

standing up to serve those who have served.

Caring for our youth is the third pillar in the American Legion vision. The Special Olympics, the Children's Miracle Network, the American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, the American Legion Family Support Network, those are just a short list of the programs that the Legion supports. This is a testament to their belief that taking care of children in America, not just veterans' children, is something that makes our country stronger.

The final pillar comes from the understanding of the word "patriot." Having fought for and defended our freedom, Legionnaires know firsthand that being a patriot means you must take action to preserve America. They know that being a patriot means not just defending our freedoms, but also defending our heritage, culture, and our flag. This pillar has been the foundation for the Legion's support of programs that instill American values in our youth. From Boy Scouts to Boys State, they've been there setting the course for millions of American children as they learn what it means to be an American and why it's so important to preserve our country.

The commitment to the four pillars of service has been the cornerstone of the American Legion ideals and their successes. It serves as a model that all Americans can use to better themselves and to better America. And it has, without question, helped make the country even greater. Millions of Americans have been encouraged, supported, and inspired by Legion programs, and this resolution is just a small way to say thank you.

I would also like to take a moment to recognize and thank the American Legion Auxiliary. Also formed in 1919, the Auxiliary has shown the same devotion to our veterans and our community, and they too deserve to be recognized.

Finally, I would like to congratulate Commander Clarence Hill for his recent election as National Commander. I appreciate his 24 years of service to our Nation in the U.S. Navy and wish him the best of luck during his tenure as Commander.

H. Res. 679 helps to recognize this extraordinary organization whose members have not only fought to protect our country, but chose to continue to serve long after their military service has ended.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentledady from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the goals and ideals of American Legion Day.

Tomorrow, September 16, marks the 90th anniversary of the American Legion's charter. The American Legion was founded to serve the needs of America's veterans and to promote and protect the rights of those veterans. Ninety years later, the American Le-

gion remains committed to its mission to instill "a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation."

The Legion's nearly 3 million members have given generously of their time in each and every one of our communities. Be it volunteering in veterans hospitals, awarding millions of dollars in college scholarships, or sponsoring activities like Boys and Girls State, Legionnaires continue to devote themselves to the ideal of "mutual helpfulness."

I am so proud to have the highest number of veterans of any Member of Congress. And as I travel throughout Florida's Fifth Congressional District, I get to see firsthand how the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary and their members affect the lives of veterans and their local communities.

Today, I am especially pleased that for the first time a Florida veteran has been elected National Commander of the American Legion. I am proud to congratulate Commander Clarence Hill on his achievement and wish him the very best as he leads the American Legion into what I'm positive will be another wonderful 90 years.

I would also like to thank Representative HALVORSON for introducing this resolution. And I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the American Legion and recognizing September 16 of each year as American Legion Day.

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

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

I would like to thank Representative HALVORSON for introducing this bill, as well as the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), the ranking member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for helping us bring this measure to the floor. And I also want to thank the staff and all the people that have worked to make this a reality.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to support H. Res. 679, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of American Legion Day.

The American Legion is our nation's largest and oldest veterans' organization, and has been a steadfast supporter of our Armed Forces and veterans since Congress issued the venerable organization a federal charter on September 16, 1919.

The American Legion has always proven itself to be a tremendous national asset that stands by our troops and veterans. The stalwart patriotism, leadership, and faith in our great country of its 2.7 million members are most commendable.

Having grown up in a Legion family, I know firsthand the commendable programs and services The American Legion provides to veterans and communities. My mother is a former Auxiliary President for the Department of Indiana, so I am especially appreciative of the dedication and devotion of the members of The American Legion and its Auxiliary. They have raised millions of dollars for the Amer-

ican Legion Legacy Scholarship Fund to help fund the education of children who have lost a parent in our nation's service.

Another program, Heroes to Hometowns, works as part of the government's seamless transition effort to coordinate with the communities to ensure returning heroes and their families have the resources needed for a successful transition. The American Legion family also has over 6,000 volunteers that provide countless hours of services each year to their fellow veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my full and heartfelt support for this resolution to support the goals and ideals of American Legion Day and to call upon the people of the United States to observe American Legion Day with appropriate programs and activities.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 679.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE KANSAS CITY ANIMAL HEALTH CORRIDOR

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 317) recognizing the region from Manhattan, Kansas, to Columbia, Missouri, as the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 317

Whereas 34 percent of the \$16,800,000,000 annual global animal health industry is based in the Kansas City region;

