at least 5 years before the enactment of the law, have good moral character, graduate from high school or obtain a GED, and complete 2 years of college or military service in good standing.

Having been brought by their parents to the United States as children, these young men and women know America as their home. Without question, DREAM students exemplify the best of American ideals, such as hard work, perseverance, and the desire to contribute to the nation’s workforce, economy, and civic life.

In the Rio Grande Valley of south Texas, DREAM students have excelled in school and have become valedictorians, Advanced Placement Scholars, and student leaders, despite facing difficult circumstances. As ranking member for the Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training, I have no doubt that the DREAM Act students can help our Nation increase its global competitiveness and be the innovators of tomorrow.

In the areas of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, better known as STEM, our country must train a new generation of high-skilled scientists, engineers, and mathematicians to bolster scientific discovery and spur technological innovation. Simply stated, these talented youth can help our Nation achieve President Obama’s ambitious high school and college completion goals by the year 2020. Many of these students are working tirelessly to earn their high school and college diplomas and aspire to become professionals in the sectors of our workforce which need their talent, skills, and ingenuity.

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Finally, it’s important to note that the DREAM Act has enjoyed broad, bipartisan support from Members of Congress and Administration officials on both sides of the aisle. The DREAM Act has enjoyed broad, bipartisan support from Members of Congress and Administration officials on both sides of the aisle.

First, to limit private-party lawsuits to issues of significant noncompliance rather than harmless paperwork errors; Second, to shield local agencies from liability for acts that are beyond their control; Third, to give local agencies 60 days to cure a violation before legal action can be initiated; Fourth, to allow communities to amortize the cost of new facilities over a period of 15 years before new requirements can be heaped on them; Fifth, to require a cost-benefit analysis before new regulations can be imposed; Sixth, to limit attorney fees to the prevailing fees of the community.

Like many movements, the impetus for stronger environmental protection of our air and water was firmly rooted in legitimate concerns to protect these vital resources; but like so many movements, as it succeeded in its legitimate ends, it also attracted a self-interested constituency that has driven far past the borders of common sense and into the realms of political extremism and outright plunder. I’m hopeful that we’re now entering an era when common sense can be restored to environmental law in this session of the Congress.

**PILOT FATIGUE RULE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. Higgins) for 5 minutes.

Mr. Higgins. In February 2009, tragedy struck western New York when Continental Connection Flight 3407 crashed outside of Buffalo. The National Transportation Safety Board found that one of the principal causes of the crash was pilot fatigue, so Congress passed landmark aviation legislation to reform the system.

One of the key provisions required the Federal Aviation Administration to complete the pilot fatigue rule immediately. The National Transportation Safety Board had urged that pilot fatigue rules be updated for the past 20 years. Getting it right is also about getting it done. Yet here we are today, 16 months after Congress asked the Federal Aviation Administration to issue these reforms and 4 months past the deadline we gave them, and still no pilot fatigue rule.

That is unacceptable to me, that is unacceptable to my colleagues from western New York, and it is unacceptable to the flying public.

I urge the Federal Aviation Administration to complete the pilot fatigue rule immediately.

**KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE SAFETY**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Olson) for 5 minutes. 