they continue to love, cherish, and honor one another for many more years to come.

I salute this lovely couple on their 60 years of life together and I wish them many more. I know my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives will join me in congratulating them on this momentous occasion.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL
DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was \$10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is \$19,230,063,635,793.43. We've added \$8,603,186,586,880.35 to our debt in 7 years. This is over \$8.6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 2016

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today, a vote in the House was held on an amendment to H.R. 5293, the Defense Appropriations Act for FY17, which was authored by Rep. MASSIE. The Amendment was defeated. I did not support this Amendment, and my intention was to vote "no." However, I inadvertently voted "yes".

The effect of the Amendment would have been to curtail the authority of intelligence officials to quickly query a database of information lawfully collected under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, using "U.S. Person identifiers." Additionally, the Amendment would have blocked NSA and CIA from mandating or requesting certain assistance from individuals and companies, in the course of conducting electronic surveillance.

While I was opposed to this amendment, I welcome a robust discussion to discuss the security and privacy implications of Section 702. As a member of the House Intelligence Committee, I look forward to participating in this debate ahead of its expiration in 2017.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4257–S4330

Measures Introduced: Fourteen bills and seven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 6, 3063–3075, S. Res. 495–500, and S. Con. Res. 41.

Page S4299

Measures Reported:

S. Res. 104, to express the sense of the Senate regarding the success of Operation Streamline and the importance of prosecuting first time illegal border crossers. (S. Rept. No. 114–279)

S. 3067, making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017. (S. Rept. No. 114–280)

S. 3068, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017. (S. Rept. No. 114–281)

Page S4299

Measures Passed:

Boy Scouts of America 100th Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 495, recognizing the Boy Scouts of America on the 100th anniversary of the organization being granted a Federal charter and for the long history of heritage and service of the Boy Scouts of America.

Pages S4303–04

Condemning the Terrorist Attack on the Pulse Orlando Nightclub: Senate agreed to S. Res. 496, condemning the terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub, honoring the memory of the victims of the attack, offering condolences to and expressing support for their families and friends and all those affected, and applauding the dedication and bravery of law enforcement, emergency response, and counterterrorism officials in responding to the attack.

Page S4304

Honoring the Life and Legacy of Gordie Howe: Senate agreed to S. Res. 497, honoring the life and legacy of Gordon “Gordie” Howe.

Page S4304

World Elder Abuse Awareness Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 498, designating June 15, 2016, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”.

Page S4305

United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. 2815, to establish the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, and the bill was then passed.

Pages S4263–65

Rapid DNA Act: Senate passed S. 2348, to implement the use of Rapid DNA instruments to inform decisions about pretrial release or detention and their conditions, to solve and prevent violent crimes and other crimes, to exonerate the innocent, to prevent DNA analysis backlogs, after agreeing to the committee amendments.

Pages S4265–66

Justice for All Reauthorization Act: Senate passed S. 2577, to protect crime victims’ rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA and other forensic evidence samples to improve and expand the forensic science testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of forensic evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to support accreditation efforts of forensic science laboratories and medical examiner offices, to address training and equipment needs, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, after agreeing to the committee amendments, and the following amendment proposed thereto:

Pages S4266–77

Cornyn (for Grassley) Amendment No. 4727, to require the Attorney General to evaluate the performance of the Department of Justice in seeking and recovering restitution for victims under all Federal restitution provisions, to require recipients of DNA backlog capacity and enhancement grants to report on how they actually used their grant funds, and to prevent duplicative grants.

Page S4270

Recovering Missing Children Act: Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3209, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the disclosure of certain tax return information for the purpose of missing or exploited children investigations, and the bill was then passed.

Pages S4287–88

Congratulating the Pittsburgh Penguins: Senate agreed to S. Res. 499, congratulating the Pittsburgh Penguins for winning the 2016 Stanley Cup hockey championship. **Page S4323**

Juneteenth Independence Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 500, designating June 19, 2016, as “Juneteenth Independence Day” in recognition of June 19, 1865, the date on which slavery legally came to an end in the United States. **Page S4323**

John F. Kennedy Center Reauthorization Act: Senate passed S. 2808, to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. **Page S4323**

Measures Considered:

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of H.R. 2578, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, after withdrawing the committee-reported substitute amendment, and taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S4259–63, S4285–90**

Pending:

Shelby/Mikulski Amendment No. 4685, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S4259, S4289**

McConnell (for Feinstein) Amendment No. 4720 (to Amendment No. 4685), to authorize the Attorney General to deny requests to transfer a firearm to known or suspected terrorists. **Page S4290**