Whereas more than 120 companies involved in the animal health industry are located in Kansas and Missouri, including 4 of the 10 largest global animal health companies and 1 of the 5 largest animal nutrition companies;

Whereas several leading veterinary colleges and animal research centers are located in Kansas and Missouri, including the College of Veterinary Medicine and the \$54,000,000 Biosecurity Research Institute of Kansas State University and the College of Veterinary Medicine, the College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources' Division of Animal Sciences, the \$60,000,000 Life Sciences Center, the National Swine Resource and Research Center, and the Research Animal Diagnostic Laboratory of the University of Missouri;

Whereas Kansas City, Missouri, is centrally located in the United States and is close to many of the food animal end customers;

Whereas the Department of Homeland Security selected Manhattan, Kansas, as the future location for the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF);

Whereas the \$750,000,000 NBAF project will provide area economic development opportunities by employing 300 people, with an annual payroll of up to \$30,000,000 and over 1,500 construction jobs;

Whereas NBAF enhances Kansas' leadership role in the Nation as the animal health research and biosciences center for the United States;

Whereas more than 45 percent of the fed cattle in the United States, 40 percent of the hogs produced, and 20 percent of the beef cows and calves are located within 350 miles of Kansas City;

Whereas there are nationally recognized publishers in the animal health industry located in Kansas and Missouri;

Whereas Kansas and Missouri have historic roots in the livestock industry, including the cattle drives in the 1860s from Texas to the westward railhead in Sedalia, Missouri;

Whereas Kansas and Missouri are home to many prominent national and international associations within the animal health industry; and

Whereas retaining and growing existing animal health companies, attracting new animal health companies, increasing animal health research capacity, and developing commercialization infrastructure will create quality jobs and wealth for Kansas and Missouri: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the region from Manhattan, Kansas, to Columbia, Missouri, including the metropolitan Kansas City area and St. Joseph, Missouri, as the "Kansas City Animal Health Corridor";

(2) recognizes the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor as the national center of the animal health industry based on the unmatched concentration of animal health and nutrition businesses and educational and research assets; and

(3) expresses its commitment to establishing a favorable business environment and supporting animal health research to foster the continued growth of the animal health industry for the benefit of the economy, universities, businesses, and young people hoping to pursue an animal health career in the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 317. This resolution recognizes the contribution that the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor makes to our Nation's livestock industry. Regional efforts like this encourage businesses to innovate and use best practices developed by the bioscience industry.

Livestock is an important value-added industry that brings in millions of dollars of revenue nationwide. Ensuring that producers have access to cutting-edge products and information to improve animal health is essential to the continuing success of the live-

stock industry. Our entire Nation benefits from having the most competitive livestock industry worldwide.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 317 to recognize the Corridor's outstanding contribution to animal health.

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) for his comments, and for the leadership of our Committee on Agriculture, Mr. PETERSON and Mr. LUCAS, for their support of this resolution, H. Res. 317.

We consider this resolution today, which recognizes the region between Manhattan, Kansas, and Columbia, Missouri, a great opportunity for two States that are often rivals, to come together in recognition of the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor.

This area of Kansas and Missouri has long been considered our country's headquarters for animal and bioscience. The largest concentration of animal health and nutrition interests in the Nation is located in this corridor, including more than 120 companies that account for nearly \$17 billion in global sales. This amounts to over one-third of the total sales in the animal health industry.

Part of what makes this region unique is its location in one of the largest livestock-producing regions in the country. My own congressional district is the largest livestock-producing district in the Nation. The Kansas City Animal Health Corridor is a benefit to livestock producers in our region and to the country, and to the employment and investments these producers contribute to the local economy.

Biosciences are a tremendous opportunity for our State and its citizens. As the national economy has struggled, the animal health industry continues to expand and experience growth. The businesses, universities, and other interests located in the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor provide an opportunity for our best and brightest young people to stay and work in Kansas and Missouri, the Midwest.

Earlier this year, the Department of Homeland Security named this world-renowned area for animal health research as the home of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, NBAF. This Federal laboratory is urgently needed to develop the vaccines and countermeasures against the threat of foreign animal disease, protecting our food supply and our economy. The Kansas City Animal Health Corridor will provide the workforce expertise and the collaboration opportunities to make NBAF a great success.

I appreciate the House of Representatives recognizing the important role of this region to furthering animal health and nutrition across the Nation and the globe. By supporting this resolution, we are helping to foster support

for crucial research and business development in the animal health and science area.

