

chairman for introducing it. This bill passed on the suspension calendar in the last Congress. Nobody even asked for a recorded vote. So it has broad bipartisan support, yet the underlying issue is—and it's something this Congress should take up in the future—and that is to try to go to the core of preventing forest fires, and that is proper maintenance.

There is one amendment that addresses that tomorrow. I think that amendment offered by Mr. GOODLATTE will make this bill that much better. I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support that.

But this is a good bill. It's a start in the right direction. I hear this all the time when we have forest fires in my district—and they happen virtually every year. People want to know: Are there sufficient funds in order to pay for those forest fires?

Now we can say that there's a mechanism put in place that will take care of that, and I commend the chairman for his sponsorship of that.

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

Mr. RAHALL. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I certainly understand what the gentleman from Washington is referencing. I said last year during debate on this floor to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that I certainly understand the need to develop comprehensive preventive legislation that is aimed at truly getting at the root causes of these forest fires. I would repeat to the gentleman from Washington, my respected ranking member, that if he introduces such legislation—any member introduces such legislation—we will certainly bring it forth before our committee and give it due consideration and certainly try to work on it as well as we have on this legislation to bring it to the floor of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I'm going to recap very quickly since we are closing general debate at this point. For much of the last decade, the wildlands fire season has been expanding due to factors such as climate change and drought. Unfortunately, future trends appear to indicate that this increase will only continue.

Within the Forest Service, wildlands fire activity now accounts for nearly half of their budget. The Forest Service spent over \$1 billion fighting wildland fires last year. The skyrocketing cost of fighting fires has led to the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to rob Peter to pay Paul and borrow funds from other agency accounts.

□ 1600

There were cuts to fire preparedness, State fire assistance, cooperative fire assistance, and hazardous fuel treatments in Forest Service budgets.

The FLAME Act will allow the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to respond to dangerous fires while also accomplishing other impor-

tant parts of their mission. The act will relieve the drain on the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior budgets to ensure that funding is not swept away from vital fire prevention activities. I conclude by urging adoption of the pending measure.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to the rule for H.R. 1404, the Federal Land Assistance, Enhancement, and Management Act of 2009.

While this legislation is important to address the very serious issue of funding shortfalls faced by the Federal wildland firefighting agencies each year, I believe that it does not do enough to address the cause of these soaring wildfire suppression costs.

We need to drastically increase management on our Federal forests to reduce these fuels and the risk of catastrophic wildfire in the first place.

For this reason, I introduced an amendment to make some of these funds available for hazardous fuel reduction projects.

While unfortunately it was not made in order, I am pleased to see that we will be allowed the opportunity to debate Mr. GOODLATTE's amendment to expand the "Good Neighbor" authority to assist in getting some work done on the ground.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and others that bring additional focus to the real root of the problem.

Mr. RAHALL. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DRIEHAUS) having assumed the chair, Mr. LUJAN, 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. 1404) to authorize a supplemental funding source for catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities on Department of the Interior and National Forest System lands, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

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 tomorrow.

STANLEY J. ROSZKOWSKI UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 520) to designate the United

States courthouse under construction at 327 South Church Street, Rockford, Illinois, as the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 520

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

SECTION 1. STANLEY J. ROSZKOWSKI UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse under construction, as of the date of enactment of this Act, at 327 South Church Street, Rockford, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous materials on S. 520.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 520, legislation introduced by the senior Senator from Illinois, Senator DICK DURBIN, to name the United States district courthouse in Rockford, Illinois, after Stanley J. Roszkowski. Judge Roszkowski has ably served our country in times of war and peace, and I am pleased to be here today to speak on behalf of this bill.

Stanley J. Roszkowski was raised in the village of Royalton, Illinois, which is located in Franklin County in southern Illinois. One of 15 children, he volunteered for the Army Air Corps during World War II, and served as a nose gunner on a B-26 bomber, flying over 35 missions in Italy and Germany.

After the war, he went on to earn his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and then his law degree, working as an appliance salesman to pay for his college tuition. He moved to Rockford, Illinois, opened a successful law practice, and became involved in his community.

He gave up his practice of law when President Carter appointed him to the bench in 1977, where he served for the next 20 years as a Federal judge in the Northern District of Illinois. Judge Roszkowski took senior status in 1991,

and was known for running a business-like but relaxed courtroom. He was praised by his peers for being extremely knowledgeable, competent, fair, and objective, and a gentleman at all times.

Through his long service to our country, in the military and on the Federal bench, Judge Roszkowski has given a great deal to all of us, and naming this courthouse in his honor is a fitting tribute to his career.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 520.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This bill names the United States courthouse currently under construction in Rockford, Illinois as the Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse.

Judge Roszkowski was raised in Royalton, Illinois, and during World War II he volunteered for the Army Air Corps and served as a nose gunner on a B-26 bomber, flying more than 35 missions in Italy and Germany.

After the war, he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois in 1949, and a law degree from the University of Illinois College of Law in 1954. In 1955, he moved to Rockford, Illinois, and began his practice of law, until his appointment in 1977 by President Carter to the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois. In 1991, Judge Roszkowski assumed senior status on the Federal bench, and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1998.

