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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETRI).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 27, 2005.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS E. PETRI to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) for 5 minutes.

THE JUSTICE FOR PEACE OFFICERS ACT OF 2005

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, on April 29 of 2002, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputy David March was brutally slain execution-style during a routine traffic stop. Suspect Armando Garcia, an illegal immigrant, fled to Mexico within hours of Deputy March's murder and has avoided prosecution by U.S. authorities for over 3 years.

Mexico's refusal to extradite individuals who may face the death penalty or life imprisonment has hindered efforts

to bring Armando Garcia back to the United States to face prosecution for his crime. The same border that Garcia illegally crossed to enter our country now serves as a wall of protection for him. This is an outrage. It is an unspeakable injustice to the loved ones of David March, and to all of the men and women who risk their lives each day so that we can live in safety.

When our peace officers patrol their beats, keep an eye on our neighborhoods and police the streets, they are walking the line, selflessly enforcing our laws and keeping our communities safe. When the very laws they have a duty to uphold are abused by fleeing murderers, justice is denied, the security of peace officers is placed in jeopardy, and the rule of law on which our great Nation is based is weakened.

Over the last 3 years, I have joined many of my colleagues in efforts to see that Armando Garcia and other fugitives accused in killings on our soil are returned to the United States to face justice. We have met with officials from the Department of Justice and the Department of State. We have urged President Bush to call for aggressive action to change Mexico's extradition policy. I have met with President Fox and other high officials of the Mexican government, including their Supreme Court, in an effort to impress upon our neighbor that its extradition policy is intolerable. However, 3 years later, Armando Garcia and thousands of other fugitives still are beyond the grasp of our legal system.

Recently, in a potentially critical turning point, the Mexican Supreme Court issued a decision that allowed consecutive prison terms for certain murders. This could have the effect of recognizing that life imprisonment does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment, a position previously held by the Mexican Supreme Court, as I said. Amid sensitive talks and signs of progress, I remain committed to work-

ing with the administration to bring Deputy March's murderer to justice. But until that is achieved, Congress has a duty to take action to ensure that what happened to Deputy March never happens again.

It was at the urging of Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca that my friend from Pasadena (Mr. SCHIFF) and I introduced H.R. 2363, the Peace Officer Justice Act, to make it a Federal crime to kill a peace officer and flee the country to avoid prosecution. This bill ensures that criminals who murder law enforcement officials and escape to another country will have the full weight of the Federal Government on their trail. This legislation is supported by the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Sheriffs Association and Roy Burns, president of the Association of Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs. After we introduced the bill, Mr. Speaker, Los Angeles County District Attorney Steve Cooley voiced concerns to me with several of its provisions. Specifically, he believed that making such a crime a violation of Federal law would provide exclusive jurisdiction for the Federal Government to pursue a cop-killer who flees the country.

I have reached out to Mr. Cooley on numerous occasions for suggestions on how to improve the bill. Having addressed every single issue that the District Attorney raised, I, along with the gentleman from Pasadena, am reintroducing this legislation. It is now going to be called the Justice for Peace Officers Act. Thanks to the input from Mr. Cooley, this is a stronger, better and more aggressive bill.

This bill makes it a Federal crime to kill a peace officer and flee the country. And it makes the crime for first degree murder punishable by the death penalty or life imprisonment. The bill also goes a step further by making murder in the second degree punishable by a mandatory minimum of 30 years in prison or life imprisonment.

□ 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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H8359

This legislation raises the penalty for those who help cop-killers flee the country from a maximum of 15 years in prison to a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years behind bars.

Mr. Speaker, it will always be our preference for State and local prosecutors to go after cop-killers. Police keep our local communities safe and local prosecutors should have primary jurisdiction over these cases. That is why we included language to give priority to local prosecutors, and we have made clear that nothing in this bill would supersede that authority. In addition, the penalty under the bill would be a consecutive sentence to any other State or Federal punishment. This provision would ensure that any punishment on the local level would be enhanced by an additional Federal sentence.

Finally, we firmly believe that the Bush administration should use all tools available to bring about a change in Mexico's extradition policy. We included a provision directing the Secretary of State to enter into formal discussions with the Mexican government on the U.S.-Mexico extradition treaty.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation sends a powerful message to Mexico and any other country that refuses to extradite a fugitive cop-killer. It shows that the United States Congress considers this a crime against America. Passage of this bill will ensure that perpetrators of these heinous crimes will be brought to justice.

I urge my colleagues to join with us in cosponsoring this very important measure.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, You are our refuge in trouble and the comforter of Your people. Natural disasters, civil strife, and all forms of suffering may cause Your people to feel vulnerable and become discouraged. But often, right in the midst of conflict or chaos, You reveal Your powerful grace which elevates and redeems.

As we hear the stories of brothers and sisters in distress, we also learn of their bravery, self-sacrifice and the

goodness of others. Lord, lead us through present difficulties that we may find deeper solidarity with one another. Help us to shore up this Nation's infrastructure to serve the common good. Wipe away all disillusion so we make better plans for the future.

Lord, inspire all in public service and all citizens to be accountable to You, responsible for one another, and caring most for the weakest in our midst. Only then will we prove ourselves to be truly Your people both now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2385. An act to extend by 10 years the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to conduct the quarterly financial report program.

H.R. 3784. An act to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

BLAIR STANDS FIRM AGAINST TERRORISM

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, although some war cynics continue to call for a "retreat and defeat policy," Prime Minister Tony Blair has proven that he is committed to finishing the mission in Iraq.

Two weeks ago, Prime Minister Blair gave a scorching speech at the United Nations confirming U.S. and British intent to win the global war on terrorism.

According to The Post and Courier of Charleston, South Carolina, "Mr. Blair's eloquence secured unanimous backing of the Security Council for a British resolution outlawing incitement to commit acts of terrorism."

Prime Minister Blair clearly dismissed the argument that U.S. and

British intervention in Iraq had spawned terrorism. As he said, Iraq is a pretext as the cause of terrorism, which actually is the doctrine of fanaticism.

"Terrorism won't be defeated until our determination is as complete as theirs; our defense of freedom as resolute as their fanaticism, our passion for democracy as great as their passion for tyranny," said Mr. Blair.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 438

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 438.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO TAKE THE WHEEL

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, the administration has the answer to the energy crisis. Drive less, they are telling the American people.

Drive less? Oil companies are making record profits, kids are not going to school in Georgia, gas lines are forming in the South, and here in the Nation's Capital, gas prices are over \$3 a gallon.

Drive less? Since this administration moved from Texas to Washington, D.C., the top five oil companies earned \$254 billion in pure profit. Think about it. These companies made \$254 billion in profit from the last 5 years. The clean-up from Katrina will cost at least \$200 billion.

What are we doing here? Drive less? The administration is asking every American to sacrifice mobility but not asking the oil companies to sacrifice a dime of their profit. The problem is not that the American people are driving too much. The problem is that the oil companies are driving our Nation's energy policies, driving up the cost of gasoline, natural gas and home heating oil, and every chance of driving themselves toward huge profits.

It is time for Congress to take back the wheel. It is time for a sustainable energy policy which puts consumers, the environment, human health and peace first.

CONGRESSIONAL HURRICANE KATRINA INVESTIGATION

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the two hurricanes,

Katrina and Rita, the question comes up, how do we evaluate the Federal response and how do we learn from the events of the past 4 weeks? How do we protect our country going forward?

There are some in this body who have called for a special commission to conduct that inquiry, a special commission as opposed to a congressional inquiry. But I believe that Congress not only has the duty, I believe Congress has the constitutional obligation to undertake that process. In fact, Mr. Speaker, this is one job that is too important for the other side to outsource.

In order for this to work, that is a Congressional inquiry, it is going to require participation from both sides of the aisle. It is not healthy for the country for one side to stand on the sidelines and point fingers.

And what about a special commission? Well, we saw that with the 9/11 Commission. Their former commission spokesman said that he could not evaluate the information on Able Data because the information provided did not mesh with the conclusions that they were drawing.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate for Congress to do this investigation and I look forward to the result.

SUPPORT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to any further potential cuts to Federal assistance programs.

The Census states that 13 percent of Americans live in poverty and we have seen the face of poverty more glaring recently. In Dallas, my hometown, 23 percent live in poverty, almost double the national average.

America's economy is weak. It is strong for the wealthy but it is weak for the poor. Gas prices are outrageous, the cost of this war is crippling, and continuing conflict is an embarrassment. Tax cuts to the rich are putting down the poor.

Since the current administration took over, there are 5.4 million more people in poverty, 6 million more without health insurance. Americans need jobs, a decent minimum wage and affordable health care.

Mr. Speaker, people living in poverty need help. We must strengthen Medicaid, Medicare, Social Security and temporary assistance programs, not cut them.

BANNING EFFORTS OF FAITH-BASED GROUPS

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the left is howling about how hurricane relief money is being spent. They want to stop money from going to certain groups. The government has offered to help defray the cost that faith-based groups have incurred in helping victims of the hurricanes. Many have been able to cover costs through donations of goods, money, and volunteers. But in many cases, these groups help more people than they were capable of helping because the government asked them to.

But to serve an extremist agenda, some have called on the government to ban faith-based groups from the publicly funded relief effort. Their call would shut out the poor in churches and synagogues and mosques simply to suit their erroneous reading of the Constitution and to pad their fundraising numbers.

First, they want to keep poor kids in big cities from going to good schools with scholarship vouchers, now they want to stop aid from going to the poor. So much for compassion.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO SIT UP AND LISTEN

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

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, Cindy Sheehan and hundreds of thousands of opponents of the war in Iraq marched here in Washington, D.C. The massive outpouring of public demonstration against the war is reflected in national polls showing America's growing dissatisfaction with the President's Iraqi policy.

In the spring of 2003, the President pushed our Nation into a war in Iraq. The decision was not based on proven terrorist threat or WMDs, but President Bush's private agenda.

Two years ago, the American people had spent over \$250 billion in Iraq. What do we have to show for it? Not much except for the growing insurgency, close to 2,000 American deaths, and untold innocent Iraqi lives.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush's adventure in Iraq has been an abysmal failure. People such as Cindy Sheehan, who have made a mother's ultimate sacrifice, are speaking out. The President will not listen, but it is time for Congress to sit up and listen.

HURRICANE RESPONSE

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this month of September 2005 has seen our Nation suffer the ravages of the largest natural disaster in our history and a second hurricane of remarkable power, Katrina and Rita. All Americans extend their hearts and their hands and their hopes to those whose

lives have been so drastically disrupted.

In Congress, our responsibility must be to ensure that the money that we have provided for the relief efforts is spent only on relief and recovery efforts. That is why Congress will send a special team of investigators to the Gulf region to monitor disaster expenditures.

That is why Congress will convene oversight hearings to learn from high administration officials, State officials and local folks on the status of the relief efforts and where the funds are being expended. That is why weekly reports on expenditures are mandated by Congress and why ongoing audits and investigations on disaster assistance are being conducted.

Mr. Speaker, recovery efforts will take time and the Federal Government will be there to support the local and State leaders, but anything we do we must do so in a fiscally responsible way.

HONORING BAILEY GOFORTH

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a very special constituent of mine, Miss Bailey Goforth, a 7-year-old from Alexander County, North Carolina, a bright young lady who is wise far beyond her years.

On Saturday, July 16 of this year, Bailey's father, David, became pinned beneath a heavy farm implement while attempting to hook up a bush hog to his tractor. Bailey was the person who discovered him. Rather than panic at the sight of her injured father, she acted in a calm and collected manner. She and her younger sister, Ali, tried to phone their grandparents for help but unfortunately they could not reach them.

That is when Bailey sprinted to her family's garage, retrieved a car jack, and followed her father's instructions on how to free him from beneath the bush hog. Her father sustained a broken left leg, but his injuries could have been far worse if his brave young daughter had not come to his rescue.

Mr. Speaker, Bailey Goforth is to be commended for her bravery, determination and sound judgment. She is truly an inspiration for us all.

TOUGH QUESTIONS FOR FEMA

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, over the past few minutes, beginning with the great prayer from our Chaplain, we have been talking about the devastation of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. And we know that immediately following Hurricane Katrina, Speaker HASTERT called along with Senator

FRIST for the establishment of select committees that would deal with an analysis of what the problems were leading up to Hurricane Katrina and what took place in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Unfortunately, the Democratic leadership chose to not appoint any Members to this select committee.

I have just been watching over the last while the hearings that have been taking place. Before they took place, the Democratic leader said that these hearings would be nothing but a whitewash. Well, having seen the questions raised by my Republican colleagues on the committee, they are tough, strong, hard questions that are being raised of the former FEMA administrator, Mr. Brown.

□ 1415

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is responsible to appoint the full complement of membership. It is imperative that the people who have been victimized by these tragedies are heard through their representatives on this select committee, and for those of us in the rest of the country who face the prospect of a disaster, in my State, earthquakes, fires, mudslides create the threat of really causing a tremendous loss of life, we need to figure out what the problems are at FEMA.

So, Mr. Speaker, let us see the leader appoint the full complement of membership to that committee so that their very important questions can be raised.

SIGNIFICANT VICTORY IN IRAQ

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, as my colleague was saying, we have talked quite a bit about Hurricanes Katrina and Rita today and over the past few weeks, and we do express our sympathies to all of those families that have been affected.

I had a colleague mention a moment ago something about Iraq, the war against terrorism, spoke about it from the negative. I want to highlight a positive and a real victory, a significant victory in Iraq.

Al Qaeda's second-highest ranking operative in Iraq was killed in a joint strike by U.S. and Iraqi forces. This is a huge win, Mr. Speaker, a huge win for our troops and for freedom; and it is another sign that we are taking al Qaeda and the terrorist organizations apart, piece by piece.

Whether they are in Iraq, Afghanistan, or working to infiltrate our borders, we are working to uncover and destroy the terrorists' network. We are being led in this effort by our men and women in uniform. God bless them and their good work, and bless those wonderful American-Iraqi forces who are leading in this war against terror.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). 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 is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

NATURAL DISASTER STUDENT AID FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3863) to provide the Secretary of Education with waiver authority for the reallocation rules in the Campus-Based Aid programs, and to extend the deadline by which funds have to be reallocated to institutions of higher education due to a natural disaster, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3863

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act”.

(b) REFERENCES.—References in this Act to “the Act” are references to the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

SEC. 2. ALLOCATION AND USE OF CAMPUS-BASED HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE.

(a) WAIVER OF MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding sections 413C(a)(2), 443(b)(5), and 463(a)(2) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070b-2(a)(2); 42 U.S.C. 2753(b)(5); 20 U.S.C. 1087cc(a)(2)), with respect to funds made available for academic years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006—

(1) in the case of an institution of higher education located in an area affected by a Gulf hurricane disaster, the Secretary shall waive the requirement that a participating institution of higher education provide a non-Federal share or a capital contribution, as the case may be, to match Federal funds provided to the institution for the programs authorized pursuant to subpart 3 of part A, part C, and part E of title IV of the Act; and

(2) in the case of an institution of higher education that has accepted for enrollment any affected students, the Secretary may waive that matching requirement after considering the institution's student population and existing resources, using consistent and objective criteria.

(b) WAIVER OF REALLOCATION RULES.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO REALLOCATE.—Notwithstanding sections 413D(d), 442(d), and 462(i) of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070b-3(d); 42 U.S.C. 2752(d); 20 U.S.C. 1087bb(i)), the Secretary shall—

(A) reallocate any funds returned under any of those sections that were allocated to institutions of higher education for award year 2004-2005 to an institution of higher education that is eligible under paragraph (2) of this subsection; and

(B) waive the allocation reduction for award year 2006-2007 for an institution returning more than 10 percent of its allocation under any of those sections.

(2) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS FOR REALLOCATION.—An institution of higher education may receive a reallocation of excess allocations under this subsection if the institution—

(A) participates in the program for which excess allocations are being reallocated; and

(B)(i) is located in an area affected by a Gulf hurricane disaster; or

(ii) has accepted for enrollment any affected students in academic year 2005-2006.

(3) BASIS OF REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall determine the manner in which excess allocations shall be reallocated to institutions under paragraph (1), and shall give additional consideration to the needs of institutions located in an area affected by a Gulf hurricane disaster.

(4) ADDITIONAL WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to carry out this subsection, the Secretary may waive or modify any statutory or regulatory provision relating to the reallocation of excess allocations under subpart 3 of part A, part C, or part E of title IV of the Act in order to ensure that assistance is received by affected institutions for affected students.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS DATE EXTENSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) any funds available to the Secretary under sections 413A, 441, and 461 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1070b; 42 U.S.C. 2751; 20 U.S.C. 1087aa) for which the period of availability would otherwise expire on September 30, 2005, shall be available for obligation by the Secretary until September 30, 2006 for the purposes of the programs authorized pursuant to subpart 3 of part A, part C, and part E of title IV of the Act, respectively; and

(2) the Secretary may recall any funds allocated to an institution of higher education for award year 2004-2005 under section 413D, 442, or 462 of the Act that, if not returned to the Secretary as excess allocations pursuant to any of those sections, would otherwise lapse on September 30, 2005, and reallocate those funds in accordance with subsection (b)(1).

SEC. 3. EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.

Section 2 of this Act is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress).

SEC. 4. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The provisions of this Act shall cease to be effective one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Education.

(2) AFFECTED STUDENT.—The term “affected student” means an individual who has applied for or received student financial assistance under title IV of the Act, and who—

(A) was enrolled or accepted for enrollment, as of August 29, 2005, at an institution of higher education in an area affected by a Gulf hurricane disaster;

(B) was a dependent student enrolled or accepted for enrollment at an institution of higher education that is not in an area affected by a Gulf hurricane disaster, but whose parents resided or were employed, as of August 29, 2005, in an area affected by a Gulf hurricane disaster; or

(C) suffered direct economic hardship as a direct result of a Gulf hurricane disaster, as determined by the Secretary using consistent and objective criteria.

(3) GULF HURRICANE DISASTER.—The term “Gulf hurricane disaster” means a major disaster that the President declared to exist, in accordance with section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170), and that was caused by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita.

(4) AREA AFFECTED BY A GULF HURRICANE DISASTER.—The term “area affected by a Gulf hurricane disaster” means a county or

parish, in an affected State, that has been designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for disaster assistance for individuals and households as a result of Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita.

(5) AFFECTED STATE.—The term “affected State” means the State of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, or Texas.

(6) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JINDAL) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JINDAL).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3863.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of H.R. 3863.

In my home State of Louisiana, several institutions of higher education have been impacted by both Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, literally dozens across the entire State.

The bill we are discussing today addresses an approaching deadline for the Department of Education that requires the Department to redistribute campus-based aid funds.

Currently, campus-based aid funds include the Federal Work Study program, Perkins loans, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.

Currently, schools that have additional campus-based aid funds are required to return those funds to the Department. Under current law, after September 30, the Department is required to redistribute the funds to schools all over the country.

This bill we are discussing today would extend the September 30 deadline to allow the Department to recapture unspent funds and reallocate them to the institutions that have taken in students from Louisiana, from Mississippi, from Alabama, and from Texas.

In addition, the bill would allow the Department to give additional campus-based aid funds to colleges in the affected States when they got up and running again.

Waiving the Federal matching requirements will assist the financially strapped institutions since the affected schools do not have matching funds that are currently required to receive this funding.

The authority granted to the Secretary in this bill is important to ensure that the affected institutions in the gulf coast region do not experience additional financial strain and provides

assistance to get them back on their feet.