I urge my colleagues and Members to support this resolution.

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

□ 1345

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I recognize for 5 minutes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK).

Mr. STUPAK. I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 317 designates the region from Manhattan, Kansas, to Columbia, Missouri, as the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor. Manhattan, Kansas, is slated to become the new home of the foot-and-mouth research in the United States as part of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, NBAF as it's called. This is where my problem is with this resolution.

Foot-and-mouth disease is a highly contagious animal disease, infecting nearly 100 percent of the animals exposed to the virus. There have been two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom this decade. The first resulted in the slaughter of more than 6 million animals, and it cost that country more than \$16 billion. The second outbreak is suspected to have come from an accidental release from a government lab. It is estimated that a foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in the United States could cost as much as \$40 billion, and it would devastate the U.S. livestock market.

For more than 50 years, research on foot-and-mouth disease in the United States has been done off Plum Island, which is off the coast of New York's Long Island. The natural water barrier protects our animal population from an accidental or intentional release of the disease from the island research facility.

House Resolution 317 states: "More than 45 percent of the fed cattle—40 percent of the hogs and 20 percent of beef cows and calves produced in the United States—are located within 350 miles of Kansas City."

I am baffled as to why we would want to move the foot-and-mouth disease research into the heart of Kansas given these staggering statistics. An accidental or an intentional release of foot-and-mouth disease in this enormous beef and pork population would bring our livestock industry to its knees.

As chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee's Oversight and Investigation Subcommittee, I held a hearing in the last Congress on the Bush administration's ill-conceived plan to move foot-and-mouth research off of Plum Island and onto the mainland of the United States.

In response to my subcommittee's hearing, Congress required the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a study to determine if foot-and-mouth disease can be done safely on the mainland. DHS's study was then to be evaluated by the Government Accountability Office, GAO. DHS rushed

through a study; and in July, GAO released their analysis of the DHS study. The GAO report found numerous flaws in the study, including that DHS did not use foot-and-mouth disease virus-specific modeling to study the impact of a release into a community. Instead, they used a modeling system for radiation.

DHS's study was based on unrepresentative accident scenarios, outdated dispersion modeling techniques and inadequate meteorological data. The economic analysis did not incorporate market response to the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, which would have been related to the number of livestock in the site's vicinity. DHS did not effectively characterize the differences in risk between mainland and island sites. DHS did not effectively integrate the components of its risk assessment.

As you can see, the Government Accountability Office has significant concerns about this flawed DHS study. The GAO concluded that DHS did not meet the standards set forth by Congress to prove that foot-and-mouth disease research can be done safely on the mainland. As a result, we've called for an independent third-party study to be conducted. This study would correct the problems outlined in the GAO study.

Mr. Speaker, I have no problem with the gentleman from Kansas and with my friend from Pennsylvania in recognizing the area set forth in House Resolution 317 as the animal health corridor, but I really do have problems with moving foot-and-mouth disease research into the center of livestock production in the United States without any proof that it can be done safely. If the Department of Homeland Security is going to pursue this dangerous tempting of fate, I think the American people should have an accurate assessment of what economic devastation could befall us should there be a release of foot-and-mouth disease from this new facility in Manhattan, Kansas.

Again, I understand where the gentleman is going, and I understand what he is trying to do to promote his State and to promote his area, but let's not rush to judgment here, especially when there are so many unanswered questions about whether this research can be done safely.

If they want to recognize H. Res. 317 as the animal health corridor, I have no problem; but I'd ask that they strike the NBAF language, and then I would be able to support the legislation. As it stands right now, the way the legislation is written, I reluctantly would oppose it.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS).

Ms. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 317, recognizing the region from Manhattan, Kansas, to Columbia, Missouri, as the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor.

From the days of cattle drives more than 150 years ago to the DHS selection of Manhattan, Kansas, as the location for the new National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, Kansas and Missouri have long been leaders in the animal health and livestock industries.

More than 120 animal health companies are located in Kansas and Missouri. The work these companies do enables ranchers to raise the safest and highest quality animals in the world. Not only are the majority of health companies located here, but there are leading veterinary colleges and state-of-the-art research centers, like the Biosecurity Research Institute at K-State, in the region.

At a time when businesses are struggling to make a profit and at a time when our Nation is facing record unemployment, the animal health industry continues to grow. Fourteen animal health companies or organizations have expanded in this region since 2006. The new NBAF will provide hundreds of billions of dollars in economic development opportunities for Kansas. It will create hundreds of full-time jobs and 1,500 construction jobs. That is the kind of economic stimulus our State needs. This resolution recognizes this region as a leader in animal health, and it supports the continued growth for the animal health industry.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their support of this legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the dean of the House.