McConnell (for Cornyn) Amendment No. 4749 (to Amendment No. 4720), to Secure our Homeland from radical Islamists by Enhancing Law enforcement Detection (“SHIELD”). **Pages S4289–90**

McConnell motion to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions, (McConnell (for Murphy) Amendment No. 4750), to ensure that all individuals who should be prohibited from buying a firearm are listed in the national instant criminal background check system and require a background check for every firearm sale. **Page S4290**

McConnell (for Grassley) Amendment No. 4751 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 4750), to address gun violence and improve the availability of records to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. **Page S4290**

McConnell Amendment No. 4752 (to Amendment No. 4751), to change the enactment date. **Page S4290**

A motion was entered to close further debate on McConnell (for Grassley) Amendment No. 4751 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 4750) (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of rule

XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Monday, June 20, 2016.

Page S4290

A motion was entered to close further debate on McConnell motion to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions, (McConnell (for Murphy) Amendment No. 4750) (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of McConnell (for Grassley) Amendment No. 4751 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 4750). **Page S4290**

A motion was entered to close further debate on McConnell (for Cornyn) Amendment No. 4749 (to Amendment No. 4720) (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of McConnell motion to commit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions, (McConnell (for Murphy) Amendment No. 4750). **Pages S4289–90**

A motion was entered to close further debate on McConnell (for Feinstein) Amendment No. 4720 (to Amendment No. 4685) (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of McConnell (for Cornyn) Amendment No. 4749 (to Amendment No. 4720). **Page S4289**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

McConnell (for Shelby/Mikulski) Amendment No. 4685, in the nature of a substitute, fell when the committee-reported substitute amendment to the bill was withdrawn. **Page S4289**

Shelby Amendment No. 4686 (to Amendment No. 4685), to make a technical correction, fell when McConnell (for Shelby/Mikulski) Amendment No. 4685, fell. **Page S4259**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the bill at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, June 20, 2016; and that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the pending cloture motions ripen at 5:30 p.m. **Page S4323**

House Messages:

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act: Senate disagreed to the House amendments to S. 524, to authorize the Attorney General to award grants to address the national epidemics of prescription opioid abuse and heroin use, agreed to the request from the House for a conference, and authorized the Presiding Officer to appoint conferees, after taking action on the following motions to instruct conferees on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the

two Houses on the bill to be instructed to insist on the inclusion in the final conference report the following motions proposed thereto: **Pages S4277–85**

Adopted:

By 66 yeas to 29 nays (Vote No. 101), Shaheen Motion to Instruct Conferees to insist that any conference report shall include funding for prevention, treatment, and recovery associated with state and local efforts needed to combat the national heroin and opioid epidemic. **Page S4284**

By 70 yeas to 24 nays (Vote No. 102), Whitehouse Motion to Instruct Conferees to insist that any conference report shall include (1) to reject proposals that would replace the individual prevention, treatment, law enforcement, and recovery programs authorized in S. 524, including the incentive grant program authorized in section 601, with a single grant program with multiple allowable uses; (2) to insist that the final conference report include authorizations explicitly designated for grants to States, and in the case of States that do not have prescription drug monitoring programs, units of local government that do have such programs, to strengthen the use of and make improvements to prescription drug monitoring programs; (3) to insist that the final conference report address the unique needs of rural communities, which are among the hardest hit by opioid abuse in the United States and are often in the most dire need of improved emergency services and more accessible treatment infrastructure; (4) to insist that the final conference report authorize those provisions of S. 1641 that were approved by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate; and (5) to insist that the final conference report include the provisions of S. 1455 as reported by the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate. **Page S4285**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 95 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. 100), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the motion to disagree to the House amendments to the bill, agree to the request from the House for a conference, and authorize the Presiding Officer to appoint conferees. **Pages S4283–84**

The Chair was authorized to appoint the following conferees on the part of the Senate: Senators Grassley, Alexander, Hatch, Sessions, Leahy, Murray, and Wyden. **Page S4283**

Pro Forma Session—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate adjourn until 11 a.m., on Friday, June 17, 2016, for a pro forma session only, with no business being conducted; and that when the Senate adjourns

on Friday, June 17, 2016, it next convene at 3 p.m., on Monday, June 20, 2016. **Page S4323**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Kamala Shirin Lakhdhir, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to Malaysia.

Andrew Robert Young, of California, to be Ambassador to Burkina Faso.

Mark D. Acton, of Kentucky, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Regulatory Commission for a term expiring October 14, 2022.

Shirley Woodward, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Central Intelligence Agency.