As the former president of the University of Louisiana system, a system that comprises universities and colleges that have been impacted directly by the storm, I truly understand the need to be flexible and responsive and to help the neediest students in the affected institutions in their time of need.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3863 is, in fact, a good bill, and I want to congratulate my colleague for filing this bill and working on it.

Obviously, as he stated, the bill directs the Secretary of Education to waive an institution's match requirement and to redistribute millions of dollars in unused campus-based aid funds such as work study and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants to students and colleges that are impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

The bill in the first instance states that the Secretary shall waive those match requirements if, in fact, an institution is located in the gulf area that is affected by the hurricanes, and it may waive them for institutions that accept for enrollment any affected students after considering an institution's student population, existing resources, and applying objective and consistent criteria. That makes great sense.

Under current law already, colleges that participate in the campus-based aid programs have to return any unused aid to the Secretary of Education at the end of the year. Then the Secretary can reallocate those funds to colleges that have an additional need or return the money to the Treasury.

This bill gives the Secretary the instruction and the latitude to take that money and redistribute it where it is most needed at this particular time after the devastation of the storms. The Department of Education estimates that this change could result in an additional \$36 million of student aid to help affected students and colleges this year.

I support this commonsense step and believe that it will provide immediate relief to the affected colleges and students.

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

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

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill could result in an additional \$36 million in aid this year for students and colleges impacted by Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. It is a commonsense bill, and I am proud to rise in support of H.R. 3863; but we cannot stop here.

Congress must do more to make college affordable for all students, including victims of the hurricanes.

Unfortunately, the House probably will vote next month on H.R. 609, a Republican bill that would increase the cost to students of Federal aid by billions of dollars.

Ironically, one of the provisions of the Republican H.R. 609 legislation would change the formula for distributing campus-based aid while not increasing the amount of that aid.

Earlier this summer, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) offered an amendment in committee that would have ensured that changes in the formula were not tied to full increases but to real increases in aid; but the amendment was defeated by the Republicans in our committee.

H.R. 609 simply would rob Peter to pay Paul, rather than address the real problem, which is the Republican refusal to significantly increase Pell grants and other grant aid to make colleges more affordable for low- and middle-income families.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I support what Congress is doing today because it will help college students in the gulf region, but I encourage everyone to keep an eye on what Congress does next month because that will change what we do to help college students nationwide.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, assuming that my colleague has no other speakers, I yield myself such time as I shall consume.

I just want to, Mr. Speaker, highlight the point that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) finished with in her remarks.

If this bill is enacted, that she was talking about, H.R. 609, which, in fact, redistributes the campus-based aid formula, these very States that we are trying to help today, this afternoon, would be harmed. If it was enacted and those funds were redistributed without adding additional funds to protect schools that now receive assistance under that provision, Louisiana would lose almost \$1.2 million in work study funds under the plan. Alabama would lose \$1.3 million. Mississippi would lose nearly \$2.5 million in work study. So almost \$4.5 million in all the three campus-based aid programs.

This clearly does not make sense. Rearranging the deck chairs on a sinking ship is not going to save that ship from going down.

In higher education, we have a tremendous obligation now to have more children take advantage of college and graduate. It used to be a high school education was enough to catapult a son or daughter into the middle class. We all know today that that is not enough any longer, that we really need to encourage 2 to 4 years beyond high school; and in doing that, campus-based aid plays a very significant and important role.

Redistributing the funds in such a way that you are taking them away

from some campuses and then putting them on other campuses is, in fact, as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) said, taking from Peter to pay Paul.

The fact of the matter is we ought to increase the funding so that no student loses current assistance and new students who should be getting it do indeed receive the assistance that they need.

A reallocation of campus-based funds must include a significant boost in that funding in order to continue our efforts here so we give more children the responsibility and the opportunity to complete a college degree.

The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND) and I had offered that amendment in committee. It failed on a tie vote, 24 to 24. We got significant bipartisan support. In fact, a number of schools would be impacted. More than

80 Members of Congress have signed a letter to the committee asking them to take that offending provision that would redistribute the funds without adding additional money, to take that out of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I will place in the RECORD at this point a list of each of the States and how much money they would lose on campus-based aid if that redistributed formula under H.R. 609 passed without adding more funds in.

ESTIMATED CHANGE IN CAMPUS-BASED AID FUNDING—BASE GUARANTEE ELIMINATION PROPOSAL

	SEOG change in allocation	FWS change in allocation	Perkins change in allocation	Total change	% Change
Alabama	\$319,328	-\$1,366,249	\$193,908	-\$853,013	-2.9
Alaska	-357,194	-292,672	0	-649,866	-39.1
Arizona	184,692	191,795	495,118	871,605	3.5
Arkansas	-109,651	-847,811	-223,204	-1,180,666	-8.8
California	5,346,622	6,981,497	1,367,670	13,695,789	7.0
Colorado	354,210	-35,688	-224,410	94,112	0.4
Connecticut	68,743	744,203	-2,244	810,702	3.8
Delaware	184,837	170,007	-4,868	349,976	10.5
District of Columbia	17,425	1,884,291	240,916	2,142,632	11.3
Florida	1,894,571	2,956,506	1,975,050	6,826,127	9.1
Georgia	1,172,369	-896,299	414,028	690,098	1.7
Hawaii	-109,763	-161,240	-16,180	-287,183	-7.4
Idaho	-68,365	276,785	-146,554	61,866	1.2
Illinois	1,582,535	1,975,747	-703,749	2,854,533	3.0
Indiana	875,175	1,201,143	-164,648	1,911,670	5.0
Iowa	268,598	1,088	-391,244	-121,558	-0.5
Kansas	-609,378	-821,312	-693,636	-2,124,326	-14.6
Kentucky	803,328	-1,518,496	-11,330	-726,498	-3.2
Louisiana	915,018	-1,193,153	99,218	-178,917	-0.7
Maine	-3,346,280	-3,425,036	-460,794	-7,232,110	-46.5
Maryland	-262,256	272,230	43,102	53,076	0.2
Massachusetts	-4,398,750	-4,886,369	-96,665	-9,381,784	-11.7
Michigan	-1,798,914	752,152	-1,213,575	-2,260,337	-4.0
Minnesota	-2,377,299	-1,248,027	-452,806	-4,078,132	-11.1
Mississippi	-1,282,404	-2,487,498	-700,467	-4,470,369	-20.0
Missouri	923,933	945,748	-63,658	1,806,023	5.0
Montana	241,460	-378,709	-177,076	-314,225	-5.2
Nebraska	52,045	-138,681	-268,659	-355,295	-3.1
Nevada	195,286	295,456	66,199	556,941	13.2
New Hampshire	-769,185	-1,502,087	-156,759	-2,428,031	-18.7
New Jersey	501,889	450,066	106,108	1,058,063	2.8
New Mexico	-586,005	-2,183,573	-204,870	-2,974,448	-26.2
New York	7,189,176	7,766,963	3,204,027	18,160,166	9.7
North Carolina	-1,820,724	-1,384,785	-88,970	-3,294,479	-8.0
North Dakota	-965,544	-577,921	2,866,841	1,323,376	19.9
Ohio	775,727	46,677	620,384	1,442,788	2.0
Oklahoma	36,553	-619,493	-456,089	-1,039,029	-5.3
Oregon	-1,738,961	-889,047	-185,769	-2,813,777	-11.2
Pennsylvania	2,514,303	4,595,845	1,265,707	8,375,855	7.5
Puerto Rico	1,650,308	432,023	442,540	2,524,871	7.1
Rhode Island	21,779	-533,551	36,572	-475,200	-2.8
South Carolina	100,627	-789,970	97,811	-591,532	-2.5
South Dakota	-635,011	-1,360,964	-234,921	-2,230,896	-27.7
Tennessee	5,768	-452,951	-6,719	-453,902	-1.4
Texas	647,894	1,103,488	-1,236,695	514,687	0.5
Utah	-422,039	214,156	-477,662	-685,545	-6.4
Vermont	-2,382,485	-1,778,571	-264,202	-4,425,258	-37.7
Virginia	854,144	-174,968	12,640	691,816	2.0
Washington	-844,292	771,689	-229,162	-301,765	-1.0
West Virginia	-76,805	-302,606	-127,184	-506,595	-4.1
Wisconsin	-4,769,861	-1,419,305	-1,192,894	-7,382,060	-19.3
Wyoming	16,325	112,844	-80,097	49,072	1.9

NOTE.—Total 29 states would lose funding under this proposal. Source: American Council on Education, Center for Policy Analysis.

My colleagues will see that 29 States lose money overall, and in fact, every State loses some aid through some of its campuses in one of those three programs.

I just say again, we have an agreement on this particular bill today. It makes sense to do what we are doing to help those affected in the areas that were hurt by Hurricanes Rita and Katrina; but it makes little sense to go through that effort to do that and at the same time, in a week or two or from now, pass a bill that is going to rob them of money of campus-based aid and leave them set back even further.

We can have it both ways. We can help them now through the legislation that is currently on the floor, and we can do a better job with H.R. 609 when it comes to the floor by adding in resources so that existing student aid does not go down on campuses that are

using it and projected aid for those campuses that need additional funds, those needs can be met, and all students and more students will have the opportunity to have a college education so that they, too, can go into the middle class and help make this country strong and its economy strong as well.

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

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

I am certainly sympathetic to what the gentleman and my colleague have both referred to in terms of the provision in H.R. 609. Indeed, I was one of the Republicans that actually voted for his amendment.

However, my understanding from the majority on the committee, the rationale for the current language in H.R. 609, is that right now campuses are

keeping the financial aid they receive regardless of the number of needy students they have enrolled on campus. The intent behind H.R. 609 is, over a number of years, phase this out and allow the funds to actually follow the needy students to whatever campuses they may be on.

Regardless of the merits of both sides of this issue, certainly today we are here to talk about a provision that will help those institutions impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. I want to, first of all, thank my colleagues both in the majority and across the aisle for their support for today's legislation.

Certainly, nobody thinks today's legislation will solve all the problems facing institutions of higher education in Louisiana, in Texas, and Mississippi and Alabama; but today, with consideration of this legislation, I do think we are taking an important step forward.

I also want to thank the Members across the aisle and the members of my committee and the chairman in particular for not only moving so quickly on this legislation but for, lastly, moving so quickly on another piece of legislation that helps students directly, waiving some of the requirements that they repay their Pell grants and their other financial assistance if their studies were interrupted by Hurricane Katrina.

□ 1430

I certainly think with the steps we are taking today, we are providing quick, flexible relief, both to students in great need, but also their institutions of higher education.

I have literally spent hours visiting with the leaders of these various institutions, campus presidents, with students visiting some of the impacted campuses, and there are questions in their minds regarding how they are to continue their studies, how are they going to continue their payrolls, how are they going to get their facilities back in preparation for welcoming students back to continuing their studies and their research as the rebuilding process continues.

Again, as a former president of a university system, I know how important these institutions are to the vitality, the economic growth, and the well-being of the region and the families that have been so devastated by these hurricanes. So I certainly thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their bipartisan support for this legislation, and I want to thank the chairman and the House for moving so quickly.

Again, this is not a comprehensive solution, but it is, again, a very important first step forward.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill to protect financial aid opportunities for students and schools affected by the recent hurricanes in the gulf coast region.

I would like to thank my friend from Louisiana, Representative BOBBY JINDAL, for his ongoing efforts to provide higher education assistance to the victims of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. I would also like to thank Representatives MILLER, KILDEE, and HINOJOSA for working with us in a bipartisan manner to provide critical higher education relief.

The Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act protects financial aid opportunities for students and schools affected by the recent hurricanes by providing needed flexibility for the campus based aid programs.

The three campus based aid programs—Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), Federal Work Study, and the Perkins Loan program—provide valuable financial assistance to low- and middle-income students.

The funds are allocated to colleges and universities, which then combine Federal funds with their own dollars and award financial aid to their students. Because the campus based aid programs are awarded to institutions and require institutional matching funds, colleges and universities impacted by the hurricanes are facing additional challenges in maintaining these programs.

The Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act allows the Secretary of Education to waive the institutional matching requirements for institutions affected by the gulf coast hurricanes and for institutions whose financial aid budgets have been stretched more than anticipated as they open their doors to affected students.

This flexibility will ensure colleges and universities are still able to participate in the campus based aid programs as they work to rebuild their campuses and serve their students.

The bill also extends the deadline for the Department of Education to reallocate excess funds for these programs to provide ample time to assess the needs of all participating institutions.

Moreover, the bill allows these excess funds to be targeted to the institutions located in the affected regions or to the institutions that have accepted displaced students.

The campus based aid programs have always been aimed at meeting the needs of disadvantaged students. For the students and schools impacted by the gulf coast hurricanes, the time of need is now. This bill will provide much needed flexibility to ensure these funds are available to the students and schools that need them the most.

Once again, I would like to thank the sponsor of this bill, Representative JINDAL, and members on both sides of the aisle for working quickly on this bill to protect financial aid opportunities for students and schools impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2005.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, Cannon
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NUSSLE: I am writing concerning H.R. 3863, the "Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act," which is scheduled for floor consideration today. Section 3 of the bill designates that any provision of Section 2 affecting receipts, budget authority, or outlays in the bill will be for emergency purposes pursuant to the budget resolution of this year (H. Con. Res. 95). Thus, the Committee on Education and the Workforce shares the jurisdiction with the Committee on the Budget on this provision.

I recognize the Committee on the Budget's jurisdictional interest in Section 3 of the bill, but ask that you allow H.R. 3863 to go forward. I agree that by allowing the bill to be considered, the Committee on the Budget does not relinquish any jurisdiction over H.R. 3863 or similar legislation. I would also support your request to be represented on a conference on H.R. 3863, if one should become necessary.

Finally, I will include my letter and your response in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the measure.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2005.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Chairman, Committee on Education and the
Workforce, Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN BOEHNER: In recognition of the desire to expedite floor consideration of H.R. 3863, the Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act, the Committee on the Budget agrees to waive its right to consider this leg-

islation. H.R. 3863, as introduced on September 22, 2005, contains subject matter that falls within the legislative jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget pursuant to rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Section 3 of the bill, relating to the designation of provisions of the bill as emergency requirements pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, is of jurisdictional and substantive interest to this Committee.

The Committee on the Budget appreciates the Education and Workforce Committee's recognition of our jurisdictional interest in section 3. The Budget Committee also appreciates your offer to support any request we might make to be represented on the conference for H.R. 3863. Finally, the Committee on the Budget recognizes that the Committee on Education and the Workforce retains sole jurisdiction over all provisions of H.R. 3863 other than section 3.

Thank you for including our letters in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Sincerely,

JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act.

Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita have caused destruction of monumental proportions. First and foremost, our priority should remain delivering food, water and other aid to those most in need. During this time of national crisis we should tap every available resource of the Federal Government to make sure that we are providing relief in every corner of the devastated Gulf Coast region. This relief extends to the colleges and universities that work so hard to provide our young people with the skills they need to succeed.

This important legislation would allow the Secretary of Education to grant waivers to colleges and universities affected by these disasters that participate in Federal Campus-Based Aid programs such as SEOG and Federal Work-Study. This would waive the requirement that participating institutions of higher education provide matching Federal funds provided to the institution for these programs.

I am pleased to see the speed at which legislation is being considered to help students in the affected regions and applaud the spirit of bipartisanship in addressing these important issues. I commend the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JINDAL) for introducing this legislation, and I thank the leadership for calling this legislation to the floor so quickly.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill in a difficult hour. I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. JINDAL. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JINDAL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3863, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF "LIGHTS ON AFTERSCHOOL!"

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 66) supporting the goals and ideals of "Lights on Afterschool!", a national celebration of after-school programs.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. J. RES. 66

Whereas high-quality after-school programs provide safe, challenging, engaging, and fun learning experiences to help children and youth develop their social, emotional, physical, cultural, and academic skills;

Whereas high-quality after-school programs support working families by ensuring that their children are safe and productive after the regular school day ends;

Whereas high-quality after-school programs build stronger communities by involving the Nation's students, parents, business leaders, and adult volunteers in the lives of the Nation's young people, thereby promoting positive relationships among children, youth, families, and adults;

Whereas high-quality after-school programs engage families, schools, and diverse community partners in advancing the well-being of the Nation's children;

Whereas "Lights On Afterschool!", a national celebration of after-school programs on October 20, 2005, promotes the critical importance of high-quality after-school programs in the lives of children, their families, and their communities;

Whereas more than 28,000,000 children in the United States have parents who work outside the home, and 14,300,000 children have no place to go after school; and

Whereas many after-school programs across the Nation are struggling to keep their doors open and their lights on: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress supports the goals and ideals of "Lights On Afterschool!", a national celebration of after-school programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.J. Res. 66.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Resolution 66, offered by my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY). This resolution seeks to support the goals and ideals of "Lights on Afterschool!", a national celebration of after-school programs.

This year's Lights on Afterschool rally, taking place October 20, 2005, is expected to include more than 7,000 events in the United States and at

military bases around the world. This event is aimed at bringing attention to the need for high-quality, after-school programs that keep kids safe, help working families, and improve academic achievement.

I support this resolution, because after-school programs are an important part of many American students' lives. High-quality after-school programs provide safe, challenging, and fun learning experiences that help children and youth develop their social, emotional, physical, cultural, and academic skills.

In my hometown of Grand Rapids, Michigan, after-school programs have proven to be highly beneficial. For example, the LOOP after-school program has shown that students who participated 3 or more days a week did better academically and had better attendance in school than students who did not participate.

I am pleased we are able to bring attention to the critical importance of after-school programs in the lives of children, their families, and their communities. I commend the communities across the Nation that engage in innovative after-school programs and activities and ensure that the doors stay open and the lights stay on for all children after school.

This resolution is simple and straightforward. It supports the goals and ideals of "Lights on Afterschool!", a nationwide celebration of after-school programs. I commend my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), for her leadership in offering House Joint Resolution 66 and urge all my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I want to first thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, supporting after-school programs is one of the most important things that we in Congress and the people around the country can do to improve our children's lives and ensure that they have bright futures. High-quality after-school programs provide children with safe, enriching activities, a place to be where they are welcome and where they are comfortable. Without these programs, the hours between the end of the school day, actually between the school bell and the dinner bell, become the time that children are most likely to get into trouble.

So while these programs are important to all families, they are particularly important and invaluable to working families. Good after-school programs build stronger communities by involving parents, community leaders, business leaders, and adult volunteers in the lives of young people. That is why I am delighted to support "Lights on Afterschool!", a national celebration of after-school programs.

On October 20, 2005, as many as 1 million people around the country will attend events to spread the word about the critical importance of high-quality, after-school programs. But we also have to remember that resolutions are not enough. As this resolution notes, there are more than 14 million children in the United States of America who do not have a place to go after school. Yet in recent years, this President and Congress have cut funding for after-school programs.

So by all means, let us resolve today to support these programs, but when it comes time to put our money where our mouths are, let us support them financially also.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. LOWEY), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I rise in strong support of H.J. Res. 66, which I introduced with my friend and colleague from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) to highlight the goals of the sixth annual "Lights on Afterschool!" celebration.

This event, organized by the After-school Alliance and sponsored by the J.C. Penney Afterschool Fund is the only national celebration of after-school programs and the important role they play in the lives of children, families, and communities.

On October 20, more than 1 million Americans, representing thousands of after-school initiatives across the country, including 166 programs in my home State of New York, are expected to open their doors to parents, neighbors, business leaders, and elected officials to showcase their accomplishments. In my own district, events will take place in New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Ossining, and Yonkers, and more programs are registering every day.