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DINGELL. I thank my dear friend from Pennsylvania for making available to me this time.

I would tell my colleagues this is a dangerous bill, and I would urge them to be careful about what you say about it because, if ever the location of this facility in Kansas causes an outbreak of animal disease or human disease, your remarks today will make great quotes by your opponents against you in the following election.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation recognizing the region from Manhattan, Kansas, to Columbia, Missouri, as the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor. It's a nice idea, but none of the work that has to be done under the National Environmental Policy Act or under other proper laws relating to the location of facilities of this kind has been fully and adequately and properly done. So what we're doing is just getting ready to locate what, essentially, could be a fine time bomb in the area to which we refer in the legislation—certainly, a foolish action.

The location of the current facility was picked because of its location off the shore of New York. It's on an island and it's isolated. Indeed, although in 1978 livestock on the island were infected after an accidental release of

animal virus, the virus did not and could not reach the mainland. That is a warning to all here present.

In 2006, the Department of Homeland Security, I must assume in its usual slovenly fashion, proposed to move the animal disease facility to the mainland. Within hearings in the oversight committee, chaired by Mr. STUPAK, in the Energy and Commerce Committee, we learned from the committee that not only did DHS not adequately study the dangers of transferring foot-and-mouth disease onto the mainland but also that an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease would wreak havoc on the livestock industry, potentially costing \$40 billion in economic damage.

An outbreak of this disease in Britain caused \$16 billion in damage, spurring an economic panic that almost shut down the government. Given the hundreds of billions of dollars at which our livestock industry is valued, an outbreak of FMD in the United States would be vastly more destructive.

DHS has since selected Manhattan, Kansas, as the new location for the facility for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. The legislation, H. Res. 317, states that more than 45 percent of the fed cattle in the United States—40 percent of the hogs produced and 20 percent of the beef cows and calves—are located in the Kansas City region.

If you want a good warning as to why this legislation should not be adopted, that is it right there, because right in the middle of the greatest production of these kinds of animals, we are placing a facility that is going to handle—guess what—all manner of animal diseases, especially foot-and-mouth disease.

There is careful, thoughtful work that needs to be done to ensure that the industry is safe and that our people are safe and that they can understand that their government has done the proper work that it has to do to ensure the safety of the facility and the proper design of the facility.

Serious questions remain as to why the government needs to build the new NBAF in the first place; but, significantly, the fact that DHS continues to shirk its responsibilities to understand the risk of transferring the FMD to the mainland means that Congress must be very wary of sanctioning this new proposal regardless of the opportunities of the economic character that it might bring.

I would just warn my colleagues—and I say this with affection for my good friend who is the author of the legislation—that this is an unwise step to take at this particular time. I would urge my colleagues to ask themselves, if they don't ask anything else: Where are we going to bury all of the animals that are going to get FMD that are going to have to be exterminated because we have made an unwise choice in this matter?

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing the resolution.

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

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I now recognize the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) for 4 minutes.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, Kansas City has come a long way from the stockyards and animal shipping that put it on the map. Now it's also the hub of America's animal health industry.

The Kansas City stockyards opened in the late 1800s, and quickly became one of the busiest animal ports in the country. The Kansas City Livestock Exchange was built in 1910 and became the largest building in the world dedicated solely to livestock. The tradition continues today as 45 percent of the country's feedlot-raised cattle and 40 percent of its hogs are found within a 350-mile radius of Kansas City.

Over the years, the stockyards have attracted businesses specialized in animal food and medicine. Today, more than 125 companies involved in the animal health industry are located in the Kansas City metro region, including four of the 10 largest global animal health companies and one of the top five largest animal nutrition companies.

Both Kansas State University and the University of Missouri are leading institutions in animal research. The University of Missouri is home to the prestigious National Swine Resource and Research Center and the Research Animal Diagnostic Laboratory. Kansas State is home to the Biosecurity Research Institute, the only facility of its kind in the world, which researches biosecurity hazards to our food supply and the containment of animal illness.

Just this year, the Department of Homeland Security has also selected Kansas State as the future home of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, a \$750 million government investment, adding another component to Kansas' animal health resume. Most impressively, 34 percent of the \$16.8 billion generated each year by the global animal health industry is based in the Kansas City region.