Among his many accomplishments, Judge Roszkowski was a member of the Illinois, Florida, and American Bar Associations, and served on the board of directors of the Federal Judges Association. He also lectured extensively at seminars for various bar associations in U.S. courts, and participated in countless workshops and mediation courses sponsored by the Federal Judicial Center.

Early in his career, he was elected a fellow with the American College of Trial Lawyers, and served as the chairman and member of the Rockford Fire and Police Commission.

Naming this new courthouse in Rockford, Illinois seems appropriate in recognition of Judge Roszkowski's dedication to public service and the legal profession. I have no objections to the passage of this bill, and support its adoption.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 520, a bill to designate the United States Courthouse under construction at 327 South Church Street in Rockford, Illinois, as the Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse.

Stanley Roszkowski was born on January 22, 1923, and was raised in Royalton, Illinois. He was one of 15 children. He served a decorated tour in World War II as a nose gunner on a B26 bomber. After his discharge from the United States Air Force, he enrolled at the University of Illinois where he received his B.S. in 1949, and his J.D. in 1954. He then

opened up a successful law practice in Rockford.

Stanley Roszkowski was appointed judge for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on October 11, 1977. He took senior status on January 9, 1991, and retired in January of 1998 after serving for more than 20 years.

Judge Roszkowski was instrumental in having the courthouse constructed in Rockford, Illinois, and this designation is a tribute to his years of service to the court and community.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 520.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of S. 520, which would name the new federal courthouse currently under construction in Rockford, Illinois after Stanley J. Roszkowski, former Federal Judge in the Northern District of Illinois. Judge Roszkowski played an integral role in bringing a new federal courthouse to Rockford.

Stanley Roszkowski was raised in Royalton, Illinois, one of 15 children. As a testimony to his courage and love of country, he volunteered during World War II to serve in the U.S. Army Air Corps and was assigned the role of a nose gunner on a B-26 bomber, flying over 35 missions in Italy and Germany between 1943 and 1945. Service in the Army Air Corps was an extremely hazardous occupation, with one of the highest casualty rates out of all the branches of the service.

Many Allied bombers were blown out of the sky by German fighters or by flak. For those who survived being shot down, a dismal stay at a German Prisoner of War (POW) camp awaited them where many did not live to see the end of the war. The fact that Staff Sergeant Stanley Roszkowski survived the daunting odds of completing 35 separate missions is a reflection of his skill and courage and those of his fellow crewmembers.

After the war, Stanley Roszkowski earned his Bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois in 1949 and subsequently earned his law degree from the College of Law at the University of Illinois in 1954. He paid for school by working as an appliance salesman and is where he met his lovely wife, Catherine.

Stanley Roszkowski decided to locate his new law practice in Rockford, Illinois and become active in the local community. He was the founder and eventually became Chairman of the Board of the First State Bank and Trust of Rockford.

He also was a member and Chairman of the Rockford Fire and Police Commission. Judge Roszkowski was also honored with the General Pulaski Heritage Award for Outstanding Service to the Polish-American Community in 1982.

In 1977, President Jimmy Carter appointed and the U.S. Senate confirmed Stanley Roszkowski to the federal bench where he served for the next 20 years as a Federal Judge in the Northern District of Illinois. After his retirement from the bench in 1997, Judge Roszkowski now serves as a mediator/arbitrator for the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services (JAMS). The aim of JAMS is to resolve some of the nations largest and most complex and contentious disputes. Given the depth of experience, knowledge, and professionalism of Judge Roszkowski, JAMS is well served to have him as a resource to help with alternative dispute resolutions.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate to name the new federal courthouse in Rockford after Judge Roszkowski because of his role in the community and his driving force in making this project a reality today. I urge my colleagues to support S. 520.

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

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 520.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREDITWORTHINESS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, this morning the British Government failed to auction its debt. This news lowered demand for U.S. debt at the auction we held this afternoon. In short, no one would lend the British Government money, and now they are increasingly reluctant to lend to Uncle Sam. When news of this development hit the markets this afternoon, Wall Street fell by over 200 points.

But this news is more important than just market movements today. After approving the stimulus and the omnibus, we now know the Treasury Department's Bureau of the Public Debt must auction \$150 billion of U.S. Treasuries a week.

Like canaries falling over in a mine, the markets are now telling us that they are increasingly unwilling to lend us money. China is reluctant to lend, as are others.

Mr. Speaker, we are entering into a very dangerous time in which the creditworthiness of the United States, the legacy of President George Washington and his successors, is being called into doubt. Will the President listen?

BORDER WAR WITH CARTELS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I bring you news from the border war with the cartels. Our Homeland Security Director has recently announced the effort to beef up the ports of entry on our southern border by using the Federal agencies of the ATF, the DEA, and more Border Patrol, mainly at the ports of entry.

I am encouraged that we have finally recognized that we have a problem on the southern border, but the plan unfortunately omits the obvious: The