In spite of the growing enthusiasm for this year's "Lights On!" celebration, we do need more than just one day a year to highlight the importance of after-school programs. That is why I joined with other representatives, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), and the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), and I thank also my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), who I did not mention before for supporting this program, as well as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY). We formed the bipartisan Congressional After-School Caucus earlier this year. Our mission is simple: Build support for these programs within Congress and to translate that support into sufficient funding to meet the growing demand for after-school initiatives.

For years, we have known that what our kids do after school can have as great an impact as what they do in school. In 1996, from my seat on the Committee on Appropriations, I helped create the 21st Century Community

Learning Centers, the first ever Federal after-school initiative. Since then, we have watched it grow from a \$1 million demonstration project to a \$1 billion permanent program today because there is astonishing demand and tremendous unmet need for it.

In fact, according to a study conducted by the Afterschool Alliance, 40 percent of middle school children, the age when kids are most vulnerable to engaging in dangerous activities, are unsupervised for a good portion of the day. Parents need safe, structured environments where their kids can learn and play, make friends, and develop new interests, yet Congress is not doing what we should to ensure that our kids are safe and engaged while their parents are at work.

The Congressional After-School Caucus and the "Lights On!" celebration will focus on changing that. We will share the lessons we have learned to make sure after-school does not become an after-thought in our Federal education priorities. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, join the Caucus, and fight tooth and nail for every dollar available so that kids and their parents have access to these desperately needed programs.

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN), an original cosponsor of the resolution.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of "Lights on Afterschool!", and House Joint Resolution 66, which recognizes the goals and ideals of "Lights on Afterschool!"

"Lights on Afterschool!" started in 2000, celebrating the importance of after-school programs, and it continues to grow 6 years later. This year's celebration is scheduled for October 20, and roughly 1 million Americans are expected to participate.

After-school programs play an important role in keeping many kids safe and engaged in positive activities. The hours between 3 and 6 p.m. on school days represent the peak times for juvenile crime. During those few hours after school, kids are most likely to experiment with drugs, alcohol and cigarettes.

Today, there are currently over 6 million students, kindergarten through grade 12 participating in after-school programs, and these children are growing and learning in a safe and healthy environment. Congress must protect this opportunity for kids. Congress must do more to give families and children who are not currently participating the chance to do so.

"Lights on Afterschool!" reminds us all of our obligation to give children the resources they need to succeed in school and to succeed in the future. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution fits directly into my legislation, the Balancing Act, legislation that is intended to help working families bridge their responsibilities of work and their responsibilities to their families.

As this resolution notes, there are more than 14 million children in the United States who do not have a place to go after school. Yet in recent years, this President and this Congress have cut funding for after-school programs. So by all means, let us resolve today to support these programs, but when it comes time to put our money where our mouths are, let us support them financially as well.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I grew up in a small farming village in Minnesota. There was no need for after-school programs because after school, everyone went back home to the farms to milk the cows, feed the animals, and so forth. We live in a different world today, and it is absolutely essential that children have appropriate, meaningful, and useful activities after school in today's world.

This resolution commemorates a very good program, the "Lights on Afterschool" program, which has been invaluable in many communities, and I am pleased to join in this resolution to honor that effort and to recognize it.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res 66, which recognizes the fifth annual celebration of Lights on Afterschool! on October 20 and honors the contributions of after-school programs to our communities.

As a former educator, I understand the importance of after-school programs. These programs enrich children's lives with artistic, athletic, and educational activities. They support working parents who want to know that their children are in safe, nurturing environments. After-school programs reduce crime by giving young people positive outlets for the energy. Schools, community members, volunteers and families come together every school day to make these programs successful.

Over six million students across the country benefit from after-school programs, and in New Jersey, there are 28,000 students attending these programs. Many after-school programs are federally funded including the 21st Century Community Learning Centers.

My district is fortunate to have several of these centers. The Trenton Public Schools have partnered with several organizations, including the Boy Scouts, Imani Community Center and Passage Theatre Company, to integrate after-school, summer and adult education programs to better serve students. The Middlesex County Educational Services Commission provides educational and social activities for students with multiple disabilities, including autism. And the Princeton Regional Schools' after-school program benefits from its designation as a 21st Century Community Learning Center.

These programs, and others in my district, strengthen our communities and improve our children's lives. But we can do better. If the No Child Left Behind Act were fully funded,

another 64,000 students in New Jersey alone would have a safe place to go after school.

I applaud the staff and volunteers of after-school programs, and I am glad to join the one million Americans expected to celebrate Lights on Afterschool! on October 20th.

Mr. EHLERS. 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 Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 66.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. EHLERS. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1445

STAFF SERGEANT MICHAEL SCHAFFER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3703) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8501 Philatelic Drive in Spring Hill, Florida, as the "Staff Sergeant Michael Schaffer Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3703

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

SECTION 1. STAFF SERGEANT MICHAEL SCHAFFER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8501 Philatelic Drive in Spring Hill, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Staff Sergeant Michael Schaffer Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Staff Sergeant Michael Schaffer Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3703. I introduced this bill to honor the life of fallen U.S. Army Staff Sergeant Michael Schafer. On July 25 this year, while fighting extremist forces in Afghanistan, Sergeant Schafer made the ultimate sacrifice for our great Nation that he loved so dearly.

I sincerely appreciate leadership's willingness to schedule this legislation for consideration today. I can only hope that with the enactment of H.R. 3703, Michael's widow, parents, and family will be comforted by this small token on behalf of a Nation that is eternally grateful for Michael's service.

Michael Schafer, a native of the beautiful town of Spring Hill in my district, answered the call to service by enlisting in the Army in 1998. At the age of 25, Michael had already served tours of duty in Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan. He became the team leader of the Chosen Company, 2nd Battalion, 503rd Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade. In addition to being an excellent soldier, he was a model citizen, a dutiful son, and a very caring husband.

Tragically, enemy combatants ambushed Sergeant Schafer and his squad in Oruzgan, Afghanistan, on July 25, 2005. They fired shots at the American forces. One shot struck Sergeant Schafer. Although wounded, he still managed to alert the rest of his team to the imminent danger and ordered them to evacuate the area. However, another shot then killed him.

The Army posthumously awarded Sergeant Schafer the Silver Star and Purple Heart. The Army recognized that his last act saved the lives of at least two of his own soldiers. I am deeply humbled by the brave and selfless actions of this young hero.

I urge my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring the sacrifice made by Michael Schafer to defend the freedom of our great Nation, and I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for making possible House passage of this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) in consideration of H.R. 3703, legislation naming a postal facility in Spring Hill, Florida, after Staff Sergeant Michael Schafer, a courageous soldier who was killed in Afghanistan.

This measure, which was introduced by the gentlewoman from Florida on September 8, 2005, and unanimously reported by the Committee on Government Reform on September 15, 2005, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of many Members, including the entire Florida delegation.

Staff Sergeant Michael Schafer grew up in Spring Hill and enlisted in the Army in 1998, serving tours of duty in Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Sergeant Schafer was the team leader of the Chosen Company, 2nd Battalion, 503rd Regiment, 173rd Airborne Brigade.

On July 25, 2005, Staff Sergeant Schafer was killed in action while leading his team on patrol in Oruzgan, Afghanistan. Enemy combatants ambushed his squad and wounded him with a bullet. Before the second fatal shot was fired, Sergeant Schafer alerted his team to the imminent danger and ordered them to run. The Army awarded him both the Silver Star and the Purple Heart, recognizing that his last actions saved the lives of at least two of his soldiers at the sacrifice of his own life.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the legacy of Staff Sergeant Michael Schafer whose loyalty to his company saved his soldiers' lives. I urge the swift passage of this bill.

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

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3703.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RANDALL D. SHUGHART POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2062) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 57 West Street in Newville, Pennsylvania, as the "Randall D. Shughart Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2062

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

SECTION 1. RANDALL D. SHUGHART POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 57 West Street in Newville, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Randall D. Shughart Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Randall D. Shughart Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and

the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2062 honors a soldier of the highest distinction, Sergeant First Class Randall Shughart of the U.S. Army's Special Operations Command. Along with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), I strongly support H.R. 2062 which designates this post office in Newville, Pennsylvania, as the Randall D. Shughart Post Office Building.

On October 3, 1993, while serving as a sniper team member with the Special Operations Command with Task Force Ranger in Mogadishu, Somalia, Sergeant Shughart embarked on a mission that would leave him fatally wounded.

While performing precision sniper fires at a helicopter crash site, Sergeant Shughart and his team leader, Master Sergeant Gary Gordon, volunteered to be inserted into the crossfire in order to save a wounded soldier below, knowing that there were no ground troops available to secure the area. After having to abort the first mission due to enemy ground fire, Sergeant Shughart descended 100 meters south of the crash site. Only armed with a long-range rifle and sidearm, SFC Shughart fought his way to the fallen helicopter facing tremendous opposition.

Upon arriving at the site, Sergeant Shughart secured the perimeter by offering protective fire for the pilot of the aircraft so he could escape to safety. Sadly, upon the depletion of his ammunition, Sergeant Shughart was killed in the crossfire. The unmistakable and important heroic acts by Sergeant First Class Randall Shughart were later depicted in the feature film "Blackhawk Down" in 2001.

I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) for his work on this very important issue, recognizing the courageous actions of a true American hero. The men and women who protect our country deserve appropriate recognition for their service and commitment to their country, and that is just what this bill does: it recognizes Sergeant First Class Randall Shughart, whose courageous actions in combat cost him his life, by naming a post office after him. This will serve as a constant reminder to the entire community of his brave actions when his Nation called.

At this moment, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because of his role on the Select Bipartisan Committee Investigating the Response to and Preparation for Hurricane Katrina, is unable to be with us here. Nevertheless, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania again for his leading effort on this legislation that honors one of America's great heroes, Randall Shughart.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleague in support of naming a post office after Sergeant Shughart, and we join the entire Pennsylvania delegation in support of this measure.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant First Class Randall D. Shughart was an exemplary member of America's Armed Forces who went above the call of duty to save his team member's life. I commend my colleague for sponsoring this measure, and I urge the swift passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Government Reform Committee, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 2062, legislation naming a postal facility in Newville, Pennsylvania, after the late Sergeant First Class Randall D. Shughart. This measure, which was introduced by Representative BILL SHUSTER (R-PA) on May 3, 2005, and unanimously reported by the Committee on Government Reform on September 15, 2005, enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

Sergeant First Class Randall D. Shughart, born in Newville, Pennsylvania, served in the U.S. Army Special Operations Command, Task Force Ranger in Mogadishu, Somalia. On October 3, 1993, Shughart provided precision sniper fire from the lead helicopter at an assault on a building and at two Black Hawk helicopter crash sites. Sergeant Shughart and his team leader, Master Sergeant Gary Gordon, learned that ground forces weren't available to secure the crash site and protect four critically injured crew members. Shughart and his team leader unhesitatingly volunteered to be inserted for an on-the-ground rescue, well aware of the growing number of enemy personnel closing in on the site.

After three requests, Shughart received permission to perform this volunteer mission. Once inserted, Sergeant Shughart and his team leader fought their way through intense enemy fire to reach the critically injured crew members. Shughart pulled the pilot and the other crew members from the aircraft and killed an undetermined number of attackers while protecting the downed crew. He continued his protective fire until his ammunition was depleted and he was fatally wounded. For his heroic actions, Sgt. First Class Shughart was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1994 by President Bill Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, designating the post office in Newville, Pennsylvania is an excellent way to honor the memory of Sergeant First Class Randall D. Shughart. Sergeant Shughart was an exemplary member of America's armed forces who went above the call of duty to save his team member's life.

I commend my colleague for sponsoring this measure and I urge the swift passage of this bill.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and commemorate Sergeant First Class Randall Shughart, a central Pennsylvanian who received the military's highest decoration—the Medal of Honor—posthumously for his service in Mogadishu, Somalia. He is from Newville, Pennsylvania, and served as a Sniper Team Member under United States Army Special Operations Command. He was deployed with Task Force Ranger to Mogadishu and his heroic actions were highlighted in the movie "Black Hawk Down." This bill will name a Newville post office after this American hero whose selfless duty cost him his life but saved another.

During a combat mission, a helicopter was shot down leaving critically injured soldiers vulnerable. Sergeant First Class Shughart and his team leader, without hesitation, volunteered to be reinserted to protect the four critically wounded personnel, despite knowing a growing number of combatants were closing in on the site. They were not granted permission, but knowing their fellow soldiers needed help, they continued to make the request. On their third attempt, they received permission for this volunteer operation and headed back into combat.

Shughart and his team leader were inserted one hundred meters south of the crash site. Equipped with only a sniper rifle and a pistol, Shughart and his team leader fought their way through a dense urban neighborhood to reach the critically injured crew members. Shughart pulled the pilot and the other crew members from the aircraft and established a perimeter. However, they were in a very vulnerable position as the insurgents continued their assault on the site. Shughart used his long-range rifle and side arm to kill an undetermined number of attackers to protect the downed crew. Randall Shughart continued his fire until he depleted his ammunition and was fatally wounded, but his actions saved the pilot's life.

Shughart's extraordinary heroism, commitment to duty and devotion to his fellow soldiers is just one example of the amazing work of the U.S. military—naming a post office after this American hero is the least we can do. The men and women of our armed forces are fighting abroad today so we do not have to fight them here. It is only appropriate that we honor their services and sacrifices. And today, we are moving forward in naming a post office in Newville, Pennsylvania, after this defender of freedom who volunteered for a dangerous mission to save his fellow soldier's life. Not every town is privileged to have a Medal of Honor recipient—in fact it is rare. Now, the entire Newville community will have a reminder of Randall Shughart, a recipient of the military's highest honor and an American hero to everyone.

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

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2062.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAUELLE SHIREK POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 438) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Allston Way in Berkeley, California, as the "Maudelle Shirek Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 438

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

SECTION 1. MAUELLE SHIREK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Allston Way in Berkeley, California, shall be known and designated as the "Maudelle Shirek Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Maudelle Shirek Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) each will control 20 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I seek to claim time in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman from California in favor of the motion?

Ms. WATSON. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) will control 20 minutes in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

□ 1500

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 438 would name this post office building after long-time Berkeley, California resident Maudelle Shirek. The author of this legislation is the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who seeks to recognize Ms. Shirek.

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, normally I would not come to the floor to oppose a bill naming a post office in someone else's district. I am confident I speak on behalf of some of the west coast Members of Congress, as well as the mainstream American values and certainly have no personal animosity towards the lady for whom this post office is named in this bill.

However, there is a plethora of information on the record that sets her apart from, I will say, the most consistent of American values. And rather than read those into the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, I just wish to voice my objection.

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

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in consideration of H.R. 438, legislation naming a postal facility in Berkeley, California, after Maudelle Shirek. This measure was introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) on February 1, 2005.

Maudelle Shirek, the granddaughter of slaves, was born in Jefferson, Arkansas, before moving to the Bay Area over 60 years ago. She became an activist and a community leader. Certainly emblematic of her community, Ms. Shirek has spent a lifetime fighting against injustice, poverty, and housing discrimination. She is now 94 years old.

In the 1960s and 1970s, she was active in the anti-war movement. She founded two senior centers, was one of the first elected officials to address the AIDS epidemic, and helped organize the "Free Mandela Movement."

A well-known and outspoken former member of the Berkeley City Council and former Berkeley vice mayor, Maudelle Shirek was instrumental in encouraging former Congressman Ron V. Dellums to enter politics and has served as a role model for many people in the community, especially the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Earlier this year the Young Adult Project 2005, Black History Month Celebration honored Maudelle Shirek's "Life, Legacy and Service."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) for seeking to honor her constituent in her community, a former member of the city council, in this manner and urge swift passage of this measure.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just to make a couple of gentle points, the effort has been, at least on the record, as not, I do not want to say fighting against injustice, but a record of fighting against justice,

particularly in the case of the effort to free Mumia Abu-Jamal. I think most of us know about that particular case. And I am concerned about a role model. I am concerned about young people a generation or two from now. When they go back by that post office in Berkeley and look at the name on the post office, they are going to ask what were the principles that brought this about? And I contend that those principles would be running contrary to American values.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 438.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. KING of Iowa. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 209) supporting the goals and ideals of Domestic Violence Awareness Month and expressing the sense of Congress that Congress should raise awareness of domestic violence in the United States and its devastating effects on families.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 209

Whereas since the Violence Against Women Act was passed in 1994, the rate of domestic violence has diminished; the rate of family violence fell between 1993 and 2002 from 5.4 victims to 2.1 victims per 1,000 United States residents age 12 or older;

Whereas although great strides have been made toward breaking the cycle of violence, much work remains to be done;

Whereas domestic violence affects women, men, and children of all racial, social, religious, ethnic, and economic groups in the United States;

Whereas family violence accounted for 11 percent of all reported and unreported violence between 1998 and 2002;

Whereas about 22 percent of murders in 2002 were family murders;

Whereas family members were responsible for 43 percent of murders of females in 2002;

Whereas of the nearly 500,000 men and women in State prisons for a violent crime in 1997, 15 percent were there for a violent crime against a family member;

Whereas the average age for a child killed by a parent is 7 years old and 4 out of 5 victims killed by a parent were younger than 13 years old;

Whereas there is a need to increase the public awareness and understanding of do-

mestic violence and the needs of battered women and children;

Whereas the month of October, 2005, has been recognized as an appropriate month for activities furthering awareness of domestic violence; and

Whereas the dedication and success of those working tirelessly to end domestic violence and the strength of the survivors of domestic violence should be recognized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that Congress should raise awareness of domestic violence in the Nation by supporting the goals and ideals of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the concurrent resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 209.

This concurrent resolution, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN), supports the goals and ideals of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. According to the American Bar Association, nearly one in three women experience at least one physical assault by a partner during their lifetime. Consequently, in October, 1981, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence found a way to connect both victims of domestic violence with battered women's advocates by instituting a National Day of Unity. The establishment of this day of recognition involve community activities at the national, State, and local levels. The program was successful in heightening awareness and empowering women in violent relationships.

In October, 1987, the first Domestic Violence Awareness Month was observed. Because of this national movement, the first national toll-free hotline was created. In 1989 legislation commemorating "Domestic Violence Awareness Month" was first adopted by Congress and has been adopted every year since. This recognition has helped to bring domestic violence to the forefront of public debate. The awareness has contributed to the expansion of public education campaigns, victim services, recognition activities, and community outreach programs.

I certainly hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing victims of

domestic violence through the adoption of this concurrent resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for authoring this thoughtful resolution. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this resolution.

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

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN).

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored that our leadership has chosen to bring this concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 209, before this august body. This concurrent resolution highlights the need to focus on and end domestic violence.

First, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), chairman of the Committee on Government Reform; and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), ranking member, for bringing this important piece of legislation to the House floor.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE), the co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, who has worked with me as the Republican lead on this legislation. I am proud to say that this is a bipartisan effort. Her work on behalf of ending domestic violence and violence against women is commendable, and her leadership in this effort is invaluable.

My heartfelt thanks also goes out to my 73 colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have cosponsored this resolution. I am pleased that this bill has received such strong bipartisan support because domestic violence transcends party affiliation; it transcends ethnicity; it transcends gender. Simply put, it transcends the boundaries of human decency that human beings owe each other.

House Concurrent Resolution 209 is intended to support the goals and ideals of Domestic Violence Awareness Month this October. As our Nation strives to persevere in the aftermath of both Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, it is important that we not lose sight of the issues that have continually plagued Americans for decades.

Our Nation faces a distressing crisis that affects women, men, and children regardless of race, ethnicity, or religion. I have seen firsthand some of the dreadful and vile effects of domestic violence. I have seen the blackened eyes, the broken noses, and the broken limbs.