For these reasons, I would ask that people join me in acknowledging the Kansas City metro region—from Manhattan, Kansas, to Columbia, Missouri—as the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor. Kansas City is still a cow town, and we are proud to be the high-tech cow town of the 21st century. I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 317.

□ 1400

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I point out to Members and my colleagues that the resolution before us simply is a resolution on suspension recognizing an area, a part in Kansas, part in Missouri, related to animal science.

The whereas clauses do mention that a facility has been approved for a site

in Manhattan, Kansas, by the Department of Homeland Security, but this legislation before us today does nothing to say that's necessarily a good idea or bad idea.

From my perspective, it is clearly a good idea. As I said earlier, I represent a congressional district in which livestock feeding, livestock raising and livestock producing is the way of life. Perhaps our most important component of our agricultural economy is feeding cattle or raising the feed to feed cattle. Even a rumor of animal disease or food safety causes the price to plummet for what we raise in Kansas.

It is important for us as an industry, and important for us as a State, but important for us as a Nation to develop a facility, a top-notch, latest technology, most scientifically advanced research facility, to make certain that nothing happens to damage the safety of our food supply.

What is happening on Plum Island is insufficient. It is not being rebuilt, it is not being expanded, and technology is not being improved. What we are talking about ultimately, although not in this resolution, what we are talking about is a decision by the Department of Homeland Security, both the Department from the Bush administration and the Department from the Obama administration, reaching a unanimous decision that a new facility to be built in the United States, competitively advanced, narrowed down to five States, a site ultimately chosen, unanimously chosen, and the message has been that the facility must be built, advances must be made, and science must advance the cause of animal safety. And the failure to do this, failure to move forward means that the risk we run is much greater than the risk if we fail to take this action.

So today while we are here, in a sense, in a bit more ceremonial setting in which we are recognizing a set of businesses, industries and producers in a certain region of this country and naming it an animal health corridor, not here necessarily to debate the merits of NBAF, in my opinion, the location that has been chosen is the right one. Where else in the country would you expect us to care more than in the middle of cattle country to make certain that we do it right? And what university would I respect more with their ability to resolve these issues in favor of a safe food supply and protecting the cattle producers of this country than Kansas State University, the companion to the site being selected in Manhattan, Kansas.

So while we are here today on perhaps a different mission, I am happy to have the discussion about the merits of what the Department of Homeland Security decided in the last administration and what the Secretary of Homeland Security in this administration says is a firm commitment that this administration is standing strongly behind.

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

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUMMINGS). The gentleman from Kansas has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. I thank the gentleman from Kansas for yielding and thank him for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I am a little puzzled why this discussion has come up this afternoon. This has been a long selection process to get NBAF to where it is located today.

Many facilities were researched. They looked at it. They decided the best place in all of America, based on past history, based on facility, based on geography, based on the plan and place was to select Manhattan, Kansas.

Now, we have the same similar lab research going on around America today and also in Canada. In fact, there are facilities at Fort Detrick, Maryland, very close here to Washington, D.C. It's considered safe even though the research there is somewhat as dangerous, if not more dangerous, to humans than what we are discussing today.

We also have CDC laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia, and in other high-population areas, places in Texas have similar research going on. But in Winnipeg, Canada, they have the very same research going on 70 miles from the United States border and in the cattle country of Canada, and yet there are no concerns.

Now, the NBAF facility is going to be the same, whether you locate it in Kansas or Georgia or Texas or whether somebody else here would like to have it in their home district. We are going to have plans in place to make sure that this is a well-protected facility, a level 4 security, BSL 4, as it is referred to. It is going to be safe, it's going to be effective, and it's going to provide the continuation of a low-cost, stable food supply that is marketable worldwide because of the safety research.

So for us to put a red herring out there that this is not a safe facility or that there are some concerns, you know, this has been studied by DHS. They do have a preliminary plan in place, God forbid something should ever happen, but they are satisfied that this level 4 facility is going to meet the requirements.

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. I yield the gentleman an additional minute.

Mr. TIAHRT. One point I would like to make is that in Kansas State we have been doing similar research for quite some time in the past decade, completely safe in a level 4 facility. We can start the beginning of this research today. The only thing that's really

holding this up is this lack of funding, and there is something critical going on in the funding scheme. The Federal Government has promised to come up with 36 million. It's going to be matched by the State of Kansas.

But if we delay the construction, we delay the protections that would be put in place. And it's very shortsighted for us to question, after the fact, all the research, all the decisions, the fairness in the process and the decision that was made.