2 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, and Navy.

Pages S4325–30

Messages from the House: **Page S4298**

Measures Referred: **Page S4298**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Page S4298**

Executive Communications: **Pages S4298–99**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S4299**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4300–01**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:
Pages S4301–06

Additional Statements: **Pages S4295–98**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4306–22**

Authorities for Committees to Meet:
Pages S4322–23

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S4323**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—102) **Pages S4283–84, S4285**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:15 p.m., until 11 a.m. on Friday, June 17, 2016. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4325.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS; INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES, AND FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

An original bill (S. 3068) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017; and

An original bill (S. 3067) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017.

NOMINATION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of General David L. Goldfein, USAF, for reappointment to the grade of General, and to be Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, Department of Defense, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL THREATS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine our evolving understanding and response to transnational criminal threats, after receiving testimony from William R. Brownfield, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Donald Karl Schott, of Wisconsin, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, Stephanie A. Finley, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana, Claude J. Kelly III, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge

for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and Winfield D. Ong, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana.

NLRB JOINT EMPLOYER STANDARD

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine keeping the American dream alive, focusing on creating jobs under the National Labor Relations Board's new joint employer standard, including S. 2686, to clarify the treatment of two or more employers as joint employers under the National Labor Relations Act, after receiving testimony from Ciara Stockeland, MODE, Fargo, North Dakota, and Lynn Berberich, BrightStar Healthcare of Baltimore City/County, Lutherville, Maryland, both on behalf of the Coalition to Save Local Businesses; Keith R. Bolek, O'Donoghue and O'Donoghue LLP, and James Sherk, The Heritage Foundation, both of Washington, D.C.; and Harris Freeman, Western New England University School of Law, Springfield, Massachusetts.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee concluded a hearing to examine certain intelligence matters, after receiving testimony from John O. Brennan, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 33 public bills, H.R. 5494–5527; and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 95; and H. Res. 789–791 were introduced.

Pages H3965–68

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages H3968–69

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H. Con. Res. 131, authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run (H. Rept. 114–625); and

H.R. 5160, to amend title 40, United States Code, to include as part of the buildings and grounds of the National Gallery of Art any buildings and other areas within the boundaries of any real estate or other property interests acquired by the National Gallery of Art (H. Rept. 114–626).

Page H3965

Suspension: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act: H.R. 5471, to combat terrorist recruitment in the United States, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yeas-and-nays vote of 402 yeas to 15 nays, Roll No. 333.

Pages H3919–25, H3955

Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2017: The House passed H.R. 5293, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 282 yeas to 138 nays, Roll No. 332. Consideration began Tuesday, June 14th.

Pages H3925–53

Agreed to:

McSally amendment (No. 48 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that limits the Defense Department from using money to have musical military units perform in an official capacity for certain entertainment purposes in 10 U.S.C. 974, including dinners, dances, and social events;

Pages H3932–33

Barletta amendment (No. 74 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that prohibits funding from being used to

enter into contracts for the procurement of energy or fuel for military installations if such energy or fuel originates from the Russian Federation;

Pages H3933–34

Smith (NE) amendment (No. 75 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that prohibits DOD from excluding meat from their Food Service Program Manual;

Page H3934

Huffman amendment (No. 17 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that strikes a provision of the bill requiring the Air Force to utilize specific energy sourced domestically within the United States as the base load energy for heating at U.S. defense installations in Kaiserslautern, Germany (by a recorded vote of 268 ayes to 153 noes, Roll No. 311);

Pages H3938–39

Buck amendment (No. 22 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that prohibits funds to implement Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 4715.21 on Climate Change Adaption and Resilience, requiring the Pentagon to prioritize climate change over national security (by a recorded vote of 216 ayes to 205 noes, Roll No. 314);

Pages H3940–41

Byrne amendment (No. 24 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that seeks to prohibit funds to be used to modify a military installation in the United States, including construction or modification of a facility on a military installation, to provide temporary housing for unaccompanied alien children (by a recorded vote of 223 ayes to 198 noes, Roll No. 315);

Page H3941

King (IA) amendment (No. 25 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that ensures no funds are used by the Department of Defense to carry out or in response to the memorandum of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities titled “Memorandum for Secretaries of the Military Departments Director, Joint Staff” and dated November 25, 2015 (by a recorded vote of 221 ayes to 200 noes, Roll No. 316);

Pages H3941–42

Lamborn amendment (No. 29 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that prohibits the use of funds to survey, assess, or review potential detention locations in the United States to detain any individual presently detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (by a recorded vote of 245 ayes to 175 noes, Roll No. 319);