The crisis of domestic violence is one that should not go unnoticed, especially because it is a crisis in which violations typically occur in places where we believe we have a safe haven: in our homes.

Between 1998 and 2002, family violence accounted for 11 percent of all reported and unreported violence. Nearly 22 percent of murders in 2002 were fam-

ily murders, and women have suffered disproportionately with 43 percent of murders occurring by family perpetrators.

I am deeply saddened that domestic violence continues to occur in our backyards. In my city of Houston, Texas, over 31,000 incidents of family violence were reported in 2004. That is an astounding average of 88 incidents a day. That is more than three family violence incidents an hour. In fact, 34 confirmed deaths in Houston in 2004 were as a result of family violence, many of whom were children under the age of 16 years.

Such horrendous statistics are jarring, but I take great pride in the efforts of the Houston Police Department to combat domestic violence. The police department took the initiative to begin a program known as "Houston Men Against Family Violence." This initiative, which is run jointly by the Houston Police Department and other community partners including the Houston Area Women's Center, works to express the message that ending domestic violence is a responsibility that should be shared equally by all people. It educates and encourages men in the community to volunteer as leaders in the effort to end domestic violence by reducing the part men play as the primary perpetrators of family violence.

I think that it is of utmost importance, utmost necessity, that we all work together to have a chance at effectively eradicating this appalling crime. So I want to commend the Houston Police Department, all law enforcement agencies, and all other organizations that work to make our homes and families safer.

I would like to thank several organizations for their commitment to ending domestic violence and for their endorsements of this concurrent resolution. I appreciate the efforts and support of the Harris County District Attorney's Office, the National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence, the YWCA, the Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community, the Montana State Attorney General's Office, and the Utah State Attorney General's Office.

These organizations work tirelessly every day to combat the epidemic of domestic violence that has ravaged this country.

□ 1515

I commend them and hope that we in this body will continue to support their efforts. It is my wish that we can continue to work together to bring an end to the pervasive and damaging crime of domestic violence through the future legislative efforts of this august body.

The month of October provides us with an opportunity to recognize the dedication and success of those working tirelessly to end domestic violence and the strength of the survivors, but our efforts and awareness should continue beyond October. Every day ought to be End Domestic Violence Day. Do-

mestic violence knows no boundaries of time or space or place.

I urge all of my distinguished colleagues to support the adoption of H. Con. Res. 209. Doing this will show the American public that we stand united against domestic violence.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), another cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 209.

Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the great honor of hosting the Soroptimist International, the Indian Rock Chapter of Pennsylvania, here in the Nation's Capital, a women's organization devoted to improving the lives of women and families across the globe. I was also honored to have the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) joining me to address the group on a variety of issues important to women and their families.

The Soroptimists do great work by serving as an international voice in advancing the need for improved medical care, poverty relief, and job training for women everywhere. However, during our discussion, one issue took precedence, the need to recognize the plight of victims of domestic violence and to increase the Federal Government's responsibility to support its victims and to punish its abusers.

Domestic violence is a scourge on our social fabric. Although much has been done since the enactment of the Violence Against Women Act in 1994 to reduce domestic abuse, more must be done to break the cycle of violence that has affected the lives of millions of women and children across the Nation.

According to the Department of Justice, each year 1 million women suffer nonfatal violence by an intimate partner. The American Psychological Association reports that nearly one in three adult women experience at least one physical assault by a partner during adulthood. These are statistics that cannot stand in a civil society in the 21st century. We must do more to increase awareness of the needs of battered women and their families. We must do more to stop domestic violence before it begins through education at an early age for boys and girls, and we must make sure that battered women and families receive adequate assistance through shelters, transitional housing assistance and other Federal programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud supporter and sponsor of this bill. Domestic Violence Awareness Month is an important time for women, men, parents, teachers, for all of us, to recognize a problem that continues to plague our society. As Americans, we owe a shared responsibility to help our neighbors and our communities. Let us all take this time to help victims of domestic violence and finally end this cycle which destroys lives and families.

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

Mr. Speaker, October 1 will mark the 18th annual observation of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Domestic Violence Awareness Month has its genesis in 1981 when advocates for battered women across the country observed a day of unity in order to publicize domestic violence. Over the next 6 years, the day of unity evolved into a week of activities and in 1987 into Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

In 1989, Congress recognized the tragedy of domestic violence in our country by passing commemorative legislation that honored victims of domestic violence and marked the observance of Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Congress has since passed similar legislation each year to bring added exposure to this issue.

In 1994, through the coordinated efforts of advocacy groups such as the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the California Alliance Against Domestic Violence, and the National Organization of Women, Congress passed the landmark Violence Against Women Act. President Clinton signed the VAWA to shine a bright light on an issue that had loomed in the shadows for far too long.

The act provided help to victims who seek justice within the legal system and a refuge from abusive and dangerous domestic situations. To victims of domestic violence and advocates fighting to educate the public, this was truly a momentous occasion; and in the decade that followed the signing of the bill, violence in American homes dropped significantly. Indeed, the rate of family violence fell from 5.4 victims to 2.1 victims per 1,000 United States residents age 12 or older from the year 1993 to 2002.

Since then, other entities of the Federal Government have lent their support. In October 2003, the U.S. Postal Service issued its Stop the Family Violence semi-postal stamp to raise funds for the Department of Health and Human Services' domestic violence programs. To date, the postal service has sold more than 30 million of these stamps and generated \$1.8 million for domestic violence programs.

As more Americans become aware of domestic violence, they learn that such violence knows no bounds and affects all parts of society. No race, economic class, or education level is immune from this home-grown tragedy. However, communities of color and Native American communities remain at higher risks of domestic violence. They also have fewer services than other communities to deal with the violence and negative economic consequences that frequently result.

While great strides have been made, an intolerable level of domestic violence still exists in the United States. Indeed, in 2002, nearly one-quarter of all murders in the United States took place within a family setting.

In observing Domestic Violence Awareness Month, we must bear in

mind the plight of hundreds of thousands of domestic violence victims and the work of those who continue to dedicate their energy and resources to eradicating domestic violence. As has occurred every year since 1989, I urge this body to pass this commemorative legislation and to mark the observance of Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON).

(Ms. CARSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time and thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) for promoting this issue before this country.

Violence itself is all too prevalent among us. Domestic violence in particular is devastating. It was not long ago that we were able to get the ears and the eyes of those who make a difference, the lawyers, the judiciary, the courts, who understood what it meant to be victims of violence.

I rise today on behalf of the victims who no longer have a voice, on behalf of victims who are weary and too afraid to speak out for fear that speaking out will entrap them even further if they do, speaking on behalf of the millions of women and children who suffer daily from the silent epidemic of domestic violence. This societal ill envelops all socio-economic groups, regardless of race, ethnicity, or education. It does not matter whether you live in the suburbs, a city, or more remote rural areas. It touches all of our communities.

The numbers of domestic violence are staggering. You have heard it from my counterpart, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON). Surveys conducted over and over again show that one-third of women are at some time in their lives victims of domestic violence.

Regrettably, this violence against women often escalates to homicide. In Indiana there were 60 reported deaths due to domestic violence in 2003. Nationally, 1,880 women were murdered by men in 2002. I realize that sometimes the coin flips and there are women who are perpetrators of violence. We have to, as a body, as a country, address domestic violence from all sides; and I applaud the creators of this resolution to keep it before the ears and eyes of America, and would encourage the support of everyone in this body of good will, of common sense, and of understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of victims who no longer have a voice, on behalf of victims who are weary and too tired to speak out or fear what will happen to them if they do. I am speaking for the millions of women and children who suffer daily from the silent epidemic of domestic violence. This societal ill envelops all socio-economic groups regardless of race, ethnicity or education. It does not matter whether you live in the suburbs, the city or

more remote rural areas; it touches all of our communities.

The number of domestic violence victims in our country is staggering. A survey conducted by the Commonwealth Fund, found that "One-third (31%) of all women have been kicked, hit or punched, choked, or otherwise physically abused by a spouse or partner in their lifetimes. Three percent—a figure representing more than 3 million women in the U.S.—reported domestic abuse during that year."

Each year in my home State of Indiana, thousands of women and children fall victim to domestic violence. From July of 2003 through June of 2004, 37,396 adults and 12,032 children were served in residential and nonresidential programs for domestic violence.

Domestic violence continues to be the leading cause of injury to women in this country. The agony is augmented by the fact that a great number of victims personally know their perpetrators. Sixty-four percent of women who reported being raped, physically assaulted, and/or stalked since age 18, were victimized by a current or former husband, cohabitating partner, boyfriend or date.

Regrettably, this violence against women often escalates to homicide. In Indiana, there were 60 reported deaths due to domestic violence in 2003.

Nationally, 1,880 women were murdered by men in 2002. The statistics further indicate that of these women who were murdered, 1,587 were killed by a man they knew as compared to 168 who were killed by strangers. These horrific assaults are occurring in our homes and in environments with people we know and should be able to trust.

Given these statistics, it is imperative that we reauthorize, build upon and support the Violence Against Women Act, which has paved the way for significant gains in the fight against domestic violence. Over the last 10 years VAWA has helped to decrease the incidence of domestic violence, improve services for victims, and implement positive institutional changes.

However, there is still much work to be done in our country where on average nearly 3 women a day are murdered by abusive boyfriends or husbands and up to 10 million children a year witness this violence.

We must hold legislative and judicial bodies accountable to promote and enforce laws that protect the victim and respond appropriately to the perpetrators. We must find ways to strengthen our health care response; protect the economic security of victims; ensure safe, decent and affordable housing for victims; provide additional prevention programs; support the particular needs of communities of color and native American women; address the special needs of immigrant women; provide enhanced services for military victims of domestic and sexual violence; and target resources toward children and adolescents who have witnessed or experienced domestic violence.

Since coming to Congress in 1997, I have sought to raise awareness about this silent epidemic and to encourage and support legislation preventing these abuses and violations against humanity. In order for us to put an end to violence against women we must address and educate all audiences; women, men and children. We must support the reauthorization of VAWA, ensure that it is well-funded and expand its reach.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as

he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT), the former sheriff of King County, who knows a great deal about combating violent crime.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman and also thank the gentleman from Texas for introducing this resolution.

As has been said already this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, this is an important issue; and I come before this House to talk about this issue because it is a passion that I share with all Americans across this country to eliminate, eventually, domestic violence. As a young person growing up and experiencing domestic violence in my own household, and then also as the sheriff of King County and a law enforcement officer for 33 years, I have a great deal of experience in witnessing the effects and impacts that domestic violence has on our own personal lives and on our communities and our Nation as a whole.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this resolution and recognize Domestic Violence Awareness Month and to be an original cosponsor of the Violence Against Women Act of 2005, which will be considered in the full House tomorrow. The Violence Against Women Act has provided Federal resources and protections for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. It is crucial that Congress reauthorize this program.

I want to take a moment just to share maybe a story or two, to draw a picture for those who may be listening, about what domestic violence really does. It takes lives, it takes families, it takes communities. I have seen it.

Go to a police call, go to a domestic violence call as a police officer and walk into a home and tell me you will not be impacted and affected by children who are hiding and cowering in a corner, and witness two adults screaming and yelling, and maybe one has a knife, maybe one has a gun. Children witnessing violence in their own home, against people who supposedly love them. It is sad. It is not only sad; it is tragic.

Domestic violence can lead to all sorts of other issues that affect and impact our children: alcoholism; drug abuse; emotional, physical abuse; sexual abuse in the family; and it drives children from their homes and on to the streets. I have seen that too. I have seen them driven on to the streets and into the arms of people who want to do them harm.

The month of October is designated as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. It is good that we have a month where we can think back and look at where we came from. In 1972 when I started out as a police officer and you got a call to a family fight, that is what they called it then, a family fight, you would drive up and meet the people standing in the yard or screaming in their house and the kids in the corner cowering because they are

afraid that their mom or dad might be hurt, their mom or dad might go to jail, or they might be hurt.

□ 1530

The police officer back then only would separate the parties and wish them well and they would be on their way; no counseling, nobody went to jail, nobody held accountable, nobody held responsible in 1972 in Seattle. Today, we now have many, many laws in place that hold people accountable who commit these crimes. It is about time.

We need to do this. We need to remember. We need to remember the crimes of domestic violence because it will rip our Nation apart. It rips families apart, it will rip our Nation apart, and I look forward to continuing my work in stomping out domestic violence.

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Many law enforcement officers will tell us that responding to a domestic violence call is one of the most dangerous crimes to be called to investigate. My husband was a law enforcement officer for 20 years, and they were the calls that he felt threatened by and that he always felt so sorry for the family members involved, and certainly for the children.

I have served on several boards of domestic violence shelters, and I know how important it is to shine that light, the public light of scrutiny on the victim, to bring information about victims, how they are abused, and also, the perpetrator, so that by shining this light on domestic violence and having Domestic Violence Awareness Month, that the public will be better informed, and that we will continue to see a reduction in the number of abusive situations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 209.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 209 recognizing October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I would like to thank my colleague from Texas for offering this important resolution.

In 2002, family members were responsible for 43 percent of murders of females. Twenty-two percent of murders in 2002 were by family members. The average age for a child killed by a parent is 7 years old and four out of five victims killed by a parent were younger than 13 years old. I could go on for hours with alarming and truly sad statistics similar to these. As a Member of Congress, I believe it is my duty to stand here on the House floor and draw attention to these startling statistics. It is important to keep reiterating these numbers because they aren't just statistics—they are women, men, and children. They are our mothers, sisters, daughters, aunts, cousins and nieces. In some cases they are our fathers, brothers and sons.

Across the country, day in and day out, individuals work tirelessly to eradicate domestic

violence by not only participating in domestic violence help and support groups but by educating those on domestic abuse prevention. In central New Jersey, there are many exemplary organizations that provide valuable services to victims of domestic violence.

One organization in Monmouth County, New Jersey is 180 Turning Lives Around which provides training and education to both victims and offenders of domestic violence. Some of the many services provided by the group are a School-Based Abuse Prevention Program designed to raise the awareness of abuse among adolescents and provide tools to reduce the risk of teens entering into abusive relationships, a temporary Safe House for women and children who are forced out of their homes because of violence and a 180's Families in Transition Program aimed at providing longer term housing for women and children who face economic instability if they leave their abusive relationship permanently. At these homes, counseling services and training is provided to get women who have been abused on their feet again.

Womanspace is a similar organization aimed at serving all victims of domestic and sexual assault in Mercer County, New Jersey. Womanspace provides counseling and support services, emergency services designed to assist victims immediately following the initial crisis through hotlines, Domestic Violence Victim Response Teams and a confidential and secure short term shelter.

Since we passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in 1994 the number of reported incidences of domestic violence has decreased. In New Jersey the cases of reported domestic violence decreased by 2 percent from 2004. Although these figures are encouraging, we cannot reduce our attention to this problem. We must continue to support organizations that work day in and day out to educate others on the dangers of domestic violence and counsel those who are already victims. We can do this by reauthorizing full funding for the VAWA which should come to the House floor soon.

I also hope that we will have the opportunity to consider other important legislative measures that will combat this problem. For example, Rep. CAPPs, offered in the 108th Congress the Domestic Violence Screening, and Treatment Act of 2003 that gave States the option to cover domestic violence screening and treatment services under Medicaid. One hundred and twenty two of our colleagues supported this bill, yet it was never brought to the House floor for consideration. Rep. ROTHMAN offered in the 108th Congress the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act that among other things would allow States that authorize law enforcement to confiscate guns in certain domestic violence to receive Federal grants. As legislators, we must be leaders and take sensible and needed actions to renew our commitment to eliminate domestic violence.

Recognizing October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month is an important first step but it should not be only action in the 109th Congress. I urge my colleagues to support this necessary resolution and by supporting this resolution today make, a commitment to taking even more steps to eliminating domestic violence.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues today speaking in support of H.

Con. Res. 209, a Resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Domestic Violence Awareness Month and helping to raise awareness of the impact of domestic violence on families across the nation.

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence began to observe the concept of Domestic Violence Awareness Month in 1987—the year that the first national toll-free telephone line was established. In 1989, Congress passed the first legislative recognition of Domestic Violence Awareness Month, expressing the importance of awareness and education and encouraging preventative actions in every community around the Nation. And each year since that time, we have renewed the commitment of Congress and the Federal Government to those goals, as we are doing today in passing H. Con. Res. 209.

This legislation is also particularly timely because we are now in the process of renewing the Violence Against Women Act as part of the Justice Department reauthorization. That legislation, originally passed and signed into law in 1994, allocated a substantial amount of Federal funding for prevention efforts, and it broadened the range of services and counseling available to women who become victims of abuse. In 2000, Congress reauthorized the bill and strengthened it, as we must again this year, driven by the goal of eliminating entirely the scourge that still wrecks far too many families across America including, tragically, many innocent children who witness the violence.

One such tragic example occurred in my congressional district in April 2003, when the troubled Chief of Police of Tacoma, Washington, murdered his wife in the parking lot of a suburban shopping center just a few feet away from the couple's two young children. This man, Chief David Brame, ultimately took his own life that day, but he left those two kids with scars that will remain with them for the entirety of their lives. He also left the community questioning why and how such a tragedy could have occurred. An investigation later uncovered serious problems within the Tacoma Police Department which not only allowed the hiring of this individual with a history of domestic violence but continued to promote him despite serious and repeated violent acts against his wife, Crystal Judson Brame. Clearly, something was wrong here. The Tacoma Police Department lacked a strong and enforceable policy to address domestic violence committed by a member of its own—in fact the Chief. And this was not a deficiency exclusive to Tacoma. As a result, the Washington State Legislature passed a law establishing strong standards for law enforcement agencies within the state to prevent and punish future incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement officers. We can and we should do more to call attention to the problems, to address the deficiencies that exist, and to stop these pernicious instances of domestic violence from ever occurring.

It is in this spirit that I am pleased today to join my colleagues in supporting H. Con. Res. 209, and in working later this week and this month to improve and strengthen the provisions of the Violence Against Women Act which expire at the end of this year.

Mr. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire). The ques-

tion is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 209.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GILCREST) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of he House of the following titles:

H.R. 3667. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 South Barrington Street in Los Angeles, California, as the "Karl Malden Station".

H.R. 3767. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Oak Street, in St. Charles, Illinois, as the "Jacob L. Frazier Post Office Building".

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3200. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the Service members' Group Life Insurance program, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1017. An act to reauthorize grants for the water resources research and technology institutes established under the Water Resources Research Act of 1984.