It was a good decision. It's the right location. We are going to move forward with this to protect our food supply and protect the people of America and make marketable agricultural products worldwide.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Kansas in urging adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 317, a bill to recognize the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor.

In 1871, the first stockyard was opened in Kansas City and soon grew into one of the nation's premier livestock facilities. Kansas City's tradition of being a national leader in the agriculture sector continues today with the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor, an area stretching from Manhattan, Kansas through Missouri's Fifth District to Columbia, Missouri.

This region is home to more than 120 companies, including many of the nation's leading and largest animal health businesses. Sales of animal health products from companies located in the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor account for nearly a third of the global \$16.8 billion dollar animal health and nutrition industry.

Activities in the Animal Health Corridor are not limited to the commercial aspects of animal health. Four of our nation's top veterinarian schools are located within 350 miles of the Animal Health Corridor. In addition to these premier veterinarian programs, other schools in the Corridor offer programs focused on animal health training and specialized degrees such as a Masters in Business Administration in Animal Health. Animal health research is greatly advanced in the Corridor by the Kansas City Area Life Sciences Institute which offers grants of up to \$50,000 for researchers to study diseases that have the ability to infect both humans and animals.

The businesses, schools, and organizations in and around the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor are the national, if not global, leaders in the animal health research and production sectors and I am proud to have these institutions in my district and to support the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor. Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing the area of Manhattan, Kansas to Columbia, Missouri as the Kansas City Animal Health Corridor.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 317.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECOGNIZING FOREST SERVICE EXPERIMENTAL FORESTS

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 95) recognizing the importance of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service Experimental Forests and Ranges.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 95

Whereas the general provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897 (commonly known as the Organic Administration Act of 1897; 16 U.S.C. 551) and section 4 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1643) authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to designate experimental forests and ranges;

Whereas, in 2008, the Department of Agriculture celebrated the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the first experimental forest at Fort Valley, Arizona, which eventually led to the creation of 77 additional experimental forests and ranges within the National Forest System;

Whereas the network of experimental forests and ranges provides places for long-term science and management studies in major vegetation types of the 195 million acres of public land administered by the Forest Service;

Whereas research at these experimental forests and ranges has provided critical information to the public, such as recognition of acid rain based on long-term precipitation chemistry data at Hubbard Brook, New Hampshire, characterization of old-growth Douglas-fir forests and ecology of the northern spotted owl, which set the stage for conservation planning in the Pacific Northwest, improved understanding of the science of forest hydrology, which was derived from long-term studies in experimental forests, especially Coweeta, and the forest and rangeland management systems built from foundation studies at many experimental properties; and

Whereas experimental forests and ranges provide opportunities to study the resources of the United States, including knowledge of forest and stream ecosystems, long-term records of climate, forest dynamics, hydrology, and other ecosystem components, information about long-term field experiments and opportunities to participate in them, access to a cadre of knowledgeable scientists, and access to thousands of publications about natural resource management and ecosystem science: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress recognizes the important contributions that the 77 experimental forests and ranges within the National Forest System have made in understanding and conserving the environment and ensuring that natural resources in the United States remain a source of pride and enjoyment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOLDEN) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this resolution.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 95 recognizes the 100th anniversary of the first experimental forest established by the United States Department of Agriculture in Fort Valley, Arizona, and recognizes the importance of these living laboratories.

Today there are 77 experimental forests and ranges within the National Forest System. Experimental forests and ranges are valuable and dynamic resources that serve as long-term research sites.

As part of the U.S. Forest Services' research and development efforts, these experimental forests and ranges provide valuable data about various climates, forest types, vegetation, soils, ecosystems, glaciers and watersheds and other essential components of our Nation's vast natural terrain.

I want to congratulate the United States Forest Service for their outstanding work to establish and maintain this nationwide network of experimental forests and ranges over the past 100 years and encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Mississippi. This resolution recognizes the 100th anniversary of the first experimental forest, which was created in 1908, at Fort Valley, Arizona. Today, there are 78 of these forests in 30 States contributing valuable research and knowledge to help us better manage one of our most precious natural resources, our 750 million acres of forests across America.

Experimental forests allow the Forest Service to engage in important research on the threats that our forests face such as invasive species and diseases. These forests allow for Federal research to be conducted on plant and wildlife communities in controlled settings. We know about how best to ensure the health of our forests, rangelands and watersheds, and share their knowledge with States, localities and private landowners.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. CHILDERS).