Page H3943–44

McClintock amendment (No. 32 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that prohibits the Department of Defense from obligating or expending funds on certain green energy mandates found in various provisions of U.S. Code and

two Executive Orders (by a recorded vote of 221 ayes to 197 noes, Roll No. 322);

Pages H3945–46

DeSantis amendment (No. 34 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that prohibits funds for any salaries or expenses for the offices of the Special Envoy for Guantanamo Detention Closure or the Principal Director, Detainee Policy (by a recorded vote of 226 ayes to 194 noes, Roll No. 324); and

Page H3947

Walberg amendment (No. 37 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that prohibits funds from being used by the Secretary of Defense to obligate or expend funds on Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund projects (by a recorded vote of 218 ayes to 201 noes, Roll No. 326).

Pages H3948–49

Rejected:

Yoho amendment (No. 41 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that sought to block funds from being used to engage in hostilities in Libya in contravention of the War Powers Resolution;

Pages H3926–27

Shuster amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to restore \$170 million to Army Operations & Maintenance (O&M) for the purpose of preventing a cut to depots and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB), offset with funds from Operations & Maintenance Defense-Wide and non-critical environmental restoration accounts (by a recorded vote of 205 ayes to 216 noes, Roll No. 306);

Pages H3935–36

Ellison amendment (No. 9 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to reprogram already appropriated funds to create an Office of Good Jobs for the Department of Defense (by a recorded vote of 172 ayes to 248 noes, Roll No. 307);

Page H3936

Rogers (AL) amendment (No. 12 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to add additional funding for directed energy and other research and development at the Missile Defense Agency (by a recorded vote of 177 ayes to 243 noes, Roll No. 308);

Pages H3936–37

Quigley amendment (No. 13 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to decrease funding for the Long Range Standoff Weapon by \$75,802,000 and increase the spending reduction account by the same amount (by a recorded vote of 159 ayes to 261 noes, Roll No. 309);

Pages H3937–38

O'Rourke amendment (No. 16 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to strike Section 8121, which prevents the use of funds for proposing, planning, or executing a new Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round (by a recorded vote of 157 ayes to 263 noes, Roll No. 310);

Page H3938

Poe (TX) amendment (No. 19 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to cut funding to Pakistan from \$900 million to \$700 million (by a recorded vote of 191 ayes to 230 noes, Roll No. 312); **Pages H3939–40**

Sanford amendment (No. 21 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to ensure that the Department of Defense retains its statutory authority to provide new military recruits a small cash voucher that they can use to purchase running shoes for training (by a recorded vote of 155 ayes to 265 noes, Roll No. 313); **Page H3940**

Gosar amendment (No. 26 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to prohibit funds from being used by this Act to enlist DACA aliens in the military, who are currently only considered eligible through the MAVNI program as a result of a September 2014 memo from the administration (by a recorded vote of 210 ayes to 211 noes, Roll No. 317); **Pages H3942–43**

King (IA) amendment (No. 27 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to ensure no funds are used by the Department of Defense to enlist DACA youth in the United States military (by a recorded vote of 207 ayes to 214 noes, Roll No. 318); **Page H3943**

Massie amendment (No. 30 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to block funding for DOD drug interdiction and counter-drug activities in Afghanistan (by a recorded vote of 48 ayes to 372 noes, Roll No. 320); **Pages H3944–45**

Massie amendment (No. 31 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to prohibit warrantless searches of government databases for the communications of U.S. persons and prohibits government agencies from mandating data security vulnerabilities in products or services for surveillance purposes (by a recorded vote of 198 ayes to 222 noes, Roll No. 321); **Page H3945**

Mulvaney amendment (No. 33 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to prohibit Overseas Contingency Operation funds found in Title IX from being used for anything other than a Contingency Operation as defined by United States Code (by a recorded vote of 112 ayes to 306 noes, Roll No. 323); **Pages H3946–47**

Rohrabacher amendment (No. 36 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to prohibit funds in the bill from being used to provide assistance to Pakistan (by a recorded vote of 84 ayes to 236 noes, Roll No. 325); **Pages H3947–48**

Conyers amendment (No. 40 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that was debated on June 15th that sought to block funds from being used to transfer or authorize the transfer of cluster munitions to Saudi Arabia (by a recorded vote of 204 ayes to 216 noes, Roll No. 327); **Page H3949**

Gabbard amendment (No. 42 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that sought to prohibit funds appropriated under this act from being used to fund assistance authorized by Section 1209 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (by a recorded vote of 135 ayes to 283 noes, Roll No. 328); **Pages H3927–28, H3949–50**