S. 1709. An act to provide favorable treatment for certain projects in response to Hurricane Katrina, with respect to revolving loans under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.J. Res. 66, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 438, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 209, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF "LIGHTS ON AFTER-SCHOOL!"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 66.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 66, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 0, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 494]

YEAS—403

Abercrombie	Butterfield	Diaz-Balart, L.
Ackerman	Buyer	Diaz-Balart, M.
Aderholt	Calvert	Dicks
Akin	Camp	Dingell
Alexander	Cannon	Doggett
Allen	Cantor	Doolittle
Andrews	Capito	Doyle
Baca	Capuano	Drake
Bachus	Cardoza	Dreier
Baird	Carnahan	Duncan
Baker	Carson	Edwards
Baldwin	Carter	Ehlers
Barrett (SC)	Case	Emanuel
Barrow	Castle	Emerson
Bartlett (MD)	Chabot	Engel
Barton (TX)	Chandler	English (PA)
Bass	Choccola	Eshoo
Bean	Clay	Etheridge
Beauprez	Cleaver	Evans
Becerra	Clyburn	Everett
Berkley	Coble	Farr
Berman	Cole (OK)	Feeney
Berry	Conaway	Ferguson
Biggert	Conyers	Filner
Bilirakis	Cooper	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Flake
Bishop (NY)	Costello	Foley
Bishop (UT)	Cramer	Forbes
Blackburn	Crenshaw	Ford
Blunt	Crowley	Fortenberry
Boehlert	Cubin	Fossella
Boehner	Cuellar	Fox
Bonilla	Cummings	Frank (MA)
Bonner	Cunningham	Franks (AZ)
Bono	Davis (AL)	Frelinghuysen
Boozman	Davis (CA)	Gallely
Boren	Davis (IL)	Garrett (NJ)
Boucher	Davis (KY)	Gerlach
Boyd	Davis (TN)	Gibbons
Bradley (NH)	Davis, Jo Ann	Gilchrest
Brady (PA)	Davis, Tom	Gillmor
Brown (OH)	Deal (GA)	Gingrey
Brown (SC)	DeFazio	Gohmert
Brown, Corrine	DeGette	Gonzalez
Brown-Waite,	Delahunt	Goode
Ginny	DeLauro	Goodlatte
Burgess	DeLay	Gordon
Burton (IN)	Dent	Granger

Graves Marshall Ruppertsberger Rush Shadegg Watt Salazar Smith (WA) Udall (NM)
 Green (WI) Matheson Ryan (WI) Ryan (OH) Strickland Weller Sanchez, Linda Snyder Snyder Van Hollen
 Green, Al Matsui Ryan (KS) Ryun (KS) Sabo □ 1852 Sanchez, Loretta Solis Velázquez
 Green, Gene McCarthy Sabo Sanders, Loretta Spratt Stark Vislosky
 Gutknecht McCaul (TX) Salazar Sánchez, Linda T. Sanchez, Loretta Stupak Wasserman
 Hall McCollum (MN) Sánchez, Linda T. Schiffr Schwartz (PA) Taylor (MS) Thompson (CA) Weiser
 Harris McCotter T. Sanchez, Loretta Scott (GA) Thompson (MS) Thompson (MS) Weiner
 Hart McCrery Sanders Saxton Schiffr Schmidt Schwartz (PA) Tauscher Tauscher Waters
 Hastings (FL) McGovern Sanders Saxton Schiffr Schmidt Schwartz (PA) Taylor (MS) Thompson (CA) Watson
 Hastings (WA) McHenry Schakowsky Schiffr Schmidt Schwartz (PA) Taylor (MS) Thompson (CA) Waxman
 Hayes McHugh Schakowsky Schiffr Schmidt Schwartz (PA) Taylor (MS) Thompson (CA) Weiner
 Hayworth McIntyre Schiffr Schmidt Schwartz (PA) Taylor (MS) Thompson (CA) Tierney
 Hefley McKeon Schiffr Schmidt Schwartz (PA) Taylor (MS) Thompson (CA) Towns
 Hensarling McMorriss Schiffr Schmidt Schwartz (PA) Taylor (MS) Thompson (CA) Udall (CO) Wynn
 Herger McNulty Schwarz (MI) Scott (GA) Serrano Sessions Shaws Skelton Slaughter
 Herseth Meehan Scott (GA) Serrano Sessions Shaws Skelton Slaughter
 Higgins Meeks (NY) Scott (VA) Sensenbrenner Serrano Sessions Shaws Skelton Slaughter
 Hinchey Mica Scott (VA) Sensenbrenner Serrano Sessions Shaws Skelton Slaughter
 Hobson Michaud Millender- McDonald Shaw Shays Sherman Sherwood Shimkus Shuster
 Hoekstra Millender- McDonald Shaw Shays Sherman Sherwood Shimkus Shuster
 Holden McDonald Shaw Shays Sherman Sherwood Shimkus Shuster
 Holt Miller (FL) Miller (MI) Miller (NC) Miller, Gary Miller, George Mollohan Moore (KS)
 Honda Miller (MI) Miller (NC) Miller, Gary Miller, George Mollohan Moore (KS)
 Hooley Miller (NC) Miller, Gary Miller, George Mollohan Moore (KS)
 Hostettler Miller, Gary Miller, George Mollohan Moore (KS)
 Hoyer Miller, George Mollohan Moore (KS)
 Hulshof Mollohan Moore (KS)
 Hyde Moore (WI) Moran (KS) Skelton Slaughter Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Smith (WA) Snyder
 Inglis (SC) Moran (KS) Skelton Slaughter Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Smith (WA) Snyder
 Inslee Moran (VA) Murphy Musgrave Myrick Nadler Napolitano Neal (MA) Neugebauer Ney
 Israel Moran (VA) Murphy Musgrave Myrick Nadler Napolitano Neal (MA) Neugebauer Ney
 Issa Murphy Musgrave Myrick Nadler Napolitano Neal (MA) Neugebauer Ney
 Istook Musgrave Myrick Nadler Napolitano Neal (MA) Neugebauer Ney
 Jackson (IL) Myrick Nadler Napolitano Neal (MA) Neugebauer Ney
 Jackson-Lee (TX) Napolitano Neal (MA) Neugebauer Ney
 Jefferson Neal (MA) Neugebauer Ney
 Jenkins Neugebauer Ney
 Jindal Ney Stark Stearns Stupak Sullivan Sweeney Tancredo Tanner Tauscher Taylor (MS)
 Johnson (CT) Norwood Nunes Nussle Oberstar Obey Ortiz Osborne Otter Owens Oxley
 Johnson (IL) Nunes Nussle Oberstar Obey Ortiz Osborne Otter Owens Oxley
 Johnson, E. B. Nussle Oberstar Obey Ortiz Osborne Otter Owens Oxley
 Johnson, Sam Oberstar Obey Ortiz Osborne Otter Owens Oxley
 Jones (NC) Obey Ortiz Osborne Otter Owens Oxley
 Jones (OH) Ortiz Osborne Otter Owens Oxley
 Kanjorski Osborne Otter Owens Oxley
 Keller Otter Owens Oxley
 Kelly Owens Oxley
 Kennedy (MN) Oxley Pallone Pascarell Pastor Paul Payne Pearce Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kennedy (RI) Pallone Pascarell Pastor Paul Payne Pearce Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kildee Pascarell Pastor Paul Payne Pearce Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kilpatrick (MI) Pastor Paul Payne Pearce Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kind Paul Payne Pearce Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 King (IA) Payne Pearce Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 King (NY) Pearce Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kingston Pelosi Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kirk Pence Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kline Peterson (MN) Peterson (PA) Petri
 Knollenberg Peterson (PA) Petri
 Kolbe Petri Pickering Pitts Platts Poemo Pomeroy Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Kucinich Pickering Pitts Platts Poemo Pomeroy Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Kuhl (NY) Pitts Platts Poemo Pomeroy Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 LaHood Platts Poemo Pomeroy Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Langevin Poemo Pomeroy Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Lantos Poemo Pomeroy Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Larsen (WA) Pomeroy Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Larson (CT) Porter Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Latham Price (GA) Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 LaTourette Price (NC) Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Leach Pryce (OH) Putnam Radanovich
 Lee Putnam Radanovich
 Levin Radanovich
 Lewis (CA) Rahall Ramstad Rangel Regula Rehberg Reichert Renzi
 Lewis (GA) Ramstad Rangel Regula Rehberg Reichert Renzi
 Lewis (KY) Rangel Regula Rehberg Reichert Renzi
 Linder Regula Rehberg Reichert Renzi
 Lipinski Rehberg Reichert Renzi
 LoBiondo Reichert Renzi
 Lofgren, Zoe Renzi Reyes Reynolds Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rogers (MI) Rohrabacher Ross Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Lowey Reyes Reynolds Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rogers (MI) Rohrabacher Ross Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Lucas Reynolds Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rogers (MI) Rohrabacher Ross Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Lungren, Daniel E. Rogers (MI) Rohrabacher Ross Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Lynch Rogers (MI) Rohrabacher Ross Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Mack Rohrabacher Ross Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Maloney Ross Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Manzullo Rothman Roybal-Allard Royce
 Marchant Roybal-Allard Royce
 Markey Royce

NOT VOTING—30

Blumenauer Fattah McKinney
 Boswell Grijalva Meek (FL)
 Boustany Gutierrez Melancon
 Brady (TX) Harman Menendez
 Capps Hinojosa Murtha
 Cardin Hunter Northup
 Culberson Kaptur Olver
 Davis (FL) McDermott Ros-Lehtinen

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
 Stated for:
 Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 494, had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

MAUDELL SHIREK POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILCHREST). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 438.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 438, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 190, nays 215, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 495]
 YEAS—190

Abercrombie Dingell Levin
 Ackerman Doggett Lewis (GA)
 Allen Doyle Lipinski
 Andrews Edwards Lofgren, Zoe
 Baca Emanuel Lowey
 Baird Engel Lynch
 Baldwin Eshoo Maloney
 Barrow Etheridge Markey
 Bean Evans Marshall
 Becerra Farr Matheson
 Berkeley Filner Matsui
 Berman Ford McCarthy
 Berry Fossella McCollum (MN)
 Bishop (GA) Frank (MA) McCrery
 Bishop (NY) Gilchrest McGovern
 Boehlert Gonzalez McNulty
 Bono Gordon Meehan
 Boucher Green, Al Meeks (NY)
 Boyd Green, Gene Michaud
 Brady (PA) Hastings (FL) Millender-
 Brown (OH) Herseth McDonald
 Brown, Corrine Higgins Miller (NC)
 Butterfield Hinchey Miller, George
 Capps Hinojosa Mollohan
 Capuano Holden Moore (KS)
 Cardoza Holt Moore (WI)
 Carnahan Honda Moran (VA)
 Carson Hooley Nadler
 Case Hoyer Napolitano
 Chandler Inslee Neal (MA)
 Clay Israel Oberstar
 Cleaver Jackson (IL) Obey
 Clyburn Jackson-Lee Olver
 Conyers (TX) Ortiz
 Cooper Jefferson Owens
 Costa Johnson (CT) Pallone
 Costello Johnson, E. B. Pascarell
 Crowley Jones (OH) Pastor
 Cubin Kanjorski Payne
 Cuellar Kaptur Pelosi
 Cummings Kennedy (RI) Peterson (MN)
 Davis (AL) Kildee Pomeroy
 Davis (CA) Kilpatrick (MI) Price (NC)
 Davis (IL) Kind Rahall
 Davis (TN) Kucinich Rangel
 Davis, Tom Langevin Reyes
 DeFazio Lantos Ross
 DeGette Larsen (WA) Rothman
 Delahunt Larson (CT) Roybal-Allard
 DeLauro Leach Ruppertsberger
 Dicks Lee Sabo

Smith (WA) Udall (NM)
 Snyder Van Hollen
 Solis Velázquez
 Spratt Stark Vislosky
 Stupak Wasserman
 Tanner Schultz
 Tauscher Waters
 Taylor (MS) Watson
 Thompson (CA) Waxman
 Thompson (MS) Weiner
 Tierney Woolsey
 Towns Wu
 Udall (CO) Wynn

NAYS—215

Aderholt Gohmert Otter
 Akin Goode Oxley
 Alexander Goodlatte Paul
 Bachus Granger Pearce
 Baker Graves Pence
 Barrett (SC) Green (WI) Peterson (PA)
 Bartlett (MD) Gutknecht Petri
 Barton (TX) Hall Pickering
 Bass Harris Pitts
 Beauprez Hart Platts
 Biggert Hastings (WA) Poe
 Bilirakis Hayes Porter
 Bishop (UT) Hayworth Price (GA)
 Blackburn Hefley Pryce (OH)
 Blunt Hensarling Putnam
 Boehner Herger Radanovich
 Bonilla Hobson Ramstad
 Bonner Hoekstra Regula
 Boozman Hostettler Rehberg
 Boren Hulshof Reichert
 Bradley (NH) Hyde Renzi
 Brown (SC) Inglis (SC) Reynolds
 Brown-Waite, Issa Rogers (AL)
 Ginny Istook Rogers (KY)
 Burgess Jenkins Rogers (MI)
 Burton (IN) Jindal Rohrabacher
 Buyer Johnson (IL) Royce
 Calvert Johnson, Sam
 Camp Jones (NC) Ryan (WI)
 Cannon Keller Ryun (KS)
 Cantor Kelly Saxton
 Capito Kennedy (MN) Schmidt
 Carter King (IA) Schwarz (MI)
 Castle King (NY) Sensenbrenner
 Chabot Kingston Sessions
 Choccola Kirk Shaw
 Coble Kline Shays
 Cole (OK) Knollenberg Sherwood
 Conaway Kolbe Shimkus
 Cramer Kuhl (NY) Shuster
 Crenshaw LaHood Simmons
 Cunningham Latham Simpson
 Davis (KY) LaTourette Smith (NJ)
 Davis, Jo Ann Lewis (CA) Smith (TX)
 Deal (GA) Lewis (KY) Sodrel
 DeLay Linder Souder
 Dent LoBiondo Stearns
 Diaz-Balart, L. Lucas Sullivan
 Diaz-Balart, M. Lungren, Daniel Sweeney
 Doolittle E. Tancredo
 Drake Mack Taylor (NC)
 Dreier Manzanillo Terry
 Duncan Marchant Thomas
 Ehlers McCaul (TX) Thornberry
 Emerson McCotter Tiahrt
 English (PA) McHenry Tiberi
 Everett McHugh Turner
 Feeney McKeon Upton
 Ferguson McMorriss Walden (OR)
 Fitzpatrick (PA) Mica Walsh
 Flake Miller (FL) Walsh
 Foley Miller (MI) Wamp
 Forbes Miller, Gary Weldon (FL)
 Fortenberry Moran (KS) Weldon (PA)
 Foxx Murphy Westmoreland
 Franks (AZ) Musgrave Wexler
 Frelinghuysen Myrick Whitfield
 Gallegly Garret (NJ) Ney Wicker
 Gerlach Norwood Wilson (NM)
 Gibbons Nunes Wilson (SC)
 Gillmor Nussle Wolf
 Gingrey Osborne Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—28

Grijalva Melancon
 Gutierrez Menendez
 Harman Murtha
 Hunter Northup
 McDermott Pombo
 McIntyre Ros-Lehtinen
 McKinney
 Meek (FL)

Rush Shadegg Watt
Ryan (OH) Strickland Weller

□ 1901

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mr. KIRK changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILCREST). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 209.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 209, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 0, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 496]

YEAS—404

Abercrombie	Capps	Emanuel
Ackerman	Capuano	Emerson
Aderholt	Cardoza	Engel
Akin	Carmahan	English (PA)
Alexander	Carson	Eshoo
Allen	Carter	Etheridge
Andrews	Case	Evans
Baca	Castle	Everett
Bachus	Chabot	Farr
Baird	Chandler	Feeney
Baker	Chocola	Ferguson
Baldwin	Clay	Filner
Barrett (SC)	Cleaver	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Barrow	Clyburn	Flake
Bartlett (MD)	Coble	Foley
Barton (TX)	Cole (OK)	Forbes
Bass	Conaway	Ford
Bean	Conyers	Fortenberry
Beauprez	Cooper	Fossella
Becerra	Costa	Fox
Berkley	Costello	Frank (MA)
Berman	Cramer	Franks (AZ)
Berry	Crenshaw	Frelinghuysen
Biggert	Crowley	Galleghy
Billirakis	Cubin	Garrett (NJ)
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Gerlach
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Gibbons
Bishop (UT)	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Blackburn	Davis (AL)	Gillmor
Blunt	Davis (CA)	Gingrey
Boehlert	Davis (IL)	Gohmert
Bonilla	Davis (KY)	Gonzalez
Bonner	Davis (TN)	Goode
Bono	Davis, Jo Ann	Goodlatte
Boozman	Davis, Tom	Granger
Boren	Deal (GA)	Graves
Boucher	DeFazio	Green (WI)
Boyd	DeGette	Green, Al
Bradley (NH)	Delahunt	Green, Gene
Brady (PA)	DeLauro	Gutknecht
Brown (OH)	DeLay	Hall
Brown (SC)	Dent	Harris
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hart
Brown-Waite,	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hastings (FL)
Ginny	Dicks	Hastings (WA)
Burgess	Dingell	Hayes
Burton (IN)	Doggett	Hayworth
Butterfield	Doolittle	Hefley
Buyer	Doyle	Hensarling
Calvert	Drake	Herger
Camp	Dreier	Herseth
Cannon	Duncan	Higgins
Cantor	Edwards	Hinchee
Capito	Ehlers	Hinojosa

Hobson	McKeon	Sánchez, Linda
Hoekstra	McMorris	T.
Holden	McNulty	Sanchez, Loretta
Holt	Meehan	Sanders
Honda	Meeks (NY)	Saxton
Hoolley	Mica	Schakowsky
Hostettler	Michaud	Schiff
Hoyer	Miller (FL)	Schmidt
Hulshof	Miller (MI)	Schwartz (PA)
Hyde	Miller (NC)	Schwarz (MI)
Inglis (SC)	Miller, Gary	Scott (GA)
Inslee	Miller, George	Scott (VA)
Israel	Mollohan	Sensenbrenner
Issa	Moore (KS)	Serrano
Istook	Moore (WI)	Sessions
Jackson (IL)	Moran (KS)	Shaw
Jackson-Lee	Moran (VA)	Shays
(TX)	Murphy	Sherman
Jefferson	Musgrave	Sherwood
Jenkins	Myrick	Shimkus
Jindal	Nadler	Shuster
Johnson (CT)	Napolitano	Simmons
Johnson (IL)	Neal (MA)	Simpson
Johnson, E. B.	Neugebauer	Skelton
Johnson, Sam	Ney	Slaughter
Jones (NC)	Norwood	Smith (NJ)
Jones (OH)	Nunes	Smith (TX)
Kanjorski	Nussle	Smith (WA)
Kaptur	Oberstar	Snyder
Keller	Obey	Sodrel
Kelly	Oliver	Solis
Kennedy (MN)	Ortiz	Souder
Kennedy (RI)	Osborne	Spratt
Kildee	Otter	Stark
Kilpatrick (MI)	Owens	Stearns
Kind	Oxley	Stupak
King (IA)	Pallone	Sullivan
King (NY)	Pascrell	Sweeney
Kingston	Pastor	Tancred
Kirk	Paul	Tanner
Kline	Payne	Tauscher
Knollenberg	Pearce	Taylor (MS)
Kolbe	Pelosi	Taylor (NC)
Kucinich	Pence	Terry
Kuhl (NY)	Peterson (MN)	Thomas
LaHood	Peterson (PA)	Thompson (CA)
Langevin	Petri	Thompson (MS)
Lantos	Pickering	Thornberry
Larsen (WA)	Pitts	Tiahrt
Larson (CT)	Platts	Tiberi
Latham	Poe	Tierney
LaTourette	Pombo	Towns
Leach	Pomeroy	Turner
Lee	Porter	Udall (CO)
Levin	Price (GA)	Udall (NM)
Lewis (CA)	Price (NC)	Upton
Lewis (GA)	Pryce (OH)	Van Hollen
Lewis (KY)	Putnam	Velázquez
Linder	Radanovich	Visclosky
Lipinski	Rahall	Walden (OR)
LoBiondo	Ramstad	Walsh
Lofgren, Zoe	Rangel	Wamp
Lowey	Regula	Wasserman
Lucas	Rehberg	Schultz
Lungren, Daniel	Reichert	Waters
E.	Renzi	Watson
Lynch	Reyes	Waxman
Mack	Reynolds	Weiner
Maloney	Rogers (AL)	Weldon (FL)
Manzullo	Rogers (KY)	Weldon (PA)
Marchant	Rogers (MI)	Westmoreland
Markey	Rohrabacher	Wexler
Matheson	Ross	Whitfield
Matheson	Rothman	Wicker
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (NM)
McCarthy	Royce	Wilson (SC)
McCaul (TX)	Ruppersberger	Wolf
McCollum (MN)	Ryan (OH)	Woolsey
McCotter	Ryan (WI)	Wu
McCree	Ryun (KS)	Wynn
McGovern	Sabo	Young (AK)
McHenry	Salazar	Young (FL)
McHugh		
McIntyre		

NOT VOTING—29

Blumenauer	Grijalva	Millender-
Boehner	Gutierrez	McDonald
Boswell	Harman	Murtha
Boustany	Hunter	Northup
Brady (TX)	Marshall	Ros-Lehtinen
Cardin	McDermott	Rush
Culberson	McKinney	Shadegg
Davis (FL)	Meeke (FL)	Strickland
Fattah	Melancon	Watt
Gordon	Menendez	Weller

□ 1918

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and

the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber today. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes Nos. 494, 495 and 496.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast rollcall votes 494, 495, and 496 on September 27, 2005, because I was unavoidably detained on official business.

