

IN REMEMBRANCE OF MR. CARL
HIRSCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Mr. Carl Hirsch, a leading figure in the music industry in Cleveland and throughout the country.

Born in Shaker Heights, Ohio, Mr. Hirsch demonstrated a love for radio broadcasting from an early age. He graduated from Kent State University and began working in the music industry, swiftly becoming a big name in the business.

Mr. Hirsch was known for his ability to drive radio station ratings through the roof. He was the man behind such popular stations as WMMS—The Buzzard and WMJI—Magic in the Cleveland area and WHTZ—Z100 in New Jersey. He was also instrumental in bringing the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum to Cleveland. In recognition of his vast achievements, he was inducted into the Cleveland Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame, and received an honorary doctorate from Kent State University.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please rise with me in honor and remembrance of a dedicated and widely respected individual. Mr. Carl Hirsch was a legend in the radio industry, and his exuberance, generosity, and promotion of his hometown will not be forgotten. I extend my sincerest condolences to his fiancée, Cappy; his children, Lori and Scott; and to all of his friends and relatives.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

HON. LAMAR SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 2011

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, TED POE, JERROLD NADLER, DONNA EDWARDS, JOSE SERRANO and I would like to take this opportunity to set forth some of the history behind, as well as describe the workings of the Private Calendar. I hope this might be of some value to the Members of this House, especially our newer colleagues.

Of the four House Calendars, the Private Calendar is the one to which all Private Bills are referred. Private Bills deal with specific individuals, corporations, institutions, and so forth, as distinguished from public bills which deal with classes only.

Of the 108 laws approved by the First Congress, only 5 were Private Laws. But their number quickly grew as the wars of the new Republic produced veterans and veterans' widows seeking pensions and as more citizens came to have private claims and demands against the Federal Government. The 49th Congress, 1885 to 1887, the first Congress for which complete workload and output data is available, passed 1,031 Private Laws, as compared with 434 Public Laws. At the turn of the century the 56th Congress passed 1,498 Private Laws and 443 Public Laws—a better than three to one ratio.

Private bills were referred to the Committee on the Whole House as far back as 1820, and

a calendar of private bills was established in 1839. These bills were initially brought before the House by special orders, but the 62nd Congress changed this procedure by its rule XXIV, clause six which provided for the consideration of the Private Calendar in lieu of special orders. This rule was amended in 1932, and then adopted in its present form on March 27, 1935.

A determined effort to reduce the private bill workload of the Congress was made in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Section 131 of that Act banned the introduction or the consideration of four types of private bills; first, those authorizing the payment of money for pensions; second, for personal or property damages for which suit may be brought under the Federal tort claims procedure; third, those authorizing the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream, or fourth, those authorizing the correction of a military or naval record.

This ban afforded some temporary relief but was soon offset by the rising postwar and cold war flood for private immigration bills. The 82nd Congress passed 1,023 Private Laws, as compared with 594 Public Laws. The 88th Congress passed 360 Private Laws compared with 666 Public Laws.

Under rule XV, clause five, the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesday of each month. The consideration of the Private Calendar bills on the first Tuesday is mandatory unless dispensed with by a two-thirds vote. On the third Tuesday, however, recognition for consideration of the Private Calendar is within the discretion of the Speaker and does not take precedence over other privileged business in the House.

On the first Tuesday of each month, after disposition of business on the Speaker's table for reference only, the Speaker directs the call of the Private Calendar. If a bill called is objected to by two or more Members, it is automatically recommitted to the committee reporting it. No reservation of objection is entertained. Bills un-objected to are considered in the House in the Committee of the Whole.

On the third Tuesday of each month, the same procedure is followed with the exception that omnibus bills embodying bills previously rejected have preference and are in order regardless of objection.

Such omnibus bills are read by paragraph, and no amendments are entertained except to strike out or reduce amounts or provide limitations. Matters so stricken out shall not be again included in an omnibus bill during that session. Debate is limited to motions allowable under the rule and does not admit motions to strike out the last word or reservation of objections. The rules prohibit the Speaker from recognizing Members for statements or for requests for unanimous consent for debate. Omnibus bills so passed are thereupon resolved in their component bills, which are engrossed separately and disposed of as if passed separately.

Private Calendar bills unfinished on one Tuesday go over to the next Tuesday on which such bills are in order and are considered before the call of bills subsequently on the calendar. Omnibus bills follow the same procedure and go over to the next Tuesday on which that class of business is again in order.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to describe to the newer Members the Official Objectors Committee, the system the House has established to deal with Private Bills.

The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader each appoint three Members to serve as Private Calendar Objectors during a Congress. The Objectors are on the Floor ready to object to any Private Bill which they feel is objectionable for any reason. Should any Member have a doubt or question about a particular Private Bill, he or she can get assistance from objectors, their staff, or from the Member who introduced the bill.

The amount of private bills and the desire to have an opportunity to study them carefully before they are called on the Private Calendar has caused the six objectors to agree upon certain ground rules. The rules limit consideration of bills placed on the Private Calendar only shortly before the calendar is called. With this agreement of March 31, 2011, the members of the Private Calendar Objectors Committee have agreed that during the 112th Congress, they will consider only those bills which have been on the Private Calendar for a period of seven (7) legislative days, excluding the day the bill is placed on the calendar and the day the calendar is called. Reports must be available to the Objectors for three (3) calendar days. It is agreed that the majority and minority clerks will not submit to the Objectors any bills which do not meet this requirement.

This policy will be strictly enforced except during the closing days of a session when the House rules are suspended.

This agreement was entered into by: The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE), the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), the gentlewoman from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

I feel confident that I speak for my colleagues when I request all Members to enable us to give the necessary advance considerations to private bills by not asking that we depart from the above agreement unless absolutely necessary.

IN HONOR OF THE SISTERS OF
CHARITY FOUNDATION OF
CLEVELAND

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 31, 2011

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of the Sisters of Charity Foundation of Cleveland for their groundbreaking work to promote and improve Cleveland's Central Neighborhood.

Founded in 1996, the Sisters of Charity Foundation focuses on improving the health status and educational outcomes of Cleveland's residents and children. Beginning in 2006, the Foundation has commissioned research and held discussions, focus groups, and panels in order to determine the health and education priorities for Cleveland's Central Neighborhood. From this research, they developed their "Five A's" framework of funding. In order for them to fund a program, the program must be available, affordable, accessible, adequate, and residents must be aware of its existence. They have raised over \$330,000 in local funding for the Central Neighborhood and are planning to create a Cleveland Central Promise Neighborhood with the help of a grant from the U.S. Department of Education.