McGovern amendment (No. 44 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that sought to state no funds may be obligated or spent for combat operations in Iraq or Syria unless an AUMF is enacted (by a recorded vote of 135 ayes to 285 noes, Roll No. 329); **Pages H3928–29, H3950–51**

Lee amendment (No. 45 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that sought to prohibit funding for the 2001 AUMF beginning on April 30, 2017 (by a recorded vote of 146 ayes to 274 noes, Roll No. 330); and **Pages H3929–30, H3951**

Polis amendment (No. 46 printed in H. Rept. 114–623) that sought to reduce the total amount appropriated by 1% excluding military personnel and the Defense Health Program account (by a recorded vote of 69 ayes to 351 noes, Roll No. 331). **Pages H3930–32, H3951–52**

H. Res. 783, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5293) was agreed to yesterday, June 15th.

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday, June 20th and that the order of the House of January 5, 2016, regarding morning-hour debate not apply on that day. **Page H3956**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H3919.

Senate Referral: S. 2943 was held at the desk. **Page H3919**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay and twenty six recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H3935, H3936, H3936–37, H3937, H3938, H3938–39, H3939, H3940, H3940–41, H3941, H3942, H3942–43, H3943, H3944, H3944–45, H3945, H3946, H3946–47, H3947, H3948, H3948–49, H3949, H3949–50, H3950–51, H3951, H3951–52, H3952–53 and H3953. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 3:36 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MEMBERS' DAY ON BUDGET PROCESS REFORM

Committee on the Budget: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Members' Day Hearing on Budget Process Reform". Testimony was heard from Chairman Goodlatte, and Representatives Gohmert, Ribble, Rigell, Foxx, Griffith of Virginia, Renacci, Hardy, Roskam, and McMorris Rodgers.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee concluded a markup on H.R. 4538, the "Senior Safe Act of 2016"; H.R. 4850, the "Micro Offering Safe Harbor Act"; H.R. 4852, the "Private Placement Improvement Act of 2016"; H.R. 4854, the "Supporting America's Innovators Act of 2016"; H.R. 4855, the "Fix Crowdfunding Act"; H.R. 5143, the "Transparent Insurance Standards Act of 2016"; H.R. 5311, the "Corporate Governance Reform and Transparency Act of 2016"; H.R. 5322, the "U.S. Territories Investor Protection Act of 2016"; H.R. 5421, the "National Securities Exchange Regulatory Parity Act of 2016"; H.R. 5424, the "Investment Advisers Modernization Act of 2016"; H.R. 5429, the "SEC Regulatory Accountability Act"; and H.R. 5461, the "Iranian Leadership Transparency Act". The following bills were ordered reported, as amended: H.R. 4538, H.R. 4850, H.R. 4852, H.R. 4854, H.R. 4855, H.R. 5143, H.R. 5311, and H.R. 5424. The following bills were ordered reported, without amendment: H.R. 5322, H.R. 5421, H.R. 5429, and H.R. 5461.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 5484, the "State Sponsors of Terrorism Review Enhancement Act"; H.R. 5208, the "North Korea State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2016"; and H.R. 5332, the "Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2016". The following bills were ordered reported, as amended: H.R. 5208 and H.R. 5332. H.R. 5484 was ordered reported, without amendment.

THE GLOBAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM CRISIS AND ITS CHALLENGE TO U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and Inter-

national Organizations held a hearing entitled "The Global Religious Freedom Crisis and Its Challenge to U.S. Foreign Policy". Testimony was heard from David N. Saperstein, Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, Department of State; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications held a markup on H.R. 5346, the "Securing our Agriculture and Food Act"; H.R. 5459, the "Cyber Preparedness Act of 2016"; and H.R. 5460, the "First Responder Access to Innovative Technologies Act". The following bills were forwarded to the full committee, without amendment: H.R. 5459 and H.R. 5460. H.R. 5346 was forwarded to the full committee, as amended.

SBIR/SSTR REAUTHORIZATION: A REVIEW OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing entitled "SBIR/SSTR Reauthorization: A Review of Technology Transfer". Testimony was heard from Pramod Khargonekar, Assistant Director for Directorate of Engineering, National Science Foundation; Michael Lauer, Deputy Director of Extramural Research, National Institutes of Health; Patricia Dehmer, Deputy Director for Science Programs, Office of Science, Department of Energy; and a public witness.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 2016

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

11 a.m., Friday, June 17

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, June 20

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session.

House Chamber

Program for Monday: House will meet in a Pro Forma session at 2 p.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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