Had I been present I would have cast the following votes: on rollcall vote No. 494, I would have voted “yea”; on rollcall vote No. 495, I would have voted “yea”; and on rollcall vote No. 496, I would have voted “yea”.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3824

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3824.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT).

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

There was no objection.

PARITY WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, later this year, another round of World Trade Organization talks will be held. Those talks will be pivotal for the

United States economy, especially for our agriculture sector. Of critical importance will be the role the European Union plays in these negotiations along with the United States.

I would like to point out some things, Mr. Speaker, regarding our situation with the European Union. First of all, as far as the economy of both the United States and the European Union is concerned, they are fairly equal. We have an economy of \$11.7 trillion, European Union is \$9.4 trillion. And in spite of that equality, our tariffs are very different. Those commodities from the European Union coming into the United States are tariffed at 12 percent. Our commodities going into the European Union are tariffed at 30 percent. So it is more than double. It is hard to understand why with roughly equivalent economies, we have this disparity.

The agriculture trade deficit, partly because of this and some other things I am going to discuss in a minute, for the United States last year was a minus \$6.3 billion. The European Union obviously benefited to the tune of \$6.3 billion in trade.

Now, the interesting thing is that the European Union provides \$3 billion in export subsidies. The United States provides \$31.5 million. These are subsidies that enhance the opportunity to trade with other countries. So that difference is 90 to 1. They spend 90 times more money to export subsidies than we do, and of course this apparently is allowed under WTO rules. This is one of the major complaints that other countries have about the whole trade situation internationally.

Another issue that is of some interest to those of us in the United States is the fact that we subsidize our agriculture to the tune of \$38 per acre. By contrast, the European Union subsidizes their agriculture \$295 per acre. Now, the reason this is important is that within the next year, we are going to start rewriting the farm bill and we will have tremendous pressure, particularly from the European Union, to do away with these subsidies here that amount to \$38 an acre, even though they are providing \$295 an acre.

The reason for that is they are priding themselves on the fact that they have gone with what they call decoupled payments in the past year. This means their payment is not linked to production. It is simply a payment to the farmers. Our payments are largely linked to production. It will be interesting to see what impact this has on our farm bill because we may be forced to some degree to go away from some of our subsidies as we now provide them, even though they are much less than what the European Union provides.

Another issue that is rather interesting is that the United States has had a total of two cases of BSE, or what is commonly referred to as "mad cow disease." In contrast, the European Union has 189,102 cases of BSE.

Now the reason that is interesting is they have effectively eliminated our beef exports into the European Union even though we have demonstrated that we have probably the safest beef supply in the world.

You say, how in the world can they do this? Last year in 2004, they had 756 cases of BSE where we had one this last year. And so the reason is that they simply have said, Well, you are using hormones with your beef and, therefore, it is unsafe. And, of course, the WTO has filed a suit against them and they are paying a fine, but it is just the cost of doing business.

In addition to this, they are also disallowing our imports of pork, our imports of poultry and also genetically modified corn and genetically modified soybeans. So in every one of these cases, they have used various means and methods to keep our products out.

So what we are seeing here is in this next round of talks, if the European Union is not brought around to the point where our farmers feel they are being fairly treated, we are going to have a hard time getting any kind of a trade agreement through this body.

You often hear our farmers say, we like free trade, but we especially want fair trade. I would say right now the biggest obstacle to what appears to be fair trade within the WTO framework is our relationship with the European Union. So we certainly think that these things need to be pointed out. We would like to see those things addressed in the next round of talks.

NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 2002, Peter Troy purchased a .22 caliber semi-automatic rifle with no questions asked.

The seller ran his name through the Federal background check system and nothing came up. However, Peter Troy had a history of mental health problems and his own mother filed a restraining order against him because of his violent background.

It was illegal for him to purchase a gun, but he, like so many others, he simply slipped through the cracks in our background check system. Four days later, Peter Troy walked into Our Lady of Peace Church in Lynbrook in my district, opened fire, and killed Reverend Lawrence Penzes and Eileen Tosner.

Peter Troy had no business buying a gun, and the system created to prevent him from doing so has failed. It is only a matter of time before the system's failings provoke larger tragedies.

Earlier today, I submitted an amendment to the Department of Justice authorization bill that will help ensure that others will not be victimized because of our flawed background check system.

NICS, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, is the database used to check potential firearm buyers for any criminal record or history of mental illness. In large, NICS has been a great success.

Since 1994, more than 700,000 individuals have been denied a gun because of a felony conviction or other qualifying item on their background check. However, the NICS system is only as good as the information that it has. 25 States have automated less than 60 percent of their felony convictions into the NICS system. In these States, many felons will not turn up on the NICS system and would be able to purchase guns with no questions asked. For example, if someone is convicted of a crime in Texas, that disqualifying offense might not appear on a background check conducted in New York.

In 13 States, domestic violence restraining orders are not accessible through NICS. Common sense would tell you and dictate to you that you do not sell a gun to someone who has been served a restraining order.

□ 1930

Thirty-three States do not have automated or do not share mental health records that would disqualify certain individuals from purchasing a gun.

This amendment is similar to the stand-alone legislation that I have introduced. This amendment would require all States to provide the FBI with all of the relevant records needed to conduct effective background checks.

It is the State's responsibility to ensure this information is current and accurate. However, I recognize many State budgets are already overburdened. This legislation would provide grants to States to update their NICS system. States would get the funds they need to make sure records relevant to NICS are up to date.

We need the NICS Improvement Act to become law, and we need more bills like this to pass. These are ideas that impose no new restrictions on gun owners, but give the government tools to ensure existing laws are effective and enforceable. In fact, the NICS Improvement Act already passed this House in the 107th Congress by a voice vote. The bill had the endorsement of the National Rifle Association. Unfortunately, the other body never acted on the bill.

This is common-sense gun legislation we can all agree on. This bill will save lives while not infringing on anybody's second amendment rights.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Committee on Rules accepts my amendment and we pass it on the floor tomorrow by a voice vote. If we can prevent another tragedy like the one that occurred at the Our Lady of Peace church, and those that are happening around this country, with a simple voice vote, we should do it right away.

We can make a difference in this country in reducing gun violence for

over 30,000 people that are killed a year and for those that are injured, not to say how much it would save on our health care costs. We have the laws on the books. We must enforce them, but we need the tools to do so.

THE LADIES OF THE GULF

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

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, the second lady of the gulf named Rita came across the shore of Texas and Louisiana, howling her winds and bringing her thundering rain this past weekend. Like her sister storm, Katrina, she took aim at the low-lying towns and the energy capital of the world that is located in southeast Texas and southwest Louisiana.

Nine of the 26 refineries in Port Arthur, Texas, alone were shut down. These refineries in and around Port Arthur refine 27 percent of the Nation's gasoline. Sixty percent of the Nation's gasoline is refined from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, Texas. Offshore drilling rigs were also shut down, and the start-up time is still undetermined.

Being a target in the hurricane alley, these refineries and oil rigs are vulnerable to nature. That is one reason why the United States must explore opening up new oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Florida, off the coast of California.

This is a national security issue; and we must, with proper environmental safeguards, drill in these areas so that the energy does not cease because of the anger of the ladies of the gulf.

POLITICAL APPOINTEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILCHREST). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, words that will be remembered for a long time, unless the White House can erase them: "Brownie, you're doing a heck of a job." That was the President to Michael Brown, the political appointee head of FEMA, while people were drowning in New Orleans and in the southeast. The President was apparently unaware of the lack of assistance being provided by FEMA. Mr. Brown was shortly thereafter sent back to Washington and then resigned.

That might be good if it was an isolated instance. Unfortunately, it is not. This permeates the entire 3,000 so-called plum jobs that the President gets to appoint without any regard to qualification.

I mean, Mr. Brown's predecessor was the President's campaign manager who downgraded, demeaned, and ultimately submerged a previously very functional agency, FEMA, into the Homeland Security bureaucracy. Since then, many of the top people have left, and the agency has become totally demor-

alized, although we do find with new focus in the last week. Hopefully, that will last.

Just about the same time that Mr. Brown was going down, the government's top procurement official, that is the person in charge of all purchasing by the Federal Government, \$300 billion a year of taxpayers' money, a gentleman by the name of Safavian, was being led off in handcuffs by the FBI, but not before he had let out a few more billion dollars in no-bid contracts to the usual suspects in the wake of the Katrina disaster.

He has been found to have not only perjured himself but has taken illegal gratuities and bribes from the now-infamous lobbyist Mr. Abramoff. That was the top procurement official appointed by George Bush.

Beyond that, he also, of course, like Mr. Brown, had no qualifications for the job. He once had interned as a law student, helping in some minor way on a helicopter purchase at the Pentagon, and he jumped from there to his political associations with the President, to being head of all purchasing for the Federal Government.

Basically, we have here a government run by people who disrespect government. They do not like government. They do not believe in government. Their spiritual mentor, Mr. Norquist, says he wants government so small that he can strangle it in a bathtub. We find out that people drown when government starts to get kind of small because government is not there to respond. Now they are backpeddling and they are trying to pretend, oh, that is not really what it is all about, but it has been.

Incompetence threads through so many agencies, conflict of interest, and there might be other things. The one thing they do respect government for is its ability to extract money from all the working people of the United States of America and put it in a place, the Federal Treasury, that they can raid to benefit a very few people and major corporations. Government is a profit center is the way they see it, and they have a wonderful revolving door.

They have a fellow over at the FDA in charge of reviewing medical safety, 33 years old, who is a former columnist in The Wall Street Journal, stock analyst, right-wing think tank guru, attacking the FDA who is not supposed to be in charge of new drug approvals; but when a few very potentially profitable drugs did not get approved, he, as the Assistant Secretary, started leaning on the bureaucrats, the professionals, to say why do you disapprove that drug. Pfizer is going to make \$1 billion a year on it; it is a great drug. So what if a couple of people died? They probably would have died anyway.

So there is another fellow, Mr. Gottlieb, yet another outstanding appointment. Unfortunately, the government is rife with these people. There are too many to document, and what they are

engaged in is the systematic looting of the Treasury of the United States to benefit a few, to make government less functional so it cannot serve the needs of the many in times of need, like Katrina, or even in less routine times of need, like education, health care, border control.

They have got a beauty here. They have got a woman they want to put in charge of the border control of the United States of America who even the Republican Senators have questioned whether or not she has any capability, a woman named Julie Myers, another political hack. Ohio Republican Senator GEORGE VOINOVICH said he would really like to hear from Mr. Chertoff, the head of Homeland Security, come spend a little time with us, tell us personally why he thinks she is qualified for the job, because based on the résumé, I do not think you are. That is a Republican Senator. This is the woman who would be charged with keeping terrorists out of the United States of America, and that is a dysfunctional bureaucracy and has been for a long time.

That is new to the administration, but it is more essential today than ever. We need to clean house at this administration, put competent people in charge so government is there when the American people need it and stop looting the Treasury.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

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

There was no objection.

IRAQ AND THE MARCH IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, Cindy Sheehan, who was arrested yesterday for simply exercising her constitutional right to freedom of speech outside the White House, has awoken a

sleeping American public. She deserves a great deal of credit for her tireless campaign against the Bush administration's lies and abuses which have governed the war in Iraq from the very beginning. Her campaign awakened the American people to realize just how awful this war truly is.

This weekend over 300,000 Americans, and I know it was more than 100,000 as reported by the press because I was there, over 300,000 Americans demonstrated the same resolve as Cindy Sheehan by showing up in force at a rally in Washington, D.C. It was one of the first times since the 1970s that so many people had descended on the Nation's capital to protest a war.

If strength of numbers demonstrates the injustice of a particular policy, then the thousands who participated in Saturday's march depicted the wrongness of the Iraq war.

Most Americans know that the war in Iraq is not increasing our national security, that by continuing to fight an unwinnable war the President is ensuring our national insecurity.

Most Americans know that the Bush administration had no plan for how to conduct the war. They had no plan for securing the country once Saddam was deposed; and now they have no plan for ending the war.

Most Americans know the terror and chaos that plague Iraq cannot be resolved simply by staying the course. I am sure the families of the 2,000 American soldiers and countless thousands of innocent Iraqi civilians killed in this war would argue that the last 2-plus years of fighting have not brought much stability to Iraq or to their lives.

Let us not forget about the thousands of American soldiers who were not killed in Iraq, but whose lives will nonetheless be changed forever as a result of injuries sustained during the war: arms and legs lost, shrapnel wounds cutting into every body part, emotional trauma. How will these wounds ever heal?

The thousands of Americans who bravely serve in our Nation's military deserve better. In fact, all Americans deserve better. They deserve better than an endless war that is slowly draining our national coffers. They deserve better than \$9 billion of congressionally appropriated funds being lost; \$9 billion lost. That is really pretty hard to imagine. Lost under the Coalition Provisional Authority's watch, or the new \$1 billion that has gone missing to the Iraqi Government, U.S. money intended for training of Iraqi security forces.

While the Bush administration is failing the American people through its foreign policies, they are also neglecting priorities at home. Just take the recent hurricanes that have bombarded the southeastern United States over the past month.

If anything, Katrina and Rita have demonstrated just how skewed our national priorities have become. The Federal Government failed to assist thou-

sands of Americans, mostly poor, mostly underprivileged, mostly African American during their great time of need.

What we need now is an independent commission to investigate how the hurricane response was botched so badly. Unfortunately, the Bush administration's response to the failures at home is just like his response given to its failures in Iraq: deflection and misdirection of any blame whatsoever.

President Bush has announced that he will establish a partisan, congressionally appointed oversight committee; but that is not what the American people need. That is not what the American people deserve. We need an impartial, independent commission to get to the bottom of why the National Guard was in Iraq and not in the United States to protect its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that we need a drastic change in policies, both at home and in Iraq. The American people know when they are being lied to, when they are being misled.

It is time that Congress started doing what it was created to do: represent the will of the American people, rescue victims of natural disasters, and rescue our troops by bringing them home.

REPUBLICAN COMMITMENT TO THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this evening, many of my colleagues, with the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE), who will be our leader, will be rising tonight on the floor to speak in strong support of the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.

Violence against women is a horrific epidemic that continues to plague our world; and as a wife, as a mother, and a female Member of Congress, I realize the profound responsibility that all of us have to work together with our colleagues to pass legislation that would speak to the very heart of each and every woman.

As a result, thanks to the leadership of the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE), we have consistently supported legislation that protects women from the grave attacks on human rights that they face.

□ 1945

It is vital to understand that to promote the welfare of women is also to support the subsistence of mankind.

Domestic violence is not just a woman's issue. It is a national issue that demands our utmost attention and it demands to be a priority. Legislation passed in 1994 and reauthorized in the year 2000 will expire on September 30 of this year, crippling the fight to protect women from domestic abuse. The programs funded by the Violence Against

Women Act have had a profound impact on many women who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Sexual violence in our colleges and universities has reached epidemic proportions. It is appalling to imagine that when our precious children go to school to learn they are at risk for violence. This bill would provide additional funding for the training of campus law enforcement and campus judicial boards so that universities can focus on the critical task of educating our students.

Violence against women creates significant barriers to equity for women. The Violence Against Women Act would authorize critical programs and develop new services that respond to the needs of our communities. This bill recognizes the importance of cooperation between local law enforcement agencies and the courts and court-related personnel.

Violence against women cuts across racial and ethnic lines. In fact, minority women often face additional hardships which could in turn delay the healing process. Therefore, effective community developed programs that incorporate culturally specific services can break down some of these barriers that often isolate survivors. This bill provides support to local law enforcement, prosecutors, and to victim assistance programs to both stop violence against women and help the survivors so that they can start a new life.

We have to continue to work together to ensure that a culture of equality is cultivated, where the woman's role is increasingly recognized within society. Women make an indispensable contribution to the growth of our culture and their extraordinary presence permeates every aspect of our society. Without the contribution of women, society is less alive, culturally impoverished, and peace is made less stable.

As Vice Chair of the bipartisan Congressional Women's Caucus, I have consistently fought to protect women from domestic and sexual abuse, and I am so glad that we are joined not only by my colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE), but the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), who has been a leader in our women's caucus on this issue.

So we are talking about American women here, not Republican women, not Democrat women, but American women. The Violence Against Women Act is too important an issue for it to be left to partisan politics.

FEDERAL RESPONSE TO ENERGY EMERGENCIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and Rita,

Americans are pulling together, donating to relief organizations and giving their time to help the people of the Gulf coast region. That is how the American people react when they see their fellow citizens in need. Unfortunately, some people have looked at Katrina not as a chance to give, but as an opportunity for excessive profits. Some have decided to take this terrible tragedy and line their own pockets by price gouging the American people at the gas pump.

At a time when many Americans are choosing between filling their gas tanks or filling their prescriptions, oil companies are reaping record profits. People are rightly angry and frustrated with high gas prices, and they deserve to have someone on their side fighting to ensure that they do not get mugged at the gas pump. Sadly, this administration's answer has been to sit on its hands while consumers get the shake-down from the oil companies.

Eight governors, including Governor Granholm of Michigan, sent a letter to the President and Senate and House leadership urging Congress to act immediately by putting forth legislation that would return excessive, unconscionable collected profits to the consumers. As the governor stated, and I quote, "To price gouge consumers under normal circumstances is dishonest enough, but to make money off the severe misfortune of others is downright immoral."

It is obvious to me that Congress needs to protect the American people from price gouging and market manipulations. The Democratic bill, free from price gouging, is the Federal Response to Energy Emergencies bill. The FREE bill, as we call it, as authored by myself, the gentlewoman from South Dakota (Ms. HERSETH), and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE) is our answer to our Nation's record high gas prices and oil prices.

If you look at this chart right here, from 2002 when gas was \$1.34 a gallon, all the way up to September 12, 2005, where it is up to \$2.96, that more than double. Just take it from 2004, when gas was \$1.58. It has doubled in less than a year.

Currently, only 28 States have laws on the books that define price gouging and that have enforcement mechanisms to go after those found ripping off consumers. At the Federal level, there is no oversight to protect consumers from this predatory pricing. That is why we need our legislation now, the "free from price gouging" legislation. No American should have to pay too much for gas because oil companies are rigging prices.

Our bill would give the President authority to take immediate action in the face of an energy crisis by declaring a national energy emergency. Under our bill, for the first time ever, the Federal Government would have a guideline, a definition of price gouging. Our bill would also provide the FTC, the Federal Trade Commission and the

Department of Justice with the authority to investigate and prosecute those that engage in predatory pricing, from oil companies all the way down to the local gas stations, with an emphasis on those who profit the most. This includes the gouging of gasoline, home heating oil, propane, and natural gas.

Our legislation expands the FTC's authority to more aggressively pursue instances of market manipulation, such as geographic price setting and territorial restrictions imposed by refineries.

If we look at the second chart, Mr. Speaker, which appeared this weekend in *The Washington Post*, just look at what has happened in 1 year. As of September 5, 2005 of this year, from last September, we see a 46 percent increase from the crude oil producer; a 255 percent increase at the refinery level; a 5 percent increase for distributors and retailers, and taxes remain at 2 cents difference, with a 64-cent increase to the consumer. This is price manipulation. This is the market setting not the price, but the opportunity to manipulate and, as they call it, to game the system.

So with our legislation, we want not only to stop price gouging, but also we want transparency. How does the consumer know when he is being charged a fair price for oil and gas when you see statistics like this? How is the price set? That is what the American people want to know. They want to make sure they are not being gouged or unduly taken advantage of by the oil companies, or the refineries in this case.

Our bill empowers the Federal Government to impose tough civil penalties up to triple the damages of all excessive profits of oil companies that have cheated consumers. It also imposes tough criminal penalties of up to \$100 million on corporations, and fines of up to \$1 million plus jail sentences of up to 10 years for individuals caught in manipulating the price of gas, home heating oil, or natural gas.

This bill would provide relief to those paying skyrocketing energy and transportation costs and it would expand the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program through fines for those caught price gouging.

Our bill would protect consumers from unfair gas prices and punish those who think the time of a tragedy is the right time to rob Americans of their hard-earned money. It is the right thing to do for consumers and for our Nation. I urge support of the free from price gouging bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT REAUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is often said by politicians of both parties that Members of Congress must act with compassion and legislate from the heart. It is my strong and fervent belief that there are few pieces of legislation that this body will consider that are more relevant to the hearts and souls of our constituents than the passage of the Violence Against Women Act.

I have looked into the eyes of women beaten by men. Those women thought that that person was their partner for life, their soulmate and their lover. I have seen the pain and rejection and the hurt on their faces as these women struggle to recover their dignity and their strength.

I have spent a great deal of my public life being involved in raising money for domestic violence shelters. In the small county where I lived and was first a county commissioner, I raised money, because I saw the need. I was involved in the board of the domestic violence shelter. For years, the Founding Fathers of the county, the power brokers, were in denial that domestic violence actually occurred in the county. When I finally got elected to the Florida State Senate, I fought long and hard to get funding for domestic violence shelters so that women and their children would have a place to go.

The purpose of this hour this evening is to highlight the Violence Against Women Act, which was first passed in 1994 and which will be on the House floor tomorrow. Before I go into any more detail, however, I would like to yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), a woman with whom I have worked closely over the 3 short years I have been here on issues affecting women and the former Chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) for yielding to me, and for her steadfast support of women's issues, and particularly the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. She has been a leader in this area and, as she said, she legislates from the heart on this issue. I appreciate her and all of the bipartisanship that has been shown in the reauthorization of this bill.

In the 5 years since the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 was enacted, we have made remarkable gains towards stopping domestic and sexual violence. But the Violence Against Women Act is due to expire at the close of September and it is time for Congress to renew its commitment.

Since its inception in 1994, VAWA funding has provided tremendous resources and protections for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in my home State of West Virginia and nationally. Violence against women programs provide increased training for police, prosecutors, and court officials, and greatly improves the response of the criminal justice system to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. These programs have been successful at providing victims with emergency shelters, hotlines, and supportive services.

In my hometown of Charleston, West Virginia, we have a domestic violence shelter that is run very well by the YWCA of Charleston, West Virginia. It is professional, it is safe, and it is that harbor for women and families who are subjected to the violence that occurs in so many of our families and in domestic situations.

Due to the Violence Against Women Act's worthy accomplishments, many more victims are now referred for services, and demand has steadily risen for the services provided by the grants. The Violence Against Women Act has helped transform the perception of domestic abuse as a situation that should be dealt with in the home. It has moved it to a serious crime that should be addressed in the courtroom. What used to be considered a family matter is now a crime. This bill is a crucial part of this perception change.

At issue now is more than just a reauthorization. Rather, Congress has an opportunity to make a statement by expanding and improving VAWA Acts passed in 1994 and 2000. This year's reauthorization builds on the successes, just what we want to see when we are reauthorizing legislation; to find out what is working, build on that, and remove those elements of a law that maybe are not working or not working as we had thought they might.

Reauthorization of VAWA will improve the help victims receive from the Department of Justice in several ways. One of its more important provisions gives grants to States to ensure victims have better access to trained attorneys and lay advocacy services, such as the one at the YWCA in Charleston, West Virginia. This means grief-stricken victims of violence, stalking and sexual assault will receive vital professional support in the moment they need it the most. This support can make all the difference in the time of tragedy.

Domestic violence, unfortunately, strikes everywhere, among the rich, the poor, within urban and rural communities. As a West Virginian, I have been especially sensitive to the needs of rural communities. That is why I am pleased that the reauthorization of VAWA will expand assistance to rural areas through amendments made to the rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance program. The Department of Justice is authorized to award 3-year grants for edu-

cation, training, and services to combat violence against women in rural areas.

All told, \$50 million in funding each year from 2006 to 2010 is authorized and will go to VAWA programs that address rural domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual assault. And when it comes to grants that address sexual assault, rural communities are guaranteed to receive a minimum of 25 percent of the funds allotted.

In addition, when we reauthorize VAWA, the Federal Government will be sending a strong message to the criminals who have committed violence against women. Reauthorization will permit the doubling of applicable penalties for repeat Federal domestic violence offenders.

This bill also addresses the accessibility of funding and program dollars for colleges. As the mother of a college student, a young woman college student, I know that the area of sexual assault and dating violence is something that is ever present on the mind of every mother of a young daughter in college.

□ 2000

So this bill recognizes that and will help strengthen our institutions to deal with this problem.

This October will be the 19th annual Domestic Violence Awareness Month. I cannot wait for the day we no longer need a month to recognize domestic violence. For years, we in Congress have told women that domestic violence is not their fault and is no cause for shame. I believe we have the opportunity this year to redouble our efforts, to say that domestic violence is not just the victim's problems, it is America's problems. That means we in Congress must demonstrate to all Americans that it is incumbent on us as a Nation to stop this violence.

This year, let us usher in Domestic Violence Awareness Month by reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO). Certainly hearing the story about the domestic violence shelter close to her home is one that many Members of Congress certainly can relate to, and I appreciate her sharing that with us tonight.

Whether the victim's name is Mary, Laurie, Kate, Stephanie or Florence, they are all victims. Let me tell about a woman I know who was a victim named Florence. She found herself pregnant at the age of 17. She went on to have several other relationships and a total of four children, all daughters. Those daughters grew up seeing their mother being a victim. These children believed that abuse was normal because all of Florence's partners were abusive. Three of her four daughters turned out to be victims or abusers themselves. It is true that children learn what they live.

Given that story and my background of advocacy for victims, I know how important it is for Congress to recognize that there are millions of Americans out there who have had similar harrowing experiences. I rise this evening to highlight the Violence Against Women Act, which we will be discussing on the floor tomorrow. VAWA, as it is commonly known, is landmark legislation that provides real solutions to reduce the incidence of violence against women.

Mr. Speaker, domestic violence affects our most vulnerable constituents: battered women and their families. I think that every Member of Congress has heard stories of women who wish to leave an abusive situation and face threats, severe physical harm, and in some cases even death. Evidence suggests that the past incarnations of VAWA have been effective in reducing the violence.

I am delighted to see that I am joined by a fellow Floridian this evening, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS).

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, today much attention is focused on our ability as a Nation to respond to the events, natural or unnatural, which have emerged on a visibly grand scale. Mother Nature's naked fury, clothed in hurricanes Katrina and Rita, exposed our vulnerability to her indiscriminate forces and its cruelty, but also its charity, exhibited by thousands of citizens who reached out to the victims' grasping hands. We also continue to respond to terrorism by engaging in a vigilant battle against religious and ideological extremism at home and abroad.

No less vital to the security of our society is our response to the perniciously pervasive scourge of domestic violence. In 1994, this Congress recognized the threat posed by violence against women to the fabric of our society when it passed the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA.

Set to expire in October, I strongly support the reauthorization of VAWA, which has made a valuable contribution to declining rates of violent crime. Yet it is not enough to simply herald the falling violent crimes rates for both males and females since 1984. It is not enough to celebrate the fact the number of total domestic violence cases in Florida started to decline in 1998 and, in 2004, fell a further 3.3 percent.

For the 119,772 Floridians who were victims of abuse or violence in 2004, statistics provide neither comfort nor shelter. By reauthorizing and reinforcing the provision of VAWA, we demonstrate to those victims and their families that we have not lost focus or lost sight of them.

By strengthening the enforcement provisions of VAWA and by making it gender-neutral, I believe it will serve to protect not only women but all victims of domestic abuse and those who suffer its effects. The effects of domestic violence are neither discriminatory nor confined to the bruises of the body.

According to the Child Welfare League, between 3.3 million and 10 million children witness some form of violence in the home each year and children from violent homes exhibit more aggressive or delinquent behavior compared to their peers of nonviolent homes. Furthermore, it has been reported that between 50 and 70 percent of men who abuse their partners also abuse their children. And the cycle continues.

Tomorrow I will proudly lend my support to extending the lifeline VAWA provides to thousands of families and the community organizations which provide them safety and refuge each year. I will reaffirm my support for putting the full force of the law behind the enforcement of our criminal laws while placing my full faith in the families and communities this program serves.

I would also encourage my colleagues to offer the same support to language in the overall measure to prohibit the personal information of victims of domestic violence from being entered into the Homeless Management Information Systems Database. This would permit the use of nonpersonally identifying information for data collection and statistical purposes while safeguarding the identities of women who are most vulnerable to the violence and often dangerous ramifications of reporting domestic abuse. Our Nation faces many challenges, but few are more important than providing shelter for the body and hope for the soul.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS). She and I worked together on both funding issues and strengthening Florida's laws to protect the victims and to make sure that the perpetrators were swiftly and adequately punished for their deeds.

She cited the rate of violence against females declining between 1993 and 2004. It has declined and we are glad that that occurred. However, until the violence is entirely wiped out, I do not think there is a person in this body on either side of the aisle who will rest.

Too many people continue to be abused and victimized by family members whom they should be able to trust. Before we voted this evening, I spoke to a person in Tallahassee who confided about the abuse that the daughters in the family sustained. When you realize it has absolutely no economic boundaries, that it happens in the best of families, the wealthiest of families, those middle-class families and those families who are on the lower economic spectrum, you realize how pervasive, unfortunately, it is in our society.

A study was released by the U.S. Department of Justice in June 2005 that reports that roughly 22 percent of murders in 2002 were perpetrated by family members actually against family members. This study also shows that women are much more likely than men to be victims of domestic violence. In fact,

three-quarters of violence victims are female while three-quarters of domestic violence perpetrators are male. The study also found that family members are also responsible for the murders of an astounding 43 percent of female victims.

I think we can all agree that these statistics are totally unacceptable. Love should not hurt, nor should it kill innocent victims.

Sometimes we are in a grocery store or at an event and you come across a woman who you may see bruises on and a black eye, and there are some warning signs that I think every American should be looking for. Some of these warning signs are, for example, if the person's partner acts controlling and puts her down in front of others. That is one sign. Another sign is that he is extremely jealous of any attention she gets or perhaps she may get quiet when he is around and seem afraid of making him angry.

Your friend or the person that you may know casually may become increasingly isolated and is seeing less and less of friends and family. Your friend may cancel plans at the very last minute. The perpetrator may also control her finances and her behavior and also her social life. You sometimes see him violently lose his temper, striking or breaking objects. Sometimes she has unexplained injuries or the explanations she offers just do not add up. Sometimes she has mentioned violent behavior that she has experienced, but she kind of laughs it off.

When I am back in the district, I carry a card with me that gives the telephone number of the domestic violence shelter. I will give it to people when I suspect a case of domestic violence. No one has ever been embarrassed that I gave it to them. Some women just quietly and discreetly tuck it in their purse, and I can only pray that they use it at a later time. We are fortunate that we do have some excellent domestic violence shelters in Florida. They are run very, very well. Of course, they are always running low on money, especially around the holiday times because that is when the domestic violence has a tendency to increase as a result of the stresses of the holidays. Very often those domestic violence shelters can use financial support from members of the community.

Over the last 10 years, we have learned from VAWA what methods are effective in combating violence against women. That learning process is why VAWA of 2005 not only reauthorizes the effective provisions of the existing law but it adds some new provisions to strengthen and improve the law.

VAWA 2005 incorporates the best practices of States and expert opinions. The provisions in this new bill include new grants for court training and improvements. This program improves the court's response to adult youth and minor domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and also stalking cases. There is a provision for access to

justice for teens. This program encourages crosstraining and collaboration between the courts, domestic violence and sexual assault service providers, youth organizations, violence prevention programs, and law enforcement agencies so they may establish and implement policies serving youths age 12 to 24.

□ 2015

There are additionally in this excellent legislation new penalties for stalking violations. The measure strengthens anti-stalking laws by including stalking over the Internet to the current list of violations and doubles the prison sentence for repeat offenders of interstate domestic violence violations. Interstate violation of protection orders or interstate stalking violations. Certainly, the Internet can be used these days to benefit a stalker and this portion of the legislation is long overdue. The national stalker database is also reauthorized through 2010.

VAWA reauthorizes grants to combat violent crimes on campuses. So many times we hear of young women who go away to college who are the victims of date rape. Additionally, VAWA 2005 creates new grant programs aimed at mitigating the effects on children exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

A while ago, I mentioned the story about Florence, who had four children and who was always in abusive relationships, and how three of her four children ended up being either an abuser or a victim. It is important to remember that children who experience this phenomena of domestic violence in their childhood often think that this is normal. Clearly the majority of families know that this is abnormal, that this is not the way that families should get along or that children should be treated or that children be exposed to this violence.

In order to continue the learning process, VAWA 2005 requires a government accountability office, or GAO, as most people know it as, study to determine the extent to which men, women, youth, and children are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The report also should examine the availability of shelter, counseling, legal representation, and all other services to all victims.

I, today, submitted an amendment to the Violence Against Women Act also calling for a study to be done correlating the instance of perpetrator's abuse of substance, whether it is alcohol or whether it is drug abuse, and the fact that he was a violent person and committed a violent act on a woman. I know in Florida we did such a study, and we were amazed that the very strong correlation was there. I think once we are armed with this information, we will be able to provide a lot more funding and assistance for drug prevention and alcoholism treatment programs and not just throwing money

at the issue, but supporting those programs which truly are effective, not those that just take the money and have no efficacy to them.

Mr. Speaker, as the Members can see from these new programs highlighted here tonight, this VAWA reauthorization is a step forward for victims of domestic violence as well as their families and loved ones. It is frustrating for policymakers to know that we cannot just wave a magic wand and eradicate violence in our society. Yet, Mr. Speaker, it is comforting to know that there are wonderfully generous people who dedicate their careers to making the lives of their fellow man better.

I have been privileged to personally witness the generosity of spirit at the Dawn Center, a domestic violence shelter in my district. I also regularly visit the one in Pasco County. The Dawn Center happens to be in Hernando County, and Sunrise is in Pasco County.

I will tell the Members a little bit about the director of Sunrise, whom I have known for about 18 years now. Penny was a nurse, and certainly as part of her training being a nurse, as nurses tend to be very caring and very nurturing, she learned that there was an opening as the director of Sunrise and applied for the directorship. Penny has risen in the ranks of directors of domestic violence shelters over the years to be one of the absolute premier shelter directors. She is innovative, she has fundraisers in the community which are fun. This past weekend, as a matter of fact, she had a lobster bake where they sold tickets and had lobsters flown in from Maine so that they could have a really upscale party to raise funds and also raise awareness for domestic violence and the need for the shelters.

Penny is certainly indicative of the commitment that many people make once they enter into the field of being a staff person or a director or a counselor or a caseworker at a domestic violence shelter.

The domestic violence shelters throughout our Nation depend a lot on State and Federal moneys for their support. In addition, certainly they are great at fundraising in the community. It seems like every maybe 4, 5 months, I get a solicitation letter from one of the domestic violence shelters.

I would ask the viewing public that as the holidays approach, that they remember the domestic violence shelters. Government cannot do it all, and to remember that the violence does escalate during time of the holidays. So having a generous spirit of the public who can afford to help these centers is a very important.

My husband was a law enforcement officer for over 20 years, and years ago a domestic violence call was one that too many times law enforcement officers kind of did a wink and a nod at. Why? Because too many times women were forced into changing their mind the next day, or when the law enforce-

ment officer got there, they would say do not press charges because they were stay at home moms and realized that if he spent a couple of nights in jail, he might very well lose his job.

Thankfully, we have come a long way from that time and domestic violence is no longer given a wink and a nod by law enforcement. As a matter of fact, I am very proud to say that in most of the counties I represent, the sheriffs' offices actually have a member of their staff, if not the sheriff or first deputy, actually serving on the boards of the domestic violence shelters. This is a message that is being sent, and that message is a strong one. That message is that law enforcement is serious about cracking down on those who would perpetrate harm on women and children. That cycle of abuse, unless it is stopped, unless women have a place to go to with their children, unless the Violence Against Women Act is reauthorized, women and children certainly will be in jeopardy.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to remind Members that domestic violence is not just a man against woman phenomenon. When a man hits a woman or a woman hits a man, oftentimes it is the lasting impression of that violence that affects the children and the young adults that are witness to the abuse. Studies show that young men exposed to domestic abuse are more likely to be abusers themselves in the future.

As a matter of fact, I counseled a young woman to that very effect. I knew her family, and I said to her, "I know you did not grow up in this kind of a violent situation and you have sons. Why would you want your sons to grow up to be abusers? Because if they see your husband abusing you, they are going to think that that is okay, and that cycle of abuse will never stop."

She sought counseling. She ended up turning this marriage around, and her husband received extensive counseling. Thankfully, that was a success story where the abuse did stop. And he also taught his sons that abuse is wrong and that he was man enough to say, hey, I was absolutely wrong in what I did.

This vicious cycle is one that can be combated, Mr. Speaker, effectively through education, support networks, increased law enforcement programs, and family counseling programs.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I would urge my colleagues to support the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act.

□ 2030

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2139

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DREIER) at 9 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3402, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2006 THROUGH 2009

Mr. GINGREY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-236) on the resolution (H. Res. 462) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3402) to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 2006 through 2009, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CARDIN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Ms. HARMAN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Ms. MCKINNEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. MENENDEZ (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today before 7:00 p.m. on account of attending the funeral for the son of a district staff member.

Mr. GRIJALVA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and September 28 on account of business in the district.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MCCARTHY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OSBORNE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OSBORNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, September 28.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, September 29.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1017. An act to reauthorize grants for the water resources research and technology institutes established under the Water Resources Research Act of 1984; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1709. An act to provide favorable treatment for certain projects in response to Hurricane Katrina, with respect to revolving loans under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce 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.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, 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. 2385. An act to extend by 10 years the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to conduct the quarterly financial report program.

H.R. 3784. An act to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 28, 2005, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4195. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Tebuconazole; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-2005-0208; FRL-7727-5] received August 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4196. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenpropathrin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2005-0133; FRL-7738-7] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4197. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Kasugamycin; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2005-0017; FRL-7736-4] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4198. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Muscodor albus QST 20799 and the Volatiles Produced on Rehydration;

Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2005-0244; FRL-7739-5] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4199. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pesticides; Removal of Expired Time-Limited Tolerance Exemptions [OPP-2005-0238; FRL-7735-8] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4200. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pyridaben; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2005-0267; FRL-7738-6] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4201. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pyriproxyfen; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2005-0246; FRL-7737-8] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4202. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Myclobutanil; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-2005-0225; FRL-7731-2] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4203. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for the year 2004, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 78ggg(c)(2); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4204. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the State of Hawaii State Implementation Plan, Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [HI 125-NBK; FRL-7946-7] received August 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4205. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Hazardous Waste Management System; Modification of the Hazardous Waste Program; Mercury Containing Equipment [RCRA-2004-0012; FRL-7948-1] (RIN: 2050-AE52) received August 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4206. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands State Implementation Plan, Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [CMNI 124-NBK; FRL-7938-6] received August 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4207. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Transportation Control Measures in the Dallas/Fort Worth Ozone Nonattainment Area [TX-126-1-7691; FRL-7947-7] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4208. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of

Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Indiana; Lake County Sulfur Dioxide Regulations, Redesignation and Maintenance Plan [R05-OAR-2005-IN-0004; FRL-7972-6] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4209. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—North Dakota; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-7974-3] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4210. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Ocean Dumping; Site Designation [FRL-7973-8] received September 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4211. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Dallas-Fort Worth Voluntary Mobile Emission Reduction Program [TX 126-1-7690; FRL-7960-4] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4212. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference [TN-200524-FRL-7952-3] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4213. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Knox County, Tennessee; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference [TN-2000506; FRL-7952-2] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4214. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Wallula, Washington, Area [R10-OAR-2005-WA-0005; FRL-7959-6] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4215. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans for Kentucky; Regulatory Limit on Potential to Emit [R04-OAR-2003-KY-0001-200410(a); FRL-7958-8] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4216. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Extension of the Deferred Effective Date for 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Early Action Compact Areas [OAR-2003-0090; FRL-7959-2] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4217. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Limited Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas;

Excess Emissions During Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction Activities [R06-OAR-2005-TX-0022; FRL-7959-5] received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4218. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Standards of Performance for New and Existing Stationary Sources; Electric Utility Steam Generating Units [OAR-2002-0056; FRL-7960-1] (RIN: 2060-AJ65) received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4219. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Stay of the Findings of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Georgia for Purposes of Reducing Ozone Interstate Transport [Docket No. OAR-2004-0440; FRL-7960-2] (RIN: 2060-AN06) received August 23, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4220. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting transmitting the 2004 Report on CFE Compliance pursuant to the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, ("the CFE Flank Document"); to the Committee on International Relations.

4221. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the designation as "foreign terrorist organization" pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4222. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Mentor Harbor Offshore Powerboat Race, Mentor, Ohio [CGD09-05-026] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4223. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zones; Port of Fredericksted, Saint Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands [COTP SAN JUAN 04-138] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received May 11, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4224. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-05-022] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received May 11, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4225. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Atchafalaya River, Eugene Island Sea Buoy to Mile Marker 119.8, Berwick, LA [COTP Morgan City-04-015] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received May 11, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4226. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Bayou Grande, Pensacola, FL [COTP Mobile-05-003] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received May 11, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4227. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Bayou Chico, Pensacola, FL [COTP Mobile-05-004] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received May 11, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4228. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Detroit Zone, Detroit River, Detroit, MI [CGD09-05-0002] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received May 11, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4229. A letter from the Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Ohio River, Mile 602.0 to 606.0, in Louisville, KY [COTP Louisville-05-006] (RIN: 2115-AA87) received May 11, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4230. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Johns River, Palatka, FL [COTP Jacksonville 05-050] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4231. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Jones Beach Air Show, Jones Beach, NY [CGD01-05-033] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4232. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tampa Bay, FL [COTP TAMPA 05-062] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4233. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Detroit Zone [CGD09-05-022] received August 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4234. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Indian River, New Smyrna, FL [COTP Jacksonville 05-076] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4235. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tacoma Tall Ships 2005, Commencement Bay, Washington [CGD13-05-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4236. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Johns River, Jacksonville, FL [COTP Jacksonville 05-051] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received Au-

gust 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4237. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zones; Fireworks displays in the Captain of the Port Portland Zone. [CGD13-05-022] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4238. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations, Freedom Fair Air Show Performance, Commencement Bay, WA [CGD13-05-024] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4239. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Independence Day Celebration Fireworks—Ipswich, Massachusetts. [CGD01-05-053] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 9, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4240. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tank Level or Pressure Monitoring Devices on Single-hull Tank Ships and Single-Hull Tank Barges Carrying Oil or Oil Residue as Cargo [USCG-2001-9046] (RIN: 1625-AA94) received August 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4241. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30448; Amdt. No. 455] received August 12, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4242. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's report on the Exploration Systems Architecture Study; to the Committee on Science.

4243. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Treatment of Certain Amounts Paid to Section 170(c) Organizations under Certain Employer Leave-Based Donation Programs [Notice 2005-68] received September 19, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4244. A letter from the Acting Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Sherwin-Williams Co. Employee Health Plan Trust v. Commissioner, 330 F.3d 449 (6th Cir. 2003), rev'g 115 T.C. 440 (2000) received September 19, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4245. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Returns Prepared For or Executed by Secretary (Rev. Rul. 2005-59) received September 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4246. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Determination of Interest Rate (Rev. Rul. 2005-62) received September 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4247. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Updating Estimated Income Tax Regulations Under Section 6654 [TD 9224] (RIN: 1545-BD17) received September 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4248. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs Under Secretary for Benefits, Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Departments' report entitled, "VA/DOD Single Separation Examinations at Benefits Delivery at Discharge Sites," pursuant to Public Law 107—107, section 734; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

4249. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, CMS, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicare Program; Conditions for Payment of Power Mobility Devices, including Power Wheelchairs and Power-Operated Vehicles [CMS-3017-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AM74) received August 25, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce 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. BARTON of Texas: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2491. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize States to restrict receipt of foreign municipal solid waste and implement the Agreement Concerning the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 109-235). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GINGREY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 462. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3402) to authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 2006 through 2009, and for other purposes (Rept. 109-236). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3824. A bill to amend and reauthorize the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide greater results conserving and recovering listed species, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 109-237). 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 were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. RADANOVICH:

H.R. 3897. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Madera Irrigation District for purposes of supporting the Madera Water Supply and Groundwater Enhancement Project; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. AKIN:

H.R. 3898. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish Veterans Business Outreach Centers and Technical Mentoring Assistance Committees; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. NUSSLE):

H.R. 3899. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the combination of defined benefit plans and deferred compensation arrangements in a single plan, 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. DREIER (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HERGER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. MCKEON):

H.R. 3900. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the penalty on persons who are convicted of killing peace officers and who flee the country, and to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should renegotiate the extradition treaty with Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, 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. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3901. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide certain Medicare beneficiaries living abroad a special Medicare part B enrollment period during which the late enrollment penalty is waived and a special Medigap open enrollment period during which no underwriting is permitted; 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 Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 3902. A bill to require proper and accurate labeling for products identified, described or sold as "chamois"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. HENSARLING):

H.R. 3903. A bill to make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2006; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. HENSARLING):

H.R. 3904. A bill to make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2006; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. SIMMONS):

H.R. 3905. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to designate income tax overpayments to support relief efforts in response to Hurricane Katrina; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. HENSARLING):

H.R. 3906. A bill to make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security discretionary spending for fiscal year 2006; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. NORWOOD):

H.R. 3907. A bill to provide for the creation of an additional category of laborers or mechanics known as helpers under the Davis-

Bacon Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FORD, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HART, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HAYES, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OTTER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RENZI, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. GORDON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SWEENEY, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. FERUGUSON, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Mr. WICKER):

H.R. 3908. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for charitable contributions by individuals and businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida (for herself, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. BAKER):

H.R. 3909. A bill to provide emergency authority for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the National Credit Union Administration, in accordance with guidance issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to guarantee checks cashed by insured depository institutions and insured credit unions for the benefit of noncustomers who are victims of certain 2005 hurricanes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FEENEY (for himself, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 3910. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require individuals to present a government-issued photo identification as a condition of voting in elections for Federal office, to prohibit any individual from tabulating votes in an election for Federal office unless the individual has been subject to a criminal background check, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 3911. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt members of the Armed Forces from naturalization requirements relating to English language, knowledge of government, good moral character, and period of service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3912. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage guaranteed lifetime income payments from annuities

and similar payments of life insurance proceeds at dates later than death by excluding from income a portion of such payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUHLE of New York:

H.R. 3913. A bill to provide for investment and protection of the Social Security surplus; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on 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. LAHOOD:

H.R. 3914. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2 Benzylthio-nicotinic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 3915. A bill to resolve the structural indebtedness of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 3916. A bill to amend the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 to promote environmental sustainability in the implementation of programs and activities carried out under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3917. A bill to provide for payment by large employers for employees, and spouses and dependents of employees, who are covered under the Medicaid Program or SCHIP; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. REGULA, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MICA, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 3918. A bill to terminate the effect of all provisions of existing Federal law prohibiting the spending of appropriated funds to conduct natural gas leasing and preleasing activities, to revoke Presidential withdrawals from disposition of areas of the Outer Continental Shelf with respect to natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 3919. A bill to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to enhance the reliability of the electricity grid and reduce the threat of wildfires to electric transmission and distribution facilities on Federal lands by authorizing vegetation management on such lands; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. SOLIS (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 3920. A bill to authorize the establishment of domestic violence court systems from amounts available for grants to combat violence against women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SOLIS (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 3921. A bill to provide grants for public information campaigns to educate racial and ethnic minority communities and immigrant communities about domestic violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr.

BOYD, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CASE, Mr. FORD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BERRY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MATHE-SON, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 3922. A bill to strengthen the national flood insurance program, encourage participation in the program, and provide owners of properties not located in flood hazard zones that, therefore, were not subject to the mandatory purchase requirements of the national flood insurance program, but which suffered flood damage resulting from Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita and were covered by windstorm insurance, a one-time opportunity to purchase flood insurance coverage for a period covering such hurricane; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TIAHRT:

H.R. 3923. A bill to provide for streamlining the process of Federal approval for construction or expansion of petroleum refineries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TIAHRT:

H.R. 3924. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for oil refineries, oil and gas pipelines, and petroleum storage facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. LANTOS):

H.R. 3925. A bill to provide that a Federal public safety position may not be held by any political appointee who does not meet certain minimum requirements; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. WYNN:

H.R. 3926. A bill to prohibit certain transfers or assignments of franchises, and to prohibit certain fixing or maintaining of motor fuel prices, under the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of California:

H.J. Res. 68. A joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. HARRIS):

H. Con. Res. 250. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Gynecologic Cancer Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BACHUS (for himself, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H. Con. Res. 251. Concurrent resolution regarding the awarding of contracts with respect to the recovery from the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WELLER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MACK, and Mr. ROHRBACHER):

H. Con. Res. 252. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Government of the United States should actively support the aspirations of the democratic political and social forces in the Republic of Nicaragua toward an immediate and full restoration of functioning democracy in that

country; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. BONILLA (for himself, Mr. REYES, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. HALL, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H. Con. Res. 253. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that reciting the pledge of allegiance by students attending public schools contributes to the moral foundation of our Nation and urging the Supreme Court to uphold the pledge's constitutionality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. REYES, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. KIND, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. PUTNAM):

H. Con. Res. 254. Concurrent resolution honoring the Autism Society of America on the occasion of its 40th anniversary; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H. Res. 460. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3764) to establish a National Independent Inquiry Commission on Disaster Preparedness and Response to examine and evaluate the Federal Government's response to Hurricane Katrina and assess its ability to respond to future large-scale disasters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. MEEKS of New York):

H. Res. 461. A resolution encouraging the accelerated removal of agricultural subsidies of industrialized countries to alleviate poverty and promote growth, health, and stability in the economies of African countries; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. WATT, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WU, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. FORD, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. TERRY):

H. Res. 463. A resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide certain information to the House of Representatives relating to the reappointment of airport screeners; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself and Ms. DELAURO):

H. Res. 464. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. HOLT, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 465. A resolution recognizing the commencement of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting and spiritual renewal, and commending Muslims in the United States and throughout the world for their faith; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

H. Res. 466. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should issue a semipostal stamp relating to Alzheimer's disease; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. OWENS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WU, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. KIND):

H. Res. 467. A resolution requesting that the President transmit to the House of Representatives information in his possession relating to contracts for services or construction related to Hurricane Katrina recovery that relate to wages and benefits to be paid to workers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. LINDER introduced a bill (H.R. 3927) for the relief of Sung Hee Kim; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 87: Mr. PALLONE.
 H.R. 97: Mr. HIGGINS and Mr. DICKS.
 H.R. 114: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 268: Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan.
 H.R. 302: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
 H.R. 341: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.
 H.R. 363: Mr. MENENDEZ.
 H.R. 371: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 376: Ms. SOLIS.
 H.R. 398: Mr. SANDERS.
 H.R. 543: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 550: Mr. CARDIN.
 H.R. 583: Mr. MENENDEZ and Mr. KANJORSKI.
 H.R. 595: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 657: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. Emanuel, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHWARTZ of Pennsylvania, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. ROTHMAN.
 H.R. 699: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. BERRY, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 735: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H.R. 791: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 818: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
 H.R. 823: Mr. MURPHY and Mr. CHANDLER.
 H.R. 874: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
 H.R. 920: Mr. PUTNAM.
 H.R. 926: Mr. KLINE.
 H.R. 944: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.
 H.R. 968: Mr. CARTER.

H.R. 986: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois and Mr. OTTER.
 H.R. 997: Mr. MCKEON.
 H.R. 1000: Mr. PALLONE.
 H.R. 1002: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NEY.
 H.R. 1010: Mr. NEY.
 H.R. 1016: Mr. REHBERG.
 H.R. 1070: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. SHIMKUS.
 H.R. 1106: Mr. WALSH.
 H.R. 1150: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
 H.R. 1202: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
 H.R. 1241: Mr. HERGER.
 H.R. 1246: Mr. EVERETT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. KIND, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1251: Mr. ROTHMAN.
 H.R. 1287: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1298: Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. REICHERT.
 H.R. 1310: Mr. PASTOR.
 H.R. 1322: Mr. STUPAK.
 H.R. 1329: Ms. CARSON.
 H.R. 1345: Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 1353: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
 H.R. 1380: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. AKIN.
 H.R. 1402: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1424: Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 1438: Mr. MANZULLO and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 1449: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 1549: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. MCKEON.
 H.R. 1588: Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 1595: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. HERSETH, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 1607: Mr. PENCE.
 H.R. 1615: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1636: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 1665: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 1671: Mr. EVERETT.
 H.R. 1689: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Mr. ROTHMAN.
 H.R. 1736: Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
 H.R. 1749: Mr. CONAWAY.
 H.R. 1861: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
 H.R. 1872: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
 H.R. 1898: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.
 H.R. 1956: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2045: Mr. CHOCOLA.
 H.R. 2061: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. PUTNAM.
 H.R. 2112: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 2231: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 2233: Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 2237: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
 H.R. 2238: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 2251: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. SOUDER.
 H.R. 2339: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 2357: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 2389: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. OXLEY.
 H.R. 2470: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. MICA, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SHAW, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Ms. HART, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BASS, Mr. HALL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BRADLEY

of New Hampshire, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. CHOCOLA.
 H.R. 2533: Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 2562: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 2646: Mr. GIBBONS and Mr. BOUSTANY.
 H.R. 2682: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
 H.R. 2695: Mr. McNULTY.
 H.R. 2717: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 2730: Mr. INSLEE.
 H.R. 2786: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
 H.R. 2804: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
 H.R. 2926: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2941: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DENT, and Mr. McHUGH.
 H.R. 2943: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
 H.R. 2989: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. TURNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. NEY, and Mr. PUTNAM.
 H.R. 3008: Mr. CANTOR.
 H.R. 3042: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 3050: Mr. BOREN and Mr. CRAMER.
 H.R. 3096: Mr. REICHERT.
 H.R. 3111: Mr. CANTOR.
 H.R. 3128: Mr. SABO.
 H.R. 3137: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 3147: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
 H.R. 3162: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 3191: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. JEFFERSON.
 H.R. 3192: Ms. SOLIS and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 3300: Mr. KING of Iowa.
 H.R. 3301: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.
 H.R. 3334: Mr. LEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 3352: Mr. STRICKLAND.
 H.R. 3359: Mr. MCHUGH.
 H.R. 3361: Mrs. MCCARTHY.
 H.R. 3385: Mr. CANNON.
 H.R. 3420: Mr. WAXMAN.
 H.R. 3478: Mr. KLINE, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mrs. CAPITO.
 H.R. 3505: Mr. PENCE and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 3532: Mr. STUPAK.
 H.R. 3546: Mr. OWENS, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 3565: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 3579: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. STRICKLAND.
 H.R. 3586: Mr. TERRY and Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 3599: Mr. CANNON.
 H.R. 3616: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H.R. 3617: Mr. FARR and Ms. HARMAN.
 H.R. 3639: Ms. HARRIS and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 3662: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 3665: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky and Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 3666: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 3670: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 3680: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. OTTER.
 H.R. 3683: Mr. SWEENEY.
 H.R. 3684: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
 H.R. 3693: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
 H.R. 3696: Mr. BERRY.
 H.R. 3698: Mr. OBERSTAR.
 H.R. 3711: Ms. SOLIS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 3714: Mr. PAUL.
 H.R. 3727: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 3731: Ms. LEE and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 3748: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WATSON, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 3749: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H.R. 3763: Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. BARROW, Mr. WATT, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 3764: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. HERSETH, and Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 3769: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 3774: Mr. CLAY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MEEHAN, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 3782: Mr. SWEENEY and Ms. HARRIS.

H.R. 3787: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 3788: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3791: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 3792: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 3800: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. REYES, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 3811: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina and Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 3813: Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FORD, Ms. FOXX, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.

H.R. 3824: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. Fortuño, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. RENZI, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KLINE, Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr.

SOUDER, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BONNER, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. BAKER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. OSBORNE, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 3838: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BACA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CASE, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3860: Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 3861: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FARR, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 3864: Mr. PAUL, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. PICKERING.

H.R. 3872: Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 3873: Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 3876: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 3883: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 3888: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. STARK, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. DICKS.

H.R. 3889: Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. FOXX, Mr. MICA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.

H.J. Res. 38: Mr. HOLT, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

H.J. Res. 64: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 65: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 66: Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. GORDON, and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H. Con. Res. 38: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. BARROW.

H. Con. Res. 42: Mr. SNYDER.

H. Con. Res. 85: Mr. HULSHOF.

H. Con. Res. 88: Mr. CROWLEY.

H. Con. Res. 90: Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H. Con. Res. 108: Mr. SHERMAN.

H. Con. Res. 137: Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Con. Res. 178: Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. KUHL of New York.

H. Con. Res. 190: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. McCOTTER.

H. Con. Res. 192: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H. Con. Res. 230: Mr. PENCE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H. Con. Res. 231: Mr. SNYDER.

H. Con. Res. 248: Mr. McCOTTER, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. Wynn, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. ISRAEL.

H. Res. 123: Mr. TANCREDO.

H. Res. 192: Mr. FARR.

H. Res. 215: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H. Res. 229: Mr. ANDREWS.

H. Res. 335: Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MCCARTHY, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H. Res. 382: Ms. HART and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H. Res. 388: Mr. CHANDLER.

H. Res. 430: Mr. SULLIVAN and Mr. BOREN.

H. Res. 458: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. EVANS.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 438: Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 3824: Mr. OWENS.